

CET4 READING  
COMPREHENSION

攻克



# 大学英语 四级阅读

常新华 主编



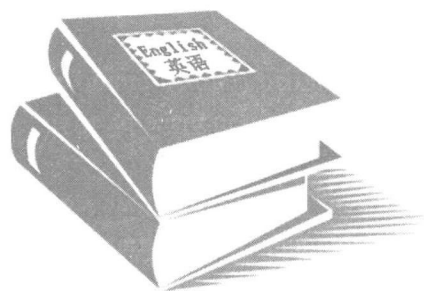
金盾出版社  
JINDUN CHUBANSHE

# 攻克大学英语四级阅读

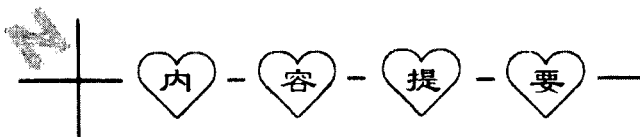
主 编 常新华

副主编 刘 晋

编 者 李彦铭 郑 艳



金 盾 出 版 社



本书透彻分析大学英语四级阅读新题型的特点,讲解仔细阅读和快速阅读的解题策略和技巧,提供针对性强的模拟自测训练,供学生平时训练和考前复习时使用。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

攻克大学英语四级阅读/常新华主编. —北京:金盾出版社,2007.6  
ISBN 978-7-5082-4592-8

I. 攻… II. 常… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 047068 号

### 金盾出版社出版、总发行

北京太平路5号(地铁万寿路站往南)

邮政编码:100036 电话:68214039 83219215

传真:68276683 网址:www.jdchs.cn

封面印刷:北京精彩雅恒印刷有限公司

正文印刷:北京外文印刷厂

装订:明珠装订厂

各地新华书店经销

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:6.5 字数:192千字

2007年6月第1版第1次印刷

印数:1—10000册 定价:10.00元

(凡购买金盾出版社的图书,如有缺页、  
倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)



众所周知,阅读能力的测试是大学英语四级考试的重要组成部分,以往大学英语四级考试中阅读理解测试题型单一,基本为多项选择题。改革后出现了很多新题型,如何认识这些新题型的特点和考点,新题型与旧题型又有哪种承载关联,如何应对这些新题型,有哪些策略和技巧是我们可以参考借鉴的,需要怎样备考等,这些问题都是我们需要思考的。

针对这些问题,我们编写了《攻克大学英语四级阅读》。这本书是以教育部最新颁布的大学英语教学大纲为指导,以大学英语教学要求为依据,并结合多年的大学英语教学实践经验和在教学中学生急需解决的问题,以及语言学习理论编写的,其目的是帮助学生有效地掌握阅读策略和学习英语的正确方法,应对四级考试新题型,尽快提高阅读水平及语言的综合运用能力。

《攻克大学英语四级阅读》共分六大部分:(1)大学英语四级阅读理解新题型特点;(2)篇章阅读理解解题技巧;(3)篇章词汇理解解题策略、技能培养和训练;(4)短句问答解题策略与技巧;(5)快速阅读理解解题策略与技巧;(6)模拟考场自测训练。

本书具有以下特点:

**真题分析透彻,便于把握新题型的命题特征。**通过新旧题型的对比,考生可以更好了解阅读新题型的承载规律,做好新旧题型转变的应对心理准备。

**阅读新题型的策略指导,提高解题效率。**快速阅读和仔细阅读之篇章、词汇和短句问答策略可以使考生增加对阅读新题型的深入理解,从而提高解题效率。

**选材针对性强,语言地道。**接触地道的语言可以让读者自然地获取语言知识。

**模拟考场自测训练**可以使考生得到充足的临场经验。本书讲练结合,突出理论指导与实战训练的结合,精选的习题便于读者巩固知识和进行自测。

鉴于编者水平和经验所限,谬误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

**编者**

于北京师范大学外文学院

# CONTENTS



## 录

<b>第一章 大学英语四级阅读理解题型变化概述</b> .....	(1)
第一节 四级阅读新题型承载规律 .....	(1)
第二节 四级阅读新题型真题剖析 .....	(2)
第三节 四级阅读新题型应对策略 .....	(8)
<b>第二章 篇章阅读理解解题技巧</b> .....	(10)
第一节 主旨题解题技巧 .....	(10)
第二节 细节题解题技巧 .....	(18)
第三节 词汇题解题技巧 .....	(26)
第四节 推理题解题技巧 .....	(32)
<b>第三章 篇章词汇理解解题技巧</b> .....	(41)
第一节 篇章词汇理解考点透视 .....	(41)
第二节 篇章词汇理解解题策略 .....	(42)
第三节 篇章词汇理解技能培养 .....	(44)
第四节 篇章词汇理解巩固训练 .....	(47)
<b>第四章 短句问答解题技巧</b> .....	(53)
第一节 短句问答解题策略与备考提示 .....	(53)
第二节 短句问答解题思路与技巧 .....	(55)
<b>第五章 快速阅读理解解题技巧</b> .....	(61)
第一节 快速阅读理解考点透视 .....	(61)
第二节 快速阅读理解解题思路 .....	(62)
第三节 快速阅读理解技能培养 .....	(64)
第四节 快速阅读理解策略指导 .....	(73)
第五节 快速阅读理解技能巩固训练 .....	(76)
<b>第六章 四级阅读新题型模拟考场自测</b> .....	(88)
<b>参考书目</b> .....	(100)

# 第一章 大学英语四级阅读理解题型变化概述

## 第一节 四级阅读新题型承载规律

关于大学英语四级考试题型的变化,最主要的部分就是非选择性题目的增加。在这些变化当中,有一些形式上的变化,如听力的比例大幅度增加了,由过去 20% 增加到 35%,听力测试中增加了长对话,取消了词汇和结构,增加了快速阅读理解题(判断是非,文章未提及,完成句子填空题),仔细阅读理解之篇章词汇理解(选词填空题型)或短句问答,改错,汉译英等题型。

取消了词汇和结构题并不意味着不考查词汇和结构,在四部分考试当中,写作、阅读(篇章阅读理解中的词义猜测题,篇章词汇理解,短句问答),以及综合测试(完形填空,改错,汉译英)都融合了对词汇和结构的检测,只不过考查的方式更多样,更多采用主观题,而不是过去那种四选一的方式。

非选择性考题的增加,在改革后的题型中几乎每部分里均有非选择性的考题,写作,听力测试中的听写部分,句子填空,判断是非,篇章层次的选词填空,短句问答,改错还有句子翻译,都体现出非选择性题目的增加,非选择性考题的增加标志着大学英语测试由过去的基础语言能力测试转变为现在的语言应用能力测试。

新四级考试题型更加多样化,从试点样卷看,除保留原来的写作,完形填空(Cloze),听力,篇章阅读理解(选择题型的阅读理解)外,新增题型有:改错题或汉译英,阅读理解部分增加篇章词汇理解或短句问答,以及快速阅读理解。

四级考试中对阅读理解能力的考查不仅仅局限于旧题型中原有的篇章阅读理解。

阅读理解部分分值比例调整为 35%,其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)占 25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)占 10%。在考试内容和形式上,首先区分快速阅读理解测试和仔细阅读理解测试,同时体现出增加非选择性试题的比例的趋势。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和寻读能力等各种快速阅读技能。仔细阅读理解部分又分为:a)选择题型的篇章阅读理解;b)篇章层次的词汇理解(篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试)(Banked Cloze),或篇章理解短句问答(Short Answer Questions)。新题型的出台体现大学英语的改革,它挑战传统大学英语教学和学习,挑战之处在于它更侧重于英语的熟练运用,综合运用,要求学生能快速反应。

阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择
		篇章词汇理解 (Banked Cloze)	选词填空
		篇章问答 (Short Answer Questions)	短句回答
	快速阅读理解 (Skimming and Scanning)	是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	

