

成人学位外语考试复习资料--Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension 1

After inventing dynamite (炸药), Swedish-born became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$ 30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decision. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

1. When did the first award ceremony take place?
A. 1895. B. 1901. C. 1962. D. 1968.
2. Why was the Nobel prize established?
A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.
B. To resolve political differences.
C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.
D. To spend money.
3. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
A. Awards vary in money value.
B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
C. Politics can be of importance in selecting the winners.
D. A few individuals have won two awards.
4. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
A. Literature. B. Economics. C. Peace. D. Science.
5. In how many fields are prizes bestowed?
A. 2 B. 5 C. 6 D. 10

Reading Comprehension 2

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes,

you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a taxi driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores supermarkets and gas stations. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or business who is making and selling something, it's real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Selling and Buying
 - B. What Is the Market?
 - C. Everything You Do is Producing for the Market
 - D. What the Market Can Do for You?
2. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT _____.
 - A. working in a bank
 - B. printing a book
 - C. attending a night school
 - D. growing beans for sale
3. You are buying from the market when you _____.
 - A. borrow a book from a library
 - B. look after your children
 - C. drive to the seaside for a holiday
 - D. treat a friend to dinner at a restaurant
4. The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean _____.
 - A. serious
 - B. true
 - C. important
 - D. concrete
5. In what way is the market very real for each person or business who is making and selling something?
 - A. It tells you what to produce.
 - B. It directs you how to grow tomatoes.
 - C. It provides you with everything you need.
 - D. It helps you save money.

Reading Comprehension 3

After a busy day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the previous day. The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day.

There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles relax little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body shifts back and forth

from one level of sleep to the other.

Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream. Scientists who study sleep state that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly (although your eyelids are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement.

If you have trouble failing asleep, some people recommend breathing very slowly and very deeply. Other people believed that drinking warm milk will help make you drowsy. There is also an old suggestion that counting sheep put you to sleep!

1. A good title for this passage is _____.
A. Sleep B. Good Health C. Dreams D. Work and Rest
2. The word “drowsy” in the last paragraph means _____.
A. sick B. stand up C. asleep D. a little sleepy
3. This passage suggests that not getting enough sleep might make you _____.
A. dream more often B. have poor health
C. nervous D. breathe quickly
4. During REM, _____.
A. your eyes move quickly B. you dream
C. you are restless D. both A and B
5. The average number of hours of sleep that an adult needs is _____.
A. approximately six hours B. around ten hours
C. about eight hours D. not stated here

Reading Comprehension 4

Very high waves are destructive when they strike the land. Fortunately, this seldom happens. One reason is that out at sea, waves moving in one direction almost always run into waves moving in a different direction. The two sets of waves tend to cancel each other out. Another reason is that water is shallower near the shore. As a wave gets closer to land, the shallow bottom helps reduce its strength.

But the power of waves striking the shore can still be very great. During a winter gale (大风), waves sometimes strike the shore with the force of 6,000 pounds for each square foot. That means a wave, 25 feet high and 500 feet along its face, may strike the shore with a force of 75 million pounds.

Yet the waves, no matter how big or how violent, affect only the surface of the sea. During the most raging storms, the water a hundred fathoms(600 feet) beneath the surface is just as calm as on a day without a breath of wind.

1. According to the passage, destruction caused by high waves occurs _____.
A. regularly B. rarely C. frequently D. suddenly
2. We know from this passage that out at sea, when waves going in opposite directions

3. At sea, big waves are built up. But at a small bay, even small waves are never built up.

True

4. If the highest measured waves rose to a height of 34 meters, the wind's speed would definitely be 340 kilometers per hour.

False

5. The passage is mainly about the size of waves.

False

Reading Comprehension 6

According to some surveys (调查), Americans spend one third of their food money eating out. And more than one half of that money goes to "fast food" restaurants. What is fast food? Who eats it? Why?

A fast food restaurant includes several things. First, you can buy only certain foods. Second, there are no waiters or waitresses. You order at a counter (柜台) or a window, pay for it, and receive it right there. And third, the restaurant serves many people quickly. Hundreds of people can go through a fast food restaurant during a day.

There are many different kinds of fast food restaurants. Some companies have hundreds or thousands of branches across the country. Other restaurants belong to a single family. All these restaurants serve several kinds of food. Many sell different kinds of hamburgers. Others specialize in chicken, or in Mexican food.

