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CETB
长喜英语

大学英语 4 级考试 标准阅读

全文翻译 100 篇
Standard Reading

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编

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(见前言)

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教你如何做阅读

你会做阅读吗

今年，四级考试结束后，我们对北京、西安、上海、武汉一些考生做了访谈，说起阅读，他们异口同声：

文章难。平时做了那么多阅读，上场还是感觉那么难，陌生词汇、长难句子，处处牵绊，读来步步维艰。

时间紧。感觉文章难，处处遭牵绊，阅读速度自然上不去，时间显得格外紧张，到后面，几乎没时间读完。

手脚乱。文章难、时间紧，做题一下子变得手忙脚乱、全无章法，而手脚乱、没章法更加剧了时间紧张。

考场阅读如此艰涩、如此忙乱，皆因平时阅读不会读、不会练——80%以上的考生不知如何练阅读：

读而不精——一篇篇测试自己，而不是提高自己。阅读做的不少，可每一篇，都仅仅是在做题，答案核对完也就完了。陌生词汇没有好好掌握，长句难句没有好好分析，这次卡壳，下次还是卡壳。

做而不思——只求得出答案，不梳理做题思路。题目做完后，不想着总结一下这个题目的设题思路、如何定位原文、如何整合信息、如何得出答案，不能形成一套自己的稳定清晰的做题思路。

读而不精、提高不快，才会做了很多练习，上场还是感觉文章难；做而不思、思路不稳，才会做了很多题目，上场还是出现手脚乱。

要想场上行云流水，场下就应多做精读——做一篇提高一篇。要想场上从容不迫，场下就应稳定思路——理清思路，有章有法。

看我来做示范

下面，我们选几篇最近的典型真题为例，详细为你演示四种阅读题型的做题思路，教你学会如何做阅读。

一、快速阅读

快速阅读，旨在考查考生从大篇文字中快速获取有价值信息的能力，具体包括敏锐发现线索、快速文中定位、简单信息推理、准确形成判断等各项能力，其中，敏锐发现线索、快速文中定位最为关键。

做题思路：快速浏览全文，了解每段主题——仔细审视题干，找出定位线

索——定位题目出处，限定细读范围——细读涉题信息，清晰分析推理——对照题目要求，准确得出答案。思路清，做题快。

目前，快速阅读有了多项选择 + 句子填空、是非判断 + 句子填空两种出题形式，我们在这里均做出演示。

【例 1】

(09-06)

How Do You See Diversity?

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct 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 said “untrustworthy,” so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

“It wasn’t until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person,” Tiffany confesses. What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by *averting* (避开) your eyes.

“I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural,” Tiffany says. “I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again.”

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumption.

Hire Advantage

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid *biases* (偏见) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

“During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets. The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company. When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession.”

Blinded by Gender

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising

a diverse workforce. "Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias," he recalls. "I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences." In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

"I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her children and not travel." Dale's assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization's ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

"I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision." Dale credits the workshop, "because it helped me make decisions based on fairness."

Year of the Know-It-All

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

"One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

"He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year off, not the Western New Year. He explained politely that in his culture the new year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar. Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

"Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all," Doug admits. "The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more 'inclusive' to differences."

A Better Bottom Line

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative

show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales. “Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn’t until my boss received Mindsets’ training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As a result, our customer base has increased.”

Once we start to see people as individuals, and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc., we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are *flawed* (有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train ourselves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

1. What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate?

[A] He just wouldn’t look her in the eye.

[B] He was slow in answering her questions.

[C] His resume didn’t provide the necessary information.

[D] His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.

【线索】Tiffany, during an interview.

【定位】第一段第二、三句。

【分析】题干中的bothered对应文中的puzzled and somewhat disappointed。

[A] He just wouldn’t look her in the eye是对the candidate never made direct eye contact (应试者一直没与她进行直接的目光交流)的同义转述,第二段中的he never looked her in the eye也印证了[A]正确。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】多数情况下,题干或选项的某部分内容都可能是文章内容的同义转述,解题的关键就是先看懂题干和选项要表达的意思,再从文章中寻找同义转述的部分。

2. Tiffany’s misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from _____.

[A] racial stereotypes

[B] invalid personal bias

[C] cultural ignorance

[D] emphasis on physical appearance

【线索】Tiffany, misjudgment, the candidate.

