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CETB
长喜英语

大学英语 **4** 级考试

王长喜选

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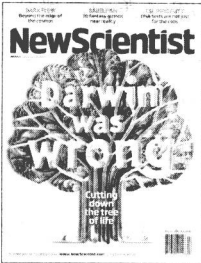

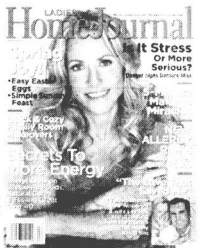
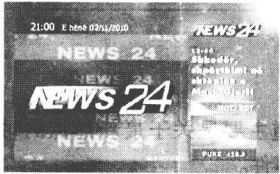
四级真题阅读, 来源相对集中——分析十二次真题文章, 42 % 以上集中选材于如下几大英文报刊和一些知名网站。

真题	篇目	主题	来源
2009.12	快速阅读	美国大学中奖学金的问题	<i>The New York Times</i> 《纽约时报》
	篇章词汇	父亲对孩子语言的影响	<i>The New York Times</i> 《纽约时报》
	篇章阅读 1	关注未来第一夫人米歇尔·奥巴马	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 2	大学校长的全球化	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
2009.06	快速阅读	公司进行多元化培训的益处	jobjournal.com
	篇章阅读 1	服装设计行业走向绿色环保	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 2	通过头发判断人的居住地点	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> 《洛杉矶时报》
2008.12	快速阅读	不同家庭对孩子教育的标准不同	<i>Life & Style Home</i> 《生活品味家》
	篇章词汇	书籍对人类的意义和作用	webs.morningside.edu
	篇章阅读 2	顾客的投诉问题	springerlink.com
2008.06	篇章阅读 1	全球变暖	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
	篇章阅读 2	现代人的网络隐私问题	buzznet.com
2007.12	快速阅读	大学的全球化	opa.yale.edu
	篇章阅读 2	家长应给予孩子成长空间	accessmylibrary.com
2007.06	快速阅读	网上身份盗窃问题	goforlegal.com
	篇章阅读 1	如何写作	futuretense.corante.com
	篇章阅读 2	女博士受到的性别歧视问题	<i>Newsweek</i> 《新闻周刊》
2006.12	快速阅读	六种提升情绪能量的方法	<i>Ladies' Home Journal</i> 《妇女家庭杂志》
	篇章阅读 2	零售商与顾客之间处理好关系的方法	abc NEWS 《美国广播公司新闻》

2006.06 (新)	篇章阅读 2	美国为加强本国的安全而采取的行动	abc NEWS 《美国广播公司新闻》
2006.06 (老)	篇章阅读 2	发展中国家女孩受教育的必要性	questia.com
	篇章阅读 4	新的汽车防盗装置	NewScientist 《新科学家》
2005.01	篇章阅读 1	感冒的诱因与防治	New 24
2004.12	篇章阅读 3	有关铅污染	The New York Times 《纽约时报》
2003.12	篇章阅读 1	有关孩子的压力	Time 《时代周刊》

以上信息数据,我们整理如下——可以更易看出,几份重点报刊选材多少,文章选材题材倾向,以及变化趋势。

报 刊	篇 数	百分比	评 论
 <i>Newsweek</i>	5 篇	20%	该期刊充分体现了综合杂志的特点,题材丰富,包括经济、社会生活等各方面。
 <i>The New York Times</i>	3 篇	12%	该报纸的题材较自由,除新闻报导外,涉及一些文化专题。
 <i>abc NEWS</i>	2 篇	8%	该报道主要是关于最新热点的时事性事件。

 <p><i>New Scientist</i></p>	1 篇	4%	该期刊主要报道世界范围内最新的科学信息，对热点话题进行激烈讨论。
 <p><i>TIME</i></p>	1 篇	4%	该期刊文章使读者充分了解方方面面的事物，题材包括艺术、社会、科技等方面。
 <p><i>Ladies' Home Journal</i></p>	1 篇	4%	该期刊包括介绍美容用品、时装、食品、营养、保健和医药、家居装饰和设计等与生活息息相关的文章，也包含时事性事务的文章。
 <p><i>NEWS 24</i></p>	1 篇	4%	该报道是南部非洲和非洲首屈一指的网络新闻资源，提供本地及国际新闻。