注:黑体部分表示四级考试阅读理解题型变化



由此可见,大学英语四级考试阅读部分的测试增加了很多新题型,如快速阅读理解,篇章层次的词汇理解,仔细阅读理解短句问答,目的是检测语言基础知识,各种阅读能力,以及综合运用语言的能力。考查方式摆脱单一的多项选择,增加主观题的分值比例,利用选词填空,短句问答,是非判断,句子填空等形式实现对阅读理解能力和语言综合运用能力的考查。

## 第二节 四级阅读新题型真题剖析

教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力(理工科适用的大纲还规定一定的译的能力)以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,四、六级新题型考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

阅读理解考试时间 35 分钟,要求考生阅读若干篇短文,每篇短文后有若干问题。选材的原则是:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
3. 文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

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. 既理解字面的意思,又能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,又能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

四级新题型的阅读理解包括了两部分:快速阅读理解(10%)和仔细阅读理解(25%)。其中仔细阅读理解中又包括了篇章阅读理解和篇章词汇理解或短句问答。

快速阅读理解部分的测试题型以是非判断或句子填空为主;篇章词汇理解部分的测试题型以选词填空或短句问答为主;篇章阅读理解部分的测试题型以传统的多项选择为主。

新题型阅读理解测试部分内容分布如下:

[CET 4 2006 年 6 月]:

### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1—7, mark

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Y (for YES)        | if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; |
| N (for NO)         | if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; |
| NG (for NOT GIVEN) | if the information is not given in the passage.                    |

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Highways

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U. S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to accommodate (容纳) automobiles.



With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers. Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor convey (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen per cent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds. A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and Congress now passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of his greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed bridges such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U. S., and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other





benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear—United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America.
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
6. The interstate highway system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
8. The greatest benefit brought about by the interstate system was \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Trucks using the interstate highways deliver more than \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of \_\_\_\_\_.

Key: 1. N 2. Y 3. Y 4. Y 5. N 6. NG 7. N 8. personal freedom of mobility 9. 75 percent 10. his vision and leadership

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

##### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select any word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange 47 happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds (信风), which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in 48, the ocean temperatures rise, causing



the Peru Current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, humid (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe 49 thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, 50 floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and 51.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1981-83 El Nino brought the most 52 weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds 53 of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists 54 this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will 55, but they are still not 56 sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

- |               |                |                 |               |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. estimate   | B. strength    | C. deliberately | D. notify     |
| E. tropical   | F. phenomenon  | G. stable       | H. attraction |
| I. completely | J. destructive | K. starvation   | L. bringing   |
| M. exhaustion | N. worth       | O. strike       |               |

**Key:** 47. F phenomenon 48. B strength 49. E tropical 50. L bringing 51. K starvation  
52. J destructive 53. N worth 54. A estimate 55. O strike 56. L completely

### Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt (困扰) you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 percent of emails, 21 percent of instant messages, 27 percent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 percent of phone calls.

His results to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practiced at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be re-



read, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

57. Hancock's study focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the consequences of lying in various communications media
  - B. the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
  - C. people's preferences in selecting communications technologies
  - D. people's honesty levels across a range of communications media
58. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people are less likely to lie in instant messages
  - B. people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
  - C. people are most likely to lie in email communication
  - D. people are twice as likely in phone conversations
59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
- A. They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
  - B. They believe that honesty is the best policy.
  - C. They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
  - D. They are most practiced at those forms of communication.
60. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. salesmen can talk directly to their customers
  - B. salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
  - C. salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
  - D. salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
61. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
  - B. more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
  - C. suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
  - D. email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

### Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more



pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states stated “Operation Safe Travel”—raids on airports to arrest employees with false identification (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said that undocumented workers’ illegal status made them open to blackmail (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. “We’re saying we want you to work in these places, we’re going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it’s convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you’re disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons,” Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely, Ana Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry’s icecream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of deportation (驱逐出境). Castro’s case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry’s.

62. According to the author, the United States claims to be a nation \_\_\_\_\_.
- composed of people having different values
  - encouraging individual pursuits
  - sharing common interests
  - founded on shared ideals
63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about “Operation Safe Travel”?
- Guilty.
  - Offended.
  - Disappointed.
  - Discouraged.
64. Undocumented workers became the target of “Operation Safe Travel” because \_\_\_\_\_.
- evidence was found that they were potential terrorists
  - most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks
  - terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
  - they were reportedly helping hide terrorist around the airport
65. By saying “... we’re going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are: (Line 2, Para 4), Mayor Anderson means \_\_\_\_\_”.
- we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status
  - we will examine the laws in a different way
  - there are other ways of enforcing the law
  - the existing laws must not be ignored
66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?
- She will be deported sooner or later.
  - She is allowed to stay permanently.



- C. Her case has been dropped.
- D. Her fate remains uncertain.

Key:

- 57. D people's honesty levels across a range of communications media
- 58. C people are most likely to lie in email communication
- 59. A They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
- 60. B salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
- 61. C suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
- 62. D founded on shared ideals
- 63. B Offended
- 64. C terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
- 65. C there are other ways of enforcing the law
- 66. D Her fate remains uncertain

由以上新题型的阅读理解内容可以看出,新旧阅读理解难度的变化主要表现在以下几个方面:

- 主观测试的强度增加
- 测试题型趋向于多样化
- 阅读理解中词汇的时效性增强,词汇更加时代化和专业化。
- 测试题目突出了对阅读理解能力的测试,避免了凭侥幸和取巧猜测答案,如测试题目不是按照阅读理解篇章内容的先后顺序出题,而是打破顺序,这样就避免了先看题目后看文章的错误的解题思路。
- 阅读理解能力测试要求有所提高,旧的大学英语四级阅读理解测试是要求考生能看懂文章,而新题型的阅读要求是不仅要读懂,而且要读得快而准。

### 第三节 四级阅读新题型应对策略

非选择题题目增加,无疑使基础差的同学无所适从了。即使水平比较高的同学也必须经过有针对性的训练,才能应对。也就是说在学习过程中,学生需要实现由过去的提高自己的应试能力转变到提高自己的语言综合应用能力。要想顺利地实现这一转变,就应当做好以下几个方面:

- A. 加强基础知识的训练。
- B. 加强语言实践与应用。
- C. 灵活掌握一些阅读策略和应试技巧。
- D. 参考一本好教科书,尽量参考一两本有价值的教材,其中能够体现四级考试的要求,而且能够体现出新题型的一些思路。
- E. 考试前一段时间经过针对性的训练,保持一种积极的状态。
- F. 通过做真题进行训练,发现自己的强项和弱项,从真题中发现差距以及问题所在,有针对性地进行训练,培养提高自己的各种阅读能力,不断总结答题技巧和思路。
- G. 四级新题型可参考的真题很少,可以从样题中研读出一一些东西。过去旧题型考试中的阅读理解题还是有一定的参考价值的,尤其是选择型题的篇章阅读理解题基本没有变化,应该有效地利用起来。另外,原来的词汇结构题对增加巩固语言的基础知识也有一定的帮助。

另外,由于过去大学英语四级考试题型中没有快速阅读理解题、篇章词汇理解和短句问答等题型,考生可以充分挖掘和利用教材中设计的各项阅读活动,其中包括了短文选词填空,阅读后回答问题等。为了应对这些题型变化,也可以适当参考英语专业考试等其他类型考试中的快速阅读题,训练自己的快



速阅读能力。

### 1. 篇章词汇理解题型应对策略

虽然四级考试新题型取消了词汇结构题,但实际上在改革题型之后,对词汇能力的要求反而提高了。对于词汇的考查,没有专门再用词汇与结构这种题型进行,但实际上已经融入其他题型中。从样题中所选材料,我们可以看出对听力词汇的考查难度加深了,会出现比较专业的词汇,可能还会出现一些时事热点的词汇。完形填空实际上也考查词汇与不同介词的搭配以及词组的应用。

阅读理解中还会出现篇章词汇理解题型。在篇章语境中考查词汇理解,从15个备选词汇中选出10个正确的词汇填入篇章语境中。要求考生在了解词义的基础上,灵活运用这些词汇。为了应对四级新题型,考生应该在培养阅读理解能力的同时,巩固对核心词汇的掌握,即对词汇词义的理解和记忆以及灵活运用这些词汇,并培养一些正确的做题策略。

### 2. 短句问答题型应对策略

阅读一篇短文后根据理解回答几个问题是我们比较常见的一种阅读理解题,但在大学英语四、六级考试样题中没有给出短句问答的题型,只是在描述的题型框架结构中表明它可以作为仔细阅读理解部分中的一个备选题型。因此我们预测将来的阅读理解测试中可能出现这样的题型。应对这种题型,还是应在提高各种阅读理解能力的基础上,培养用简洁、准确的语言回答问题的能力。在平时学习中,有效地利用教材中所设计的根据阅读回答问题的练习,巩固自己的语言功底,并灵活地掌握一些答题技巧。

### 3. 快速阅读理解题型应对策略

快速阅读是新题型,要求考生在15分钟内完成一篇1,200词左右文章的阅读和后面的10道题。前面7个题是判断正误(包括NOT GIVEN),后3个是填空题(答案基本都是原文中出现的原词)。该题型需要通过运用略读和寻读法阅读技能,乃至考虑文章逻辑关系等方面的因素,综合运用阅读技能,实现对随后的题目有效地判断和填写。根据篇目和文章的设置,考生在复习阶段需要有意识提高自己的阅读速度,要培养快速而准确的能力,培养有效的略读和寻读策略。

在解答题目方面,快速阅读并不强调一定要像精读文章那样通篇认真研究,相反,快速阅读题目更强调测试考生在实际语言环境中查寻有效信息的能力,这也反映出四、六级考试试图提升考生实际应用能力的改革方向。文章的篇幅和题目的设置都让我们感觉到有别于精读文章,考生在解答题目的时候,需要使用特定的阅读方法和思路。

a. 通过阅读题目预测文章主题;

b. 灵活使用略读和寻读技巧,巧妙地将略读和寻读两种方法结合起来,而不要机械、孤立地使用某一种阅读方法。

略读(或称为跳跃式阅读)(skimming)的重点在于快速了解文章的中心思想。作一个形象的比喻,略读如同在飞机上看地面上的明显标志,快速获得文章的大意和中心思想。在阅读过程中可以跳过一些细节去抓住文章的大概,略读的目标通常要达到70%到80%理解。快速地浏览,跳过一些不重要的内容,不要求充分理解,根据需要适当调节阅读速度和节奏。建议首先看一下标题(在有标题的情况下)。接着读第一段,抓住中心思想。再浏览一下其他段落的首句和末句。最后读完结尾段。

寻读(scanning)的重点在于有目标地从大量的资料中迅速查找某一项具体事实或者一项特定信息,比如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字,其他无关的部分就可以略去不读。既要求速度又要求准确,寻读带有非常强烈的目的性,可以不必逐字逐句地读。为了有效地进行寻读,处理文章的时候要有清晰的思路,通过提示词、关联词了解文章的思路、逻辑关系,辨认有效信息、相对重要的信息和相对不重要的信息,更好地帮助我们选对正确的答案。寻读时,应以很快的速度扫视文章,确定所查询的信息范围,同时明确所查询信息的特点,这样才能够快速地获取信息。

## 第二章 篇章阅读理解解题技巧

仔细阅读理解部分的篇章阅读理解沿袭了旧四级考试的测试方式,依旧是一篇说明文或议论文附带五个多项选择题,题干仍是问答或完成、未完成的陈述句方式,只不过旧的四级阅读篇章为四篇,新的四级篇章阅读缩短为两篇。

篇章阅读理解的测试题目依然可以分为主旨题、细节题、词汇题、推理题四种测试方式。其中推理题还包括了判断题,主旨题还包括了作者态度题。如能掌握这四种基本题型的解题规律,将会大大提高篇章阅读理解部分的解题正确率。

### 第一节 主旨题解题技巧

主旨题主要考查考生对文章整体内容的概括和总结中心思想的能力。

主旨题的出题方式主要有:

What is the main idea/ subject matter/ topic of this passage?

What is the major points of the passage?

The passage is mainly about/ discusses/ deals with/ is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

What's the passage mainly about?

Which of the following statements best describes this passage?

Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

What is the best title for this passage?

What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

The passage is meant to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

What's the best title for this passage?

What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?

What is the attitude/ tone/ feeling of the author in this passage?

主旨题的做法关键在于能否找到段落以至整篇文章的主题句或主题段,通常段落中的一个概括性的陈述句可以阐释整个段落的中心思想。主题句的位置通常放于句首,也有时出现在句尾或句中。如果主题句位置不明显,可从整篇文章的字里行间体会概括出全文的观点。

**解题技巧:**

●先审核标题。标题往往是整篇文章主题的引出和概括。主题句在意义上具有概括全文的作用,在结构上则统领全文,使文章的各个部分围绕主题句所示的主题层层展开,逐层深入。因此,做主旨题的关键就在于准确找出并理解阅读材料的主题句。

●再快速浏览(注意不是“细读”)全文,以获得对文章主旨与结构的总体印象,然后做题时看问题以“寻读”的方式迅速找到文中与问题对应的细节。

●从字里行间体会作者观点的倾向性。看作者对所陈述主题是“肯定 positive”,还是“否定 nega-



tive”。

●注意文中表示总结性的关联词。这种连接词后面的句子通常是对整段或整篇文章的概括或总结。常见的概括性的关联词有：

表示“因此”的关联词:so, therefore, hence, thus, as a result, accordingly, as a consequence, consequently

表示“结论”的关联词:in conclusion, in short, in brief, in a word, to sum up, to summarize

### 1. 找主题句

[例1] (CET4 2000年1月)

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a new way of highway speed control
- B. a new pattern for painting highways
- C. a new approach to training drivers
- D. a new type of optical illusion

**答案** A。主旨题,文章的第一句话反映了文章的主题:视觉错觉能够减少高速公路上的交通事故。文章围绕这个话题一步一步地介绍这种控制高速公路驾驶速度的新方法以及它的好处,这种方法就是在公路上刷上人字形图案。日本在这方面做得很好,目前美国也在一些地区试用,结果表明这种方法是行之有效的。根据这些综合信息可以判断A. 是最佳选择。B. 部分地回答了问题,但没有说明刷这种图案的目的。C与内容不符。D太片面,基本没有涉及文章的内容。

[例2] (CET4 2000年6月)

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 superi-





or 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 consequent 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 long-lasting, 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.

The chief function of a uniform is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. provide practical benefits to the wearer
- B. make the wearer catch the public eye
- C. inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
- D. provide the wearer with a professional identity

答案 D。考查考生对段落大意的理解,段落大意通常由主题句点明,因此本题实际上看考生能否辨认第2段的主题句。第2段主题句就是第1句,由此句推断D最符合原文之意,故D是正确答案。

## 2. 概括中心思想

[例1] (CET4 2003年9月)

About six years ago I was eating lunch in a restaurant in New York City when a woman and a young boy sat down at the next table. I couldn't help overhearing parts of their conversation. At one point the woman asked: "So, how have you been?" And the boy—who could not have been more than seven or eight years old—replied. "Frankly, I've been feeling a little depressed lately."

This incident stuck in my mind because it confirmed my growing relief that children are changing. As far as I can remember, my friends and I didn't find out we were "depressed" until we were in high school.

The evidence of a change in children has increased steadily in recent years. Children don't seem childlike any more. Children speak more like adults dress and behave than they used to.

Whether this is good or bad is difficult to say, but it certainly is different. Childhood as it once was no longer exists. Why?

Human development is based not only on innate (天生的) biological states, but also on patterns of access to social knowledge. Movement from one social role to another usually involves learning the secrets of the new status. Children have always been taught adult secrets, but slowly and in stages: traditionally, we tell sixth graders things we keep hidden from fifth graders.

In the last 30 years, however, a secret-revelation (揭示) machine has been installed in 98 percent of American homes. It is called television. Television passes information, and indiscriminately