

英语阅读理解 100 篇（低级篇）

Passage one (The only way to travel is on foot)

The past ages of man have all been carefully labeled by anthropologists. Descriptions like ‘Palaeolithic Man’, ‘Neolithic Man’, etc., neatly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label ‘Legless Man’. Histories of the time will go something like this:

‘in the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. This situation was forced upon earth dwellers of that time because of miles each day. But the surprising thing is that they didn’t use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of every huge mountain. All the beauty spots on earth were marred by the presence of large car parks.’

The future history books might also record that we were deprived of the use of our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird’s-eye view of the world – or even less if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way. When you travel by car or train a blurred image of the countryside constantly smears the windows. Car drivers, in particular, are forever obsessed with the urge to go on and on; they never want to stop. Is it the lure of the great motorways, or what? And as for sea travel, it hardly deserves mention. It is perfectly summed up in the words of the old song: ‘I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea.’ The typical twentieth-century traveler is the man who always says ‘I’ve been there.’ You mention the remotest, most evocative place-names in the world like El Dorado, Kabul, Irkutsk and someone is bound to say ‘I’ve been there’ – meaning, ‘I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else.’

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. By traveling like this, you suspend all experience; the present ceases to be a reality: you might just as well be dead. The traveler on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him traveling and arriving are one and the same thing: he arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound. Satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travellers.

1、Anthropologists label nowadays’ men ‘Legless’ because

- A people forget how to use his legs.
- B people prefer cars, buses and trains.
- C lifts and escalators prevent people from walking.
- D there are a lot of transportation devices.

2、Travelling at high speed means

- A people’s focus on the future.
- B a pleasure.
- C satisfying drivers’ great thrill.
- D a necessity of life.

3、Why does the author say ‘we are deprived of the use of our eyes’ ?

- A People won’t use their eyes.
- B In traveling at high speed, eyes become useless.
- C People can’t see anything on his way of travel.
- D People want to sleep during travelling.

4、What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- A Legs become weaker.
- B Modern means of transportation make the world a small place.

- C There is no need to use eyes.
- D The best way to travel is on foot.

5. What does 'a bird's-eye view' mean?

- A See view with bird's eyes.
- B A bird looks at a beautiful view.
- C It is a general view from a high position looking down.
- D A scenic place.

VOCABULARY

Palaeolithic 旧石器时代的

Neolithic 新石器时代的

escalator 自动电梯, 自动扶梯

ski-lift 载送滑雪者上坡的装置

mar 损坏, 毁坏

blur 模糊不清, 朦胧

smear 涂, 弄脏, 弄模糊 (尤指画面、轮廓等)

evocative 引起回忆的, 唤起感情的

El Dorado (由当时西班牙征服者想象中的南美洲)黄金国, 宝山, 富庶之乡

Kabul 喀布尔 (阿富汗首都)

Irkutsk 伊尔库茨克 (原苏联亚洲城市)

难句译注与答案详解

The only way to travel is on foot 旅游的唯一方法是走路

难句译注

Air travel gives you a bird's-eye view of the world - or even if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way.

【参考译文】飞机旅行, 你只可俯视世界——如果机翼碰巧挡住了你的视线, 就看得更少了。

When you travel by car or train a blurred image of the country-side constantly smears the windows.

【参考译文】如果乘车或火车旅行, 郊外模糊朦胧的景象不断地掠过窗口。

写作方法与文章大意

文章以因果写作方法, 写出了由于种种现代化交通设施、人们不需用脚走路, 甚至也不需要用眼看景, 出门就坐汽车、公交车、地铁、飞机……, 车、机速度飞快, 外边的景物难以看清, 最终导致人们忘记用脚、用眼成为“无脚之人”。一切都经历不到。作者建议最佳的旅游方法是徒步——经历现实。

答案详解

1.A 人们忘了用脚。答案在第一段: 人类学家把以往年代的人们分别标上旧石器时代、新石器时代人, 等等。干脆利落地总结了一个时期。当他们转向 20 世纪, 他们肯定会标上“无脚的人”。因为在 20 世纪, 人们忘了如何用脚走路。男人女人早年外出就坐车、公共汽车、火车。大楼里由电梯、自动扶梯, 不需要人们走路。即使度假期间, 他们也不用脚。他们筑有缆车道、滑雪载车和路直通山顶。所有的风景旅游区都有大型的汽车停车场。

B 人们喜欢汽车、公交车、火车等。 C 电梯、自动扶梯制止人们走路。 D 有许多交通运输工具。

2.A 人们的注意力在未来。见最后一段第一句话: 当你高速旅行, 现在等于零, 你主要生活在未来, 因为你大部分时间盯在前面到达的某个地方。真到了, 又没有意义了, 你还要再向前走。

B 是一种欢乐。 C 满足司机强烈的渴望。第二段中提及死机醉心于开车、不停车但不是快速前进着眼于未来。

D 生活的需要。这一条在第一段中提及这种情况是因为他们那异常的生活方法强加给时代的居民。这是指不用脚走路, 而用一切代步器——交通运输工具, 不是开快车。

3.C 人们在旅行途中什么都见不到。答案在第二段, 由一地转向另一地, 路上你什么都没有见到。乘飞机你只能俯视世界, 火车, 汽车, 只见外界朦胧景象掠过窗子。海上旅游, 只见到海。“我到过那里”此话含义就是“我

以一小时一百英里在去某某地方时经过那里”。正因为如此，作者指出将来的历史书上会记录下：我们被剥夺了眼睛的应用。

A 人们不愿用眼睛。 B 在高速旅行中，眼睛没有用了。 D 旅行中，人们想睡觉。

4.D 旅行的最佳方式是走路。文章第一段、第二段分别讲述了旅行可不用脚、不用眼等情况。第三段，在讲述了人们只知向前向前，一切经历都停滞，现实不再是现实，还不如死的好。而用脚走路的旅行者总是生活再现实，对他来说旅行和到达是一回事，他一步一步走到某地，他用眼睛、耳朵，以至整个身体去体验现在时刻、旅行终点，他感到全身舒坦愉悦的疲劳，美美享受满足的酣睡；一切真正旅行者的真实报偿。这一段就是作者写文章的目的——走路是旅行的最佳方式。

A 脚变得软弱无力。 B 现代交通工具把世界变小。 C 没有必要用眼睛。

5.C 从高出向下看的景致：俯视。

A 用鸟的眼睛看景点。 B 鸟在看美景。 D 风景点。

Passage two (Vicious and Dangerous Sports Should be Banned by Law)

When you think of the tremendous technological progress we have made, it's amazing how little we have developed in other respects. We may speak contemptuously of the poor old Romans because they relished the orgies of slaughter that went on in their arenas. We may despise them because they mistook these goings on for entertainment. We may forgive them condescendingly because they lived 2000 years ago and obviously knew no better. But are our feelings of superiority really justified? Are we any less blood-thirsty? Why do boxing matches, for instance, attract such universal interest? Don't the spectators who attend them hope they will see some violence? Human beings remains as bloodthirsty as ever they were. The only difference between ourselves and the Romans is that while they were honest enough to admit that they enjoyed watching hungey lions tearing people apart and eating them alive, we find all sorts of sophisticated arguments to defend sports which should have been banned long age; sports which are quite as barbarous as, say, public hangings or bearbaiting.

It really is incredible that in this day and age we should still allow hunting or bull-fighting, that we should be prepared to sit back and watch two men batter each other to pulp in a boxing ring, that we should be relatively unmoved by the sight of one or a number of racing cars crashing and bursting into flames. Let us not deceive ourselves. Any talk of 'the sporting spirit' is sheer hypocrisy. People take part in violent sports because of the high rewards they bring. Spectators are willing to pay vast sums of money to see violence. A world heavyweight championship match, for instance, is front page news. Millions of people are disappointed if a big fight is over in two rounds instead of fifteen. They feel disappointment because they have been deprived of the exquisite pleasure of witnessing prolonged torture and violence.

