Reading

大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

唐启明 唐义均 等 编著 文都四六级信息中心 策划

泊菜30美

窦弧

in 30 days for CET-4



大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

阅读 30 天 突 破

唐启明 唐义均 等 编著



内 容 提 要

本书选材广泛,文章体裁多样,力求做到最科学、最全面、最贴近实际的 考试要求。书中采用的全真题与模拟题配合,有利于考生熟悉考题从而从容应 答,临场不惊。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的学生。

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阅读 30 天突破

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前言

作为长期研究大学英语四级考试命题规律及应试技巧的专业机构,北京文都 文化教育发展中心本着为广大考生服务、为国家四级考试发展服务的原则,根据 广大考生的实际需要,结合大学英语四级考试的特点,组织—批长期从事四级考 试辅导的专家编写了本书。

本书编者长期从事大学英语教学及四级考试辅导工作,有着丰富的经验,对四级考试特点、学生的学习特点和问题了如指掌,并连续多年参加四级考试的阅卷工作。他们出版过多本四六级辅导丛书,均受到广大考生的好评。

2005 年初国家教委和大学英语考试委员会联合宣布了大学英语等级考试的改革办法,虽然不包括 2005 年和 2006 年初的考试,但是,考虑到整体的连续性和科学性,2005 年的考试将不可避免的受到影响。而本书则是在充分研究了目前颁布的新大纲和历年的考试要求下精心编排,力求做到最科学、最全面、最贴近实际的考试要求。

本书为考前 30 天阅读强化培训教材,与其他同类四级辅导书相比,本书有两大特点:

- 1. 选材广泛,容量大。题材涉及教育、科技、社会问题与现象、健康医疗、 文学历史、经济与金融等等方面的内容;体裁多样,包括记叙文、说明文和议论 文等。
- 2. 全真题与模拟题充分配合。本书除精选模拟题外,还配有部分四级真题,并且从实战的角度对每一道题做了独到而详尽的分析与解释,以便考生考前 30 天进行封闭培训。全真题与模拟题配合,有利于考生熟悉考题从而从容应答,临场不惊。

作为四级阅读强化教材,本书亦可供学生自读自测之用。愿本书为广大考生 提供最直接、最有效的帮助,祝大家在 CET-4 考试中取得优异成绩!

> 编 者 2005年3月

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Day 1 ~ Day 4

论

Day 1 阅读要求概述

教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语为工具交流信息。阅读能力仍为各项基本技能之首。新大纲还具体规定了学生经过大学英语基础阶段的学习,在阅读能力(阅读速度和阅读理解)方面要达到的基本要求即四级要求。其要求为:能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3%的材料时,能掌握中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词,阅读理解的准确率以 70%为合格。

大学英语四级考试中的阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- (2) 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节:
- (3) 既理解字面意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
- (4) 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

大学英语四级考试的试卷构成中理解部分占总分的 40%,由 4 篇内容、难度和体裁不同的短文构成,总阅读量在 1200—1500 词,要求学生在 35 分钟之内读完全部文章,并回答 20 个与短文有关的多项选择题。文章的题材通常包括社会问题与社会现象、语言与文化、教育、科技、健康与医疗、文史、自然环境生态等等,文章的体裁可以是记叙文、议论文和说明文,其中议论文和说明文较为多见。

阅读理解的题型主要有主观性题型和客观性题型。前者主要包括考测主旨型、推理型、作者语气-态度型、结论型的题目;后者则主要包括事实型、推测词义型、指代关系型、常识题、是非题的题目。

a. 第一步 迅速"过一遍"(skimming)文章

"过一遍"(skimming)的目的是了解文章的大意和主题思想,并对文章的结构有个总的概念。快读时,应特别注意文章的开始段、结束段、文章中每段的段首句,因为它们往往是对文章内容的概括,是左右文章大意的关键。更重要的目的是,通过 skimming 可以判断文章的体裁,考虑针对不同的体裁使用不同的应试策略。如果是记叙文或故事,则相对较为简单,可以不作太多的判断,直接进入下一步;如果是