Who eats out? Just about everyone. Many business people eat their lunch at a fast food restaurant. Single people often eat out instead of cooking. Young people and families with children also often enjoy fast food.

People give several reasons why they eat at fast food restaurants. First, it's quick. When you don't have much time, you eat out. Second, it's always the same. Because the food is always cooked the same, there are no bad surprises. Third, it's convenient (方便的). Sometimes, you don't feel like shopping, cooking, and leaning up. And fourth, it tastes good.

1. Americans spend more than one sixth of their food money fast food.

True

2. Usually, there are no waiters in a fast food restaurant.

True

3. A fast food restaurant can serve hundreds of people a day.

True

4. Families with children usually don't like fast food.

False

5. Fast food tastes good.

True

Reading Comprehension 7

Many stories about famous people are not based on facts. They are like some of the stories that people tell about their friends, which are passed from a friend to a friend's friend. A story that is passed from mouth to mouth in this way may be better in the end than it was in the beginning, but probably it will end up as a very different story. Each storyteller adds something or leaves something out or changes something, so by the time the story is written in a book it is a long way from having any basis in fact.

A man who tells a story does not always try to be accurate. He may not believe that facts are necessary in a story. He may want to make people laugh or make them cry; he may even want to make them think.

A good story is often told in many different languages. It may live through many centuries, and millions of people may enjoy telling it or listening to it. It is not the accuracy of a story that makes it live. The value of a story does not come from its accuracy but from its human interest or the way it is told.

An English novelist(小说家)wrote a new book, and a month after it was in print, his publisher told him that a thousand copies had already been sold. That evening, the novelist had a meal with his publisher and an American friend. They talked about the new book, and the novelist told the American that 10,000 copies had been sold. Later, the publisher asked him why he had not been more accurate. "To an American," said the novelist, "a thousand is nothing. I multiplied (乘) the number by ten to give him a true idea of the success of the book." This novelist was not famous for his accuracy but for his novels; he knew how to tell stories. His best novels will probably live for a long time.

- According to Paragraph One, it is thought that _____.
 - a written story should be true to what was really told from mouth to mouth
 - a story told from mouth to mouth is worse than it was like in the beginning
 - stories about people are sometimes easier to pass on
 - a story passed orally is usually different from what it was like in the beginning
- Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A man who writes a story must have accurate facts.
 - A man who writes a story need not always try to be accurate.
 - A man has to collect a lot of stories before he writes a book.
 - Many stories are based on exact facts.
- Where does the value of a story lie?

A. In its accuracy	B. In the way the story is told.
C. In how long the story has been told.	D. In the honesty of the writer.
- The novelist wanted to _____ when he multiplied the number by ten.

A. show he was quick-minded	B. show he was very honest
C. bring out the true idea of his success	D. lie to the American
- The best title for this passage might be _____.

A. How to Tell a Story	B. The Spreading of Facts
------------------------	---------------------------

C. Storytellers Must Be Honest

D. Accuracy and Interest of Stories

Reading Comprehension 8

Football is, I believe, the most popular game in England: One has only to go to one of the important matches to see *this*. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting for one side or the other.

To a foreigner, one of the most surprising things about football in England is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He has pictures of them and knows the results of large numbers. He will tell you who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as good as that of men three or four times his age.

Most schools in England take football seriously-much more seriously than nearly all the other European schools, where lessons are all that are important, and games are left for the children themselves. In England it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with facts in the classroom, education also means the training of character; and one of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games where the boy or girl has to learn to work with others for his/her team, instead of working for himself/herself alone. The school therefore plans games and matches for its pupils. Football is a good team game; it is good both for the body and the mind. That is why it is every school's game in England.

- In the first sentence of the passage, "this" refers to the fact that _____.
 A. one has to go to one of the important matches B. football is the most popular game in England
 C. all kinds of people like playing football D. people shout for one side or the other
- To a foreigner, what is so surprising about football in England?
 A. Little boys know more about the results of football matches than old people.
 B. The names of the important players are known to all.
 C. Even the smallest boy seems to know a lot about the game.
 D. Players know the results of large numbers of matches.
- What is true of education in England?
 A. lessons are not taken seriously.
 B. lessons are considered the most important.
 C. Education means filling children's minds with knowledge.
 D. Games and matches are a part of education.
- From football games, it is believed that children can _____.
 A. train their character B. work for themselves
 C. plan games and matches D. learn their lessons
- Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. All European schools take football seriously.
- B. Football is a good game for training character.
- C. Even the smallest boy in England can play football well.
- D. Football in England is more important than lessons.