Why should we ban violent sports if people enjoy them so much? You may well ask. The answer is simple: they are uncivilized. For centuries man has been trying to improve himself spiritually and emotionally - admittedly with little success. But at least we no longer tolerate the sight madmen cooped up in cages, or public floggings of any of the countless other barbaric practices which were common in the past. Prisons are no longer the grim forbidding places they used to be. Social welfare systems are in operation in many parts of the world. Big efforts are being made to distribute wealth fairly. These changes have come about not because human beings have suddenly and unaccountably improved, but because positive steps were taken to change the law. The law is the biggest instrument of social change that we have and it may exert great civilizing influence. If we banned dangerous and violent sports, we would be moving one step further to improving mankind. We would recognize that violence is degrading and unworthy of human beings.

1.It can be inferred from the passage that the author's opinion of nowadays' human beings is

- A. not very high. B. high.
C. contemptuous. D. critical.

2.The main idea of this passage is

- A. vicious and dangerous sports should be banned by law.
B. people are willing to pay vast sums money to see violence.

- C. to compare two different attitudes towards dangerous sports.
- D. people are bloodthirsty in sports.

3. That the author mentions the old Romans is

- A. To compare the old Romans with today's people.
- B. to give an example.
- C. to show human beings in the past know nothing better.
- D. to indicate human beings are used to bloodthirsty.

4. How many dangerous sports does the author mention in this passage?

- A. Three. B. Five.
- C. Six. D. Seven.

5. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is

- A. that, by banning the violent sports, we human beings can improve our selves.
- B. that, by banning the dangerous sports, we can improve the law.
- C. that we must take positive steps to improve social welfare system.
- D. to show law is the main instrument of social change.

Vocabulary

relish	从……获得乐处，享受
orgy	狂欢，放纵
arena	竞技场，活动或斗争的场所
blood-thirsty	残忍的，嗜血的
bear-baiting	逗熊游戏
bull-fight	斗牛
batter	猛击，连续地猛打/捶，乱打
pulp	成纸浆，成软块
burst into flames	突然燃烧起来/着火
grim	令人窒息的，简陋的
coop up	把……关起来

难句译注

bear-baiting 逗熊游戏。这是一种十六、十七世纪流行于英国的游戏——驱狗去咬绑着的熊，很残忍，后被禁止。

...two men batter each other to pulp in the boxing ring.

【结构简析】batter one to pulp = beat one to a pulp 狠揍某人，打瘫某人

【参考译文】两个人在拳击场内彼此狠揍，知道一个人被打倒在地，爬不起来。

...unmoved by the sight of one or a number of racing cars crashing and bursting into flames.

【参考译文】眼见一辆或多辆赛车相互撞击，突然烧起来而无动于衷。

A world heavy weight championship match is front page news.

【参考译文】世界重量级冠军赛总是头版头条新闻。

写作方法与文章大意

作者采取先对比、后分析的写作手法。先是今人和古罗马人对暴虐体育上对此两者都欣赏。后者坦率成人“欣赏暴力体育”，前者施以各种借口、实际都是嗜血成性者。第二段进一步剖析今人欣赏暴虐体育的种种实例，最

后指出改善“暴虐”的根本嗜为改善法律采取积极的步骤，法律才能施以巨大的文明影响，否则人类很难改变。

答案详解

1.A. 不太高。文章一开始就点出科技巨大进步，而其他方面进展很少。人们以轻蔑的口气谈及可怜的古罗马人，因为他们欣赏竞技场上的屠杀。我们轻视他们，因为他们把这些屠杀视为娱乐。我们可以降阶/屈尊地谅解他们，因为他们生活在 2000 年前，显然，对好的东西不知道。在这里作者反问，我们的优越感是否正确呢？我们的嗜血性是不是少一些？为什么拳击比赛吸引那么许多人？在场的观赏者（观众）是不是也希望看到一些暴力呢？结论是：人类和过去一样残忍。唯一的不同点在于古罗马人很诚实，他们承认他们欣赏观看饥饿的狮子把人撕碎，活生生吃掉，而我们会找出各种精辟的理由来保卫早该制止的运动。第二段举出具体例子，如斗牛、拳击中把人打瘫在地、车赛中，车子碰撞起火，人们就坐在那里观看欣赏，参赛者是为了高报酬，观众付出大笔钱财是为了看到暴力。作者指出任何体育精神的说法纯粹是虚伪。如果一场打比赛（世界重量级冠军赛），两轮而不是十五轮就告结束，成千上百万人们会感到失望——这些都证明人的卑下，不文明。这两段似乎也证明作者的观点应该是 C 项——蔑视的。但在第三段谈及，好几个世纪以来，人们一直试图在精神上和情感上改善自己，又得承认不怎么成功。可至少我们不再容忍疯人禁锢于笼中，当众鞭挞，以及其他许多过去普遍存在的野蛮行径。监狱也不再是过去那种令人窒息的禁锢之地，社会福利制度在全世界许多地方推行。在财富公平分配上也作了很大的努力。这些变化的出现不是因为人突然改善，而是在改变法律上采取了积极的步骤。如果我们禁止危险的暴力体育项目，那么我们在改善人类方面又前进了一步。我们会认识暴力是人类的堕落和卑下（人类不应有的）。从这段来看，作者对人类还抱有希望，不是很蔑视。所以选 A 项。

2.A. 法律应禁止堕落而又危险的体育项目。见第一题注释。作者从古罗马人欣赏残忍的体育项目说起，点出现代人也是嗜血成性，喜欢暴力体育项目。这是不文明，是堕落。必须制止，而法律是我们社会改革最强大的工具，它可应用，发挥强大的文明影响（第三段倒数第三句）

B. 人们愿意支付巨大款项来观看暴力。这是作者说明“嗜血成性”的具体内容之一。C. 对比对危险体育项目不同的态度。这里没有对比。D. 人类嗜血成性。这是作者认为人们为什么欣赏危险残忍体育项目的根源。

3.D. 人们在体育上习惯于“嗜血成性”，过去是，现在仍然是，不同点只是前者坦直承认，后者婉转掩饰。见第一题注释。

A. 把古罗马人和现代人对比。这项没有说明对比什么。B. 给出一个例子。太抽象。C. 说明过去人类不太知道更美好的东西，这两项都没有到位。

4.B. 5 个。作者提到(1)逗熊游戏；(2)斗牛；(3)车赛；(4)拳击；(5)人狮斗。至于当众鞭挞和绞刑不能称作体育活动。

5.A. 通过制止野蛮体育项目，我们能改善人类自身。这在第三段讲的最透彻，见第一题和第二题注释。

B. 通过制止野蛮体育活动，我们能改善法律，不完全对。作者明确指出要用法律来禁止野蛮体育项目。C. 我们必须采取积极步骤来改善社会福利体制。D. 去表明法律是社会变革的主要工具。

Passage three(Advertisers Perform a Useful Service to the Community)

Advertisers tend to think big and perhaps this is why they're always coming in for criticism. Their critics seem to resent them because they have a flair for self-promotion and because they have so much money to throw around. 'It's iniquitous,' they say, 'that this entirely unproductive industry (if we can call it that) should absorb millions of pounds each year. It only goes to show how much profit the big companies are making. Why don't they stop advertising and reduce the price of their goods? After all, it's the consumer who pays...'

The poor old consumer! He'd have to pay a great deal more if advertising didn't create mass markets for products. It is precisely because of the heavy advertising that consumer goods are so cheap. But we get the wrong idea if we think the only purpose of advertising is to sell goods. Another equally important function is to inform. A great deal of the knowledge we have about household goods derives largely from the advertisements we read. Advertisements introduce

us to new products or remind us of the existence of ones we already know about. Supposing you wanted to buy a washing machine, it is more than likely you would obtain details regarding performance, price, etc., from an advertisement.