题源选材 标准设题

知道真题哪来，瞄准题源阅读，自然上上之策。但，并非只要来自题源，均可买而读之。

来自题源文章，需要选裁设题，才能用来练习。而，这选裁和设题过程，决定了其质量。

好的题源阅读，一要选裁得当——语篇风格、文章长度、词句难度符合真题且结构完整。

好的题源阅读，二要设题标准——设题题点、选项特点、题型分布符合真题且风格相近。

满足上面两条，才是标准的、合格的题源阅读，不满足，即使来自题源，亦不适合使用。

本书题源阅读，严格选择、合理裁减、标准设题，让你仿真练习，裁剪、设题示例如下。

【报刊原文】	【改为篇章阅读】	【裁减思路】	
[1] U.S. Health Care Overhaul: Five Lessons From Abroad		本文话题与社会医疗相关，是全球关注的热点，与最新一篇四级真题的主题不谋而合。	
(1)[2] <u>In Singapore, hospitals publish the cost of every treatment, from hip replacement to dengue fever, so consumers can choose medical options as if they're buying jeans.</u>			[1] 为了测试对文章主题和其他内容的理解，原文的标题一律都要删去。
(2)[2] <u>In Germany, people suffering from fatigue or back pain can get a three-week stay at a “wellness” retreat in the mountains – all paid for by health insurance.</u>			[2] 第1~5段都是为引出主题所举的例子，为了压缩字数而删除，这样使文章开门见山提出主题。
(3)[2] <u>In Taiwan, people who go to the hospital swipe a card that gives doctors their basic medical information – one reason the country has among the lowest healthcare administrative costs in the world.</u>			
(4)[2] <u>Around the globe, many nations have innovative or unusual programs in their quest to provide the best healthcare for their citizens. Sometimes the programs work well. In other cases, they could use an MRI themselves.</u>			
(5)[2] <u>As the United States grapples with the largest poten-</u>			

tial reform of the healthcare system in modern history, experts here have been scouring the world for lessons from other countries. One conclusion seems clear: No one has a flawless system.

(6) Providing affordable medical care for citizens who want it is one of the most complex problems facing modern governments. Two fundamental forces — the rising cost of medical procedures and [3] demographic changes (人口变化) that are leading more people through hospital doors — are spurring many governments, not just the US, to at least tinker with their systems.

(7) Even so, it's also clear that the US faces singular challenges. Almost every country in the developed world ensures that all its citizens have access to some kind of care when they need or want it. The US is the exception.

(8) Most countries also manage to provide that healthcare for about half the cost of the US and with better overall health outcomes, such as lower infant mortality rates, as well as with greater overall patient satisfaction.

(9) "It's not likely that the US will adopt another country's healthcare system," says Karen Davis, president of the Commonwealth Fund, a nonprofit research foundation that focuses on healthcare. "But it's important to look at some of the innovative things other countries are doing — we spend more than twice what other (major industrialized) countries do and are the only one that doesn't provide universal coverage."

(10) Still, no cookie-cutter solution to the problem exists, either here or anywhere else. Each nation's healthcare system is unique, a reflection of its history, culture, and values. In countries like France, healthcare is considered a universal right but it's also [4] mandatory for individuals to have health insurance.

(11) [5] Germany's had a national healthcare system since 1883, when Otto von Bismarck built on the idea of medieval guild cooperatives to create broad-based care. Taiwan has one of the world's newest national systems. Set up in 1995, its goal was to incorporate the best ideas from around the world.