Reading Comprehension 9

Do you want to know something about the history or weather? Don't look for old weather reports. Looking at tree rings is more important. Correct weather reports date back only one century, but some trees can provide an exact record of the weather even further back.

It is natural that a tree would grow best in a climate with plenty of sunlight and rainfall. It is also expected that little sunlight or rainfall would limit the growth of a tree. The change from a favorable to an unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the pattern of rings in a tree trunk. To find out the weather of ten years ago, count the rings of a tree trunk from the outside to the inside. If the tenth ring is far from the other rings, then it is certain that plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred. If the rings are close together, then the climate was bad for the tree.

Studying tree rings is important not only for the history of weather, but also for the history of man. In a region of New Mexico you can find only sand—no trees and no people. However, many centuries ago a large population lived there. They left suddenly. Why? A scientist studied patterns of dead tree rings which had grown there. He decided that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees. Trees were necessary to make fires and buildings. So, after the people destroyed the trees, they had to move. In this instance studying tree rings uncovered an exciting fact about the history of man.

1. How do we know the weather of a hundred years ago?
 - A. By looking at the sky.
 - B. By looking for old weather reports .
 - C. By looking at tree rings.
 - D. By learning history.
2. How does the weather affect the growth of a tree?
 - A. Plenty of sunlight and rainfall will limit the growth of a tree.
 - B. A tree grows best with little sunlight and rain.
 - C. Some trees provide an exact record of the weather.
 - D. The weather determines the pattern of rings in a tree trunk.
3. If the fifth ring is far from the other rings, then it means that, five years ago, _____.
 - A. the climate was good at the tree
 - B. plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred
 - C. the climate was bad for the tree
 - D. both A and B

4. What made a large population suddenly leave a region of New Mexico?
 - A. The cutting down of all the trees.
 - B. The change of the weather there.
 - C. Lack of food.
 - D. No enough buildings.
5. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Trees are very important to human beings.
 - B. Studying tree rings can tell us the history of weather and man.
 - C. Weather can change the history of man.
 - D. A tree grows best in a climate with plenty of sunlight and rainfall.

Reading Comprehension 10

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this “conversation” goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced, our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticizing, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers.

There is another conversation which from our point of view is equally important, and that is to do not with what is read but with how it is read. We call this a “process” conversation as opposed to a “content” conversation. It is concerned not with meaning but with the strategies (策略) we employ in reading. If we are an advanced reader our ability to hold a process conversation with a text is usually pretty well developed. Not so our ability to hold a content conversation. It is precisely this kind of conversation that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading to meet the new demands being placed upon us by studying at a higher level.

1. Reading as a kind of conversation between the reader and the text becomes conscious only when _____.
 - A. the reader’s expectations agree with what is said in the text
 - B. the reader has trouble understanding what the author says
 - C. the reader asks questions and gets answers
 - D. the reader understands a text very well
2. At a lower level of comprehension, readers tend to _____.
 - A. read a text slowly
 - B. read without thinking hard

- C. interpret a text in their own way
D. concentrate on the meaning of words only
3. A “process” conversation has to do with _____.
- A. the application of reading strategies
B. matching our expectations with the meaning of a text
C. the development of our ability to check the details
D. determining the main idea of a text
4. According to the passage, it is of great importance for readers at a higher level to maintain a balance between _____.
- A. conscious and unconscious levels of comprehension
B. the reader's expectations and the meaning of a text
C. lower and higher levels of comprehension
D. interpreting and criticizing a text
5. If we want to develop our reading ability at an advanced level, we should _____.
- A. learn to use different approaches in reading different texts
B. make our reading process more conscious
C. pay more attention to the content of a text
D. take a critical attitude towards the author's idea

Reading Comprehension 11

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in **office politics**.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure Career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics — a better job, a raise, praise — many people are still unable or unwilling to “play the game.”