【定位】第三段第二句。

【分析】该句提到,面试时Tiffany没有意识到,她认为那位候选人表现“不

同”，其实不过是一个文化误解，即Tiffany对那位候选人产生误解是因为她忽视了文化的因素，故答案为[C]，其中的ignorance对应文中的misunderstanding。第四段中的not realizing it was cultural也印证了[C]正确。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】同学们要注意文章中的否定信息，因为很多时候，题眼就设在否定信息处。在语言中，否定也可以对某信息的错误性起强调或突出的作用。

3. What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author?

[A] Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.

[B] Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.

[C] Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.

[D] Expanding domestic and international markets.

【线索】is becoming essential。

【定位】第五段第二句。

【分析】该句提到，随着世界变得越来越小，我们的工作环境也变得更加元化，我们很有必要增加对他人的了解。结合上文提到的参加面试的候选人是亚裔美国人，来自不同的文化可知，该句中的“others”指的是来自其他文化的人。[B]中的Increasing understanding of是对文中expand our understanding of的同义转述，people of other cultures对应others，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]

【后记】整合信息很重要，本题就是一个典型的例子，要找出答案不只要根据线索找到原文对应的句子，还需要整合上下文信息，才能使答案完整。

4. What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC?

[A] A real estate agency.

[B] A personnel training company.

[C] A cultural exchange organization.

[D] A hi-tech company.

【线索】Mindsets LLC。

【定位】小标题Hire Advantage下第一段第二、三句。

【分析】这两句提到，我的公司Mindsets LLC帮助企业和个人发现自己的盲点。一个与我们合作过的地产公司招聘人员举例说明这种培训能带来的积极影响。由原文中的“training”、“recruiter”可知，Mindsets LLC是一家人力资源培训公司，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题有一些难度，因为在原文中不能直接找到答案的同义转述内容。这时同学们不要慌张，只要根据线索词准确定位答案所在句，再仔细分析这个句子，然后经过推理，就会得出答案。

5. After one of the workshops, account executive Dale realized that _____.

[A] he had hired the wrong person

[B] he could have done more for his company

[C] he had not managed his workforce well

[D] he must get rid of his gender bias

【线索】account executive, Dale。

【定位】小标题Blinded by Gender下第一段、三段。

【分析】该标题下第一段提到, Dale 是一位业务经理, 参加了关于多元化员工管理的讲习班。通过其中的一次培训, 他发现了自己的个人偏见。他的盲点不在于文化, 而在于性别。也就是说, Dale 发现了自己在性别上的偏见, 由此推断他意识到自己应消除性别偏见, 故答案为 [D]。下文的 I learned... instead of imposing my gender biases... 也印证了 [D] 正确。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】本题同样需要整合第一、三段的信息才能得出正确答案, 难度较大。

6. What did Dale think of Mindsets LLC's workshop?

[A] It was well-intentioned but poorly conducted.

[B] It tapped into the executives' full potential.

[C] It helped him make fair decisions.

[D] It met participants' diverse needs.

【线索】Dale, workshop。

【定位】小标题Blinded by Gender下末段末句。

【分析】该句提到, Dale 把他能意识到不应有性别偏见这一点归功于讲习班: “因为讲习班让我在公平的基础上做决定。” [C] 中的 make fair decisions 是对原文中的 make decisions based on fairness 的同义转述。文中的 credit 意为“把... 归功于”。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】本题可以说基本上没什么难度, 把握住同义转述的内容即可得出正确答案。需要注意的是文章中表示态度的词汇, 比如 credit, 是表示赞扬的。这些词汇对解答观点态度类的题有很大帮助。

7. How did Doug, a supervisor, respond to a Chinese-American employee's request for leave?

[A] He told him to get the dates right. [B] He demanded an explanation.

[C] He flatly turned it down.

[D] He readily approved it.