(12) One thing that all of the countries with the most suc-

[3] demographic — 词超纲，给出释义。

第7、8段表述的意思关联性强，因此合并为一段，使文章结构更紧凑。

[4] mandatory — 词超纲，用近义词 obligatory 替换。

[5] 该部分是承接上段所列举的例子，删除不影响原文意思的完整性，为压缩字数，

<p>cessful systems seem to have in common is ensuring that everyone who needs or wants healthcare can get it without going bankrupt. That has proved to be important in not only improving the physical well-being of a country, but also in keeping costs down.</p>	<p>可删除。</p>
<p>(13) The rationale is that when people have health insurance, they're more likely to get preventive care as well as early treatment for medical conditions, which, if left untreated, could end up being very costly. While some people choose approaches other than conventional medicine, many millions more rely on the healthcare system and see it as flawed in one serious way or another.</p>	<p>[6] 和 [7] 第 13 段开始讲医疗保险对人们的好处，然后讲了美国人对医疗制度的态度，最后一段 Robert Blendon 的观点对这两点进行了总结，为使语义衔接更紧密，将</p>
<p>(14)[6]<u>As lawmakers in Washington wrangle over an overhaul that is still far from assured, they are trying to find the right balance between Americans' legendary sense of self-sufficiency and societal obligation, between free-market principles and government stewardship.</u></p>	<p>[6]、[7] 两处不影响文意的细节信息删除，使结构更加紧凑。</p>
<p>(15)[7]<u>No one expects the US to mimic the often-cited British and Canadian systems, in which the government is the sole or central player.</u></p>	
<p>(16) "National health services save a heck of a lot of money and are much cheaper, like in Spain and Britain," says Robert Blendon, [8]<u>who follows the politics of healthcare at Harvard University's School of Public Health in Cambridge, Mass.</u> "But I don't think Americans would pay much attention to them."</p>	<p>[8] 是 对 Robert Blendon, 的 介绍，删除不影响做题和对文章的理解还可压缩字数。</p>



【改后文章】	【设计题目】
<p>(1) Providing affordable medical care for citizens who want it is one of the most complex problems facing modern governments. [1] <u>Two fundamental forces — the rising cost of medical procedures and demographic changes (人口变化) that are leading more people through hospital doors — are spurring many governments, not just the US, to at least improve their systems.</u></p>	<p>[1] 本题在特殊标点符号处设题。针对促使许多政府改善医疗制度的因素进行提问。 What leads many governments to improve their healthcare system? [A] The change of citizen's requirement for advanced medical technology.. [B] The change of population and</p>

(2) Even so, it's also clear that the US faces singular challenges. [2]Almost every country in the developed world ensures that all its citizens have access to some kind of care when they need or want it. The US is the exception. Most countries also manage to provide that healthcare for about half the cost of the US and with better overall health outcomes, such as lower infant mortality rates, as well as with greater overall patient satisfaction.

(3) "It's not likely that the US will adopt another country's healthcare system," says Karen Davis, president of the Commonwealth Fund, a nonprofit research foundation that focuses on healthcare. "But it is important to look at some of the innovative things other countries are doing — [2]we spend more than twice what other (major industrialized) countries do and are the only one that doesn't provide universal coverage."

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(5) [4]One thing that all of the countries with the most successful systems seem to have in common is ensuring that everyone who needs or wants healthcare can get it without going bankrupt. That has proved to be important in not only improving the physical well-being of a country, but also in keeping costs down.

(6) [4]The rationale is that when people

the increasing expenses of medical care.

[C] People's demand for affordable medical care.

[D] The increasing number of people through hospital doors.

[2] 本题针对段首、段尾处设题。提问美国在医疗制度上与其他发达国家的不同之处，主要考查对第2段第二句和第3段最后一句话的理解。

What is the difference in the healthcare policy between America and other developed countries?

[A] America's healthcare policy forces its people to have health insurance.

[B] America's healthcare policy meets patient satisfaction better.

[C] America's healthcare policy focuses more on reducing the death rate.

[D] America's healthcare policy doesn't cover all its citizens.

[3] 本题是语义理解题，主要考查对上下文的理解，前后文的相互提示作用。

The word "cookie-cutter" (Line 1, Para. 5) is the closest in meaning to _____.