Lots of people pretend that they never read advertisements, but this claim may be seriously doubted. It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days. And what fun they often are, too! Just think what a railway station or a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you enjoy gazing at a blank wall or reading railway byelaws while waiting for a train? Would you like to read only closely printed columns of news in your daily paper? A cheerful, witty advertisement makes such a difference to a drab wall or a newspaper full of the daily ration of calamities.

We must not forget, either, that advertising makes a positive contribution to our pockets. Newspapers, commercial radio and television companies could not subsist without this source of revenue. The fact that we pay so little for our daily paper, or can enjoy so many broadcast programmes is due entirely to the money spent by advertisers. Just think what a newspaper would cost if we had to pay its full price!

Another thing we mustn't forget is the 'small ads.' which are in virtually every newspaper and magazine. What a tremendously useful service they perform for the community! Just about anything can be accomplished through these columns. For instance, you can find a job, buy or sell a house, announce a birth, marriage or death in what used to be called the 'hatch, match and dispatch' column but by far the most fascinating section is the personal or 'agony' column. No other item in a newspaper provides such entertaining reading or offers such a deep insight into human nature. It's the best advertisement for advertising there is!

1. What is main idea of this passage?

- A. Advertisement.
- B. The benefits of advertisement.
- C. Advertisers perform a useful service to communities.
- D. The costs of advertisement.

2. The attitude of the author toward advertisers is

- A. appreciative.
- B. trustworthy.
- C. critical.
- D. dissatisfactory.

3. Why do the critics criticize advertisers?

- A. Because advertisers often brag.
- B. Because critics think advertisement is a "waste of money".
- C. Because customers are encouraged to buy more than necessary.
- D. Because customers pay more.

4. Which of the following is Not True?

- A. Advertisement makes contribution to our pockets and we may know everything.
- B. We can buy what we want.
- C. Good quality products don't need to be advertised.
- D. Advertisement makes our life colorful.

5. The passage is

- A. Narration.
- B. Description.
- C. Criticism.
- D. Argumentation.

come in for (sth.)	是某事物的对象, 吸引(某事物), 获得
flair	天资, 天分
iniquitous	极邪恶的, 极不公正的
drab	单调的, 乏味的
subsist	活下去, 生存下去, 维持下去
hatch	孵化(指生孩子)
match	匹配, 婚姻
dispatch	派遣, 发送
agony	极大痛苦, 煎熬
agony column	(报刊中关于个人疑难问题征询意见的) 读者来信专栏

难句译注

Advertisers tend to think big and perhaps this is why they' re always coming in for criticism.

【参考译文】广告商总是雄心勃勃(想得很大), 也许这就是为什么他们老挨批评。

Their critics seem to resent them because they have a flair for self-promotion.

【参考译文】他们的批评者似乎对他们很气愤, 因为他们在自我抬高/标榜上很有天分。

No other item in a newspaper provides such entertaining reading or offer such deep insight into human nature.

【参考译文】报纸任何其他栏目都难以提供如此有趣的文章, 或提供对人性的内涵如此深刻的洞察。

It' s the best advertisement for advertising there is.

【参考译文】这是广告中最佳的广告。

写作方法与文章大意

文章以因果、对比的手法写出有没有广告的后果及广告的真正作用。文章首先指出广告商遭批评的原因: 广告商夸大和人们认为广告浪费钱财、商品价格就搞; 然后作者以有无广告的后果突出其功能, 没有广告, 商品价更高, 生活单调、乏味。有了广告, 商品价低, 生活丰富多彩, 人们获取各种信息。

答案详解

1.C. 广告对社会的服务很有用。作者从三方面来叙述广告作用: 第二段点出如果广告不为产品开辟广大的市场, 我们就得付出很多钱, 正是因为大量的广告费用, 消费者的商品才会那么便宜。广告除销售商品外, 其重要的功能在通知/告诉信息, 有关家用商品的许多只是来自广告, 还有新产品的介绍。

第三段讲了美化环境功能。如果火车站的墙上和报上没有广告, 那会怎么样。一幅悦人心目, 机智的广告将改变一切。

第四段讲了它为我们省钱: 别忘了广告对我们口袋作出积极的贡献。报纸、电台、电视台公司没有这笔收入很难生存。我们的报纸, 我们付给很少, 或者说, 我们能享受那么多的节目完全是因为广告商花的钱。如果要我们付报纸的全价, 那我们要花多少钱!

最后一段讲了各种专栏的功能。人们可以在这些栏目找工作、买卖房子、宣布婚丧嫁娶信息。这些都围着一个中心: 广告对社会服务的有用性。

2.A. 广告。太笼统。B. 广告之优点。文章不是讲优点, 而是讲服务于社会的功能。D. 广告费用。

3.A. 欣赏/赞赏。从上述注释也可推知是 A 项。最重要的, 作者提出种种功能, 是为了反驳第一段内提到的论点: 完全是非生产企业每年吸收几百万镑, 这说明这些大公司利润有多高。最重要的是消费者付的广告费等。反驳更说明了 A 项对。

B. 值得信任。C. 批评。D. 不满意。

A. 因为广告商常常爱吹,。见难句译注 1。

B. 因为批评者认为广告浪费钱。C. 因为广告促使消费者购买不必要的东西。D. 因为消费者支付更多。

4.C. 优质产品不需要广告。一切产品都需要广告, 新产品、老产品都需要。

A. 广告对我们的口袋作出贡献。B. 我们可以买到我们所需的。D. 广告使我们生活丰富多彩。这三条都提到也是真实的。

5.C. 文章一开始就提到对广告批评，然后作者以对比的手法说明其功能。

A. 叙事。 B. 描写。 D. 议论。

Passage four(preface)

Science is a dominant theme in our culture. Since it touches almost every facet of our life, educated people need at least some acquaintance with its structure and operation. They should also have an understanding of the subculture in which scientists live and the kinds of people they are. An understanding of general characteristics of science as well as specific scientific concepts is easier to attain if one knows something about the things that excite and frustrate the scientist.

This book is written for the intelligent student or lay person whose acquaintance with science is superficial; for the person who has been presented with science as a musty storehouse of dried facts; for the person who sees the chief objective of science as the production of gadgets; and for the person who views the scientists as some sort of magician. The book can be used to supplement a course in any science, to accompany any course that attempts to give an understanding of the modern world, or – independently of any course – simply to provide a better understanding of science. We hope this book will lead readers to a broader perspective on scientific attitudes and a more realistic view of what science is, who scientists are, and what they do. It will give them an awareness and understanding of the relationship between science and our culture and an appreciation of the roles science may play in our culture. In addition, readers may learn to appreciate the relationship between scientific views and some of the values and philosophies that are pervasive in our culture.

We have tried to present in this book an accurate and up-to-date picture of the scientific community and the people who populate it. That population has in recent years come to comprise more and more women. This increasing role of women in the scientific subculture is not an unique incident but, rather, part of the trend evident in all segments of society as more women enter traditionally male-dominated fields and make significant contributions. In discussing these changes and contribution, however, we are faced with a language that is implicitly sexist, one that uses male nouns or pronouns in referring to unspecified individuals. To offset this built-in bias, we have adopted the policy of using plural nouns and pronouns whenever possible and, when absolutely necessary, alternating he and she. This policy is far from being ideal, but it is at least an acknowledgment of the inadequacy of our language in treating half of the human race equally.

We have also tried to make the book entertaining as well as informative. Our approach is usually informal. We feel, as do many other scientists, that we shouldn't take ourselves too seriously. As the reader may observe, we see science as a delightful pastime rather than as a grim and dreary way to earn a living.

1. According to the passage, 'scientific subculture' means

[A] cultural groups that are formed by scientists.

people whose knowledge of science is very limited.

[C] the scientific community.

[D] people who make good contribution to science.

2. We need to know something about the structure and operation of science because

[A] it is not easy to understand the things that excite and frustrate scientists.

Science affects almost every aspect of our life.