- 议论文,首先要找出文章的议题(即作者谈论的是什么),其次看看文章的结构(文章包括几段、由几个部分组成),然后在此基础上试一试能不能发现每个段落的主题句(即 topic sentence, 或称"主旨句")。尤其要注意每一段的第一句话,因为文章所有的主题句通常(90%以上的情况)出现在每一段的第一句话。
- 如果是说明文,先看说明的是何物、是哪个方面的(历史、时事、科普等),其次分析它的结构,尝试能不能发现每个段落的主题句(注意每一段的第一句话!)。

"过一遍"(skimming)文章这一步往往被许多考生所忽略,或被认为是浪费时间,其实不然。我们往往在读完一篇文章之后,不知其所云,其原因就在于忽略了这一步。

特别提示:在这一步中,不可读得过细,否则时间不够。通常只要看一看每 段的第一、二句话就够了。

b. 第二步 迅速浏览问题,带着问题看文章

这样做有两个好处。其一,后面的问题,有的提问文章的主要内容,有的提问文章中的细节,所以,通过浏览题目可以帮助我们了解文章的主要内容(尤其适合于难度较大的文章);其二是能帮助我们做到心中有数,知道阅读时的重点所在,因而能在阅读中特别注意与问题有关的段落和句子。

c. 第三步 细读全文并答题

在这一步中,可适当对细节题作一些标记(可以用中文在试卷旁边空白处写出核心部分的关键词),以便检查时节省时间,但要注意不要划得面目全非。找到文章中的有关范围以后,即在范围内逐句细读(reading for full understanding),特别对关键词、句要仔细琢磨,以便对其有较深刻、较准确的理解和掌握。不仅要理解其字面意思,而且要通过推理、判断、弄清文章中"字里行间"潜在的意思(meaning between the lines)。在细读时,对没有学过的生词,可根据上

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下文或自己的背景知识等来推测其意义;对难以看懂的长句,可借助语法手段, 对其加以分析,以达到透彻理解。

d. 应试技巧特别提示

- 1) 时间分配:由于阅读理解的分值很高,这部分可多用一点时间。试卷要 求是 35 分钟, 但用 40 分钟也不为过。
- 2) 注意解题顺序: 一般来说,应先回答与细节和事实有关的问题,然后回 答与文章大意有关的题目,最后再完成推理性的题目。这是因为文章中的细节或 事实构成了文章的大意,而文章的大意又是推理的基础。
- 3) 灵活采用解题方法: 有的问题可直接找到文中对应的地方, 但更多的题 需要经过排除错误答案来得出结论,尤其有相当一部分题目问及某个事实或观点 是否正确或是否提到。做这类题目时,一定要认真地阅读每个选择项,找出它们 之间的不同点,然后把各个选择项与文章的内容——对比,用排除其他的方法得 出正确答案。排除法同时也是验证正确答案的常用方法。
- 4) 在一篇文章后面所有的题都做完后,把五个题的答案连接起来,看看与 文章的大意是否相符,是否有的话与整体相矛盾或不协调。如果是矛盾或不协 调,则可能不是正确答案。

Day 3 答题策略一

到目前为止,四级阅读理解考试题型不外乎五种.文章主旨题、作者态度题、文章细节题、逻辑推理题以及词义猜测题。

A. 文章主旨题(subject/theme)

a. 关于主题思想 (subject)

subject 即是作者在文章中要表达的主要内容,是贯穿全文的主旨、核心。作者在文章中努力通过各种 supporting details 来阐明其主旨。因此,把握主要思想对于全文理解具有重要意义。主旨题类常被列为五类考题之首。然而,如何找出主题常使考生一筹莫展。因为他们总希望通过某个词或某句话就能找到答案,而找主题往往需要对全文有较为透彻的理解后才能作出判断。

针对主旨问题,应采用快速阅读法(skimming)浏览全文,理解文章主旨大意。阅读时要注意,表达中心思想的句子(topic sentences)在文章中的位置也不同,但阅读时,文章的开头、结尾及段落的段首句和段尾句特别重要,因为它们往往包含文章的主题思想(subject)。

根据问题内容的不同,这类问题又可分为主题型、标题型和目的型。主题型一目了然,就是找主要观点(main idea);标题型是为文章选择标题(title);目的型就是推断作者的写作意图(purpose)。这类题常见的命题方式有:

- (1) What is the main idea (subject) of this passage?
- (2) What does this passage mainly (primarily) concerned?
- (3) The main theme of this passage is _____.
- (4) The main point of the passage is .
- (5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (6) The title that best expresses the theme of the passage is
- (7) On which of the following subject would the passage most likely be found in a textbook?
 - (8) Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole?
 - (9) The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is _____.
 - (10) The author writes this passage to _____.
 - b. 解题步骤
 - a)找出主题句

主题句大多数情况下出现在比较重要的位置,如文章的开头或结尾,如果一篇文章包括多个段落,一般来说,每个自然段的首句也是主题句。文章主题句之

外的其他内容一般都是对主题句加以解释、补充说明或列举事实等。

主题型例文1 (2002/6 第二篇)

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe(衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you, " says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

"Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness," says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication(药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table - don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll be likely to remember.

- 30. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A) The process of gradual memory loss.
 - B) The causes of absent-mindedness.
 - C) The impact of the environment on memory.
 - D) A way of encoding and recalling.

略加浏览一下各段的第一句话,即可看出这是一篇科普性的说明文,文章的 话题是 absent-mindedness。本文开头第一句话即点明了文章的主题。第二段说 明了 absent-mindedness 的原因之—— failure to encode properly。第三段说明 了它的另一个原因—— lack of interest。第四段是关于如何 "prevent absentmindedness",最后一段说了 absent-mindedness 的另一种形式、其原因以及发生 了这种情况后该怎么办。所以综合起来,文章的主题是 absent-mindedness 的原

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因,故B是正确答案。

b)概括和归纳出主题思想

在阅读理解中有的文章是没有主题句的。这多半是由于短文是节选的,或是 文章体裁的原因。这时就要靠考生自己进行概括或归纳文章隐含的主题思想了。 概括主题可以从归纳每段的要点开始(大部分文章都是由数段组成),最后将各 段要点集中概括并归纳出全文的主题思想。

主题型例文 2 (2002/6 第 3 篇)

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it are difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second—slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a stethoscope (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

- 31. The passage is chiefly about _____.
 - A) an effort to protect an endangered marine species
 - B) the civilian use of a military detection system
 - C) the exposure of a U.S. Navy top-secret weapon
 - D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales

本文是一篇科普类说明文。第一、二段以追踪蓝鲸引出话题,即军事技术 (水下监听)在非军事领域的应用。第三段进一步加以明确,说明 tracking whales 仅仅是这一技术应用的一个例子。第四段说的是水下监听技术在 monito-

ring deep-sea volcanic eruption 方面的应用。第五段说的是水下监听技术在 tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures 方面的应用。最后一段作了原理性的说明。

综上所述,本文的话题是水下监听技术,主题则是这一技术的非军事领域的 广泛应用。因此 31 题的正确答案应为 B。

此外,这一题也可用排除法解题或加以验证。C的错误之处在于与文章内容 完全不符,文中只提到了水下监听技术曾是绝密的 (formerly top-secret),况且 这项技术也并不是 weapon。A、D 两项涉及到蓝鲸,而追踪蓝鲸只是这一技术应 用的一个例子,属细枝末节。如果 A 或 D 是文章的主题的话,那么后面的三段 与主题有多大关系呢?

标题型例文 (2000/6 第三篇)

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the conesquent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are longlasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

- 65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 - A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
 - C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform

● 阅读 30 天突破

D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

本文可分为三个部分。第一段提出话题: uniforms。以下的四段中,每段的第一句话都是该段的主题句。第二、三两段说明了制服的好处,第四、五两段说的是制服的不利方面。因此,这篇文章的主题是:制服的利与弊,故标题应为 D。

目的型例文 (2000/6 第三篇)

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw (缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game, many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____

- A) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout
- B) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
- C) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
- D) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

本文第一段论述了 sports are mentally challenging(第一句话后半句), 指出教练和家长的批评和急于获胜的压力可能会带来负面的影响。

第二段指出在早期发展阶段教练和家长要意识到他们的反应会极大地影响孩子 (their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children)。

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