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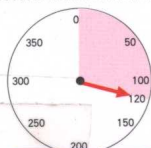
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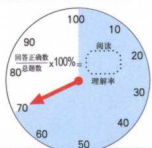
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## 英语专业4级考试 标准阅读100篇

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# 前言

“阅读问题拿不准！阅读量大，时间紧！阅读成绩不稳定！”这是很多考生在进行专业四级阅读训练时的共同体验。貌似容易的专业四级阅读题为何如此神秘，高分的获取为何如此困难？历年的专业四级成绩统计显示，阅读理解一项的成绩非常不稳定，得分时高时低，究其原因何在？

问题出在哪里？一言以蔽之，那就是：词汇量不足，文章理解不到位，阅读速度慢。

本书针对考生存在的这三大问题，并结合最新《考试大纲》精心编撰，书中提供了实用的理论指导和大量练习，旨在帮助考生跨越阅读中的“拦路虎”，掌握阅读题的解题方法，提高阅读能力和应试技巧，最终达到顺利过关的目的。

本书秉承星火英语“顺应潮流、与时俱进”的理念，编者广泛收集资料，精心设计题目，在继承的基础上突出创新。概括而言，本书具有以下三个鲜明特征：

## 梳理知识脉络，点拨应试技巧

“应试指导”部分扼要介绍了专业四级考试的基本情况，并结合试题分析说明了新《考试大纲》在阅读上的变化。同时通过大量最新的真题例证剖析了专业四级考试阅读的特点，系统地阐述了攻克这一题型的对策。

## 选材内容广泛，命题科学严谨

书中所选文章题材广泛，囊括了社会、文化、教育、政治、经济、科普等多方面的知识，体裁多样，涵盖了记叙文、议论文、说明文等多种文体。本着科学严谨的态度，我们在选择材料时，既体现了经典短文的经久性，又采用了一些时事文章。同时，本书针对细节题、推理题、语义题、主旨题、态度题等阅读理解题的测试重点，每篇文章根据长度科学命制了4-6道多项选择题。



## 专家精心编排，组织结构合理

100 篇阅读文章，25 个单元的仿真训练组织合理，标准阅读篇和能力提升篇难度循序渐进，完全适合备考专业四级的要求，让您在实践中不断提高阅读能力，积累解题经验。众所周知，词汇是专业四级阅读的关键，书中对核心词汇和超纲词进行了中英双语注释；并配有专业人士对难词难句的逐一点拨；试题解析详略得当，分析透彻。

专业人做专业阅读。本着“打造英语学习新概念，创立英语阅读新方法”的理念，本书针对阅读难点，训练考生利用已有知识进行推测和推理，根据文章体裁和内容特征变换阅读方法，最终达到提高阅读速度，掌握阅读技巧和提高阅读成绩的三重目的！

## 《英语专业四级考试标准阅读 100 篇》

### 专业考生的专业选择！

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# 第一部分 应试指南





**今天**，一个很平常的日子，我开始了本书的学习之旅。应试指南部分虽是理论性的知识，但对我从宏观上了解和把握专四考试大有裨益。我知道，在这个有些漫长的备考过程中，会有取得收获的喜悦，也会有受到挫折的迷茫。但不管怎样，我会把这过程中的点滴记录在此，因为我要看到自己努力向前的足迹……



# 第一章 英语专业四级阅读考纲解读

国家教育部高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会 2004 年制定并颁布了新版的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》，此次的《考试大纲》对考试题型做了较大程度的调整，其中阅读部分由原来的两部分改为一部分，即由四到五篇短文构成，在分值上由原先的 25 分改为 20 分。下面就具体介绍一下新《考试大纲》对阅读部分做出的规定，包括测试要求、测试形式、测试目的和选材原则等。

## 一、测试要求

- (1) 能读懂英美国国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。
- (2) 能读懂难度相当于美国 *Newsweek* 的国际新闻报道。
- (3) 能读懂难度相当于 *Sons and Lovers* 的文学原著。
- (4) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意，了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节；既理解字面意思，又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理；既能理解个别句子的意义，也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。
- (5) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。
- (6) 考试时间 25 分钟。