[C] Scientists live in a specific subculture.

[D] It is easier to understand general characteristics of science.

3. The book mentioned in this passage is written for readers who

[A] are intelligent college students and lay person who do not know much about science.

are good at producing various gadgets.

[C] work in a storehouse of dried facts.

[D] want to have a superficial understanding of science.

4. According to this passage,

[A] English is a sexist language.

only in the scientific world is the role of women increasing rapidly.

[C] women are making significant contributions to eliminating the inadequacy of our language.

[D] male nouns or pronouns should not be used to refer to scientists.

5. This passage most probably is

[A] a book review.

the preface of a book.

[C] the postscript of a book.

[D] the concluding part of a book.

Vocabulary

subculture	亚文化群（指在一个社会或一种文化内具有独特性的一群人）
superficial	肤浅的，浅薄的，表面的
lay person	外行，门外汉，俗人
musty	发霉的，老朽的，陈腐的
gadget	小玩意儿，小配件，新发明
pervasive	渗透的，弥漫的，遍布的
populate	居住于……中，在……中占一席之地
implicit	含蓄的，内含的
unspecified	未特别提出的
offset	抵消，补偿

难句译注

An understanding of general characteristics of science as well as specific scientific concepts is easier to attain if one knows something about the things that excite and frustrate the scientist.

【参考译文】如果一个人知道那些使科学家激动不已和灰心丧气的东西，那就比较容易了解科学的一般（普遍）特征以及特殊科学概念。

We hope this book will lead readers to a broader perspective on scientific attitude and a more realistic view of what science is, who scientists are and what they do.

【参考译文】我们希望这本书能引导读者对科学观念有一个更为广阔的透视；对什么是科学、科学家是些什么人以及他们在干什么有一个更为现实的观点。

In addition, readers may learn to appreciate the relationship between scientific views and some of the values and philosophies that are pervasive in our culture.

【参考译文】另外，读者可学会正确评价科学观点与我们文化中无处不在的某些价值观和哲学思想之间的关系。

This increasing role of women in the scientific subculture is not an unique incident but, rather, part of the trend evident in all segments of society as more women enter traditionally male-dominated fields and make significant contributions.

【参考译文】科学亚文化群中妇女作用越来越大。这不是难得一见的意外事件，而是，确切地说，在社会各部门显著潮流的一部分由于越来越多妇女进入了传统上为男子统治的领域并作出了重大的贡献。

This policy is far from being ideal, but it is at least an acknowledgement of the inadequacy of our language in treating half of human race equally.

【参考译文】这一策略并不理想，但它至少承认了一个事实，那就是在平等对待人类另一半上，我们的语言功能还不全。

写作方法与文章大意

这是一篇书的序言，作者用夹叙夹议的写作方法介绍了书的涉及面及其功能。

首先提出科学是我们文化的重大主题，但人们也该了解科学家生活的亚文化群，只有懂得一些激励和挫伤科学家的种种情况，才能理解科学的一般特征及其特殊概念。

第二方面指出书的读者对象是对科学一知半解的学生及门外汉。书可作理工科课程的辅助（补充）读物，又可独立自成体系。它可开阔人们科学的视野，真正了解科学、科学家及其工作，理解科学和文化的关系，科学观点和哲学的关系。

第三方面指出亚文化群中妇女增多，贡献巨大，而我们的语言却隐含这性别的歧视，难以充分平等地反映妇女。最后指出书信息量大又具娱乐性，寓教于乐。

答案详解

1.C 科学社区。答案在第一段第二句，人们也该了解科学家生活在其中的亚文化群以及他们是什么样的人。第三段又讲到，有关科学社区的画面以及妇女对科学亚文化的贡献。可见科学社区即亚文化。

A. 科学家所组成种种文化群体。 B. 科学知识有限的一些人。 C. 对科学作出很大贡献的人。

2.B 因为科学几乎影响到我们生活的各个方面。文章开综明旨点出：科学是我们文化中的重要主题，由于它几乎涉及到我们生活的每一方面，有知识的人至少需要熟悉一些结构和作用。

3.A. 了解激发和挫伤科学家的事情可不太容易。（比较难） C. 科学家生活在特定的亚文化群中。 D. 了解科学的一般特性比较容易。

A 不太了解科学的大学生或门外汉。第二段首句就点出了这本书为对科学一知半解的大学生和门外汉所写，为某些人，一直把科学看作干巴巴的事实堆砌的发霉的石屋的人；为那种把科学的主要目的视为生产小配件的人；为那些把科学视为某种魔术的人而写。这说明主要为 A 项人所写，对科学了解不多的大学生和普通人。

B. 善于生产各种小配件。 C. 在干巴巴的事实堆砌的石屋中工作。 D. 相对科学有肤浅了解的人。

4.D 不应当用阳性的名词和代词去指科学家。第三段集中讲了这本书提供精确而又现代的有关科学社区（社会）和居住在其中的人的画卷。近年来，越来越多的妇女包括进来，原因是许多妇女进入传统上为男人统治的领域，并作出巨大贡献，所以妇女在科学亚文化群中的增多并不是罕见的偶然事件，而是社会各部门明显趋势的组成部分。在讨论其变化和贡献时，我们面临着隐含性别歧视的语言——用阳性名词和代词来指未指定人物，为了消除这种偏颇，我们在可能和必要时采用了复数名词和代词来取代他或她。

A. 英语是一种性别语言。 B. 只有在科学领域中，妇女的作用增长很快。 C. 妇女在晓民我们语言中的不适当性作出了巨大的贡献。根据此题注释说明这三项都不对。英语不能说成是有性别的语言，其中虽有些词性表示男性或女性。文内明确指科学界妇女增多是整个社会的趋势的组成部分。由于妇女在科学界的贡献，所以不能再用阳性名词或代词去指科学界，并不是在消灭语言……

5.B 书的前言，见文章大意。

A. 书的评论。 C. 书跋、书的附录。 D. 书的结论部分。

Passage five(Meditation in Indonesian Business)

It looked like a typical business meeting. Six men, neatly dressed in white shirts and ties filed into the boardroom of a small Jakarta company and sat down at a long table. But instead of consulting files or hearing reports, they closed their eyes and began to meditate, consulting the spirits of ancient Javanese kings. Mysticism touches almost every aspect of life in Indonesia and business is no exception. One of the meditators said his weekly meditation sessions are aimed mainly at bringing the peace of mind that makes for good decision-making. But the insight gained from mystic communication with spirits of wise kings has also helped boost the profits of his five companies.

Mysticism and profits have come together since the 13th century introduction of Islam to Indonesia by Indian Moslem merchants. Those devout traders, called 'Wali Ullah' or 'those close to God,' energetically spread both trade and religion by adapting their appeals to the native mysticism of Java. Legends attribute magic power of foreknowledge to

the Wali Ullah. These powers were believed to be gained through meditation and fasting.

Businessman Hadisiko said his group fasts and meditates all night every Thursday to become closer to God and to contact the spirits of the great men of the past. 'If we want to employ someone at the managerial level, we meditate together and often the message comes that this man can't hold onto money or he is untrustworthy. Or maybe the spirits will tell us he should be hired.' Hadisiko hastened to add that his companies also hold modern personnel management systems and that formal qualifications are essential for a candidate even to be considered. Perspective investments also are considered through mystic meditation. 'With the mind relaxed and open, it is easier to be objective in judging the risk of a new venture. Meditation and contact with the wisdom of the old leaders sharpens your own insight and intuition. Then you have to apply that intuition to the information you have and work hard to be successful.' Mystic meditation helped reverse a business slide his companies experienced in the mid-1980. Operating with normal business procedures, he lost more than \$ 3 millions in that year alone. Meditation brought back his peace of mind. Putting the right persons in the right jobs and gaining confidence in his business decisions were the keys to a turning around that has brought expansion and profitability. The mysticism in Handspike's boardroom is part of a growing movement in Indonesia called Kebatinan - the 'search for the inner self.'