[A] having effective results

[B] shortcut

[C] having no difference

[D] precise

[4] 本题针对细节信息处设题，设题点在复杂句处。题干是对文章部分内容的概括。

What is the benefit of providing

have health insurance, they're more likely to get preventive care as well as early treatment for medical conditions, which, if left untreated, could end up being very costly. While some people choose approaches other than conventional medicine, many millions more rely on the healthcare system and see it as flawed in one serious way or another. "National health services save a lot of money and are much cheaper, like in Spain and Britain," says Robert Blendon. "[5] But I don't think Americans would pay much attention to them."

affordable medical care for everyone for a country?

- [A] It is good for national health and maintaining low medical cost.
- [B] It can protect all its people from going bankrupt.
- [C] It ensures everyone can get immediate treatment when getting ill.
- [D] It is good for a country becoming wealthy.

[5] 本题针对篇尾的人物引言处设题。

What does Robert Blendon think of Americas' attitude towards the national health service ?

- [A] They will put more emphasis on it.
- [B] They will be opposed to it.
- [C] They will care less about it.
- [D] They will think it worth having.

旁白式提示 体验式做题

本书练习中，文章、题目右侧，给出适时提示，引导你学会如何阅读、如何做题。

学会阅读

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. "Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and what your customers are used to," he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green *entrepreneurs* (企业家) who attend its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 50 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic: it will buy *transitional* (过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. "Mainstream is about to occur," says Hahn.

Some *analysts* (分析师) are less sure. Among consum-

【阅读提示】

提示你理解隐含语义。

注意理解 green design、sustainable fabrics、organic fabrics 的关系。

本段引出主题_____。

话锋一转。

本段从第二句开始
引号内、外均为引言。

提示你注意语气变化处。

but 转折后往往是重点。

本段讲____，____是主题句。

make th____。
提示你理解文章层次。

提示你一些细节注意处。

冒号后面进一步说明。

Mainstream 指_____。

本段讲了____种支持，____是主题句。

本段首句承上段末

ers, only 18% are even aware that ecofashion exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the unconverted consumer. When asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied: "Not that I'm aware of." Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when she does, she's on the hunt for "cute stuff that isn't too expensive." By her own admission, green just isn't yet on her mind. But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers—one day it will be.

句, 话锋又转。

uncovered consumer
是____消费者。

本段讲____, ____为
主题句。

学 会 做 题

57. What is said about FutureFashion?

[A] It inspired many leading designers to start going green.

[B] It showed that designers using organic fabrics would go far.

[C] It served as an example of how fashion shows should be organized.

[D] It convinced the public that fashionable clothes should be made durable.

58. According to Scott Hahn, one big challenge to designers who will go organic is that_____.

[A] much more time is needed to finish a dress using sustainable materials

[B] they have to create new brands for clothes made of organic materials

[C] customers have difficulty telling organic from non-organic materials

[D] quality organic replacements for synthetics are not readily available

59. We learn from Paragraph 3 that designers who undertake green fashion_____.

[A] can attend various trade shows free

[B] are readily recognized by the fashion world

[C] can buy organic cotton at favorable prices

[D] are gaining more and more support

【做题提示】

57. 理解清对Future-Fashion介绍的
前后句的内在联系。

提示你做题时分析
哪里, 往哪里去想。

58. 注意Scott Hahn
的观点不仅在引
号内。

59. 注意原文限制条
件。

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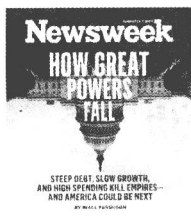
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2 篇



3 篇



3 篇



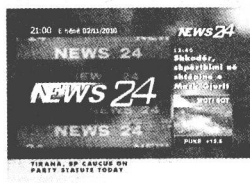
2 篇



2 篇



2 篇



1 篇

第一篇 快速阅读

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. (During an interview, she noticed that the candidate never made eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise. He had a perfect resume and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye