

大学英语④级考试



直击考点 阅读理解

快速阅读、篇章词汇、篇章阅读

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编
王长喜 主编

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十年真题统计，提炼考点
名师详尽剖析，吃透考点
分类高效演练，练透考点
个性答案分析，强化考点

710分
新题型

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十年磨一剑 剑指最高分

2006年12月,大学英语四级新题型考试在全国范围内全面实施,四级考试新题型改革最终尘埃落定。新题型,新思路,新改革,新方向,如何在新的四级考试中做到成竹在胸、游刃有余,成为每一个准备参加四级考试的考生关心和思考的问题。

大家的关心,也是我们的关心;大家的思考,更是我们的思考。在广大四级考生中享有盛誉、广获好评的《大学英语四级考试直击考点》丛书,正是在这样的背景下,经过我们研究新题型、提炼新考点、总结新思路、设计新练习,得到了全面、全新的修订。新的“直击考点”将继续与大家一起,携手并进,共赴高分。

读书人都懂得“书越读越厚,书越读越薄”的道理。十余年间苦心钻研,回头面对一张试卷时却发现,备考需要解决的问题也无非有三:考什么,怎么考,怎么答——

“考什么”,是对考试内容的归纳,了解“考什么”,才能做到心中有数、有的放矢。

“怎么考”,是对出题规律的分析,了解“怎么考”,才能做到轻车熟路、事半功倍。

“怎么答”,是解题的思路和技巧,了解“怎么答”,才能做到胸有成竹、游刃有余。

三个问题看似简单,却又相互关联,相互包容,缺一不可。“直击考点”正是以这三个问题为主线,从历年真题出发,帮助考生明确考点、熟悉规律、掌握技巧,通过真题与模拟练习的互补演练来突破考点,此谓“直击考点”。

一、十年真题统计,揭示规律,提炼考点

本套丛书对近十年四级真题中的各类题型进行精确分类、科学统计,高度提炼四级考试的考查重点、出题要点,并清晰列示,帮您沙里淘金,锁定考点。同时还揭示四级考试的命题规律、设题手段与命题趋势,让您把握脉络,明确方向。

Preface

二、精选真题分析，连线点拨，吃透考点

真题分析是把握考试的基本途径。精心分析真题，有利于考生加深对考点的理解和命题规律的熟悉，提高对题型的识别能力，巩固对应试技巧的运用能力。而且，越新的考题越具有参考和利用价值。

书中采用连线点击的方式，精选最近几年真题中的典型试题，进行直观的点拨、深入的分析，让考生在对这些真题的点拨中，理解、吃透上面提炼的考点，吃透它们在真题中的体现方式，并熟悉其解题方法和解题技巧。这种连线解析方式克服了许多辅导材料中存在的技巧与解题过程互不衔接的弊病，使我们的解题方法真正成为一种有用的工具和夺取高分的有力武器。

三、真题模拟演练，举一反三，练透考点

真题练习是提高应试能力的最佳途径，有效模拟是提高应试能力的必要补充。书中选用最近几年的真题，同时设计一些高效的模拟试题供考生进行训练，把从真题中提炼出来的考点和最有效的解题方法放到其他的真题中来验证，来巩固，使考生真正练透这些考点，掌握这些方法。

模拟题主要是针对今年新增加的题型和真题中所占比例较小的题型。

四、答案个性分析，细节明辨，强化考点

本套书中的练习题所附的答案解析不仅对正、误选项做出了精确的剖析和明确有力的论证，更注重引导应试者的做题思路和方法运用，以帮助应试者强化考点，夯实技巧。

“直击考点”系列图书在此次改版工作中强化了一个任务，就是所有的内容编排都以应试者对有效技巧的了解和掌握为主要目的，甚至采用了一些独特的编排方式，例如，把篇章仔细阅读理解的题目放在了文章的前面，而没有采用一贯的编排顺序。

改版后的“直击考点”套书一共四本（听力、阅读、综合测试、写作），完全按照710分新题型的试题类型编排内容，更注重了user-friendly（用户界面友好性）这一原则，方法和技巧的介绍方式更有亲和力，更容易让考生接受，而不是大块大块，面目可憎。

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第一章 快速阅读理解

第一节 快速阅读考点分析

一 快速阅读理解考什么

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》关于快速阅读能力的要求是这样规定的:“能略读新闻、人物、事件等报导的主要内容,抓住其要点;能寻读有关材料,快速查找所需信息。”

大学英语四级考试快速阅读部分要求考生在 15 分钟内完成一篇 800 ~ 1200 字左右的文章,文章有大量描述性和说明解释性信息。

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询有效信息的能力,这也反映出四、六级考试试图多方面提升考生实际语言应用能力的改革方向。

快速阅读理解题目分为判断题和改错题两部分,其中 1 ~ 7 题为是非判断题:当考生判断题目描述的信息与文章信息相符时选 Y;当考生判断题目描述的信息与文章信息不符时选 N;当考生判断题目描述的信息在文章中没有提及时选 NG。8 ~ 10 题是补充填空题,填空题中所缺的词句通常是原文中出现过的词句。

(一) 对篇章层面能力的考查

篇章层面能力考查的主要方式是是非判断题。这类题目要求考生以题干关键词为导向,结合小标题或标题性词句浏览全文,快速查找并推理总结相关内容,最后对题目表述做出判断。例如:

How Is Trash Disposed of?

...
The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in

3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills.

landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

题干:涉及大国使用垃圾掩埋池的比率细节。

题目关键词: Major industrialized country, America, bury.

根据关键推断本题需要对小标题“如何处理垃圾”下的内容,尤其是段落结尾部分的内容进行总结推理才能做出判断。

(二) 对词句层面能力的考查

词句层面能力考查的主要方式是填空题,这类题目要求考生能够把握题目的关键词,判断题目中所缺成分,然后根据关键词在文章中查找对应表达,最后得出答案。例如:

How Is a Landfill Operated? A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

8. Typical customers of a landfill are _____.

题干:缺表语。

题目关键词: Typical 和 customers.

对应表达:题目是原文内容同义转述。

快速阅读理解怎么考——题型分析

快速阅读理解的三道填空题通常都是从文章最后的几个段落中抽出某一具体信息后,转换一种表达方式,挖掉其中的关键词句,设为填空内容。

快速阅读理解的判断题分为正确(Y)、错误(N)、未提及(NG)三类题型,我们可以看到每类题型的设题点各有不同:

1. Y(for Yes) 项怎么考:

1) 题目用同义词或同义结构对原文内容做同义表达。例如:

Advantages

...

Natural gas costs are lower than gasoline. On average, natural gas costs one-third less than gasoline at the pump.

4. The average cost of natural gas is one-third less than that of gasoline at the pump.

题干:讲天然气的成本低于汽油,成本低可以认为是天然气的一个优点。

对应表达:题目为原文同义转述。

2) 题目根据原文中的几句话做出简单推断或归纳。例如:

How Is Trash Disposed of?

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills.

2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.

题干:美国的垃圾大多数都是掩埋处理的。

对应表达:题目是对三个百分比27%回收利用,16%烧毁和57%掩埋比较推理后得出的。

2. N(for No)项怎么考:

1) 题目用反义词、not 加同义词及反义结构表达出与原文直接相反的内容。例如:

Natural-Gas Vehicle Design

Natural-gas vehicles use the same basic principles as gasoline-powered vehicles. In other words, the fuel (natural gas in this case) is mixed with air in the cylinder of a four-stroke engine and then ignited by a spark plug to move a piston up and down.

3. The basic principles applied to natural-gas vehicles are quite different from those applied to gasoline-powered vehicles.

题干:天然气驱动车与汽油驱动车基本原理不同。

对应表达:题目 different 与文章中 same 是反义词。

2) 题目误用原文中的比较级或将原文中表示比较概念的词语混淆,或是对原文比较内容的混淆。

...
Mt. St. Helens typically generates explosive pyroclastic eruptions, in contrast to many other Cascade volcanoes, such as Mt. Rainier which typically generates relatively non-explosive eruptions of lava.
...

2. Scientists regard explosive pyroclastic eruptions generated by Mt. Helens a parallel to non-explosive eruptions of lava.

题干:科学家认为爆炸性火山灰与非爆炸性火山熔岩相似。

对应表达:题目中的 parallel to 表相似,文章中的 in contrast to 侧重两者的不同,题目是对文章表示比较概念的词语的混淆。

3) 原文和题目中使用了表示不同范围、频率、可能性的词,即:题目是对原文概念的过分扩大或限制的描述。如:原文使用 many (很多), sometimes (有时), unlikely (不太可能的) 及 certain (一定的) 等词。而题目中使用 all (全部), usually (通常), always (总是), impossible (完全不可能)

及 no... any (没有任何) 等词。例如:

**Organic Farming in the U. S.
Today**

...

As last resort, organic farmers may apply certain botanical or other non-synthetic pesticides.