【线索】Doug, a Chinese-American employee。

【定位】小标题Year of the Know-It-All下第一、二段。

【分析】这两段提到, Doug 的一位美籍华人员向他请假去庆祝中国新年, Doug 认为该员工把日期搞错了, 斥责了员工半天: 应该在正确的日期之前递交申请。题干中的 request for leave 对应文中的 request to take time off。[A] 是对 I gave him a long talking-to...with the proper dates 的同义转述, 故为答案。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】本题实际上难度并不大, 但是要注意的是本题对应的原文信息中出

现了生词talking-to。像这样的词大部分同学都不会看一眼就明白其词义，但是如果同学们仔细分析上下文就不难猜出它的意思，也就是说同学们遇到生词时不要慌张，根据熟词来推测生词的词义。

8. Doug felt _____ when he realized that his assumption was wrong.

【线索】Doug, felt, assumption。

【定位】小标题Year of the Know-It-All下第三段第三句。

【分析】空前的felt表明，本空应填一个表示某种感觉的形容词或短语。该句提到，Doug说，“我感到很尴尬，因为我认为他把日期搞错了。”题干把I改成了Doug即说话人，felt是对文中felt的原词复现，由此很容易得出答案为very embarrassed。

【答案】very embarrassed。

【后记】注意文中代词的指代。在阅读类的文章中会出现许多的代词，同学们要注意其指代的原对象。这些被指代的对象往往就在代词所在句的上一句或上几句中。

9. After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of _____ to their business.

【线索】Mindsets, importance。

【定位】小标题A Better Bottom Line下首段第五句。

【分析】空前的the importance of表明，本空应填一名词或名词短语。该句提到老板参加了思维公司的培训后才意识到包容性对于客服是多么重要。题干中的After...workshops对应文中的It wasn't until...training, know the importance of对应understand how important, to business对应to customer service，很显然，答案为important后的inclusiveness。

【答案】inclusiveness。

【后记】同学们在做填空题时要注意所填词的正确词性。根据题干问法，要考虑是否要将所填词变为其他词性的词。

10. When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes, we can achieve diversity and benefit from the _____ between us.

【线索】people as individuals, stereotypes。

【定位】倒数第二段第一、二句。

【分析】空前的the和空后的between us表明，本空应填名词或名词短语。题干中的When对应文中的Once, view...as对应see...as, get rid of对应discard, achieve diversity对应Diversity is about coming together, benefit from对应taking advantage of, between us对应our，由此不难看出答案为our后的differences and similarities。

【答案】differences and similarities。

【后记】注意填空题答案的完整性。本题就是一个很好的例子，答案是一个由and连接的并列的名词短语，两个名词缺一不可。

画外音

本篇为多项选择+句子填空形式，与下面要演示的是非判断+句子填空形式都有着快速阅读的一些共性：

- 多数题目的题干中都有较为明显的线索词，考生只要善于发现，可以依据线索词快速确定题目在文中的出处。
- 绝大部分题目出处都在一段内的一句话中，少数题目答案的确定需要整合两处信息，但都不太复杂。
- 句子填空题的答案，一般为文中原词，且多为名词或名词短语；有些需要进行简单转换或调整，但不复杂。

【例 2】

(07-06)

Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every. And that number may be slow, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is "an absolute epidemic," states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. "It's certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It's worldwide. It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, you can't detect it until it's probably too late."

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to somebody else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security numbers, your bank account or credit card numbers, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims' names. In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the

risks. Here are some tips for staying while conducting a job search on the Internet.

1. Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posing your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posing your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from *solicitors*(推销员).

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

2. Take advantage of site features.

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is *anonymous*(匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on *CareerBuilder.com* without retyping their information.

3. Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a *generic*(泛指的) identifier, such as "Intranet Developer Candidate," or "Experienced Marketing Representative."

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as "Major auto manufacture," or "International packaged goods supplier."

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the

exact title assigned by your employer.

4. Establish an email address for your search.

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your privacy mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain reference to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as *salesmgr2004@provider.com*.

5. Protect your reference.

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

6. Keep confidential(机密的) information confidential.

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers don't need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book — don't fall for it.

1. Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.

【线索】Robert Ellis Smith, detect, prevent。

【定位】第三段最后一句。

【分析】题干是对原文内容的同义转述。

【答案】Y。

【后记】第三段介绍了 Robert Ellis Smith 对 identity theft 的观点。题干对原文内容做了前后调整，并转换了部分词句。

2. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.

【线索】not only...losses but costs。

【定位】第四段最后一句。

【分析】原文开始所说的 victim 指的就是 identity theft 的受害者。原文介绍了这些受害者会遭受的两大损失，题干则转换角度，以 identity theft 为主题，介绍这种犯罪的两大危害。题干与原文意思一致。

【答案】Y。

【后记】第四段介绍的正是 identity theft 的危害。再根据题干中存在的并列信息可以精确定位在该段最后一句。题干与原文在叙述角度上有所不同。

3. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.