“People assume that office politics involves some manipulative behavior,” says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. “But politics derives from the word polite. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying to please your superior, and then expecting something in return.”

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue ones own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment — not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

“The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis,” says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. “But if two or three

candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature."

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

1. "Office politics" (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to _____.
 - A. the political views and beliefs of office workers
 - B. the interpersonal relationships within a company
 - C. the various qualities required for a successful career
 - D. the code of behavior for company staff
2. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but _____.
 - A. avoid being too outstanding
 - B. get along well with his colleagues
 - C. honest and loyal to his company
 - D. give his boss a good impression
3. Why are many people unwilling to "play the game" (Line 4, Para. 5)?
 - A. They are not good at manipulating colleagues.
 - B. They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
 - C. They think the effort will get them nowhere.
 - D. They believe that doing so is impractical.
4. The author considers office politics to be _____.
 - A. unwelcome at the workplace
 - B. bad for interpersonal relationships
 - C. an important factor for personal advancement
 - D. indispensable to the development of company culture
5. It is the author's view that _____.
 - A. self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery
 - B. hard work contributes very little to ones promotion
 - C. many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery
 - D. speaking up for oneself is part of human nature

Reading Comprehension 12

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three

classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective word of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

1. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.
A. 36 B. 12 C. 20 D. 15
2. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.
A. to live in a different university B. to take a particular course in a different university
C. to live at home and drive to classes D. to get two degrees from two different universities
3. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.
A. their academic performance will affect their future careers
B. they are heavily involved in student affairs
C. they have to observe university discipline
D. they want to run for positions of authority
4. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because _____.
A. they hate the constant pressure strain of their study
B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C. such positions help them get better jobs
D. such positions are usually well paid
5. The student organizations seem to be effective in _____.
A. dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B. ensuring that the students observe university regulations
C. evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
D. keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

答案翻译

Reading Comprehension 1

1. B 计算题。根据文中第一段最后一句“Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.”计算可得。1968—67=1901
2. A 细节题。根据短文第一段第二句“he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind.”
3. B 细节题。A, C, D 分别在第二、四段提到。根据短文第三段第一句“Americans have won numerous science awards”一句可知这一天是颁奖日，并非为纪念诺贝尔的发明。
4. D 事实判断题。根据短文第三段最后一句“Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.”一句判断可得。
5. C 文章第一段说及 Originally there were five awards, 后又说 Economics was added in 1968, 故总数奖项为 6。

Reading Comprehension 2

1. B 本篇第一句即说: The market is a concept. 下文均用来解释这一概念。其余各项都不能概括全文。
2. C 按本文意思, 凡为市场提供产品或服务的均为 producing for the market, 凡花钱换取产品或服务的均为 buying from the market. 本题 A, B, D 属前者, 唯 C 为后者, 故为答案。
3. D 同上题, 可推出 D 为答案。
4. D 文章中第三段说: The market may seem to be something abstract. 接着说: But for each person or business who is making and selling something, it's real. 对比 abstract, 可推知 real 即指“具体的”concrete。
5. A 本文最后一段说明市场对生产者的反馈作用, 是用来说为什么它又是 real 的。

Reading Comprehension 3

1. A 本文谈的是睡眠的 4 个阶段, 所以 A 是最佳选择。不能选 C, 因为梦是作为睡眠的一个阶段。
2. D 本文最后讲述如何帮助入睡时说, 有人认为 drinking warm milk will help make you drowsy. 可推知 drowsy 的意思与 sleepy 相近。
3. B 见第一段 Sleep is necessary for good health.

4. D 见第三段 This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement. 这一情况只在做梦时发生。
5. D 从全篇看，作者没有谈到这个问题。

Reading Comprehension 4

1. B 本篇开始说巨浪的破坏性很大，接着又说：Fortunately, this seldom happens. 可知它造成破坏的情况不常有。
2. C 第一段在谈到方向相反的海浪相遇时说：The two sets of waves tend to cancel each other out. 因此说他们的力量有可能减弱。
3. B 见第一段最后：As a wave gets closer to land, the shallow bottom helps reduce its strength.
4. C 第二段所举几个数字告诉我们，海浪冲击海岸的力量同浪高和浪宽有关，它们是不一样的。
5. B 本文最后一句：During the most raging storms, the water a hundred fathoms (600 feet) beneath the surface is just as calm as on a day without a breath of wind. 可知潜艇在 700 英尺深处不受海面风暴的影响。