One of his managers, Yusuf Soemado, who studied business administration at Harvard University, compared the idea of mystic management to western system of positive thinking. 'Willpower and subconscious mind are recognized as important factors in business. Such approaches as psycho-cybernetics, Carnegie's think and growth rates, or the power of positive thinking are western attempts to tap the same higher intelligence that we contact through meditation,' he said.

1. What is the most important factor in their doing business?

[A] Mysticism.

Religion.

[C] Meditation.

[D] Investment.

2. Whom do they consult?

[A] The spirits of ancient Javanese kings.

Wali Ullah.

[C] Old Kings.

[D] Carnegie.

3. Why did Hadisiko hasten to add 'his companies also hold modern personnel management systems...'? ?

[A] He thought Mysticism was not so good as expected.

To show they too focused on qualifications.

[C] To show they hired qualified persons.

[D] To show the possibility of combination of the scientific management with religion.

4. According to the passage, the function of the meditation is

[A] to gain profit from the god.

to gain peace of mind to make decision.

[C] to gain foreknowledge.

[D] to gain objective conclusion.

5. What does 'operating with normal business procedures' refer to?

[A] Adopting the western way of doing business.

Ordinary way of doing business without meditation and fasting.

[C] Contact with God.

[D] Putting right persons in the right jobs.

Vocabulary

file into	鱼贯而入，排队进去
Jakarta	雅加达
meditate	沉思，冥想，反省
Java	爪哇
Javanese	爪哇的
mysticism	神秘主义
boost	促进，增加，提高
devout	虔诚的，热诚的
appeal (to)	向……呼吁，求助于，魅力
legend	传说，神话
fasting	禁食，斋戒
hold onto	抓紧，保住
personnel management system	人事管理制度
perspective investment	远景投资
venture	(商业) 投机，风险
sharpen	使……敏锐/尖锐，磨尖
business slide	买卖/企业滑坡，下滑
turn around	(生意) 好转，转变
subconscious	下意识的，潜意识的
cybernetics	控制论
Carnegie	卡耐基
tap	开拓，选择

难句译注

Mysticism touches almost every aspect of life in Indonesia and business is no exception.

【参考译文】在印尼神秘主义似乎涉及到印尼生活的各个方面，商业也不例外。

Those devout traders, called ‘Wali Ullah’ or ‘those close to God,’ energetically spread both trade and religion by adapting their appeals to the native mysticism of Java.

【参考译文】这些虔诚的商人，叫做 Wali Ullah，或者“接近主的人”，把他们的祈求呼吁跟爪哇当地的神秘主义相结合。他们通过这一途径积极热情地拓展商业买卖和宗教信仰。

Putting the right persons in the right jobs and gaining confidence in his business decisions were the keys to a turning around that has brought expansion and profitability.

【参考译文】恰当的工作岗位使用合适的人选，对企业决策具有信心使形式好转的关键。它给你带来拓展和利润。(或任人唯贤，指挥若定使扭亏增盈，大展宏图的关键。)

Search for the inner self.

【参考译文】探索内心的自我。

Such approaches as psycho-cybernetics, Carnegie’s think and growth rates, or the power of positive thinking are western attempts to tap the same higher intelligence that we contact through meditation.

【参考译文】类似心理控制论、卡耐基思想、增长率、或者积极思考能力等观点是西方开拓高智能的办法，而我们是通过沉思冥想和高智能联系的。

写作方法与文章大意

这是一篇新闻报导，讲述印度尼西亚商人如何经营公司。主要采用一般到具体写作手法。一开始就点明他们以独特的方式——不看文件，不听汇报，而是闭上眼睛沉思，向古代帝王的精灵请示来经营。这种神秘主义几乎

涉及印尼生活的各个领域，商业也不例外。后面每段都围绕这一主题而写。第二段写来源。第三段，应用于商业方面的具体例子，第四段，和西方管理方法对比。

答案详解

1.C 沉思。这在第一断已有说明。

A. 神秘主义。是个总的概念，笼罩生活各方面。而不是具体的做法和重要因素。 B. 宗教。 D. 投资。

2.A 爪哇古代帝王之精灵。答案在第一段。

B. Wali Ullah 是指印度穆斯林商人。这些虔诚的商人叫做 Wali Ullah 或者成为接近主的人。传说神话也把先知的力量归功于 Wali Ullah。 C. 老帝王。 D. 卡耐基，1835-1919 是生于苏格兰的美国钢铁工业家和慈善家。他有一套管理企业的办法，称为卡耐基思想（管理法）。

3.B 他们也重视资历、才能。这在第三段中第二行起，商人 Hadisiko 讲话清楚说明“如果我们要雇佣管理人员，我们就一起沉思，常常会有这种信息来临：这个人不能管理钱财或者他不可靠。也可能神灵告诉我们应当雇佣他。接着他匆忙补充说他的公司也采用现代人事管理系统，即要考虑雇佣的人员最根本的条件仍是正式资历”。

A. 他认为神秘主义不像想象中那么好。 C. 表明他们雇佣人才。上下文说明，他所以补充是说明他们也重视资格。 D. 表明科学管理和宗教结合的可能性。 Hadisiko 语中没有这种意思。但不能说他们雇佣人才不管宗教。

4.B 得到冷静头脑来决策。这在第三段后半部分讲到。“远景的投资也是通过神秘的沉思加以考虑。有着放松和开放的头脑，易于客观地判断新投资的风险。沉思和过去领袖的接触会是你的洞察力和感官变得敏锐。”第一段五行“其中一位沉思者说每星期的沉思会主要目标是带来一个平静的头脑，作出好决策。”

A. 从上帝那里得到利润。 C. 取得先知。不对，先知的能力归于 Wali Ullah。 D. 得到客观的结论。文内只提到，头脑放松容易客观地判断投资风险与否，并不是客观的结论。

5.B 没有沉思和斋戒的常规作生意。见第三段中，神秘的沉思帮助扭转公司生意滑坡而正常买卖步骤，这一年就损失了 300 万美元。这两句对比的话说明 B 项内容。

A. 采用西方买卖方式（交易方式）。文内没有点明正常就是西方方式。 C. 和上帝接触。 D. 知人善任。

Passage six(Dropouts for Ph. D. s)

Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of Ph. D. s. Some have placed the dropouts loss as high as 50 percent. The extent of the loss was, however, largely a matter of expert guessing. Last week a well-rounded study was published. It was published. It was based on 22,000 questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

The dropouts rate was found to be 31 per cent, and in most cases the dropouts, while not completing the Ph. D. requirement, went on to productive work. They are not only doing well financially, but, according to the report, are not far below the income levels of those who went on to complete their doctorates.

Discussing the study last week, Dr. Tucker said the project was initiated ‘because of the concern frequently expressed by graduate faculties and administrators that some of the individuals who dropped out of Ph. D. programs were capable of competing the requirement for the degree. Attrition at the Ph. D. level is also thought to be a waste of precious faculty time and a drain on university resources already being used to capacity. Some people expressed the opinion that the shortage of highly trained specialists and college teachers could be reduced by persuading the dropouts to return to graduate schools to complete the Ph. D.’

“The results of our research” Dr. Tucker concluded, “did not support these opinions.”

Lack of motivation was the principal reason for dropping out.

Most dropouts went as far in their doctoral program as was consistent with their levels of ability or their specialties.

Most dropouts are now engaged in work consistent with their education and motivation.

Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language

exams. Among the single most important personal reasons identified by dropouts for non-completion of their Ph. D. program, lack of finances was marked by 19 per cent.

As an indication of how well the dropouts were doing, a chart showed 2% in humanities were receiving \$ 20,000 and more annually while none of the Ph. D. 's with that background reached this figure. The Ph. D. 's shone in the \$ 7,500 to \$ 15,000 bracket with 78% at that level against 50% for the dropouts. This may also be an indication of the fact that top salaries in the academic fields, where Ph. D. 's tend to rise to the highest salaries, are still lagging behind other fields.