## 二、测试形式

本部分采用多项选择题，由数篇阅读材料组成。总阅读字数为 1 800 个单词左右。每篇材料后有若干道题。学生应根据所读材料内容，从每道题的四个选项中选出一个最佳的答案。共 20 道题。

## 三、测试目的

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力，考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性，也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟 120 个单词。

## 四、选材原则

- (1) 题材广泛，包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。
- (2) 体裁多样，包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。
- (3) 阅读材料的语言难度中等，关键词汇基本上不超出大纲规定的范围。



## 五、新《考试大纲》题型分布表

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I		听写	主观题	1	15	15%	15
II	1-30	听力理解 A. 对话 B. 短文 C. 新闻	客观题 客观题 客观题	10 10 10	30	15%	15
III	31-50	完形填空	客观题	20	20	10%	15
IV	51-80	语法与词汇	客观题	30	30	15%	15
V	81-100	阅读理解	客观题	20	20	20%	25
VI		写作 A. 作文 B. 便条	主观题 主观题	1 1	15 10	15% 10%	35 10
合计	100			103	140	100%	130

## 六、测试要点

在阅读理解方面,新《考试大纲》除了在形式上与原先执行的《考试大纲》有所变化(取消快速阅读)之外,其主要变化还有以下几个方面:

## 1. 扩大选材范围 .....

在选材原则一项中明确列出了测试文章的题材和体裁,以及关键词汇的范围,给考生提供了明确的指导方向。在文章体裁方面的规定突出了应用文的地位,以促使广大考生扩大阅读范围,把阅读兴趣从文学类文章转向对生活、工作有指导作用的应用类文章,从而提高考生理解、认知和运用英语的能力。

## 2. 缩短测试时间 .....

新《考试大纲》中阅读理解部分的测试时间为 25 分钟,和旧《考试大纲》看似相同,实则不然,因为按照新《考试大纲》题目的个数由原来的 15 个增加到了 20 个。增加题目的个数就意味着缩短了完成每道题的时间,从而增加了试题难度,相应地也就提高了对学生阅读速度以及应试技巧的要求。

新《考试大纲》的种种变化,意味着对学生英语学习水平标准要求的提高,需要学生通过学习在知识水平和运用能力方面得到全面的提升。为了适应这一新形势的需要,下面有必要就阅读理解的题型及解题思路等作一简单的分析和总结。

## 第二章 阅读技巧及应试策略

### 第一节 常用阅读技巧及运用范例

阅读理解是一个复杂的感知和理解语言的过程,但并不意味着其“无章可循”。心理学、心理语言学、认知科学等学科的研究结果表明,理解的过程实际是我们将新信息与大脑中已知的认知结构相匹配、相作用的过程(被称为解码)。阅读者将新信息与已知信息建立联系,进行判断、猜测、思考,最终达到理解的目的。阅读者对相关的知识和经验掌握得越多,理解就会变得越轻松。因此,阅读的过程实际是一个形式上由细节到把握总体思想、内容上由总体思想指导理解细节的双向并行处理过程,二者缺一不可。与之相对应的阅读常用技巧与步骤即可分为浏览试题、略读(skimming)、扫读(scanning)以及回查等几种,下面分别加以介绍。

#### 一、浏览试题以明确目标

在进行阅读之前,首先浏览短文后面的试题。在看完试题的题干和四个选项后,分析掌握每个试题考查的内容和题型(如是推理题、细节题还是主旨题等),以便带着问题有目标地阅读短文,按照相应的解题技巧从中寻找正确答案。例如下面这道题:

**By the statement that “the nation is undergoing a convulsive backlash against foreigners”, the author wants to convey \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the Indians have a mixed feeling about foreigners
- B. the Indians begin to dislike foreigners
- C. the Indians open their arms to welcome foreigners
- D. the Indians shut their doors to foreigners

通过浏览此题,可以明显地看出此题属于主旨题,需要应试者重点关注短文的第一段中对主题的描述与说明,从而把握作者通篇所表达的观点和所持的态度:

India is being invaded by Kentucky Fried Chicken. That, at least, was the charge made last week by a nationalist group, which sought to shut down the fast-food chain's first outlet in India on the ground that American “junk food” is beneath local health standards. But the cry of fowl play was nothing next to the outrage that many Indians felt when they learned that another US multinational, W. R. Grace & Co., had allegedly patented and claimed rights to their revered neem tree. Known in Sanskrit as Sarva Rogo Nivardini, or

“curer of all ailments,” the so-called miracle tree has served for millennia as a kind of corner drugstore to rural Indians. The neem’s leaves and bark are used to heal ailments from acne to infections to diabetes; its seeds can become pesticides. Its twigs even make a good rustic toothbrush.

As the news spread, dozens of groups held seminars and meetings to vent their anger against W. R. Grace, the Florida-based chemicals conglomerate. “Patenting neem is like patenting cow dung!” thundered one Indian parliamentarian, George Fernades, the source of much of the agitation was Jeremy Rifkin, a vocal US opponent of genetic engineering, and Vandana Shiva, director of India’s Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Natural Resources. In Washington, they and others submitted a petition to the US Patent and Trademark Office with some 100 000 signatures asking that Grace’s patent be overturned. Rifkin asserted that the company’s hijacking of the neem tree’s chemical properties “is the first case of genetic colonialism.”

It’s no fun being a multinational corporation in India these days. After four years of rapid-fire market openings, the nation is undergoing a convulsive backlash against foreigners. Not coincidentally, this is happening just as India is reaching record levels of foreign investment—\$2 billion already this year, double the amount in 1994. Led by the Bharatiya Janata Party and other nationalist groups, enemies of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao’s reformist administration are rallying around a classic Indian political banner: xenophobia. Last month a new nationalist government in the industrial state of Maharashtra reneged on a contracted signed more than three years ago with Enron Corp., to build a major power plant near Bombay. Other protests have struck Indian operations of McDonald’s and Pizza Hut.

Many foreign companies insist the world’s largest democracy still has too much potential to pass up; Ford Motor Co., for example, last week announced an \$800 million plan to build cars in Nashik. But with national elections just seven months away, things are likely to get much worse before they improve.

**【解题点拨】**在整篇文章中,作者很明确地阐述了印度人对外国公司的复杂心理。他们中的大多数人对外国肆意掠夺其国有资源深感不满。人们已经从快速的国外投资热中开始有理智地对待外国公司的介入。当外国公司将印度国宝注册为自己的专利时,必然引起印度人的反对,从而激起对外国人的普遍反感,由此可以推断出选项 B 为正确答案。

## 二、通过略读 (skimming) 全文以掌握主旨

略读 (skimming) 又称跳读 (reading and skipping) 或浏览 (glancing), 是一种专门的、非常实用的快速阅读方法,其主要特征是选择性地阅读,目的有二:一是以尽可能

快的速度获取文章主旨大意或中心思想；二是辨识文体，掌握结构（如果是记叙文，就要了解故事发生的时间、地点、背景和人物活动等主要线索；如果是论述文，就要弄清文章的中心论点及论述内容）。换句话说，略读是要求读者有选择地进行阅读，跳过某些细节，以抓住文章的大意，从而加快阅读速度。其具体做法如下：

(1) 利用印刷细节，如文章的标题、副标题、小标题、斜体词、黑体词、标点符号等，对文章进行预测，从而了解作者的思路、文章模式，以便把握住大意、有关的细节及其相互关系。

(2) 重点关注文章开头，力求抓住文章大意、文章背景、作者的文章风格、口吻或语气等。

(3) 阅读段落的主题句和结论句。抓住主题句，略去细节不读，以求提高速度。段落过长时可适当阅读其中某一到两行，以强化理解。

(4) 注意转折词和序列词等衔接关系的标志。

下面以专业四级考试真题短文为例来说明略读的妙用。以下文章只需阅读下划线的部分即可，其余细节可略去不读：

There are superstitions attached to numbers; even those ancient Greeks believed that all numbers and their multiples had some mystical significance.