Reading Comprehension 5

1. True 见第一段 The sea covers three-quarters of the world, 可知陆地约占地球面积的 1/4, 故判断正确。
2. False 见第二段 The sun heats the earth, causing the air to rise and the winds to blow, 不是“air to blow”, 太阳带给地球热量，因而产生了空气上升，刮风的天气现象，故判断错误。
3. True 见第三段 In a small bay, waves will never build up. But at sea the wind can build up very big and powerful waves. 在小海湾，不会有海浪产生，但是在大海中风能运化出强有力的巨浪。故判断正确。
4. False 见第四段 A rule says that the height of a wave (in meters) will usually be no more than one-tenth of the wind speed (in kilometers). 规则通常是海浪的高度不会超过风速的 1/10, 但是 some waves may combine to form big waves that are much higher, 有的海浪聚合会形成更强的海浪，可知“definitely”用词过于绝对，故判断错误。
5. False 关于海浪的问题文章在第三四段讨论，并不能涵盖文章的所有重要信息，以偏概全，故判断错误。

Reading Comprehension 6

[答案解析]

1. True 见第一段 Americans spend one third of their food money eating out, 可知美国人用于快餐的钱占超过食品经费的 1/6, 故判断正确。
2. True 见第二段 Second, there are no waiters or waitresses.
3. True 见第二段 Hundreds of people can go through a fast food restaurant during a day, 一天内可以有数百人在快餐厅用餐, 可知判断正确。
4. False 见第四段 Young people and families with children also often enjoy fast food, 年轻人和家里有小孩子的人经常会去吃快餐, 可知判断错误。
5. True 见第五段 And fourth, it tastes good, 快餐尝起来很好吃, 可知判断正确。

Reading Comprehension 7

1. D 见第一段 A story that is passed from mouth to mouth in this way may be better in the end than it was in the beginning, but probably it will end up as a very different story. 口口相传的故事往往故事的结尾和开始有着非常大的不同。
2. B 第二段第一句话表明了观点 A man who tells a story does not always try to be accurate.
3. B 见第三段 The value of a story does not come from its accuracy but from its human interest or the way it is told. 故事的价值不在于它是否精准而在于是否从人们的兴趣出发或者它讲述的方式。
4. C 见第四段 I multiplied (乘) the number by ten to give him a true idea of the success of the book, 可以推测小说家希望通过这样的方式来展示他获取成功的原因。
5. D 从全篇看, 作者探讨成功的故事创作的影响因素, 作者提及故事描述的准确性并不重要, 更重要的是故事对人的吸引力, 或者故事的讲述方式及对人的启迪, 因此 D 项正确。

Reading Comprehension 8

1. B 见第一段 Football is, I believe, the most popular game in England: One has only to go to one of the important matches to see this, 英国最受欢迎的运动项目是足球, 某个人一定要去观看的重要比赛就是这个, 可以知道 “this” 就是指代前面提到的足球赛。

2. C 见第二段 To a foreigner, one of the most surprising things about football in England is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have, 可知最令人惊奇之处就在于英国小孩子渊博的足球知识。
3. D 根据第三段描述, 英国教育不单纯是告诉孩子们真实的事情, 也包括培养他们的品格。游戏和比赛是锻炼孩子们品格的形式。故 D 项目表述正确。
4. A 足球比赛是很好的团队运动, 对孩子们身体和精神都有益。这正是英国教育中对学生品格教育的一种方式。
5. B 根据文章第三段描述, 可以判断 B 项表述最准确, 足球是培养孩子品格的一项非常好的运动。

Reading Comprehension 9

1. C 作者在开篇提到准确的天气预报可以追溯一百年, 而一些树木却可以帮助人们了解到更早时期的气候状况。
2. D 见第二段 The change from a favorable to an unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the pattern of rings in a tree trunk, 气候情况的好坏会直接影响树干的环形年轮的形状。
3. B 见第二段 then it is certain that plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred 然后, 可以肯定的是, 大量的阳光和下雨的天气发生了
4. A 见第三段 He decided that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees, 由于当时生活在那里的人把所有树木都砍伐了, 没有生火和盖房子的材料, 不得不离开了那片区域。
5. B 从全篇看, 作者在讲从树木的年轮的变化与当时的气候有关, 进而能够揭示当时的环境与人的生活关系。故 B 项正确。