As to the possibility of getting dropouts back on campus, the outlook was glum. The main condition which would have to prevail for at least 25 % of the dropouts who might consider returning to graduate school would be to guarantee that they would retain their present level of income and in some cases their present job.

1. The author states that many educators feel that

[A] steps should be taken to get the dropouts back to campus.

the dropouts should return to a lower quality school to continue their study.

[C] the Ph. D. holder is generally a better adjusted person than the dropout.

[D] The high dropouts rate is largely attributable to the lack of stimulation on the part of faculty members.

2. Research has shown that

[A] Dropouts are substantially below Ph. D. 's in financial attainment.

the incentive factor is a minor one in regard to pursuing Ph. D. studies.

[C] The Ph. D. candidate is likely to change his field of specialization if he drops out.

[D] about one-third of those who start Ph. D. work do not complete the work to earn the degree.

3. Meeting foreign language requirements for the Ph. D.

[A] is the most frequent reason for dropping out.

is more difficult for the science candidate than for the humanities candidate.

[C] is an essential part of many Ph. D. programs.

[D] does not vary in difficulty among universities.

4. After reading the article, one would refrain from concluding that

[A] optimism reigns in regard to getting Ph. D. dropouts to return to their pursuit of the degree.

a Ph. D. dropout, by and large, does not have what it takes to learn the degree.

[C] colleges and universities employ a substantial number of Ph. D. dropouts.

[D] Ph. D. 's are not earning what they deserve in nonacademic positions.

5. It can be inferred that the high rate of dropouts lies in

[A] salary for Ph. D. too low.

academic requirement too high.

[C] salary for dropouts too high.

[D] 1000 positions.

Vocabulary

dropout	辍学者, 中途退学
well-rounded	全面的
attrition	缩/减员, 磨损
drain	枯竭
bracket	一类人, (尤指按收入分类的) 阶层
lagging behind other fields	落后于其它领域
glum	阴郁的

难句译注

Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of Ph. D. s.

【参考译文】教育工作者严重关注博士生辍学的高比率；这对迫切需要博士生的国家是一个人才方面的严重损失。

It was base on 22,000 questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

【结构分析】sent 过去分词，修饰 questionnaires。Who 定语从句修饰 students。

【参考译文】这份全面调查报告是以 22000 份调查表分送给以前在 24 所大学就读的博士生为基础的。这份全面调查报告似乎说明过去许多担心害怕是没有根据的。

Attrition at the Ph. D. lever is also thought to be a waste of precious faculty time and a drain on university resources already being used to capacity.

【结构分析】被动句。To capacity 满额，全力。

【参考译文】博士水平的人员的缩减被认为是宝贵的教授时间的浪费和已经被使用到极限的大学资源的枯竭。

This may also be an indication of the fact that top salaries in the academic fields, where Ph. D. 's tend to rise to the highest salaries, are still lagging behind other fields.

【结构分析】the fact 的同位语 that 从句中的 where 是定语从句，修饰 academic fields。

【参考译文】这也可能表明这样一个事实：在博士能挣到最高工资的学术领域中，高工资仍然落后于其它领域。

写作方法与文章大意

这是一篇论及“博士生辍学”的文章。采用对比和因果手法。文章一开始就提出教育工作者严重关注博士生辍学达 50% 的问题。而调查报告证明，只有 31%。辍学造成不良后果，有人建议中途退学者回炉再念博士学位学业。研究表明不行。列出理由并加以分析。

答案详解

1.A. 许多教育工作者感到应采取步骤让辍学者回校学习，特别是有些学科。这在第三段最后一句话：“有些人建议高级专家和大学教师短缺现象可以通过劝说辍学者返回校园完成博士学位来减少。”

B. 辍学者应回到稍第几的学校去完成学业。 C. 有博士学位的人一般比辍学者具有较好的适应性。 D. 高辍学率主要原因在于教师方面缺乏刺激鼓励。这三项文内没有提。

2.D. 约三分之一一开始就读博士学位的人没有完成学业取得学位。第二段第一句：“辍学率为 31%。大多数情况下，辍学人不能完成博士学位学业，就去从事生产性工作”。

A. 辍学者的经济收入比博士生低许多。这是错的。见倒数第二段：“作为辍学者干得真不错的证明，统计图表说明 2% 人文学科的辍学者年收入为 20000 多没劲，没有一个同样背景的博士生达到这个数字。7000 至 15000 美元年收入水平为博士生的 78%，辍学者仅为 50%。” B. 在博士学习中刺激因素较小。 C. 博士预备生如果中途退学很可能改变其专业领域。

3.C. 博士生应达到外语要求的水平是许多博士生课程的一个基本组成部分。这在第四段有所表示：“约 75% 的退学者说，他们决定退学并不是处于学术的原因，而处于学术原因的退学者提出：难以通过资格考试，难以完成研究，通不过外语考试”。这里看出外语是博士生课程的基本组成部分。

A. 它是退学最频繁的原因。 B. 它对理科博士生比文科博士应考生更难。 D. 它在大学中的难度并没有不同。

4.A. 读完这篇文章，人们不会有这种结论。这在第三段末和最后一段。第三段末：“我们研究的结果并不支持这些一件（包括返回校园之意见）：(1) 缺乏动力是退学的主要原因。(2) 大多数退学者在博士课程上已经达到和他们的能力水平和专业水平相一致的水平。(3) 大多数退学者现在从事的工作和他们所受教育 and 动机相一致。”最后一段：“至于返回校园的可能性，前景不乐观。至少有 25% 的退学生可能考虑返回研究生院就读，条件是保证他们保留现有的收入水平，有些还要保留他们目前的工作。”

B. 博士生退学者，大体而论，并不具备得到学位所需要的一切。 C. 学院和大学雇佣了许多退学生。 D. 博士生在非学术岗位上没有挣到他们应得的钱。 B、C两项文内没提。 D. 不对，参见难句译注 4。

5.A. 博士生的工资太低。见第四题 A. 的译注和难句译注 4。

B. 学术要求太高。这只是某些因学术原因辍学者之强调点。 C. 辍学者工资太高。不是太高而是有一部分高于博士生。见第二题 D 项注释。 D. 职位低。文内没有提。

Passage seven(Stricter Traffic Law can Prevent Accidents)

From the health point of view we are living in a marvelous age. We are immunized from birth against many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car ! It is a never-ending battle which man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering wheel, his car becomes the extension of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's very worst qualities. People who are normally quiet and pleasant may become unrecognizable when they are behind a steering-wheel. They swear, they are ill-mannered and aggressive, willful as two-years-olds and utterly selfish. All their hidden frustrations, disappointments and jealousies seem to be brought to the surface by the act of driving.

The surprising thing is that society smiles so benignly on the motorist and seems to condone his behaviour. Everything is done for his convenience. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten.

It is high time a world code were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. With regard to driving, the laws of some countries are notoriously lax and even the strictest are not strict enough. A code which was universally accepted could only have a dramatically beneficial effect on the accident rate. Here are a few examples of some the things that might be done. The driving test should be standardized and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21; all vehicles should be put through stringent annual tests for safety. Even the smallest amount of alcohol in the blood can impair a person's driving ability. Present drinking and driving laws (where they exist) should be made much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specifications for manufacturers, as has been done in the USA. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately harsh. But surely nothing should be considered as too severe if it results in reducing the annual toll of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

1. The main idea of this passage is

[A] Traffic accidents are mainly caused by motorists.

Thousands of people the world over are killed each year.

[C] The laws of some countries about driving are too lax.

[D] Only stricter traffic laws can prevent accidents.

2. What does the author think of society toward motorists?

[A] Society smiles on the motorists.

Huge car parks are built in the cities and towns.

[C] Victims of accidents are nothing.

[D] Society condones their rude driving.