5. Under no circumstances may organic farmers use any pesticides, including botanical pesticides.

题干:题目介绍了有机农的一些情况。
对应表达:题目 no... any 是对文章 certain 的过分限制描述。

另外,原文是多个条件并列,题目是其中一个条件,即:两个或多个情形(通常是两种情形)都可以,常有 both... and, and, or 及 also 等词。而题目是“必须”或“只有”其中一个情况,常有 must 及 only 等词。或者原文中包含条件状语,如 if, unless 或 if not。题目中去掉了这些表示条件状语的成分。也都属于对原文内容的限制性错误描述。

3. NG (for Not Given) 项怎么考:

1) 题目中的某些内容在原文中没有提及或文中找不到依据。

Why Is Organic Food so Expensive?

...

The FAO also note that as the demand for organic food and products increases, technological innovations and economies of scale should reduce costs of production, processing, distribution and marketing for organic produce.

3. 6. According to the FAO, as the demand for organic food and products increases, prices will be lower for organic than conventional products.

题干:介绍有机食品的价格趋势。
对应表达:文章中没有提到有机食品与传统食品价格比较状况。题目在文章中没有依据。

2) 题目中涉及的范围小于原文涉及的范围,也就是说更具体。原文涉及一个较大范围的范畴,而题目是一个具体概念。

The government took care to protect the general people from potentially harmful medical practice.

3. Tang citizens were encouraged to lead a healthy lifestyle.

题干:唐政府对百姓生活方式的态度。对应表达:文章提到政府关注百姓免遭有害医药伤害,是一个较大范畴的概念。题目谈到政府鼓励人们以健康的方式生活,是一个具体内容。

另外,原文是某人的目标、目的、想法、愿望、保证、誓言等,题目是事实。原文中用 aim (目的)、purpose (目的)、promise (保证)、swear (发誓) 及 vow (发誓) 等词,而题目中用实意动词,这种情况也属于未提及内容。

第二节 快速阅读理解高分技巧

一 快速阅读理解怎么答

结合使用略读和寻读两种方法是应对快速阅读题型的有效途径。

略读的重点在于快速了解文章的中心思想。略读的方法是首先看一下小标题(在有标题的情况下);接着读第一段,抓住中心思想;再浏览一下其他的小标题(在有小标题的情况下)或者段落的首句和末句;最后读完结尾段。如果快速阅读的文章没有小标题,我们就先略读文章第一、二段,然后再略读其他各段落首句,或段落中关键性的词句,最后读结尾段。

寻读的重点在于有目标地找出文中某些特定的信息。寻读要求在明确所查询信息的特点的前提下,以很快的速度扫视文章,确定所查询的信息范围。如:问题中所涉及到的人名、地名,寻读时主要查找首字母大写的单词;有关日期、数目的问题,则主要查找具体数字;有关某个事件、某种观点等,就需要寻找与此相关的关键词,而与所查信息无关的内容可一掠而过。

在略读全文之后,一道题目的完整解题过程是这个样子的:

(一) 判断题的解题过程

1. 读题干,确定线索性关键词

解题第一步要读懂题干,确定问题涉及的是与主题相关的哪一项内容,也就是要确定含在题目中的线索性关键词。这些线索性关键词与主题的某项内容有着密切的关系,它们可以帮助我们迅速判定问题出处所在的段落或小标题段落。线索性关键词一般可分为名词、动词和修饰限定性成分,这些词是与文章描述的人或事物的性质、内容或行为相关的词语。以样题第二题为例:

题 干	读题思路
2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.	关键词:trash 为名词;end up 为动词短语;American generate 为限定性词语。 关键词涉及美国大多数垃圾的最终归宿。

2. 确定问题出处,定位相关内容

根据题目中的线索性关键词包含的信息,查读到文章中包含同样或类似信息点的相关标题或段落,还可以定位到具体的句子,考查主旨大意的题目除外。题目顺序和出题点在文中的顺序基本上是一致的,做时可以按照题目顺序,从上到下依次读文章。还以样题第二题为例:

文章	根据题目关键词定位相关内容
<p>How Is Trash Disposed of?</p> <p>The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways.</p> <p>About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>浏览标题性内容: 1 垃圾产生的数量 How Much Trash Is Generated? 2 垃圾的处理方式 How Is Trash Disposed of. 题目的 ends up 对应文章小标题的 Disposed of, 都涉及垃圾的处理问题。所以断定题目的内容在这个标题的内容下。</p> <p>题目关键词: trash, American generate, ends up 分别对应左栏文章中的阴影部分: trash, the united states, buried。</p>

3. 比照题干与出题点的相应内容,对题目做出判断

比照题干与文章中出题点的相应内容,对题干的陈述是否正确做出判断。判断时要遵循实事求是的原则,严格尊重文章事实,不能根据做题人自己的主观臆断想当然的进行分析推断。

题干	题目解析
<p>How Is Trash Disposed of?</p> <p>The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.</p> <p>解析:在关键词对应的前提下,对文章和题目内容进行比较,并加以推理:文章中 27 percent, 16 percent 都明显少于 57 percent, 而题目的 Most 对应文章 57%, 是对“美国有 57% 垃圾投入垃圾掩埋池。”的同义概括,题目正确,选 Y。</p>