【线索】minor。

【定位】第五段第一句。

【分析】本段介绍了官方 (FBI) 对 identity theft 这种犯罪的严重性的认定：在网上犯罪形式中发案率最高 (the number one fraud)。题干说 minor 和 overestimated 都与原文的描述相反。题干表述错误。

【答案】N。

【后记】依顺序原则模糊定位在本段，以 minor 这个表示性质特征的修饰词精确定位到第一句。

4. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.

【线索】stay online longer。

【定位】第一个小标题下第二段。

【分析】原文说，一旦你找到了工作就不需要把简历继续挂在网上了。因为挂的时间越长，身份信息遭窃的可能性就越大。所以题干的说法正确。

【答案】Y。

【后记】依顺序原则模糊定位在第一个小标题下，第二段讲述的正是简历挂在网上的时间长短问题。题干是对原文意思的正确综述。

5. Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder.com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.

【线索】Suggestion 2, CareerBuilder.com。

【定位】第二个小标题下。

【分析】小标题下第一段中说的很清楚，要用哪个级别的隐私保护措施，全看自己愿意承担多大风险。后面举出了 CareerBuilder.com 的例子。这个网站上罗列了三个隐私保护级别 first, second, third。至于作者最愿意推荐哪一种，原文中没有提及。

【答案】NG。

【后记】本题定位非常清楚，不过跨度较大。原文主题虽然是保护隐私，但是并没有说在求职时就应该采取最高级别的隐私保护措施。

6. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.

【线索】personal information, background checks。

【定位】第六个小标题下。

【分析】本段讲的是要保护自己的秘密信息，因为正直诚实的雇主是不需要这些信息的。即使是他们说要进行背景调查时也不要给他们，那肯定是骗人的伎俩。所以最终的结论是：雇主进行背景调查是不要求求职者提供个人秘密信息的。题干错误。

【答案】N。

【后记】本题的出题顺序没有完全依照行文顺序。上一题是在第二个小标题下出题，下一题则在第三个小标题中出题。当我们在第三个小标题下找不到答案出处时，应该马上跳过去，继续做后面的题目，不要在这道题上耗费太长时间。

7. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.

【线索】generic, current employers.

【定位】第三个小标题下前两段。

【分析】第一段说求职时要用一个泛称代替自己的名字，第二段说还要用一个泛称代替自己当前的公司。题干是对两段内容的正确综合。

【答案】Y。

【后记】使用题干中出现的原文中有汉语注释的生词 (generic) 作定位词。

8. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving _____.

【线索】special email address, prevent you from receiving.

【定位】第四个小标题下第二段第二句。

【分析】题干中的 special 对应原文中的 specifically，题干中的 can help prevent you from receiving 对应原文中的 eliminates the possibility that you will receive.

【答案】unwelcome emails.

【后记】依据题干中的 email address 可以直接定位在第四个小标题下，然后根据其他定位词精确定位。题干只是对原文进行了词汇层面的转换。

9. To protect your reference, you should not post online their _____.

【线索】protect your reference.

【定位】第五个小标题下。

【分析】本段中说，如果你的网上简历中有证明人的姓名和联系方式，就把它们拿下来。题干中的 not post online their _____ 对应题干中的 take it out.

【答案】names and contact information / private contact information.

【后记】本段较短，用关键词直接定位后就能得到答案。

10. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for _____.

【线索】is committed typically for.

【定位】第一段。

【分析】第一段在给 economic gain 下定义的同时，也明确说明了这种犯罪形式的典型目的 (typically for economic gain)。

【答案】economic gain.

【后记】本题的出题顺序没有依照行文顺序。在文章结尾处找不到答案出处时，应该尝试着再次浏览全文，找出答案。

画外音

- 是非判断三原则：题干是原文的同义转述或正确概述时，选 Y；题干与原文相反，或改变了原文的范围、可能性等时，选 N；题干中的部分信息在原文找不到依据时，选 NG。
- 区别 N 和 NG 题：题干内容与原文内容明显矛盾时，选 N；题干内容有可能发生也有可能不发生，而原文中没有明确的依据来证明是哪种可能性时，选 NG。

二、篇章词汇

篇章词汇，旨在考查考生在语篇中准确理解词汇、运用词汇的能力，即理解、驾驭词汇语义在语篇、语段、句间、句子层次上的连贯性、一致性、逻辑性，以及词汇在实际语境中的切合性的能力。

做题思路：浏览全文，了解主题和结构——分析句子，理清逻辑和语法——推测空处，框定词性和词义——梳理备选，选出合适的选项——通读检查，确保通篇顺畅。这些都会在演示中体现。

【例】

(09-06)

Every year in the first week of my English class, some students inform me that writing is too hard. They never write, unless assignments 47 it. They find the writing process 48 and difficult.

How awful to be able to speak in a language but not to write in it — 49 English, with its rich vocabulary. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an 50 mansion (豪宅) and never leaving one small room. When I meet students who think they can't write, I know as a teacher my 51 is to show them the rest of the rooms. My task is to build fluency while providing the opportunity inherent in any writing activity to 52 the moral and emotional development of my students. One great way to do this is by having students write in a journal in class every day.

Writing ability is like strength training. Writing needs to be done 53, just like exercise; just as muscles grow stronger with exercise, writing skills improve quickly with writing practice. I often see a rise in student confidence and 54 after only a few weeks of journal writing.

Expressing oneself in writing is one of the most important skills I teach to strengthen the whole students. When my students practice journal writing, they are practicing for their future academic, political, and 55 lives. They build skills so that some day they might write a great novel, a piece of sorely needed legislation, or the perfect love letter. Every day that they write in their journals puts them a step 56 to fluency, eloquence (雄辩), and command of language.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| [A] closer | [B] daily | [C] emotional | [D] enhance | [E] enormous |
| [F] especially | [G] hinder | [H] mission | [I] painful | [J] performance |
| [K] professional | [L] remarkably | [M] require | [N] sensitive | [O] urge |

词性分析

名词	daily日报mission使命, 任务performance成绩; 表现urge强烈的欲望; 迫切的要求professional专业人员
动词	enhance 提高, 加强hinder阻碍require要求urge催促, 鞭策
形容词	closer更近的daily每日的emotional情感的enormous巨大的painful痛苦的professional专业的sensitive敏感的
副词	especially特别, 尤其remarkably异常地, 非凡地

47. 【分析】空所在句为 unless 引导的条件状语从句, 缺少谓语动词。根据从句主语 assignments 以及通篇的一般现在时态可知, 本空应填一个动词原形, 故 [D]、[G]、[M]、[O] 入选。文章首句指出许多学生认为写作很难。而空所在句是说, 他们从来不去写作, 除非任务 47。四个选项中符合此处语境的是 [M] require (要求)。强干扰项 [O] urge (催促, 鞭策) 后一般接人、事物加 to do, 故排除。

【答案】[M]require。

【后记】同学们在读一个句子时, 要先确定谓语动词, 因为找到了谓语, 不管逻辑结构多复杂的句子都变得清晰了。很容易发现, 本空所在句正是缺失了谓语动词。

48. 【分析】根据空前的 find 和空后的 and difficult 可知, 本空所填词应为形容词, 在语义上与 difficult 并列, 且能修饰 writing process。备选项中能同时满足这三个要求的只有 [I] painful (痛苦的), 故答案为 [I]。空所在句的意思是: 他们发现写作的过程很痛苦很艰难。

【答案】[I] painful。

【后记】如果空后出现and这样表示并列的连接词, 并确定所填词与and后的词是并列关系, 那么就要根据and后的词选择and前的词。英语中经常出现and连接两个近义词这样的并列平行结构。

49. 【分析】破折号前为一个完整的句子, 空后的English为空前language的下义词, 可知此处是列举并突出English, 故本空应填一个副词, 将二者衔接起来。备选的副词选项中, 只有[F] especially (特别地) 能突出作者接下来想要谈论的主题English, 故答案为[F]。

【答案】[F] especially。

【后记】注意当所填词所在的句子结构完整时, 那么考虑所填词应该是一个副词。

50. 【分析】空前的an和空后的名词mansion表明, 本空应填一个以元音音素开头的形容词, [C]和[E]入选。[C] emotional (情感的) 不能用来修饰mansion (豪宅), 故排除, 故答案为[E] enormous (巨大的)。

【答案】[E] enormous。

【后记】注意冠词的提示作用, 有的空前的冠词是an或a, 这就限定了所填