Those numbers between 1 and 13 were in particular to have a powerful influence over the affairs of men.

For example, it is commonly said that luck, good or bad, comes in three; if an accident happens, two more of the same kind may be expected soon afterwards. The arrival of a letter will be followed by two others within a certain period.

Another belief involving the number three has it that it is unlucky to light three cigarettes from the one match. If this happens, the bad luck that goes with the deed falls upon the person whose cigarette was the last to be lit. The ill-omen linked to the lighting of three things from one match or candle goes back to at least the 17th century and probably earlier. It was believed that three candles alight at the same time would be sure to bring bad luck; one, two, or four, were permissible, but never just three.

Seven was another significant number, usually regarded as a bringer of good luck. The ancient astrologers believed that the universe was governed by seven planets; students of Shakespeare will recall that the life of man was divided into seven ages. Seven horseshoes nailed to a house will protect it from all evil.

Nine is usually thought of as a lucky number because it is the product of three times three. It was much used by the Anglo-Saxons in their charms for healing.

Another belief was that great changes occurred every 7th and 9th of a man's life.

Consequently, the age of 63 (the product of nine and seven) was thought to be a very perilous time for him. If he survived his 63rd year he might hope to live to a ripe old age.

Thirteen, as we well know, is regarded with great awe and fear.

The common belief is that this derives from the fact that there were 13 people at Christ's Last Supper. This being the eve of his betrayal, it is not difficult to understand the significance given to the number by the early Christians.

In modern times 13 is an especially unlucky number of a dinner party, for example. Hotels will avoid numbering a floor the 13th; the progression is from 12 to 14, and no room is given the number 13. Many home owners will use 12 1/2 instead of 13 as their house number.

Yet oddly enough, to be born on the 13th of the month is not regarded with any fear at all; which just shows how irrational we are in our superstitious beliefs.

【解题点拨】通过略读各段的主题句可知,本文讲述内容为数字与迷信的关系。全文为总一分一总结结构,第一段指出中心议题“数字被赋予了迷信的含义”,下文各段举例说明数字1到13的迷信含义,最后一段表明作者的态度。文章后的题为:

68. According to the passage, which of the following groups of numbers well certainly bring good luck to people?

- A. 3 and 7.                      B. 3 and 9.                      C. 7 and 9.                      D. 3 and 13.

解析:通过略读第5、6段的开头句“Seven was another significant number, usually regarded as a bringer of good luck.”和“Nine is usually thought of as a lucky number...”便可得出正确答案为C。

69. The ill luck associated with 13 is supposed to have its origin in \_\_\_\_.

- A. legend                      B. religion                      C. popular belief                      D. certain customs

解析:通过略读第8、9段的“Thirteen, as we well know, is regarded with great awe and fear.”和“The common belief is that this derives from the fact that there were 13 people at Christ's Last Supper.”便可知B为正确选项。

70. What is the author's attitude between people's superstitious beliefs?

- A. He is mildly critical.                      B. He is strongly critical.  
C. He is in favor of them.                      D. His attitude is not clear.

解析:略读全文的最后一段“Yet oddly enough, to be born on the 13th of the month is not regarded with any fear at all, which just shows how irrational we are in our superstitious beliefs.”即可知作者的态度为A。

◎ 三、通过扫读(scanning)定位以获取特定、关键信息

扫读(scanning)又称寻读或查读,同略读一样是一种快速阅读技巧。它是一种从大量的资料中迅速查找某一项具体事实或某一项特定信息,如人物、事件、时间、地

点、数字等,而对其他无关部分略去不读的快速阅读方法。运用这种方法,读者就能在最短的时间内掠过尽可能多的阅读材料,找到所需要的信息。这种方法一般可应用于事实细节题的查找。

作为一种快速寻找信息的阅读技巧,扫读既要求速度,又要求准确性。具体地说,扫读带有明确的目的性,有针对性地选择问题的答案。因此,可以把整段整段的文字直接映入大脑,不必字字句句过目。视线在印刷材料上掠过时,一旦发现有关的内容,就要稍作停留,将它记住或摘下,从而既保证扫读的速度,又做到准确无误。扫读与略读不同。略读时,读者事先对材料一无所知;而扫读则是读者在略读之后,根据已知的文章大意与结构,按照题目要求确定所需特定、关键信息的位置从而找到正确答案。

以2006年英语专业四级考试试题中Text A后面的一道题为例。

**84. According to the passage, who is afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile?**

A. Talkers.      B. The “speakeasy”.      C. The “spacemaker”.      D. Texters.

原文如下:

In the case of mobile phones, change is everything. Recent research indicates that the mobile phone is changing not only our culture, but our very bodies as well.

First, let's talk about culture. The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, is that a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. If you call my mobile, you get me. If you call my fixed-line phone, you get whoever answers it.

This has several implications. The most common one, however, and perhaps the thing that has changed our culture forever, is the “meeting” influence. People no longer need to make firm plans about when and where to meet. Twenty years ago, a Friday night would need to be arranged in advance. You needed enough time to allow everyone to get from their place of work to the first meeting place. Now, however, a night out can be arranged on the run. It is no longer “see you there at 8”, but “text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are”.

Texting changes people as well. In their paper, *Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS Text Messaging*, two British researchers distinguished between two types of mobile phone users: the “talkers” and the “texters”—those who prefer voice to text messages and those who prefer text to voice.

They found that the mobile phone's individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. This suggests that texting allowed texters to



present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well.

Another scientist wrote of the changes that mobiles have brought to body language. There are two kinds that people use while speaking on the phone. There is the “speakeasy”: the head is held high, in a self-confident way, chatting away. And there is the “spacemaker”: these people focus on themselves and keep out other people.

Who can blame them? Phone meetings get cancelled or reformed and camera-phones intrude on people's privacy. So, it is understandable if your mobile makes you nervous. But perhaps you needn't worry so much. After all, it is good to talk.

【解题点拨】在通读全文的基础上,考生通过扫读可以得知,本文主要谈论手机带给人们的影响。文章开门见山地指出全文的中心:手机不但改变我们的文化,还会改变我们的肢体语言;第二至五段论述手机对文化的影响,从“人们见面方式的改变”和“短信交际”两个方面进行了分析;第六段论述手机对肢体语言的影响,指出了两类手机用户:speakeasy 和 spacemaker,因此可以将问题的答案定位于第六段,然后进行选择。这里讲到根据人们讲电话的方式,可以将他们分为两类:speakeasy 总是很自信地与人交谈,而 spacemaker 则喜欢单独交谈却不被别人听到。所以可以很明确地得出此题的答案为选项 C。

#### 四、回查难点以确定无误

回查指应试者在时间允许的情况下,对于把握不大或较难的试题(如概括归纳题、作者意图题等),将所给出的选项与原文中对应部分进行仔细比较、反复推敲,从而得出结论。应试者要尽量避免主观臆断,要在文中有关段落找到支持的论据,以确保答案准确无误。

除了上文提到的阅读技巧外,绝大多数学生在阅读速度方面还必须努力克服以下存在的不良阅读习惯,从而达到加快阅读速度、提高理解效率的最终目的。

1. “指读”。用手指或笔尖指着文章逐词阅读以期“集中注意力”。一旦遇到生词便停顿下来,无法在通篇理解的基础上继续进行阅读理解。

2. “唇读”。出声地阅读,或即使不出声嘴唇也在动,大脑中仍在“读”,无形中降低大脑的思维速度。

3. “回读”。在阅读中遇到生词或不熟悉的短语时,返回句首甚至段首重读。

4. “译读”。在阅读过程中,进行逐词逐句的翻译,通过译成母语来辅助理解。由于没有掌握正确的阅读方法,习惯于在不加限定的时间内,对一小段文章精雕细琢,形成逐词阅读接受信息的不良阅读习惯。

#### 五、真题示例

下面分别以 2008 年和 2007 年专业四级考试试题中的两篇阅读理解为例,进一步说明上述阅读方法。