3. Why does the author say: ' his car becomes the extension of his personality?'

- [A] Driving can show his real self.
 Driving can show the other part of his personality.
 [C] Driving can bring out his character.
 [D] His car embodies his temper.

4. Which of the followings is NOT mentioned as a way against traffic accidents?

- [A] Build more highways.
 Stricter driving tests.
 [C] Test drivers every three years.
 [D] raise age limit and lay down safety specifications.

5. The attitude of the author is

- [A] ironical
 critical
 [C] appealing
 [D] militant

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.immunise | 使免疫，使免除 |
| 2.expectation of life = life expectancy | 平均寿命 |
| 3.versus = against | 对顶，反对 |
| 4.mutilate | 伤害 |
| 5.wilful | 任性的，固执的 |
| 6.benign | 宽厚的，仁慈的 |
| 7.condone | 宽容 |
| 8.desecrate | 亵渎，玷污 |
| 9.code | 法规，规定，惯例 |
| 10.stringent | 严格的，紧急的，迫切的 |
| 11.performance | 演出，成品，这里是指
car' s behavior such as speed,
function etc.可译成行为，
汽车行为、功能等。 |

难句译注

1. Man versus the motor-car ! It is a never-ending battle which man is losing.

【参考译文】人和汽车对抗！这是一场人类永远是输家的无休止的战斗。

2. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned.

【参考译文】应当禁止所有强调力量和表现行为的广告。

写作方法与文章大意

文章论述“交通事故”，采用因果、对比手法。从人的平均寿命增加和交通事故率成正比谈起，触及事故率上升的原因，要求制定更严格的法规予以制止种种造成事故的不良行为。

答案详解

1. D 只有更严格的交通法规才能制止交通事故。这在最后一段的结论中体现的最清楚。前面几段只是讲造成事故的种种原因。其目的就是：“是制定世界交通法规以减少无谓的生命浪费的时候了。对于开车，有些国家的法规太松弛，甚至最严格的国家也不够严格。世界公认之法律只可能对交通事故率起大大降低的作用（有非常好

的效果。)”这里列出几件要干的事：“驾驶测试应当标准化，比现在的要严格；所有司机每三年考核一次；年轻人驾车的允许年龄应提高到21岁；全部机动车每年都应经过严格的安全测试（测定其安全性）……这些步骤可能听起来异常严厉，可是，如果其结果能减少每年死伤人数的话，就不存在什么太严格的事了。”

A. 主要是机动车死机造成的交通事故。 B. 全世界每年有数千人丧生。 C. 有些国家的交通法规太松弛。这三道答案都是文中谈到某一点，不能作为中心目的。

2.D 社会宽容这种野蛮开车行径。答案就在第三段：“令人惊讶的是社会对司机宽厚地笑笑，似乎宽容他们的行为。一切都为他们的方便而干。人们允许城市由于交通拥挤而几乎不能居住了，大型停车场把城镇“弄得”丑陋不堪，公路网玷污了乡村，每年大量的杀伤仅仅成为统计数字，被很容易地忘记。”

A. 社会对司机宽容可掬。 B. 大型停车场建在市和镇上。 C. 交通死难者等于零。这三项都只是第三段的一个个具体事实。社会正是通过这一件件事来宽容司机野蛮开车，而造成事故。

3.A “他的车就是他个性的外延”这句话就体现了“开车表现他真正的自我，真实的个性”。第二段讲的很清楚：“这么说完全正确：当一个人坐在方向盘后，他的车就成为他个性的外延。毫无疑问，汽车常常表现了人之最坏的品质。平常很安详愉快的人一坐在方向盘后可能就变得难以认识。他们咒骂、行为差劲、好斗、固执、任性得就像两岁的孩子。他们所有隐藏的失落、失望和忌妒感，似乎都在开车中暴露出来”。

B. 表现他个性的另一面。 C. 表现了他的性格。 D. 他的车体现了他的脾气秉性。只是表现自我中的某个事实。

4.A 只有建更多高速公路。没有提。

B. 更难测试。 C. 每三年对司机进行一次考察。 D. 提高年龄段和制定安全条例。都提到。见第一题译注。

5.B 批评的态度。文章第一、二、三段指出了造成交通事故的原因，呼吁各国制定严格的交通法规，批评现有的交通法规松弛不严格，最后指出世界是人类的，不是摩托车的等等，都说明作者对上述种种都具批评的态度。

A. 讽刺的。 C. 哀求的、呼吁的。 D. 富有战斗性的。

Passage Eight(The Development of Cities)

Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the premodern era. In 1850, for example, the borders of Boston lay scarcely two miles from the old business district; by the turn of the century the radius extended ten miles. Now those who could afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work, shopping, and entertainment. The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl. Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 potential building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years - lots that could have housed five to six million people.

Of course, many were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of subdivided, but vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. These excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation: urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little heed to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

1. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

[A] Types of mass transportation.

Instability of urban life.

[C] How supply and demand determine land use.

[D] The effect of mass transportation on urban expansion.

2. Why does the author mention both Boston and Chicago?

[A] To demonstrate positive and negative effects of growth.

To exemplify cities with and without mass transportation.

[C] To show mass transportation changed many cities.

[D] To contrast their rate of growth.

3. According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?

[A] It was expensive.

It happened too slowly.

[C] It was unplanned.

[D] It created a demand for public transportation.

4. The author mentions Chicago in the second paragraph as an example of a city,

[A] that is large.

that is used as a model for land development.

[C] where the development of land exceeded population growth.

[D] with an excellent mass transportation system.

Vocabulary

1. revise	改变
2. fabric	结构
3. catalyze	催化, 加速
4. sort out	把……分门别类, 拣选
5. omnibus	公共汽车/马车
6. trolley	(美) 有轨电车, (英) 无轨电车
7. periphery	周围, 边缘
8. sprawl	建筑物无计划延伸, 蔓延, 四面八方散开
9. lot	小片土地
10. underscore	强调, 在下面划横线
11. transit lines	运输线路
12. subdivision	(出售的) 小块土地, 再划分小区

写作方法与文章大意

文章论述了“公共交通从三方面改变了城市的社会和经济结构。”采用分类写法。文章一开始就提出三方面：第一，促进城市实质性的扩展；第二，把人和土地分门别类加以利用；第三，加速了城市生活的不稳定性。然后就是三方面的具体内容。

答案详解

1.D 公共交通运输对城市扩展的影响。文章开门见山提出这一点“公共交通运输从三个根本方面改变了美国城市的社会和经济结构。”后面文章内容就是三方面的具体化。

A. 公共交通运输类型。 B. 城市生活的不稳定性。 C. 供需如何决定土地利用。这三项文中作为具体问题提到，并不是文章涉及的主要题目。

2.C 说明公共交通改变了许多城市。答案箭第一段第四句“举例说，1850年，波士顿市界离老的商业地区几乎不到2英里，到了这世纪末，其半径扩至10英里。现在供得起的人们可以住得很远，远离老的城市中心，仍然来回去那里上班、购物和娱乐”。第七句，“举例说，在1890至1920年期间，据记载，芝加哥市界内有约250，

000个新的住宅楼区大多数设在郊区。经过同样这段时期，市区外，但仍在芝加哥大都市地区内，又计划建造了550,000个住宅楼区。”

A. 表示成长的正反两方面效果。B. 举有无公共交通运输的城市为例。D. 对比两者成长率；都不是本文中举两城市例子的目的。

3.C 没有计划。见第二段第三句起“城市扩展蔓延根本无计划，好几千个小的投资商进行扩展，毫不考虑相互协调配合利用土地，也不考虑未来土地利用。”

A. 太贵 和 B.太慢，两个选项，文内没有提。D. 它创造了对公共交通运输的需求。这不是住宅扩展的一个缺点，而是三个根本改变城市的一个方面。见第一段第三句：“通过大量开发未占土地扩建住宅，公共汽车、马车、铁路、来回火车，有轨电车把已有人定居的居住区向外扩展了三四倍，比他们先现代时期的市中心更远。”

4.C (第二段中以芝加哥城市例子说明) 土地开发超过人口增长速度。答案详见第二段“这些购买和置备土地建设住宅，特别是购置临近城市或就在市界外的土地，抢在交通线路和中产阶层的居民进去之前。他们这样做的目的是创造一种需求，也是响应这种需求。芝加哥就是这种过程的典型例子。那里的房地产小块土地比人口增长快得很多很多。”

A. 城市大。B. 用作土地开发的样板。D. 具有优越的公共的交通系统。

Passage Nine(Holmes' Knowledge)

His ignorance was as remarkable as his knowledge. Of contemporary literature, philosophy and politics he appeared to know next to nothing. Upon my quoting Thomas Carlyle, he inquired in the naivest way who he might be and what he had done. My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found incidentally that he was ignorant of the Copernican Theory and of the composition of the Solar system.

“You appear to be astonished, ” Holmes said, smiling at my expression. “Now that I do know it I shall do my best to forget it. You see, I consider that a man's brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with such furniture as you choose: A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has difficulty in laying his hand upon it. It is a mistake to think that the little room has elastic walls and can distend to any extent. Depend upon it, there comes a time when for every addition of knowledge you forget something that you know before. It is of the highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts elbowing out the useful ones.”

“But the Solar System! ” I protested.

“What the deuce is it to me?” he interrupted impatiently.

One morning, I picked up a magazine from the table and attempted to while away the time with it, while my companion munched silently at his toast. One of the articles had a pencil mark at the heading, and I naturally began to run my eye through it.

Its somewhat ambitious title was “The Book of Life, ” and it attempted to show how much an observant man might learn by an accurate and systematic examination of all that came in his way. It struck me as being a remarkable mixture of shrewdness and of absurdity. The reasoning was close and intense, but the deduction appeared to me to be far-fetched and exaggerated. The writer claimed by a momentary expression, a twitch of a muscle or a glance of an eye, to fathom a man's inmost thought. Deceit, according to him, was impossibility in the case of one trained to observation and analysis. His conclusions were as infallible as so many propositions of Euclid. So startling would his results appear to the uninitiated that until they learned the processes by which he had arrived at them they might well consider him as a necromancer.

“From a drop of water, ” said the writer, “a logician could infer the possibility of an Atlantic. So all life is a great chain, the nature of which is known whenever we are shown a single link of it. Like all other arts, the science of Deduction and Analysis is one which can be acquired by long and patient study, nor is life long enough to allow any mortal to attain the highest possible perfection in it. ”

This smartly written piece of theory I could not accept until a succession of evidences justified it.

1. What is the author's attitude toward Holmes?

[A] Praising.

Critical.

[C] Ironical.

[D] Distaste.

2. What way did the author take to stick out Holmes' uniqueness?

[A] By deduction.

By explanation.

[C] By contrast.

[D] By analysis.

3. What was the Holmes' idea about knowledge-learning?

[A] Learning what every body learned.

Learning what was useful to you.

[C] Learning whatever you came across.

[D] Learning what was different to you.

4. What did the article mentioned in the passage talk about?

[A] One may master the way of reasoning through observation.

One may become rather critical through observation and analysis.

[C] One may become rather sharp through observation and analysis.

[D] One may become practical through observation and analysis.

Vocabulary

1. Thomas Carlyle 托马斯·卡莱尔 1795-1881 美国作家、历史家、哲学家

2. jumble (up) 搞乱, 使混乱

3. lay hand on (upon) sth. 抓住, 找到

4. at best 最好的情况下

5. elbow out (off) 用胳膊肘挤出, 推出

6. deuce = devil what the deuce is it to me?

这里表示福尔摩斯的厌恶心理。

义: 这倒霉的词儿与我有什么关系?

7. while away the time 消磨/打发时间

8. shrewdness 机敏, 敏锐, 犀利

9. far-fetched 牵强附会, 不自然

10. fathom 看穿/透, 推测, 探索

11. infallible 一贯正确

12. uninitiated 对某事无知的

13. Euclid 欧几里德 (古希腊数学家)

14. necromancer 巫师

难句译注

1. A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has difficulty in laying his hand upon it.

【结构简析】主从句结构, 主句 A fool ... 后跟 lumber 的定从 that he comes across。从句 so that 中有一

knowledge 的定从 which; or 链接前后两个分词 crowded out 与 jumbled up;但第一个 so that 从句又是后面 so that 的主句。

【参考译文】蠢人把他碰到的每种木材（制家具）都拿进来。这样，可能对他有用的知识都被挤出去；最好的情况下，也是和其他种种事情混在一起，所以他就很难抓住知识。

2.Its somewhat ambitious title was “The Book of Life, ” and it attempted to show how much an observant man might learn by an accurate and systematic examination of all that came in his way.

【结构简析】并列句，连词 and 后的句中有宾从 how much…。

【参考译文】这篇文章稍有炫耀的标题是“生命之书”。它想证明一个善于观察的人通过对他经历到的一切事情都进行真正地系统地考察可以学到多少东西。

3.So startling would his results appear to the uninitiated that until they learned the processes by which he had arrived at them they might well consider him as a necromancer.

【结构简析】复合主从句，so that 句型。So 句是倒装。正常句型应为：His results would appear so startling to the uninitiated that…，that 句中又是主从句，从句用 until 连接，中插 by which 定语从句修饰 the processes。

【参考译文】他的结论对无知的人来说是那么惊人，所以他们很可能认为他是个巫师，除非他们学会了他用以得出结论的过程。

4.Like all other arts, the Science of Deduction and Analysis is one which can be acquired by long and patient study, nor is life long enough to allow any mortal to attain the highest possible perfection in it.

【结构简析】并列句，nor 连接。前一句中有定语从句 which 修饰 one，后一句 nor 为否定词。

【参考译文】像所有的其他艺术一样，演绎分析科学是一种通过长期默默的研究，可以习得的学问，而我们的生命并不长得足以使任何凡人都能在这一领域取得可能是臻美的成就。

写作方法与文章大意

这是一篇“传记”，作者采用以反衬正的对比手法写出了福尔摩斯之惊人才华。第一句话开明宗旨“他的无知和他的有知一样卓越惊人”，接着就是种种无知，达到突出其有知的成就。两方面表达，一是福尔摩斯对无知的解释：不能照单全收；二是作者的反对见解衬托福之才华超人，能一滴水见大海。

答案详解

1.A 赞扬。作者以无知烘托人物之有知，以他本人的反对批评观点来证明人物的正确。否定及所谓机刺旨在铺垫。正反对比赞扬福之精明强悍，才智超人，洞察力强。

2.C 作者采用对比手法。

3.B 学习对你有用之物。第二段福之表白，他把头脑比作一个小小的空屋，不能随意选择家具（知识）塞满空间，应选择“有用之才”，免得填满了废物，把有用之才挤出去。

4.C 通过观察和分析人会变得很敏锐。最后二段都是讲福所写文章的内容。善于观察和分析的人可以一眼看透人之本质，一点水能知大西洋。这种一叶知秋的本领是通过长期观察、分析研究而得。也就是说，通过观察分析，人可以变得敏感聪慧，因为万物都有联系。

Passage ten(Antinuclear Demonstration)

Police fired tear gas and arrested more than 5,000 passively resisting protestors Friday in an attempt to break up the largest antinuclear demonstration ever staged in the United States. More than 135,000 demonstrators confronted police on the construction site of a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plant scheduled to provide power to most of southern New Hampshire. Organizers of the huge demonstration said, the protest was continuing despite the police actions. More demonstrators were arriving to keep up the pressure on state authorities to cancel the project. The demonstrator had charged that the project was unsafe in the densely populated area, would create thermal pollution in the bay, and had no acceptable means for disposing of its radioactive wasters. The demonstrations would go on until the jails and the courts

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