Reading Comprehension 10

1. 阅读, 作为读者与文章之间的一种对话, 只有在_____时是可以意识到的。文章第二段 第 2 句和第 3 句讲: 然而有时我们却能够意识到它的存在。这通常是在我们遇到困难的时候, 当我们的期望与实际意义不相符的时候。可见选项 B. 读者在理解作者所说的内容有困难, 是正确答案。
2. 在较低层次的理解, 读者倾向于_____。
文章第三段 第 2 句到第 4 句讲: 有些人注重文章的表面意思; 而有些人则由表面意思展开联想、说明、批判、分析与检验。前者代表了一种对文章中内容的理解。后者则代表了更高层次的理解。
可见选项 D. 只注重表面含义, 是正确答案。

3. “过程”对话与 _____ 有关。

文章第四段 第 3 行讲：我们把这叫做“过程对话，来与“内容”对话相区别。过程所研究的并不是阅读的内容，而是我们在阅读中所应用的手法。可见选项 A. 应用阅读手法，是正确答案。

4. 根据本文，对于较高层次的读者来说非常重要的一点是保持 _____ 之间的平衡。

讲：这两种阅读方法之间的平衡是很重要的，尤其是对较高级别的读者来说。可见选项 C. 较低层次与较高层次的理解，是正确答案。

5. 如果我们想培养较高层次的阅读能力，我们应该 _____。

文章最后一句 在我们试图提高阅读能力以期达到在更高层次学习的新要求时，恰恰是这种对话对我们非常重要。可见选项 A. 在读不同的文章时采用不同的方法，是正确答案。

Reading Comprehension 11

1. 答案 B Office politics 是本文的核心词，文章第 5 段对 Office politics 进行了描述，另外从 forming associations, please your superior, socializing within the office environment 等词可知，此处 Office politics 强调的是职场的人际关系，故选 B。

2. 文章第六段说到，在候选者个人能力相差不多的情况下，究竟谁能得到提拔是由领导的个人喜好决定的，可见在有能力的基础上，能否给领导留下较好印象对升职的影响很大，故选 D。

3. 题干内容出现在文章第四段，第五段第一句解释了出现这个现象的原因，因为许多人把 play the game(耍手腕)，即职场策略看成了工于心计的行为，选项 B. 中的 unprincipled 意思是“不讲道德的”，符合这些人的看法。

4. 文章第四段就用专家的话明确指出了 office politics 对职位提升的重要性，从全文内容看，文章重新定义了 office politics, 纠正了人们对其一些错误的负面认识，并反复强调了 office politics 的重要性，可见作者对 office politics 是持肯定态度的，故选 C。

5. 文章第七段最后一句说到许多人担心销售自己会让人觉得自己在奉承老板，而在心理学家看来，这种想法是一种误解，由此可知作者认为 self-promotion 和 flattery 并不是划等号的，故选 A。

Reading Comprehension 12

1. B 通常一名学生每星期至少要上 _____ 节课。

见第 3-5 行 A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen

weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester.

一门课程是每个星期上 3 节课，一个大学生每学期要学习 4 到 5 门课程。故通常一名学生每星期至少要上 12 节课。

2. B 根据本文第一段，美国学生可以 _____

见第一段最后一句，It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, 也有可能一个学生在攻读学位时在两所不同的大学上课。故答案选 B. 在另一所大学上某一门特定的课程。

3. A 美国大学生通常都会感到学习的压力， 因为_____。

见第二段，前两句 the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work,..... 学生可以把他的分数记录给未来的雇主看。这些给学生施加了学习上长期的压力和负担。故答案选 A 他们在学术上的表现会影响他们未来的工作。

4. C 有些学生热衷于学生组织中的职位可能是因为_____。

见文章最后一句，A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career. 在其中担任过领导职位的学生就会很受人尊敬，对他将来的事业也很有利。故答案选 C 这些职位有助于他们找到较好的工作。

5. B 学生组织似乎在_____ 方面卓有成效。

见文章倒数第 5 行，Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court.遵守纪律的有效承诺通常是由向校方提议的学生们来执行。故答案选 B. 确保学生遵守校纪。