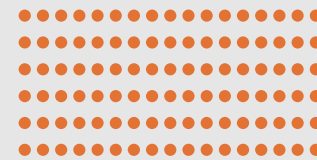


## 学业提升篇 (第二版)

# 新素养英语 拓展模块

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# 第一节

# 阅读理解



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# 题型分析及应试指导



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# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 一 题型分析

阅读理解部分包括4篇短文，每篇短文后面有5道单项选择题，共20小题，分值为40分。

本部分主要是测试考生通过阅读文章准确地获取信息的能力，主要体现在以下几个方面：了解不同文体的特征；通过阅读文章确定文章的主旨大意或中心思想；理解文章的篇章结构；获取并理解文章中的具体信息；根据上下文推断出相关词汇或句子的含义；判断作者的写作意图、观点和态度。

阅读理解是考查考生综合技能的题型，也是历年考试的必考题型，在考试中占有相当大的比例。近两年的新题型在整体上更侧重于对考生阅读理解能力的测试。因此，必须重视此类题型的训练。



# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 一 题型分析

阅读理解部分选取的文章题材涉及范围很广，包括人物传记、科普知识、新闻报道、教育、社会文化等内容。体裁主要为议论文、说明文、记叙文、应用文等。通过对历年真题（特别是最近两年新题型）中阅读理解部分的分析可知：①议论文、说明文和记叙文是本部分考查的重点；②事实细节题和推理判断题在本部分的测试题中占较大比例；③主旨大意题和语义理解题在本部分的测试题中也经常出现；④观点态度题在本部分的测试题中出现较少。这要求考生具备准确把握文章信息的能力、逻辑推断能力、语言分析能力和综合归纳能力。



# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 二 应试指导

### 1. 提高阅读理解能力的方法

#### (1) 扩大词汇量，加强语言知识的学习和应用

阅读理解在很大程度上检测了考生的词汇量和对语法知识的掌握和应用情况，因此考生要加强词汇和语法等语言知识的学习和应用。

根据考试要求，考生的英语词汇量应达到 3000 个至 4000 个。但仅仅记住这些词汇是不够的，考生应学会把这些词汇放在具体的语境中记忆，这样才能达到良好的学习效果。记住单词的拼写是词汇学习的初级阶段，将词汇应用到阅读中，并进一步掌握其用法和意义，有助于提高阅读能力。

英语语法在阅读理解部分的应用与词汇有很多相似之处。语法知识的学习有助于考生更好地理解文章。因此，考生要学会运用所学的语法知识分析和理解文章。





# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 二 应试指导

### (2) 增加阅读量，提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力

阅读理解能力的提高是日积月累的结果，考生需要在日常的英语学习中通过增加阅读量培养英语思维方式，养成良好的阅读习惯。考生可通过精读和泛读相结合的方法来阅读文章。精读增加阅读的深度，而泛读增加阅读的广度。考生可以选择难度适宜的文章，循序渐进，逐步提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力。

### (3) 加强知识储备，拓宽知识面

阅读理解部分文章的素材涉及科技类、经济类、生活类、历史文化类等。在平时的英语学习中，考生一定要多了解中西方文化，特别是相关历史知识、地理知识、风俗人情以及当前国情等背景知识，了解社会热点话题和人物、科技和经济发展的现状，增加自己的知识储备。这些都有助于在测试中更好地把握文章的题材和内容。



# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 二 应试指导

### (4) 了解并把握不同文章体裁的特征

文章体裁包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等，把握不同体裁的特征有助于提高阅读理解做题效率。

① 记叙文：以记人、叙事、写景、状物为主，是以人物的经历和事物发展变化为主要内容的一种文体形式。其六个基本要素包括：时间、地点、人物、起因、经过、结果。

② 说明文：通过对实体事物科学地解说，对客观事物做出说明或对抽象事理进行阐释，使人们对事物的形态、构造、性质、种类、成因、功能、关系或对事理的概念、特点、来源、演变、异同等有科学的认识，从而获得相关知识。

③ 议论文：是一种剖析事物、论述事理、发表意见、提出主张的文体。作者通过摆事实、讲道理、辨是非等方法，来确定某种观点正确或错误，肯定或否定某种主张。议论文的三要素是：论点、论据和论证。



# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 二 应试指导

④ 应用文：是人类在长期的社会实践活动中形成的一种文体，也是人们日常工作和生活中经常使用的具有惯用格式的文体，包括说明书、信函、合同、海报、广告、公告等。应用文涉及的考题多为事实细节题。

在考试中，不同体裁的文章侧重考查的信息不同，考生熟悉不同文章体裁的特征有利于理解文章和解答题目。

### （5）加强考前训练

考生需要尽早制订可行的考前训练计划，这样才能保证完成一定数量的高强度的考前训练。考前训练可以分为各题型专项练习、历年真题自测和综合模拟训练三个部分。



# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 二 应试指导

### 2. 应试技巧

在加强阅读理解训练的基础上，掌握必备的应试技巧，是提高阅读速度并保证理解的准确度的关键。考生想要在规定时间内兼顾答题速度和准确度，需要注意以下三个方面：

#### (1) 做题的步骤

做阅读理解部分的测试题一定要先看短文后的问题和选项，在了解问题内容和选择范围后，进行有目的的阅读，有针对性地寻找答案。

#### (2) 做题的原则

考生在考试时应按照先易后难的原则，先做自己熟悉的、容易理解的文章，增加自信心，保持良好的考试状态。遇到文章难度较大的情况，不必紧张，因为往往难度大的文章，问题相对容易，考生可利用学过的答题技巧选出正确答案。遇到看不懂的地方可先做记号，等通读文章后，再根据文章后测试题的解题需要，回过头来通过上下文或构词法来推测其含义。文章中重复出现的辅助性信息可略去，重点把握句子主干的意思，以及句与句之间的逻辑关系。



# 一、题型分析及应试指导



## 二 应试指导

### (3) 针对不同文章体裁的阅读方法

- ① 读记叙文时要特别注意其基本的六要素：时间、地点、人物、起因、经过、结果。
- ② 读说明文时要抓住文章中描述的事物的特点和作用，以及与其相关的事物的差异和特征等，还要注意与面积、数量、距离等相关的数字。
- ③ 读议论文时要把握文章议论的主题，及作者的论点、论据和结论。
- ④ 应用文涉及的考题多为事实细节题，因此在抓住文章大意的基础上，要关注具体细节和作者的观点、态度。

02

# 测试要点及解题技巧



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## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



阅读理解部分在英语考试中所占的分值比重最大，因此，提高阅读理解部分的成绩至关重要。在平时的学习中，考生要制订严格的学习计划，打好语言知识方面的基础，掌握做题方法和技巧，加强考前的强化训练。在考场上，考生要做到合理分配时间，运用做题的技巧和方法等。

想要正确理解文章后面设置的测试题，考生要熟悉这部分试题的类型和特点以及做题的方法和技巧。本书分析了各种阅读理解的题型特点及做题技巧，考生通过学习并进行专项练习，阅读的速度、理解的能力及应试的能力都会有所提高。提高阅读理解综合能力应从以下三个方面着手：



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 一 学会常见的三种阅读方法

阅读理解部分考查的是考生通过阅读文章掌握文章信息的能力，这些信息包括文章的主旨大意、主要事实、相关的推论和结论等。考生要在有限的时间里获取相关的信息，达到最佳的阅读效果，学会将略读法、查读法和详读法相结合完成阅读理解部分的测试题。

#### 1. 略读法

略读就是通过快速浏览文章了解文章的题材、体裁和主旨大意，确定阅读和做题的思路。考生可根据文章的长度和难度，用2~3分钟时间略读文章。略读文章时要注意精力集中，提高阅读速度；以关键词为目标，避免逐词逐句阅读并分析；抓住文章的主题句和结论句。





## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 一 学会常见的三种阅读方法

#### 2. 查读法

查读法是带着问题在文章中寻找自己需要的具体信息，如人名、地点、日期、某个事件或某种数据等。考生在阅读文章之前，要先看后面的测试题，带着问题略读文章后再根据测试题的内容，寻找需要的信息并仔细阅读。这样能够有效地识别问题在文章中的位置，从而兼顾做题的速度和准确性。一般情况下，文章后面测试题的顺序与原文内容的顺序是一致的。查读法需注重细节，忽略整体，忽略与问题无关的内容。

#### 3. 详读法

详读法适用于需要把握文章细节、推测文章的言外之意、做出合乎逻辑的判断类的题目。详读并不是简单的慢读，而是需要适当联想和仔细判断，在略读和查读的基础上，在文章中找到题目的对应信息进行推理判断。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### 1. 文章的首尾段和段落的首尾句

作者的论点、文章的中心思想一般都在文章首尾段或段落的首尾句中，找准这些关键部分就等于掌握了文章和段落的关键信息，能够更好地把握相关的细节问题。

#### 2. 文章中的关联词

关联词是在文章中连接句子和段落的语篇标志词，又叫作语言信号词或者衔接词。这些关联词可表示转折、递进、因果、比较、举例、条件、结论等。把握好关联词就等于把握了句与句、段与段之间的关系，有助于考生更快、更准确地获取信息。

##### (1) 表示举例的关联词

for example, for instance, e.g., take...as an example, exemplify, illustrate, such as, namely, like 等。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### (2) 表示比较和对比的关联词

in the same way, similarly, on the one hand... on the other hand, compared with, in contrast, on the contrary 等。

#### (3) 表示转折和让步的关联词

however, but, nevertheless, yet, after all, though, even so, instead, notwithstanding, still, otherwise, although, despite the fact that, in spite of 等。

#### (4) 表示递进的关联词

furthermore, moreover, likewise, besides, also, too, what is more, in addition, not only...but also... 等。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### (5) 表示因果的关联词

through, due to, because of, owing to, from, on account of, as a result of, as a consequence of, contribute to, lead to, result in, result from, hence, therefore, thus, so, consequently, because, as, now that, in that, seeing (that)..., therefore, since, in that case, on the ground(s) that, by reason that, reason, cause, result, consequence 等。

#### (6) 表示结论的关联词

in conclusion, in summary, in a word, in brief, in general, in short, all in all, to sum up, to conclude, to summarize, conclusively speaking, finally, generally, briefly 等。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### 3. 文章中的长难句

长难句的使用增加了文章的逻辑性。考生要学会利用句法知识理解长难句，可先找到句子的主干，理解句子主干的意思，再分析句子中的修饰、补充成分。根据其结构，我们将长难句分为四种类型：主从复合句，并列句，带插入语句，特殊语序句。考生在分析句子成分时，要注意连接词和标点符号。

##### (1) 主从复合句

在英语中，常见的从句类型有：主语从句、定语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、状语从句、同位语从句等。例如：

主语从句	系动词	表语从句	定语从句
↑	↑	↑	↑
What matters is that they belong to a private company which developed them using our resources.			

重要的是，他们属于一家利用我们的资源进行开发的私营企业。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### (2) 并列句

由并列连词把两上或两上以上的简单句连在一起的句子叫并列句。不同的并列连词表示并列分句之间的不同关系。例如：

We bought her a birthday present, <b>and</b> she liked it very much. (并列关系)	我们为她买了一件生日礼物，她非常喜欢。
The doctors tried their best to save the patient' s life, <b>but</b> they failed. (转折关系)	医生们尽力挽救那个病人的生命，但是他们失败了。
Take the chance, <b>or</b> you will regret. (选择关系)	抓住这次机会，否则你会后悔的。
The manager was ill, <b>so</b> they went to see him. (因果关系)	经理病了，所以他们去看望他。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### (3) 带插入语句

在英语句子中，插入语是指插在句子中的短语或句子，其位置比较灵活，通常被逗号、破折号或句子的其他部分隔开，与句子的其他部分没有语法关系。阅读时，可以先将插入语部分跳过，只读句子的其余部分，然后再读插入语部分。例如：

He was — **to me at least, if not to you** — a figure that was worth having pity on.

至少我觉得如此，即使你不这样认为，他是一个值得同情的人。

The old man, **it is said**, was an artist but people hardly know anything about this side of his life.

据说，这位老人曾是一位艺术家，可是人们对他这方面的生活几乎一无所知。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 二 抓住阅读理解中的三个关键点

#### (4) 特殊语序句

英语中，有时会通过改变语序来达到强调的效果，常用句型有强调句型和倒装句型，所以掌握强调句型和倒装句型是理解此类句子的关键。例如：

强调句型（强调时间状语 then）

宾语从句

It was then that I realized {that I had not really come to help, but to learn about and experience another culture [ that helped improve my own understanding of life and the world ]}.

定语从句

到那时候，我才意识到我并非真的来帮助他人，而是来了解和体验另一种文化，这种文化有助于提高我对生活和世界的理解。





## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

根据阅读理解部分测试题的特点和要求，测试题主要分为五种题型：事实细节题、推理判断题、主旨大意题、语义理解题和观点态度题。

#### 1. 事实细节题

事实细节题在阅读理解部分的试题中所占比重较大，但是这类题难度低，容易得分。此类题一般针对文章中提供的信息和事实进行提问，考生需理解题意，准确找到答案在文章中的位置。选择的依据必须是文章中提供的信息，绝不能主观臆断。事实细节题常见的提问方式如下：

- ① Which of the following does the author discuss?
- ② Which of the following (statements) is incorrect/not mentioned/not included in the passage?
- ③ The study shows/reveals/indicates/suggests/proves/illustrates that \_\_\_\_.



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

例如：

Doctors have known for a long time that extremely loud noise can cause hearing damage or loss. The noise can be the sound of a jet airplane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home or at work. A person only needs to hear the noise for a little more than one second to be affected. An American scientist has found that using aspirin can increase the temporary hearing loss or damage from loud noise.

Hearing damage or loss may be caused by \_\_\_\_.

- A. the sound of a jet airplane or machines in factories      B. loud music  
C. common sounds at home or at work      D. All of the above.



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

【解析】题干大意是：听力损伤或丧失可能由 导致。根据第一、二句“...extremely loud noise can cause hearing damage or loss. The noise can be the sound of a jet airplane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home or at work”可知，巨大的噪声会导致听力损伤或丧失，噪声可能是喷气式飞机或工厂里的机器发出的声音，也可能是喧闹的音乐，或者是在家里或工作中听到的其他常见声音，所以 A、B、C 三项都包含在内。故选 D。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

完成下题：

Modern inventions have speeded up people' s lives amazingly. Motor cars cover a hundred miles in little more than an hour, aircraft cross the world inside a day, while computers operate at lightning speed. Indeed, this love of speed seems never ending. Every year motor cars are produced which go even faster and each new computer boasts (吹嘘) of saving precious seconds in handling tasks.

The new products become more and more time-saving because \_\_\_\_.

- A. time is limited
- B. our love of speed seems never ending
- C. the prices are increasingly high
- D. the manufactures boast a lot



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

#### 2. 推理判断题

推理判断题要求考生在理解文章字面意思的基础上，根据材料内容或结构进行判断和推理。这类题型主要考查考生语言分析、逻辑推理以及综合归纳的能力，难度较大。

推理判断题的命题规律：①通过概括各个段落的主题句，得出综合性推论。②通过分析支持主题句的事实陈述和细节描述部分，对一定内容进行推理判断。③通过理解全文的逻辑关系和意义，推断某些段落之间的逻辑关系。

考生需要特别注意干扰项对正确答案的干扰力。推理判断题中的干扰项具有以下特点：①文章中明确表达的内容，而非推理出来的结论。②根据常识判断是正确的，但不是在原文内容和逻辑关系基础上进行的推论。③看似是以原文为基础进行推理的观点，但是出现推理或概括过度的现象。④文章中的原因变成了选项中的结果，或反之。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

推理判断题的题干中一般包含下列词语：

名词	inference	implication	suggestion
	conclusion	indication	assumption
动词	infer	imply	suggest
	conclude	indicate	assume

推理判断题常见的提问方式如下：

- ① It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- ② The passage implies/suggests that \_\_\_\_.
- ③ It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- ④ Where would this passage most probably appear?
- ⑤ The author's attitude towards... is \_\_\_\_.
- ⑥ What can be learned from the passage?
- ⑦ What can we learn from the passage?
- ⑧ The tone of this passage can be described as \_\_\_\_.



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

例如：

For years and years people have been saying that the railways are dead. “We can do without railways,” people say, as if motor cars and planes made the railways unnecessary. We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lose money, and that they’ re dying. But this is far from the truth. In these days when oil is expensive, the railways have become highly competitive with motor cars and planes. If you want to carry people or goods from place to place, they’ re cheaper than planes.

Railways have much in common with planes. A plane goes in a straight line and so does a railway. What is more, it takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another. But a railway doesn’ t leave you as a plane does, miles and miles away from the city center. It doesn’ t hold you up as a motor car does, in endless traffic jams. And a single train can carry goods which no plane or motor car could ever do.



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

The author's idea about railways seems to be that \_\_\_\_.

A. we can do without railways

B. trains have much in common with motor cars and planes

C. motor cars and planes are not so good as trains

D. trains are as good as motor cars and planes





## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

【解析】 题干大意是：作者认为铁路似乎是 。根据第一段倒数第二句 “In these days when oil is expensive, the railways have become highly competitive...” 和第二段最后三句 “But a railway doesn’t leave you as a plane does, miles and miles away from the city center...” 可知，作者认为由于油价高，铁路相比飞机和汽车非常具有竞争力，并且铁路不像飞机那样把人们丢在远离市中心的地方，也不像汽车那样让人们陷入无休止的交通堵塞之中；火车还可以运载飞机或汽车无法运载的物品。由此可推知，作者认为汽车运输和飞机运输没有铁路运输好，所以 C 项正确，D 项不正确。根据第一段第二句 “‘We can do without railways,’ people say...” 可知，人们认为他们可以没有铁路，但这并不是作者的观点，所以 A 项不正确；B 项与第二段第一句不符。故选 C。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

完成下题：

Someone said to a man, “Travel and see the world.” He answered, “Why should I? People are the same everywhere. They have the same feelings. They feel love and hate, happiness and sadness, security and fear... This is why I do not want to travel. I can learn everything here.”

The reason why the man did not have the intention of traveling was that \_\_\_\_.

A. he was too old to travel any more

B. he preferred to stay at home to enjoy his leisure time

C. he thought he knew about people in other places

D. he could not understand people in other countries since he was deaf



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

#### 3. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要考查考生对文章中心思想、写作目的、段落大意和标题归纳的能力。这类试题要求考生在整体理解和把握文章脉络的基础上，总结和概括文章主旨或段落大意。这类题型主要出现在议论文和说明文中。

主旨大意题的命题规律：①主旨大意题一般可以从主题句中得到答案。②主题句常出现在文章中的语义转折处，特别是首段的语义转折处，表示转折的标志性词语或词组有however, but, yet, on the contrary等。③主题句常出现在首段表示总结和概括的词语或词组后面，表示总结和概括的标志性词语或词组有in conclusion, in summary, in short, in brief, in a word, to conclude, to sum up, conclusively等。④主题句一般是出现在首段表示因果关系的句子，表示因果关系的标志性词语或词组有therefore, thus, as a result, accordingly等。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

主旨大意题的解题技巧：①注意主题句可能出现的位置。②标志性词语或词组对理解文章的主旨大意有提示作用，在阅读文章的过程中要注意这些词语或词组。③主旨大意题的正确选项的精确性和覆盖性强，不会过于笼统、以偏概全、偷换概念、无中生有。

主旨大意题常见的提问方式如下：

针对标题	① The best title for the passage might/would be _____.
	② Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
	③ The passage can be entitled _____.



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

针对主题	④ What is the passage mainly about?
	⑤ What is the main topic/subject of this passage?
	⑥ Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
	⑦ Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
针对目的	⑧ Why does the author write the text?
	⑨ The passage is meant to ____.
	⑩ What is the author's main purpose/aim/goal/intention of writing this passage?
	⑪ What does the writer intend to tell us in this passage?



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

例如：

Average humans can consume 15 or more drinks in plastic bottles a month. If you were born after 1978, and live until 80 years old, you will leave behind a minimum of 14,400 plastic bottles on this planet. These bottles take hundreds of years to break down into tiny pieces of plastic, never to completely disappear. Most of the waste is consumed by fish and birds, which has shortened their lifetime greatly.

What does this paragraph intend to tell us?

- A. The reason for buying fewer drinks.
- B. The difficult situation of wildlife.
- C. The amount of plastic waste.
- D. The seriousness of plastic pollution.**

**【解析】** 根据本段内容可知，一个人一生中会留下许多瓶装水的塑料瓶，这些瓶子要花上百年才能被分解成碎片，而且永远不会完全消失。大部分的废物被鱼和鸟所吞食，这大大缩短了它们的寿命。由此可总结出这些塑料瓶对地球的污染有多严重。故选 D。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

完成下题：

People have different tastes in food. Some feel that they haven't eaten a meal unless they have had steak or other red meat. Some prefer chicken or fish and eat one or the other at every meal. Others prefer vegetables and fruit or grains and would enjoy a meal of spaghetti, eggplant, and fresh fruit.

Which of the following is the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. Some people like steak and others like red meat.
- B. Vegetables are very healthy for you.
- C. How food is prepared has a lot to do with how well a person may like it.
- D. Different people have different tastes in food.**



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

#### 4. 语义理解题

语义理解题考查考生在特定的语境中对单词、短语和句子的含义的理解程度，考生需要根据上下文提供的线索判断单词、短语和句子的确切含义。因此，考生平时需要扩大词汇量并掌握一些推测词义的方法。

语义理解题的命题规律：①考点常出现在文章中下定义或用其他方法解释某些词语的地方。英语中常用来表示下定义的表达有 *is, means, i.e., is called, or, that is, refer to, defined as* 等。②考点常出现在带有特殊标点符号的表达中，这类标点符号包括冒号、破折号、括号等。③考点常出现在含有表示对比或转折的信号词的表达中，这类信号词包括 *however, whereas, unlike, although, though, in contrast (to), rather than, on the other hand, on the contrary, yet, while, but, as opposed to, instead of* 等。





## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

英语中常见的推测词义的方法有：

①通过定义或者释义关系推测词义。文章的作者会直接下定义或者以其他方式对生词进行解释。常见的表示定义或解释的表达有：mean, be called, be known as, be considered as, or, refer to, that is to say, in other words 等。有时，作者也会利用一些特殊的标点符号进行定义或解释，如冒号、破折号、括号等。

例如：

They described him as a loon, or a mad man.

句中的 or a mad man 是对 a loon 的解释，即 a loon 与 a mad man 同义。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

②通过近义词或者近义关系推测词义。在文章中，作者为了避免重复，或者描述同种事物的不同类型时，会使用近义词、同义词、同位语复述、定语从句复述等。

例如：

In the ancient city of Rome, we visited every mansion, battle site, and theatre.

因为 mansion 与“战场遗址”“剧院”并列，所以 mansion 也应该属于建筑物或场所。

③通过对比、类比或者转折词推测词义。在表示对比、类比或者转折时，常用的标志性词语或词组有 while, unlike, but, however, instead of, rather than, on the contrary, in contrast (to) 等。

例如：

He had been getting better, but during the night his condition deteriorated.

句中的 but 表明 deteriorated 应该与 getting better 的意思相反，即“恶化了”。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

④通过因果关系推测词义。先找出生词和上下文内容之间的逻辑关系，也可借助表示因果关系的标志性词语或词组，如 because, as, for, since, of course, as a result, thus, so, so\such...that, hence 等。

例如：

That museum is so immense that it will be impossible to see all the exhibits in one day.

既然一天之内看不完所有的展品，那么 immense 的意思应该是“很大”。

⑤通过所举例子推测词义。表示举例常用的表达有：for example, for instance, such as, like, e.g., that is (to say) 等。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

例如：

The largest player — Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Center offers a wide variety of choices, such as deluxe sedans, minivans, station wagons, coaches. Santana sedans are the big favorite of the tourists.

The words “deluxe sedans,” “minivans” and “station wagons” used in the text refer to \_\_\_\_.

- A. cars in the making
- B. car rental firms
- C. cars for rent
- D. car makers

【解析】 根据文中 such as 前面的 “Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Center offers a wide variety of choices,” 可知，上海巴士旅游汽车中心提供了多种选择，而 such as 后面的内容是对选择的种类进行举例，因此这些例子都是可以出租的车。故选 C。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

⑥通过构词法推测词义。常用的构词法知识包括前缀、后缀、复合词、派生词等。

例如：

Napoleon, as a character in Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, is more than once described as having “fat little hands”. Nor does he “sit well or firmly on the horse”. He is said to be “undersized” with “short legs” and a “round stomach”.

undersize = under (低于) + size (尺寸, 大小), 通过构词法可知以 -ed 结尾的派生词可作形容词 (如 three-legged 三只脚的), 再结合后面的 short legs (短腿), 可猜出 undersized 意为“身材矮小的”。

⑦根据上下文的语境和生活常识推测词义。考生应学会通过分析上下文的逻辑关系并结合生活常识、背景知识等推测词义。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

语义理解题常见的提问方式如下：

- ① The underlined word “...” in Paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_.
- ② The expression “...” is closest to \_\_\_\_.
- ③ What does the phrase “...” in Paragraph 2 mean/stand for?
- ④ The word “...” in Line..., Para... could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_.
- ⑤ From the passage, we can infer that the word “...” means \_\_\_\_.
- ⑥ According to the passage, the word “...” is known as \_\_\_\_.
- ⑦ The word/phrase “...” most nearly means \_\_\_\_.
- ⑧ The underlined sentence in the first/second...paragraph probably means that \_\_\_\_.



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

例如：

This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

The underlined word “deception” is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_”.

- A. dishonesty
- B. suggestion
- C. situation
- D. failure

【解析】题干大意是：与画线词“deception”意思最相近的是“\_\_\_”。根据“Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.”可知，本文主要讲的是用事实来行骗，所以此处deception意为“欺骗”。dishonesty：不诚实，欺骗；suggestion：建议；situation：情况，状况；failure：失败。四个选项中A项与其意思最接近。故选A。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

完成下题：

For those who can stomach it, working out before breakfast may be more beneficial to health than eating first, according to a study.

The underlined expression “stomach it” most probably means \_\_\_\_.

A. digest

B. manage without breakfast

C. decide wisely to eat

D. eat whatever is offered





## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

#### 5. 观点态度题

观点态度题考查考生能否正确地理解和领会作者的写作意图、观点及对论述对象的情感和态度。这类题型一般分为两种类型：①从文章整体出发，考查作者的观点和态度。

②考查文章中的某个细节内容所体现出的作者的观点和态度。

文章的中心思想、组织脉络与作者的观点和态度密切相关。要理解作者的观点和态度，需要通读全文，分析作者的思路，把握文章的脉络。

观点态度题的解题技巧：①注意文章中能够体现作者的情感和态度的表达。②避免个人感情的干扰。③抓住文章的主要脉络及典型事例。



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

表达作者的观点和态度的常见词汇如下：

赞同	positive 肯定的, 积极的, 确实的
	favorable 赞成的, 有利的, 赞许的, 良好的
	approval 赞成, 承认, 正式批准
	enthusiasm 狂热, 热心, 积极性
	supportive 支持的, 支援的
否定	negative 否定的, 消极的
	disapproval 不赞成
	opposition 反对
	critical 批评的
	criticism 批评, 批判
	disgust 使厌恶, 使反感
	objection 反对, 异议
contempt 轻视, 轻蔑	



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

怀疑	suspicion 猜疑, 怀疑
	suspicious 可疑的, 怀疑的
	doubt 怀疑
	doubtful 可疑的, 不确定的, 疑心的
	puzzling 令人迷惑不解的
客观中立	objective 客观的
	neutral 中立的
	impartial 公平的, 不偏不倚的
	disinterested 无私的
	unbiased 没有偏见的
	unprejudiced 公平的, 无偏见的, 没有成见的
	detached 不含个人偏见的



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

消极	negative 消极的
	depressed 消沉的
	indifferent 漠不关心的
	unconcerned 不关心的
	pessimistic 悲观的

观点态度题常见的提问方式如下：

- ① What's the tone of the passage?
- ② What's the author's attitude to...?
- ③ What's the author's opinion of...?
- ④ What is the attitude of the author towards...?
- ⑤ Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards...?



## 二、测试要点及解题技巧



### 三 熟悉试题中常见的五种题型

例如：

A growing body of research suggests that later start times in high school can improve attendance and achievements. A few years ago in an important study, test scores on the SAT college entrance exam in Edina, Minnesota jumped more than 100 points on average, when the morning school bell rang an hour later. Unfortunately, most schools do not start later and fail to satisfy teens' sleep needs.

What's the author's attitude to school's failing to adjust the time?

- A. Regretful.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Favorable.
- D. Annoyed.

**【解析】** 根据最后一句“Unfortunately, most schools do not start later and fail to satisfy teens' sleep needs.”可知，大多数学校都没有晚点开始上课，从而也没有满足青少年的睡眠需要，作者认为这是令人遗憾的。regretful: 令人惋惜的，遗憾的；indifferent: 漠不关心的，不感兴趣的；favorable: 肯定的，支持的；annoyed: 恼怒的，生气的。故选A。

03

# 试题举例及解析



大连理工大学出版社



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 1 Passage 1

You have been badly injured in a car accident. It is necessary to give you a blood transfusion because you lost a great deal of blood in the accident. However, special care must be taken in selecting new blood for you. If the blood is too different from your own, the transfusion could kill you.

There are four basic types of blood: A, B, AB and O. A simple test can indicate a person's blood type. Everybody was born with one of these four types of blood. Blood type, like hair color and height, is inherited from parents.



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 1 Passage 1

Because of the substances contained in each type, the four groups must be transfused carefully. Basically, A and B cannot be mixed. A and B cannot receive AB, but AB may receive A or B. O can be given to any other group; **hence**, it is often called the universal donor. However, because so many reactions can occur in transfusions, patients usually receive only salt or plasma (liquid) until their blood can be matched as exactly as possible in the blood bank of a hospital. In this way, it is possible to avoid any bad reactions to the transfusion.

There is a relationship between your blood type and your ethnic group. Among Europeans and people of European origin, about 42 percent have type A while 45 percent have type O. The rarest is type AB. Other races have different percentages. For example, some American Indian groups have nearly 100 percent type O.





### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 1 Passage 1

1. A good title for this passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A. Getting Blood and Liquid
  - B. Special Blood Colors
  - C. Human Blood Types
  - D. The Blood Bank of a Hospital

#### 1. 【题型】主旨大意题

【解析】题干大意是：一个适合这篇文章的标题是\_\_\_\_。通读全文可知，文章首先通过事例引出血型这一话题，然后介绍四种基本的血型，即 A 型、B 型、AB 型和 O 型，接下来讲述了不同血型之间的输血接受关系以及血型与民族或种族之间的关系。由此可推知，本文主要讲述的是人的血型。故选 C。



## 三、试题举例及解析



### 1 Passage 1

2. People with type A blood can receive the blood of a donor with type \_\_\_\_.

A. AB

B. B

C. O

D. None of the above.

### 2. 【题型】推理判断题

【解析】题干大意是：A 型血的人可以接受一个\_\_\_\_型血捐赠者的血。根据第三段第四句“O can be given to any other group; hence, it is often called the universal donor.”可知，O 型血可以传输给任何血型；因此，O 型血捐赠者被称为万能供血者。由此可推知，任何血型都可以接受 O 型血，所以 A 型血的人可以接受 O 型血捐赠者的血。故选 C。



## 三、试题举例及解析



### 1 Passage 1

3. The word “hence” in Paragraph 3 probably means \_\_\_\_.

A. always

B. nevertheless

C. therefore

D. seldom

### 3. 【题型】语义理解题

【解析】题干大意是：第三段中的单词 hence 的意思很可能是\_\_\_\_。根据第三段第四句 “O can be given to any other group; hence, it is often called the universal donor.” 并结合上题分析可知，can be given to any other group 与 it is often called the universal donor 之间为因果关系。由此可推知，hence 意为“因此”，四个选项中，C项（因此，所以）与其意思最为接近。always：总是，一直；nevertheless：尽管如此，不过，然而；seldom：不常，很少。故选 C。



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 1 Passage 1

4. If you need a transfusion, the best and safest blood for you is \_\_\_\_.

A. type AB

B. exactly the same type as yours

C. type A

D. a mixture of salt, liquid and type O

#### 4. 【题型】推理判断题

【解析】题干大意是：如果你需要输血，对你来说最适合并且最安全的血是\_\_\_\_。根据第三段最后两句“However, because so many reactions can occur in transfusions, patients usually receive only salt or plasma (liquid) until their blood can be matched as exactly as possible in the blood bank of a hospital. In this way, it is possible to avoid any bad reactions to the transfusion.”可知，因为在输血过程中可能会发生许多反应，所以病人一般只输盐水或血浆，直到他们的血型可以在医院的血库中得到匹配，这样，就可能避免输血后的任何不良反应。由此可推知，输完全相同血型的血是最好和最安全的。故选 B。



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 1 Passage 1

5. We can infer from the passage that the third most common blood type of Europeans and people of European origin is \_\_\_\_.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O

#### 5. 【题型】推理判断题

【解析】题干大意是：从文章中我们可以推断，欧洲人和有欧洲血统的人的第三常见的血型是\_\_\_\_。根据第二段第一句“*There are four basic types of blood: A, B, AB and O.*”和最后一段的两句“*Among Europeans and people of European origin, about 42 percent have type A...The rarest is type AB.*”欧洲人及有欧洲血统的人中，有42%是A型血，45%是O型血，占最少比例的是AB型血的人。由此可推知，欧洲人和有欧洲血统的人的第三常见的血型是B型。故选B。



### 三、试题举例及解析



2

#### Passage 2

The year was 1932. Amelia Earhart was flying alone from North America to England in a small single-engined plane. At midnight, several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she ran into bad weather. To make things worse, her altimeter failed and she didn't know how high she was flying. At night, and in a storm, a pilot is in great difficulty without an altimeter. At times, her plane nearly plunged into the sea.

Just before dawn, there was further trouble. Amelia noticed flames coming from the engine. Would she be able to reach land? There was nothing to do except to keep going and to hope.



### 三、试题举例及解析



2

#### Passage 2

In the end, Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland, and for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in Europe. When she returned to the United States she was honored by President Hoover at a special dinner in the White House. From that time on, Amelia Earhart was famous. What was so important about her flight? Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean alone, and she had set a record of fourteen hours and fifty-six minutes.

In the years that followed, Amelia Earhart made several flights across the United States, and on each occasion she set a new record for flying time. Amelia Earhart made these flights to show that women had a place in aviation and that air travel was useful.



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 2 Passage 2

1. Which of the following statements is NOT the difficulty which Amelia Earhart met in her flight from North America to England?

A. She was caught in a storm.

B. The altimeter went out of order.

C. Her engine went wrong.

D. She lost her direction.

#### 1. 【题型】事实细节题

【解析】题干大意是：以下哪项陈述不是阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特从北美飞往英国时遇到的困难？根据第一段和第二段可知，阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特在从北美飞往英国的途中遇到了暴风雨，并且高度表和引擎也出现了问题，所以选项 A、B、C 都正确。文中并未提及 D 项。故选 D。





## 三、试题举例及解析



### 2 Passage 2

2. When Amelia Earhart saw flames coming from the engine, what did she do?
- A. She did nothing but pray for herself.
  - B. She changed her direction and landed on Ireland.
  - C. She continued flying.**
  - D. She lost hope of reaching land.

#### 2. 【题型】 事实细节题

【解析】 题干大意是：当阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特看到引擎冒火时，她做了什么？根据第二段最后一句“*There was nothing to do except to keep going and to hope*”可知，阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特除了怀着希望继续前进之外，别无他法。故选 C。



## 三、试题举例及解析



### 2 Passage 2

3. According to the passage, what was Amelia Earhart's reason for making her flights?

A. To set a new record for flying time.

B. To be the first woman to fly around the world.

C. To show that aviation was not just for men.

D. To become famous in the world.

### 3. 【题型】推理判断题

【解析】题干大意是：根据这篇文章，阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特飞行的原因是什么？根据最后一段最后一句“Amelia Earhart made these flights to show that women had a place in aviation and that air travel was useful.”可知，阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特进行这些飞行是为了表明女性在航空领域占有一席之地，航空旅行是有意义的。由此可推知，她这样做是为了证明航空并不只是男性的专利。故选 C。



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 2 Passage 2

4. Which of the following statements was NOT mentioned?
- A. She was the first woman who succeeded in flying across the Atlantic Ocean alone.
  - B. She showed great courage in overcoming the difficulties during the flight.
  - C. She was warmly welcomed in Europe and the United States.
  - D. She made plans to fly around the world.

#### 4. 【题型】事实细节题

【解析】题干大意是：下列哪项陈述没有被提及？根据第三段最后一句“Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean alone...”可知，阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特是第一位独自飞越大西洋的女性，故A项正确；根据第三段第一、二句“...for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in Europe. When she...”可知，由于她表现出的勇气，她在欧洲受到了热烈欢迎，还在美国白宫的特别晚宴上受到了胡佛总统的表彰，故B、C两项正确。D项在文中没有被提及。故选D。



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 2 Passage 2

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Amelia Earhart — the First Across the Atlantic Ocean

B. Amelia Earhart — Pioneer in Women' s Aviation

C. A New Record for Flying Time

D. A Dangerous Flight from North America to England

#### 5. 【题型】 主旨大意题

【解析】 题干大意是：下面哪个是这篇文章的最佳标题？通读全文可知，本文讲述了阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特从北美到英国的一次危险飞行，以及这次飞行的意义。D项（一次从北美飞往英国的危险飞行）最能概括文章大意。故选D。



### 三、试题举例及解析



3

#### Passage 3

Everyone knows that laziness is a sin. We have probably all had lectures pointing out that laziness is immoral, wasteful, and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. But laziness can be more harmful than that and it is often caused by more complex reasons than simple wishes to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrustful of their fellow workers that they are unable to join in any group task for fear of ridicule or for fear of having their ideas stolen. These people who seem lazy may be paralyzed (丧失活动能力的) by a fear of failure that prevents fruitful work. Or other sorts of fantasies may prevent work; some people are so busy planning, sometimes planning great deals or fantastic achievements that they are unable to deal with whatever “lesser” work is on hand. Still other people are not avoiding work; strictly speaking, they are merely procrastinating (拖延) — rescheduling their day.



### 三、试题举例及解析



3

#### Passage 3

Laziness can actually be helpful. Like procrastinators, some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating (深思) and researching. We all should remember that some great scientific discoveries occurred by chance or while some were “goofing off” (磨洋工). Newton wasn’t working in the orchard when the apple hit him and he discovered the law of universal gravitation. Sometimes, being “lazy” — that is, taking time off for a rest — is good for overworked students or executives. Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or the doctor who’s simply working himself overtime too many evenings at the clinic. So be careful when you are tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, or planning his or her next book.



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 3 Passage 3

1. The underlined word “that” in the first paragraph refers to “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. laziness is immoral
  - B. laziness is wasteful
  - C. lazy people will never amount to anything in life
  - D. All of the above.**

#### 1. 【题型】语义理解题

【解析】 题干大意是：第一段中的画线词“that”指\_\_\_。根据第一段第二、三句“ We have probably all had lectures pointing out that laziness is immoral, wasteful, and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. But laziness can be more harmful than that...”可知，画线词 that指代的是前面提到的“懒惰不道德，懒惰浪费时间，懒人将在人生一事无成”，A、B、C 三项均包含在内。故选 D。



## 三、试题举例及解析



### 3 Passage 3

2. The first paragraph is mostly devoted to the discussion of \_\_\_\_.

- A. complex reasons that make people seem lazy
- B. serious problems that lazy people suffer from
- C. other sorts of fantasies that may prevent work
- D. great deals that people are busy planning

#### 2. 【题型】 主旨大意题

【解析】 题干大意是：第一段主要讨论的是\_\_\_\_。根据第一段第三句“...and it is often caused by more complex reasons than simple wishes to avoid work.”可知，导致懒惰的原因不仅仅是想要逃避工作那么简单，而是更为复杂的。下文具体分析了人们懒惰的各种原因。由此可推知，本段主要讨论的是导致人们看起来懒惰的复杂原因。故选 A。





## 三、试题举例及解析



### 3 Passage 3

3. According to the second paragraph, being “lazy” is good for \_\_\_\_.

A. a student who is on holiday

B. a doctor who is working overtime

C. an executive who is on leave

D. an athlete who is not training

### 3. 【题型】 事实细节题

【解析】 题干大意是：根据第二段，“懒惰”对\_\_\_有帮助。根据第二段倒数第三、四句“...being ‘lazy’ ...is good for overworked students or executives. Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or the doctor who’s simply working himself overtime too many evenings at the clinic.” 可知“懒惰”对于劳累过度的学生或者主管来说是有好处的。对于努力过度的运动员或连续多日在诊所加夜班的医生来说，休息是特别有帮助的，所以 B 项（一位正在加班的医生）符合题意。A 项（一名在度假的学生）、C 项（一位在休假的主管）和 D 项（一位没有在训练的运动员）均不符合题意。故选 B。



### 三、试题举例及解析



#### 3 Passage 3

4. The tone of the passage is \_\_\_\_.

- A. cautious
- B. careless
- C. optimistic
- D. pessimistic

#### 4. 【题型】推理判断题

【解析】题干大意是：文章的基调是\_\_\_\_。通读全文可知，作者首先讲述了懒惰的危害和导致懒惰的原因，接着在第二段讲述了懒惰的益处。由此可推知，作者采取了一种客观且严谨的态度对懒惰进行了分析。cautious：小心的，谨慎的；careless：不小心的；optimistic：乐观的；pessimistic：悲观的。故选A。



## 三、试题举例及解析



### 3 Passage 3

5. What does the writer intend to tell us in the passage?

- A. Laziness is definitely a sin.
- B. Laziness can be of great help all the time.
- C. Laziness makes people good for nothing.
- D. Laziness should be properly defined.**

#### 5. 【题型】 主旨大意题

【解析】 题干大意是：文中作者想告诉我们什么？通读全文可知，文章探讨了导致懒惰的原因，并阐述了懒惰在某些情况下也会有好处。再结合第二段最后两句“*So be careful when you are tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, or planning his or her next book.*”可知，当你想说某个人懒惰的时候要谨慎，那个人可能在思考、休息或构思自己的下一本书。由此可推知，对懒惰的界定并不是一成不变的，我们应该采取正确的方式来定义它。故选 D。

04

# 自测练习



大连理工大学出版社



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 1

Chicago's Children's Hospital is the lucky receiver of a \$18 million surprise gift from Gladys Holm. She once was a secretary who never earned more than \$15,000 a year and never married. She lived alone in a small flat in Chicago, and was a volunteer at the Children's Hospital. She was called the "Teddy Bear Lady" because she brought toy animals to sick children on her regular visits. But Miss Holm, who died in 1996 at the age of 86, was also a long-time buyer of stocks (股票). For years, she saved money that rose up to \$18 million, which she left to the Children's Hospital. It was the largest single donation in the hospital's 115-year history. The hospital president, Jan Jennings, was shocked when she heard the news.

"When Miss Holm's lawyer called to tell me how much that money was, I asked him to repeat it, since I was certain I had misheard."



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 1

Why did Gladys Holm feel so strongly about the Children's Hospital? Jennings said the hospital first touched Miss Holm's heart nearly 50 years ago, when doctors there saved the life of her friend's daughter. She never forgot the happiness she felt all those years ago.

Holm's gift will be devoted to heart disease research. People at the hospital said they regretted that they couldn't thank Miss Holm for the surprising gift.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 1

1. Miss Holm was nicknamed “Teddy Bear Lady” because \_\_\_\_.

A. she looked like a teddy bear

B. she regularly brought toy animals to children in the hospital

C. she volunteered to dress up as a teddy bear

D. she donated a lot of teddy bears to the hospital

2. According to the passage, Miss Holm accumulated her wealth by \_\_\_\_.

A. playing “Teddy Bear Lady”

B. working as a secretary

C. helping in the hospital

D. buying stocks



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 1

3. Why did Jan Jennings ask the lawyer to repeat what he said?

A. Because she never expected Miss Holm would donate anything.

B. Because she wanted to make sure who Gladys Holm was.

C. Because she had seldom received donations before.

D. Because she thought there was a mistake.

4. Miss Holm's love for the Children's Hospital grew from \_\_\_\_.

A. a happy life living with children

B. a satisfying job given by the hospital

C. an unforgettable experience many years ago

D. a valuable gift she received from the hospital





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 1

5. How will the donated money be used?
- A. To build up a new Children's Hospital.
  - B. To help sick children and their parents.
  - C. To improve research on heart disease.**
  - D. To buy more toys for sick children.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 2

The eighty-five-year old Chinese pharmacologist (药理学家) Tu Youyou became China's first winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine when it was announced that she was one of the three scientists awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their work in developing effective drugs against parasitic diseases.

Tu was honored for developing artemisinin (青蒿素), a drug for malaria that has saved millions of lives across the globe, especially in the developing world, the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institute disclosed on its website on Monday. Tu, a Chinese trained pharmacologist and a researcher at the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences in Beijing, went to Stockholm, Sweden in December to receive her award, according to Cao Hongxin, the science and technology department head of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 2

“She was calm and said she has received lots of congratulatory calls.” Cao told China Daily on Monday after he telephoned Tu to congratulate her. “It’s an overdue (迟来的) honor for Tu and the world’s recognition of Traditional Chinese Medicine,” he said.

“Tu’s breakthrough in winning the Nobel Prize in a natural science is the pride of the whole nation and the whole Chinese scientific community,” said Zhou Dejin, spokesman of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China’s national research body that consists of more than one hundred research institutes, universities and research branches.

“The achievement of discovering artemisinin was made in the 1970s, but it only received international recognition in later years, which suggests that we might have more achievements that have reached the Nobel Prize level but have not been recognized.” Zhou said.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 2

6. Why was Tu Youyou awarded the Nobel Prize?

- A. She made a breakthrough in the Chinese scientific community.
- B. She came up with a revolutionary theory about medicine.
- C. She devoted her whole life to medicine research.
- D. She developed a very effective drug in the 1970s.

7. What do we know about Tu Youyou?

- A. She secretly accepted the Nobel Prize by herself.
- B. She's the second Chinese to win the 2015 Nobel Prize.
- C. She has an ordinary heart though winning the Nobel Prize.
- D. She won the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with three scientists.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 2

8. The underlined word “breakthrough” (Para. 4) is the closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. achievement

B. suggestion

C. destruction

D. result

9. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. China lacks talented scientists like Tu Youyou.

B. Tu’ s achievement was recognized by the world a long time ago.

C. Chinese scientists should work harder to win more Nobel Prizes.

D. More Chinese scientific achievements should be acknowledged.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 2

10. What type of writing does this passage belong to?

A. A scientific report.

B. An official document.

C. A news report.

D. A medical record.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 3

In your car you may have a cell phone, a telephone also known as a mobile phone that you can carry around and use anywhere. On your way, you may feel coordinated and enjoy your hands-free phone talking while driving. But recent studies suggest that it isn't the dialing or the arm waving that makes driving while talking on a cell phone dangerous. It is the yakking itself — or more precisely, the continuous conversation with someone who isn't present — that does. David Strayer, a Utah psychologist, says “your driving performance while talking on a cell phone is weakened at levels comparable to, or worse than, driving with a blood alcohol level of 0.08”, which is the legal limit in most states of America.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 3

Using a driving-training simulator, Strayer and his colleagues compared the attention levels and response times of 110 drivers in various situations. In dense traffic, cell phone users were about 20 percent slower to respond to sudden hazards than other drivers, and they were about twice as likely to drive into the back of a braking car in front of them as others. “Cell phone drivers are obtaining less than 50 percent of the visual information that non-cell drivers are getting,” says Strayer. “Looking and seeing are not one and the same.” By contrast the researchers found that listening to the radio or conversing with passengers was not as hazardous. “When a dangerous situation arises, the driver and passengers put their conversation on pause,” Strayer says.

Whether talking with a passenger or someone on a cell phone, however, people are less able to recall the details of a conversation carried on while driving. “So it might not be good for your economic health to discuss investment strategies with your agent while either of you is driving,” Strayer adds lastly.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 3

11. According to the recent studies, which of the following makes driving dangerous?

- A. The cell phone dialing by the driver.
- B. The driver's endless arm waving.
- C. The driver's continuous cell phone talking.
- D. The absence of another phone speaker.

12. Which of the following does Strayer want to stress most?

- A. The driving performance may be weakened by cell phone talking.
- B. The driving performance may be affected by a high blood alcohol level.
- C. Drivers should not be allowed to drive after drinking.
- D. Driving while talking on a cell phone is not less hazardous than driving after drinking alcohol.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 3

13. The experiment shows all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_.

- A. the cell phone drivers get less than half of the visual information
- B. the cell phone drivers are twice as likely to hit the front cars as others
- C. the cell phone drivers' response to sudden dangers is slower
- D. the 110 drivers were reluctant to take part in the experiment

14. Strayer discourages drivers from talking about business on cell phones while driving because \_\_\_\_.

- A. they tend to forget the details of a conversation
- B. both the drivers and their agents happen to be driving
- C. it might not be good for the passengers' memory
- D. the other passengers would overhear the conversation



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 3

15. It can be inferred that the author's attitude towards cell phone yakking during driving is\_\_\_\_\_.

A. approving

B. disapproving

C. encouraging

D. indifferent



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 4

When did you last see a polar bear? On a trip to a zoo, perhaps? If you had attended a winter activity in New York a few years ago, you would have seen the Coney Island Polar Bear Club. The members of this club are called “Polar Bears”, who meet frequently in winter to swim in freezing cold water. That day, the air temperature was 3°C, and the water temperature was a bit higher. The members of the Coney Island Polar Bear Club in New York are usually about the age of 60. Members must satisfy two requirements. First, they must get along well with everyone else in the group. This is very important because there are so many different kinds of people in the club. The Polar Bears must also agree to swim outdoors at least twice a month from November through February.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 4

Doctors do not agree about the medical effects of cold-water swimming. Some are worried about the danger of a condition in which the body's temperature drops so low that finally the heart stops. Other doctors, however, point out that there is more danger of a heart attack during summer swimming because the difference between the air temperature and the water temperature is much greater in summer than in winter.

The Polar Bears themselves are satisfied with the benefits of cold-water swimming. They say that their favorite form of exercise is very good for the blood circulatory system( 血液循环系统) because it forces the blood to move fast to keep the body warm. Cold-water swimmers usually turn bright red after a few minutes in the water. A person who turns blue probably has a very poor blood circulatory system and should not try cold-water swimming.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 4

The main benefits of cold-water swimming are probably mental. The Polar Bears love to swim all year round; they find it fun and relaxing. As one 70-year-old woman says, “When I go into the water, I pour my troubles into the ocean and let them float away.”

16. The members of the Coney Island Polar Bear Club must meet the following requirements EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_.

- A. they must reach the age of 60
- B. they should be easy to make friends with
- C. they must swim outdoors at least 8 times in the four cold months
- D. they must agree to swim outdoors from November through February



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 4

17. According to the passage, we know that doctors \_\_\_\_.

- A. believe swimming is helpful both in winter and in summer
- B. encourage people to take part in cold-water swimming actively
- C. have different ideas about the medical effects of cold-water swimming
- D. point out the possible danger of blood illness during cold-water swimming

18. According to the passage, some doctors believe it is true that \_\_\_\_.

- A. the Polar Bears are bears swimming in freezing water
- B. you are healthy if cold-water swimming makes your skin turn blue
- C. cold-water swimming can make the body temperature dangerously high
- D. cold-water swimming causes more heart attacks in summer than in winter



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 1 Passage 4

19. The Polar Bears like to swim all year round for \_\_\_\_.

- A. they can remain young
- B. they find it enjoyable and interesting
- C. they might meet fewer troubles in life
- D. they can keep warm in winter easily

20. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The Polar Bears' life in New York.
- B. The requirements of the Coney Island Polar Bear Club.
- C. A group of cold-water swimming lovers.
- D. Doctors' ideas about cold-water swimming.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 1

To preserve food, the growth of bacteria (细菌) must be controlled. Water, warmth and food are all needed for bacteria to become strong and healthy. Some kinds of bacteria need air, but other kinds grow only when air is absent. Extremes of temperature either hot or cold can kill bacteria.

Before electric ice boxes were invented, freezing and cooling were limited by the cold climate. In warmer regions, food was cooled by putting it in the shade, in cold water from the well, or in pits in the ground.

Cooking will usually kill bacteria if the temperature is high enough and long enough. Certain methods of cooking remove water, and this aids in preserving food. Drying is the oldest and most common method of preserving food. Food can be dried by the sun, by heat or by combination of the two.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 1

Salt was used by many hunting people. When people began to eat vegetables, salt became a needed part of their life. Salt helps to preserve food because it slows or stops bacteria growth. Other chemicals besides salt are used in preserving food. Some people oppose the use of chemicals in food. They say that these chemicals may harm people if the chemicals can harm bacteria.

1. How can we preserve food according to the first paragraph?
  - A. By controlling the temperature.
  - B. By putting food in a refrigerator.
  - C. By controlling the growth of bacteria.
  - D. By putting food in a place without air.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 1

2. Cooking is an effective way in preserving food because \_\_\_\_.

- A. all cooking methods remove water
- B. cooking can make the food become dry
- C. the light in cooking can kill bacteria
- D. cooking can kill bacteria**

3. The method of salting food \_\_\_\_.

- A. was not used in the past
- B. involves the use of chemicals**
- C. is not liked by most people
- D. is no longer used by hunters



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 1

4. Why are many people against the use of chemicals to preserve food?

- A. Because chemicals are not necessary for preserving food.
- B. Because a small quantity of bacteria in food may be good for the body.
- C. Because those chemicals that kill bacteria may not be good for people.
- D. Because there are other better ways to preserve food.

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Ways of preserving food.
- B. The bacteria in our food.
- C. The importance of preserving food.
- D. Ways of cooking food.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 2

Cold weather during winter months may keep many people from leaving home and running in the open air.

However, a new study shows that the drop in temperature is a good reason to run. In fact, researchers say running in cold weather helps improve one's performance.

Many people say running in the winter can be difficult. Two reasons are the low temperatures and bitter winds. Yet many runners might find it easier than running in hot weather.

That could be because lower temperatures reduce stress on the body. When you run in cold weather, your heart rate and the body's dehydration(脱水) levels are lower than in warmer conditions. The body needs less water on a cold day than in warm weather.

This information comes from sports scientists at St. Mary's University in London. John Brewer is a professor of applied sports science at St. Mary's.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 2

For this study, he and other researchers put a group of people into a room they called an “environment chamber”. The researchers then recreated summer and winter weather conditions in the room. The test subjects were asked to run 10km under both conditions. Brewer says he and his team recorded biological measurements of the runners.

We’ve got a group of subjects into the environment chamber, we’ve changed the conditions to replicate the summer or winter and we’ve got them to run a 10km under both of those conditions and taken various measurements on each runner whilst they’ve been completing their 10km.

Brewer says every movement runners make produces heat. He explains that one way in which we lose heat is by sweating. The body loses heat through droplets of sweat. He says the body also loses heat by transporting the blood to the surface of the skin.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 2

6. What can we know about running in winter?

A. It improves the function of the body.

B. It increases pressure of the body.

C. It makes your heart rate higher.

D. It needs more water than in summer.

7. What can we know about the research according to the passage?

A. Researchers interviewed the subjects.

B. Subjects were asked to run in winter and summer.

C. Subjects built the “environment chamber”.

D. Biological measurements of the runners were recorded.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 2

8. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “replicate” in Paragraph 7?

- A. Combine.      B. Copy.      C. Remember.      D. Decorate

9. What’s the best title for the passage?

- A. Environment Chamber.  
B. The Way of Losing Heat.  
C. Running in Cold Weather Improves Performance.  
D. Biological Measurements of the Runners.

10. Which statement is not correct?

- A. Running in cold weather helps improve one’s performance.  
B. Every movement runners make produces heat.  
C. The only way in which we lose heat is by sweating.  
D. The body also loses heat by transporting the blood to the surface of the skin.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 3

What's small, buzzes here and there and visits flowers? If you say bees or hummingbirds( 蜂鸟 ), you get it. You won't be the first if you mix the two up. Now a group of researchers even say we should embrace our history of considering the two together in the same group. The way scientists study bees could help them study hummingbirds' behavior, too.

Scientists first compared the two back in the 1970s when studying how animals searched for food. The idea is that animals use a kind of math to make choices in order to minimize the work they take to earn maximum rewards. Researchers at that time focused on movement rules, like the order in which they visited flowers, and where flowers were located to others. "It was the 'algorithm( 算法 )' for efficient searching," said David Pritchard, a biologist at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. Hummingbirds and bees had similar solutions.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 3

As the field of animal cognition(认知) appeared, hummingbird and bee research parted. Neuroscientists and behavioral ecologists developed ways to study bees' behavior in naturalistic settings. Hummingbird researchers compared hummingbirds to other birds and borrowed methods from psychology to study their ability to learn in the lab. To be fair, hummingbirds and bees differ. For example, hummingbirds have more advanced eyes and brains than bees. Honeybees and bumblebees are social; hummingbirds typically aren't.

“But however they perceive or process information, they both experience similar information,” Dr. Pritchard said. In day-to-day searching for food, for example, hummingbirds may rely on more of a bee's eye view than a bird's eye view. Like other birds, they rely on landmarks, distances and directions to make maps when travelling long distances, but they don't use these cues to find flowers. Move a flower just an inch or so away from where a hummingbird thought it was and it will hover(盘旋) over the flower's original location. Dr. Pritchard is investigating if, like bees, hummingbirds engage in view matching hovering, scanning snapshots(快照) of a place to their memory and using those as references later.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 3

11. What is the center of the research on hummingbirds and bees in the 1970s?

A. Memory.

**B. Movement rules.**

C. Reward calculating.

D. Information processing.

12. Which subject's research methods were adopted to study the learning ability of hummingbirds?

A. Math.

B. Biology.

C. Ecology.

**D. Psychology.**



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 3

13. How do researchers find out that hummingbirds are not like other birds?

- A. By setting them free.
- B. By moving flowers.**
- C. By matching view.
- D. By making maps.

14. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Researchers Focused on Movement Rules of Hummingbirds.
- B. Hummingbirds in the Lab.
- C. New Trends in Studying Bees.
- D. Thinking of Hummingbirds as Bees.**

15. What does the word “perceive” mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Realize.**
- B. Ignore.
- C. Touch.
- D. Abandon.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 4

To understand the marketing concept it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on “persuasive salesmanship” to move as many of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focus on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert ( 使转换 ) them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is the easiest to produce, the makers and dealers first find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 4

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent (慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction — the firm and the customer — and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to (迎合) customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to consumers presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca-Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The non-acceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about the prompt restoration (恢复) of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside new. King Customer ruled!



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 4

16. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?

- A. The needs of the market.
- B. The efficiency of production.
- C. The satisfaction of the user.
- D. The preferences of the dealer.

17. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is \_\_\_ in essence.

- A. the practice of turning goods into money
- B. making goods available for purchase
- C. the customer-centered approach
- D. a form of persuasive salesmanship



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 4

18. According to the passage, “to move as many of these goods as possible” (Para.1) means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. to sell the largest possible amount of goods
- B. to transport goods as efficiently as possible
- C. to dispose of these goods in large quantities
- D. to redesign these goods for large-scale production

19. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?

- A. Traditional goods have stronger appeal to the majority of people.
- B. It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.
- C. Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.
- D. Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 2 Passage 4

20. The last sentence of the passage suggests that \_\_\_\_.
- A. the consumer should be allowed to do things in his way
  - B. the consumer should be treated as a king
  - C. the consumer should have the final say in selling products
  - D. the consumer should be advised on what to say



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 1

What is your favourite colour? Do you like yellow, orange, red? If you do, you must be an optimist, a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer grey and blue? Then you are probably quiet, shy and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, as well as the effect that colors have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favourite colour as we grow up — we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so, as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 1

Colors do influence our moods — there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides than any other bridge in the area until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 1

1. “You would rather follow than lead” means \_\_\_\_.

A. you don't like to follow others

B. you would be a member rather than a leader

C. you would be afraid of following others

D. you would like to be a leader rather than a follower

2. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer \_\_\_\_.

A. red to yellow

B. blue to orange

C. red to grey

D. blue to yellow



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 1

3. “I am feeling black” means \_\_\_\_.

A. I am depressed

B. I am very happy

C. I am excited

D. I am feeling well

4. Which of the following is the fact?

A. People’s preference of one colour to another is instinct.

B. People’s preference of one colour to another is acquired as they grow up.

C. More people happen to love brown because they saw something brown when they were born.

D. Colors have little influence on our moods.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 1

5. Those who committed suicide preferred the bridge over the Thames River near London to others because of \_\_\_\_.

A. its shape

B. its structure

C. its colour

D. its building materials



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 2

Have you ever run into a careless cell phone user on the street? Perhaps he or she was busy talking, texting or checking in WeChat without looking at what was going on around him or her. As the number of this new “species” of human has kept rising, they have been given a new name phubbers (低头族).

Recently, a cartoon created by students from China Central Academy of Fine Arts put this group of people under the spotlight. In the short film, phubbers with various social identities bury themselves in their phones. A doctor plays with his cell phone while letting his patient die; a pretty woman takes selfie in front of a car accident site and a father loses his child without knowing about it while using his mobile phone. A chain of similar events eventually lead to the destruction of the world.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 2

Although the ending sounds overstated, the damage phubbing can bring is real. Your health is the first to bear the effect and result of it. “Constantly bending your head to check your cell phone could damage your neck,” Guangming Daily quoted doctors as saying. “The neck is like a rope that breaks after long-term stretching.” Also, staring at cell phones for long periods of time will damage your eyesight gradually, according to the report.

But that’s not all. Being a phubber could also damage your social skills and drive you away from your friends and family. At reunions with family or friends, many people tend to stick to their cell phones while others are chatting happily with each other and this creates a strange atmosphere, *Qilu Evening News* reported.

It can also cost you your life. There have been lots of reports on phubbers who fell to their death, suffered accidents, and were robbed of their cell phones in broad daylight.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 2

6. For what purpose does the author give the example of a cartoon in Paragraph 2?

- A. To inform people of the bad effects of phubbing.
- B. To advertise the cartoon made by students.
- C. To indicate the world will finally be destroyed by phubbers.
- D. To warn doctors against using cell phones while treating patients.

7. Which of the following is NOT a risk a phubber may have?

- A. His social skills could be affected.
- B. His neck and eyesight will be gradually harmed.
- C. He will cause the destruction of the world.
- D. He might get separated from his friends and family



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 2

8. According to Qilu Evening News, it creates a strange atmosphere when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some people stick to their cell phones while others are chatting happily
- B. some people are chatting happily with each other
- C. you have reunions with family or friends
- D. your eyesight is gradually damaged

9. Which of the following may be the author's attitude towards phubbing?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Opposed.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Objective.

10. What may the passage talk about next?

- A. Advice on how to use a cell phone.
- B. People addicted to phubbing.
- C. Measures to reduce the risks of phubbing.
- D. Consequences of phubbing.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 3

Societies all over the world name places in similar ways. Quite often there is no official naming ceremony, but places tend to be called names as points of reference by people. Then an organized body steps in and gives the place a name. Frequently it happens that a place has two names: one is named by the people and the other by the government. As in many areas old habits die hard, the place continues to be called by its unofficial name long after the meaning is lost.

Many roads and places in Singapore are named in order that the pioneers will be remembered by future generations. Thus we have names such as Stamford Road and Raffles Place. This is in keeping with traditions in many countries — in both the West and the East.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 3

Another way of naming places is naming them after other places. Perhaps they were named to promote friendships between the two places or it could be that the people who used to live there were originally from the places that the roads were named after. The mystery is clearer when we see some of the roads named in former British bases. If you step into Selector Airbase, you will see Piccadilly Circus — obviously named by some homesick Royal Air Force personnel.

Some places were named after the activities that used to go on at those places. Bras Basah Road is an interesting example. “Bras Basah” means “wet rice” in Malay(马来语). Now why would anyone want to name a road “Wet Rice Road”? The reason is simple. During the pioneering days wet rice was laid out to dry along this road.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 3

A few roads in Singapore are named by their shapes. There is “Circular Road” for one. Other roads may have part of their names to describe their shapes, like “Paya Lebar Crescent”. This road is called a crescent because it begins on the main road, makes a crescent and comes back to join the main road again.

11. We learn from Paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the government is usually the first to name a place
- B. many places tend to have more than one name
- C. a ceremony will be held when a place is named
- D. people prefer the place names given by the government



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 3

12. What does the underlined phrase “die hard” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Change suddenly.
- B. Change significantly.
- C. Disappear mysteriously.
- D. Disappear very slowly.**

13. Which of the following places is named after a person?

- A. Raffles Place.**
- B. Selector Airbase.
- C. Piccadilly Circus.
- D. Paya Lebar Crescent.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 3

14. Bras Basah Road is named \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after a person
- B. after a place
- C. after an activity
- D. by its shape

15. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Some place names in Singapore are the same as in Britain.
- B. Some places in Singapore are named for military purposes.
- C. The way Singaporeans name their places is unique.
- D. Young Singaporeans have forgotten the pioneers.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 4

Ancient Chinese folk paintings and many other art styles have been passed down from generation to generation, and are still practiced in different parts of China. Here's a look at four unique Chinese folk art forms.

Chinese Opera(戏剧) is the traditional form of Chinese drama. According to incomplete statistics, in China's various ethnic regions there are about more than 360 kinds of operas. The most famous ones include Peking Opera, Kunqu Opera, Yueju Opera, Yuju Opera, Sichuan Opera, Fujian Opera, Hebei opera, Huangmei Opera and so on, in total more than 50, among which Peking Opera is the most popular in China.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 4

Shadow Play (皮影戏) dates back to the Western Han Dynasty in Shaanxi more than 1,000 years ago. The moving figures, usually carved out from leather, are operated by folk artists, accompanied by music and singing. It is the world's first dubbed (配音的) motion picture art form, thus considered the “ancestor” of modern film. Today this art form is still popular in northern China.

Paper-cutting is one of the most popular traditional decorative arts in China with a long history. Paper-cutting can be seen across China and it has even developed into different local genres (流派). They are usually used to decorate gates and windows during festivals.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 4

The kite was invented by Chinese people. According to legend the earliest kite in China was a wooden bird by Mo Di in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. Later his student Lu Ban improved the tech and used bamboo as material to make a kite. Today, various kite-flying activities can be found in different regions of China. Shandong Weifang Kite Festival is held every year and attracts lots of kite lovers and travelers.

16. Which Chinese Opera is the most popular in China?

- A. Peking Opera.
- B. Kunqu Opera.
- C. Yueju Opera.
- D. Yuju Opera.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 4

17. Why is Shadow Play considered the ancestor of modern film?

- A. Because it has a history of more than 1,000 years.
- B. Because it was operated by ancient folk artists.
- C. Because it is accompanied by music and dances on the stage.
- D. Because it is the world's first dubbed motion picture art form.**

18. What does the underlined word “They” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Different local genres.
- B. Traditional decorative pictures.
- C. Paper-cutting art works.**
- D. Popular Chinese handwriting.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 3 Passage 4

19. What was the earliest kite made of in China?

A. Paper.

B. Wood.

C. Bamboo.

D. Leather.

20. What is the main topic of this article?

A. Chinese folk art.

B. Chinese folk paintings.

C. Chinese operas.

D. Chinese folk plays.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 1

In the modern technological world the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to grow less. The sea, however, still offers hope to supply many of man's needs.

The riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology are impressive. Oil and gas explorations have existed for nearly thirty years. Valuable amounts of minerals such as iron, nickel and copper and so on exist on the ocean floor, ready to be mined.

Fish farming promises to be a good way to produce large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish is an ancient skill practiced in the past mainly by Oriental people.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 1

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way similar to the steam in a steamship. Ocean currents and waves offer possible use as a source of energy such as hydroelectric power.

Technology is enabling man to explore ever deeper under the sea. The new undersea technology is providing divers with diving suits and undersea chambers that are kept at sea level pressure. The development of strong new materials has made this possible.

The technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. Experts believe that the problems to **exploit** the food, minerals, and energy sources of the sea will be largely solved by the year of 2030.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 1

1. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Needs of Man.

B. Sources of Energy.

C. Sea Harvest.

D. Sea Exploring Technology.

2. According to the author, technology for exploring the sea is important because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. man cannot travel farther into space

B. resources on land are running short

C. it's a lot of fun diving into the sea

D. ancient people used to explore the sea



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 1

3. Why does the author mention a steamship?

- A. To indicate that it is warmer in the ocean than on land.
- B. To show that a steamship is better than other kinds of ship.
- C. To argue that man should use steamships more than other means of transportation.
- D.** To illustrate that man can make use of sources of energy from the sea.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** man hasn't completely developed the riches of the sea
- B. technology for exploring the sea has been solved
- C. planting rice in the sea will be made possible in a short time
- D. in the near future man can live on the ocean floor

5. The word "exploit" in the last paragraph could be replaced best by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. evaluate
- B.** develop
- C. gather
- D. scatter





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 2

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers. Last week, he said, “my umbrella was stolen from a London church. As it was a present, I spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn’t get it back.”

“How did you write your advertisement?” asked one of the listeners, a merchant.

“Here it is,” said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it and read “Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street.”

“Now,” said the merchant, “I often advertise and find that it pays me well. But the way in which an advertisement is expressed is of extreme importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I’ll buy you a new one.”



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 2

The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote: “If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the City Church last Sunday evening doesn’t wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known.”

This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colors that had been thrown in, and his own was among the number. Many of them had notes fastened to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 2

6. The man once thought advertising was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of little use      B. of some use      C. practical      D. valuable

7. The result of the first advertisement was that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the man got his umbrella back  
B. the man wasted some money advertising  
C. nobody found the missing umbrella  
D. the umbrella was found somewhere near the church

8. The merchant suggested that the man should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy a new umbrella  
B. go on looking for his umbrella  
C. write another better advertisement  
D. report to the police



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 2

9. Why did the merchant say “I often advertise and find that it pays me well”?

- A. Because he knew how to advertise.
- B. Because he had more money for advertising.
- C. Because he found it easy to advertise.
- D. Because he had a friend in the newspaper where he advertised.

10. This is a story about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a useless advertisement
- B. how to make an effective advertisement
- C. how the man lost and found his umbrella
- D. what the merchant did for the umbrella owner



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 3

The great advance in rocket theory 40 years ago showed that liquid-fuel rockets were far superior in every respect to the skyrocket with its weak solid fuel. However, during the decade, large solid-fuel rockets with solid fuels about as powerful as liquid fuels have made their appearance, and it is a favorite layman's question to inquire which one is "better". The question is meaningless. One might as well ask whether a gasoline or a diesel engine is "better". It all depends on the purpose; a liquid-fuel rocket is complicated but has the advantage that it can be controlled beautifully. The burning of the rocket engine can be stopped completely; it can be reignited when desired. In addition, the thrust can be made to vary by adjusting the speed of the fuel pumps.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 3

A solid-fuel rocket, on the other hand, is rather simple in construction, though hard to build when a really large size is desired. A liquid-fuel rocket has to be fueled first and cannot be held in readiness for a very long time after it has been fueled. However, once a solid-fuel rocket has been ignited, it will keep burning. It cannot be stopped and reignited whenever desired and its thrust cannot be varied. Because a solid-fuel rocket can be kept ready for a long time, most military employ solid fuels, but a manned space flight needs the fine adjustments that can only be provided by liquid fuels. It may be added that a liquid-fuel rocket is an expensive device and a large solidfuel rocket is, by comparison, cheap. But the solid fuel, pound per pound, costs about 10 times as much as the liquid fuel.

So you have, on the one hand, an expensive rocket with a cheap fuel and on the other hand a comparatively cheap rocket with an expensive fuel.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 3

11. The author feels that a comparison of liquid-fuel and solid-fuel rockets shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. neither type is very economical
  - B. the liquid-fuel rocket is the best
  - C. each type has certain advantages
  - D. the solid-fuel rocket is the best
12. The most important consideration for manned space flight is that the rocket should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. inexpensive to construct
  - B. capable of lifting heavy space shift into the orbit
  - C. easily controlled
  - D. inexpensive to operate



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 3

13. Solid-fuel rockets are expensive to operate because of their \_\_\_\_\_.

A. size

B. fuel

C. construction

D. complicated engines

14. Which of the following statements is not the characteristic of liquid-fuel rockets?

A. The fuel is cheap.

B. They are cheap to build.

C. They can be stopped and reignited.

D. They must be used soon after fueling.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 3

15. The author tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. whether a liquid-fuel or a solid-fuel rocket is better depends on the purpose
- B. neither type is superior
- C. forty years ago, large solid-fuel rockets were made
- D. the thrust can be made to vary by adjusting the direction of the pump



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 4

What do we talk about when we talk about money? We often think about what we can buy with the money we have, what we can't buy because we don't have enough money and what we're planning to buy when we have more money. We discuss the careers that bring us money and the expenses that take it away. We talk about our favorite shops and restaurants, the causes we support, and the places we've been and seen. We share dreams that only money can make real.

In short, we talk about everything but money itself. In daily life, money is still a major conversational taboo. This is a shame, because money is as interesting as the things it does and buys, and the more you know about it, the more interesting it is.

As a financial advisor, I've seen hundreds of people learn to control their money instead of letting it control them and watched as they increased their freedom power and security by handling money consciously. Wouldn't live exactly as you want to?

You will never be powerful in life until you're powerful over your own money. Talking openly about it is the first step.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 4

16. Which of the following is NOT discussed when we talk about money?

- A. The careers that bring us money.
- B. The causes we support.
- C. The dreams that only money can make real.
- D. Money itself.

17. What can we know from the second paragraph?

- A. We should know more about money itself rather than avoiding talking about it.
- B. Money itself can interest us and bring us happiness.
- C. The more money we earn, the more we should know about it.
- D. It is a shame that people talk too much about money



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 4

18. What does the writer want to say in the third paragraph?

- A. People should learn how to make money.
- B. People should know the value of money.
- C. People should learn to control their money.
- D. People should know how to use money to increase their power.

19. The writer's advice is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the more you talk about money, the more you can control it
- B. we should learn to be a good master of our money if we want to be powerful in life
- C. we should not be so worried about money if we want to have a free life
- D. the more money you have, the more powerful you are



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 4 Passage 4

20. What will the writer probably talk about after the last paragraph?

A. The importance of money.

B. Money, power and security.

C. The other steps for people to control money.

D. The steps for people to make money.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 1

Famous people have a lot of influences on cultural trends. When Oprah goes on a 21-day vegan diet, it makes headlines. When Amal Clooney wears a Stella McCartney dress, sales go way up. However, one trend that seems harmless — but is actually harmful — is the pressure on stars to have their photos taken with rare animals.

Famous people who are asked to have photos taken with wild animals for a magazine spread or who do so while on vacation always have good intentions and even love animals. This makes them easy targets for the often greedy amusement parks and fake animal centers. These business people love the thought of sharing pictures of a star hugging a baby tiger or a whale. Kind people are naturally drawn to places that claim to offer rare animals safety and are eager to see elephants paint, to hug baby bears or to swim with dolphins. However, being frequently exposed has shown that many of these business people are breeders, dealers or exhibitors that are using stars' good will for their own ends.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 1

In some Asian countries, elephants are kept in camps. A few camps are working to help elephants in trouble, but the vast majority are not, and training methods are barbaric. As soon as the cameras are gone after someone like Prince William takes a photo with an elephant, the chains go back on.

Fans, tell the stars: Stay away from wild animal photos, and the animals will be grateful. Of course, you don't have to be famous to make a difference. Whether right here at home or at an exotic locale abroad, every one of us must fight the desire to take a photo with an elephant or hug a baby tiger.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 1

1. Why are Oprah and Amal Clooney mentioned in Paragraph 1?

A. To introduce the topic of the passage.

B. To promote the cultural influence on stars.

C. To remind people how important the trend is.

D. To show famous people's pressure from wild animals.

2. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The business people offer chances to stars to get close to animals.

B. Famous stars use photos with rare animals to make a difference.

C. Businessmen take advantage of stars' good will to earn money.

D. The kind and rich people are easily attracted to visit wild animals.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 1

3. What does the underlined word “barbaric” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Effective.

B. Cruel.

C. Scientific.

D. Kind.

4. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The number of elephants and tigers is increasing.

B. Keeping away from animal pictures can protect them.

C. People will be encouraged to take photos with animals.

D. Famous people may have a negative influence on cultural trends.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 1

5. Which statement is not correct about elephants in Asia?

A. In some Asian countries, elephants are kept in camps.

B. A few camps are working to help elephants in trouble.

C. All the training methods are barbaric.

D. The vast majority of camps are not working to help elephants in trouble.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 2

You wake up in the morning; the day is beautiful and the plans for the day are what you have been looking forward to for a long time. Then the telephone rings, you say hello, and the drama starts. The person on the other end has a depressing tone in his voice as he starts to tell you how terrible his morning is and that there is nothing to look forward to. You are still in a wonderful mood? Impossible!

Communicating with negative people can wash out your happiness. It may not change what you think, but communicating long enough with them will make you feel depressed for a moment or a long time.

Life brings ups and downs, but some people are stuck in the wrong idea that life has no happiness to offer. They only feel glad when they make others feel bad. No wonder they can hardly win others, pity or respect.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 2

When you communicate with positive people, your spirit stays happy and therefore more positive things are attracted. When the dagger ( 匕首 ) of a negative person is put in you, you feel the heavy feeling that all in all, brings you down.

Sometimes we have no choice but to communicate with negative people. This could be a co-worker, or a relative. In this case, say what needs to be said as little as possible. Sometimes it feels good to let out your anger back to the negative person, but all this does is to lower you to that same negative level and they won't feel ashamed of themselves about that.

Negativity often affects happiness without even being realized. The negative words of another at the start of the day can cling to ( 附着 ) you throughout the rest of your day, which makes you feel bad and steals your happiness. Life is too short to feel negative. Stay positive and avoid negativity as much as possible.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 2

6. The purpose of the first paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. make a comparison

B. offer an evidence

C. introduce a topic

D. describe a daily scene

7. How can negative people affect us?

A. By influencing our emotion.

B. By telling us the nature of life.

C. By changing our ways of thinking.

D. By comparing their attitudes to life with ours.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 2

8. Some negative people base their happiness on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. other people's pity for them

B. making other people unhappy

C. building up a positive attitude

D. other people's respect for them

9. According to the passage, to reduce negative people's influence on us, we are advised to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. change negative people's attitudes to life

B. show our dissatisfaction to negative people

C. make negative people feel ashamed of themselves

D. communicate with negative people as little as possible



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 2

10. What can we learn about negativity?

A. Its effect can last.

B. Its effect can be completely avoided.

C. It hardly happens among family members.

D. Its effect is smaller than the effect created by a positive person.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 3

The freezing Northeast hasn't been a terribly fun place to spend time this winter, so when the chance came for a weekend to Sarasota, Florida, my bags were packed before you could say "sunshine". I left for the land of warmth and vitamin C, thinking of beaches and orange trees. When we touched down to blue skies and warm air, I sent up a small prayer of gratefulness. Swimming pools, wine tasting, and pink sunsets (at normal evening hours, not 4 in the afternoon) filled the weekend, but the best part — particularly to my taste, dulled by months of cold weather root vegetables — was a 7 a.m. adventure to the Sarasota farmers' market that proved to be more than worth the early wake-up call.

The market, which was founded in 1979, sets up its tents every Saturday from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., rain or shine, along North Lemon and State streets. Baskets of perfect red strawberries: the red-painted sides of the Java Dawg coffee truck; and most of all the tomatoes: amazing, large, soft and round red tomatoes.





## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 3

Disappointed by many a broken, vine-ripened ( 蔓上成熟的 ) promise, I've refused to buy winter tomatoes for years. No matter how attractive they look in the store, once I get them home they're unfailingly dry, hard and tasteless. But I homed in, with uncertainty, on one particular table at the Brown's Grove Farm's stand, full of fresh and soft tomatoes the size of my fist. These were the real deal and at that moment, I realized that the best part of Sarasota in winter was going to be eating things that back home in New York I wouldn't be experiencing again for months.

Delighted as I was by the tomatoes in sight, my happiness deepened when I learned that Brown's Grove Farm is one of the suppliers for Jack Dusty, a newly opened restaurant at the Sarasota Ritz Carlton, where — luckily for me — I was planning to have dinner that very night. Without even seeing the menu, I knew I'd be ordering every tomato on it.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 3

11. What did the author think of her winter life in New York?

- A. Exciting.      **B. Boring.**      C. Relaxing.      D. Annoying.

12. What made the author's getting up early worthwhile?

- A. Having a swim.  
B. Breathing in fresh air.  
C. Walking in the morning sun.  
**D. Visiting a local farmers' market.**

13. What can we learn about tomatoes sold in New York in winter?

- A. They are soft.  
**B. They look nice.**  
C. They taste great.  
D. They are juicy



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 3

14. What was the author going to do that evening?

- A. Go to a farm.
- B. Check into a hotel.
- C. Eat in a restaurant.
- D. Buy fresh vegetables.

15. Where might this article be found?

- A. In a story book.
- B. In a fashion magazine.
- C. In a science report.
- D. In a textbook.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 4

Most personnel managers agree that job interviews are one of the least objective recruitment methods. But the advantages of testing are not going to change the attraction of the interview to employers. The appeal of the interview has everything to do with the human factor.

Most people believe that they are a reasonable judge of character and trust their instinctive feelings. We might use some kind of test to aid the selection process, but we usually pick a candidate who interviews well, and has good qualifications and an impressive work record.

But suppose the candidate lies or is less than completely honest. “This can be a serious problem for employers”, explains Alan Conrad, Chief Executive at Optimus Recruitment. “The most difficult liars to find are those who tell half-truths rather than complete lies.” Research shows that up to 75 percent of résumés are inaccurate on purpose. The most common practice is omission.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 4

Interviewers should therefore concentrate on areas of uncertainty such as gaps between periods of employment and job descriptions that seem strange. “Focusing on these areas will force candidates to tell the truth or become increasingly dishonest. This is usually when people signal their anxiety by their body language. Sweat on the upper lip, false smiles and nervous hand movements all indicate discomfort.”

Conrad does not suggest an aggressive policy-style interview technique, but insists that close inspection of a résumé is absolutely essential. Only by asking the right questions can you confirm the suitability of the candidate or put pressure on those who are being less than completely honest.



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 4

16. The best title of this passage can be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. How to Catch Out the Dishonest Candidate

B. How to Find a Job by Tricks

C. Disadvantages of Job Interviews

D. Advantages of Job Interviews

17. The liars hard to recognize are those who tell \_\_\_\_\_.

A. complete truths

B. complete lies

C. partial truths

D. main truths



## 四、自测练习



### Exercise 5 Passage 4

18. How are the job applicants able to lie without being detected?

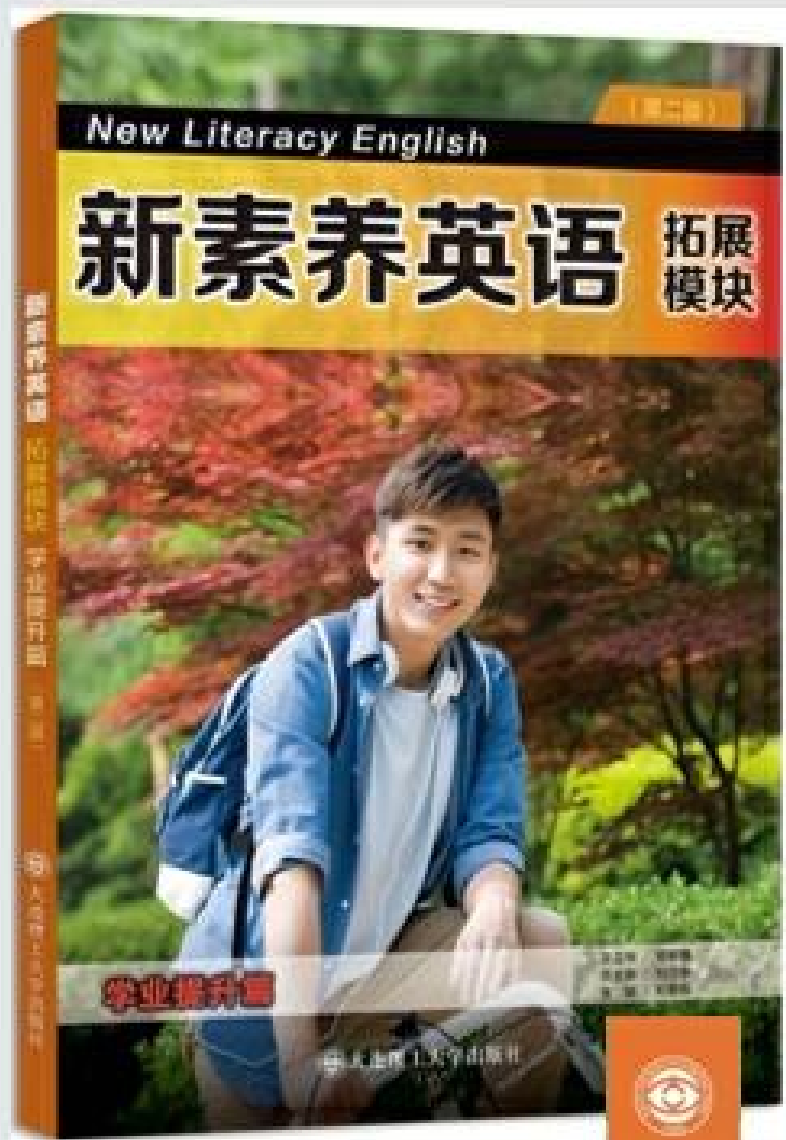
- A. By leaving out some necessary information.
- B. By providing more information than needed.
- C. By using their body language.
- D. By telling some unbelievable lies.

19. In order to pick a qualified and an honest candidate, Conrad suggests that we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. examine the résumés carefully
- B. inspect the candidates aggressively
- C. correct the résumés intentionally
- D. compare one's résumé with others'

20. What is the author's attitude towards job interviews?

- A. Sympathetic.
- B. Too subjective.
- C. Suspicious.
- D. Credulous.



THANKS