(二) 填空题的解题过程

1. 读题干,确定线索性关键词

填空题解题第一步也要读懂题干,确定问题涉及的是与主题相关的哪一项内容。快速阅读填空题也要确定含在题目中的线索性关键词。正如在是非判断题里一样,填空题里的线索性关键词帮助理解题目在考什么,同时,它们在题干中是作为一定的功能性成分出现的——通常是句子的主语和谓

语部分,有时也会包含一定成分来修饰限定句子的主干部分。这些线索性关键词既可以帮助我们迅速找到问题出处对应内容,同时又可以帮助我们初步判定题干中缺失的内容在句中所作的成分。举例如下:

题目	关键词
8. Typical customers of a landfill are _____.	关键词: customers 主语; are 谓语; Typical, of a landfill 修饰性词句。由此断定本题缺少表语成分。

2. 确定问题出处,定位相关内容

填空题是紧接着是非判断题在文章快结束部分出现的,题目顺序和出题点一般都是承接是非判断题的出题点从上到下设题的,所以应该根据关键词在文章快结束部分从上到下依次读文章,查读到文章中包含同样或类似信息点的相关标题或段落,然后定位到对应的句子。举例如下:

文章对应部分	题目关键词
How Is a Landfill Operated? A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. <u>Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies</u> , although residents may also use the landfill.	8. Typical customers of a landfill are _____. customers 主语; are 谓语 Typical 修饰性词句。 划线部分即为题目在文章中对应的句子。

3. 比照题干与文章对应内容,填空

通过第二步找到了文章中的对应内容,也就不难推出题干是怎样转换了原文内容,比照题干与文章对应内容,就可以确定文章中应该填入的内容。

文章对应部分	题目
<u>Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies</u> ,	8. Typical customers of a landfill are _____. 题目是将 Typically 转换词性,文章的主语和表语成分与题目中的主语和表语的成分是一致的,所以,题目中缺少的成分就是 municipalities and construction companies。

快速阅读基本能力训练方法:

◇眼肌训练。训练方法可按手指法(即目光随着手指左右,上下移动,头不要摇动),图谱法(如点,圆,抛物线等图形,目光沿着图形而快速移动)进行。当然,还有词谱法,还可以利用投影仪,但无论采用何种方法,目的都是为了训练眼肌,实现快速阅读。

◇当眼机能训练适应之后,可采用快速阅读初级方法之一:跳读法。所谓跳读法就是指眼光从一个“字群”跳到另一个“字群”进行识读(字群是由多个单词组成的)。这个过程中,眼球按“凝视——跳跃——凝视”的程序连续进行,不断运动,如:The man / in the brown coat / was reading a book。

◇掌握跳读技巧后,可进行扩大视力识读文字长度的训练。首先进行五个单词的练习,练习时主视区总应放在中间,也就是主视中间的3个单词,两边单词用余视力扫视,如:We / have a colour / TV。然后逐渐加长一次性识读的长度,使眼机能灵活自如,使视线如行云流水般地快速扫描。

■牛刀小试——初露锋芒

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

Landfills

You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the

contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about that waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets recycled (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

How Much Trash Is Generated?

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or composted (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

How Is Trash Disposed of?

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

What Is a Landfill?

There are two ways to bury trash:

● **Dump**—an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)

● **Landfill**—carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.

○ Sanitary landfill—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment.

○ Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill—landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment.

The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not decompose (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

Proposing the Landfill

For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the landfill.

In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. Before a city or other authority can build a landfill, an environmental impact study must be done on the proposed site to determine:

- the area of land necessary for the landfill
- the composition of the underlying soil and bedrock
- the flow of surface water over the site
- the impact of the proposed landfill on the local environment and wildlife

- the historical value of the proposed site

Building the Landfill.

Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted and the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the landfill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, sanitation (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

Trash put in a landfill will stay there for a very long time. Inside a landfill, there is little oxygen and little moisture. Under these conditions, trash does not break down very rapidly. In fact, when old landfills have been dug up or sampled, 40-year-old newspapers have been found with easily readable print. Landfills are not designed to break down trash, merely to bury it. When a landfill closes, the site, especially the groundwater, must be monitored and maintained for up to 30 years!

How Is a Landfill Operated?

A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.

As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating budget of approximately \$4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and methane (甲烷) station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill. ()
2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills. ()
3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills. ()
4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the