

N 新世纪英语丛书
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大学英语

4 级考试 710分

阅读理解

第2版

编著 ◎ 张绍华 徐广联

 华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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前 言

在大学英语四级考试中,阅读理解是测试的重点项目,是大多数考生认为比较靠得住的主要得分项目。因而,提高英语阅读理解能力至关重要。

目前施行的大学英语四级考试阅读理解包含两个部分:

1. 快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)。快速阅读部分为一篇难易度适中的1,000词左右的文章,要求考生在15分钟内读完并完成10道题。快速阅读有两种题型:

题型 1:

7道判断正误:若所给陈述句信息与文中内容相符,选 Y(Yes);

若所给陈述句信息与文中内容矛盾,选 N(No);

若所给陈述句信息文中未提及或找不到依据,选 NG(Not Given)。

3道句子填空:根据文章内容,将句子补充完整。有些题目照录文中原文即可,但有些则需要考生进行综合归纳,且字数要尽量少。

题型 2:

7道多项选择题和3道句子填空。

快速阅读时考查考生的快速阅读能力,应充分运用略读和查读技巧,以求既读得快,又答得准。

2. 仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)。仔细阅读部分所给时间为25分钟,共有三篇文章,一篇为选词填空,取代了传统的词汇考试,另外两篇为传统的多项选择题。

选词填空(或称为篇章词汇理解)的测试形式为一篇约700词左右的短文,与传统阅读理解文章长短相当,其中有10个空白处,要求考生从所提供的15个单词中选出最合适的10个单词,分别填入空白处,每个单词只能选一次。

选词填空所考查的词类主要是名词、动词、形容词、副词等实词,分配比例大致为:名词6个,动词3个,形容词2个,副词2个,介词、连词或分词等各1个。在形式上,本题型测试的是词汇,但实际上是对考生综合语言能力和篇章理解能力的测试。语法结构时态和语态、习惯用法、固定搭配、上下文逻辑关系等,都在考查的范

围之内。另外本题型还有一个特点是,前后选项之间具有相互干扰性,一个空白处的误填往往会造成连锁反应,给解答其他空白处带来困难。

选词填空答题时,考生应当将所提供的 15 个单词浏览一下,了解各自的大致含义及词性;然后快速通读全文,弄清文章的主旨大意;接着边读边对空白处进行结构和句义分析,运用自己的语法知识,结合上下文,根据逻辑上的联系,找出空白处所需的单词在整个句子中充当什么成分,是作主语、谓语,还是作定语、状语,该用现在分词还是用过去分词,该用形容词还是副词等。同时还要注意习惯用法和固定搭配,如动词固定搭配(take care of, put up with),名词固定搭配(confidence in, emphasis on),形容词固定搭配(be pleased with, be fond of)等,另外,还要留心从上下文中捕捉指代关系、复现关系等。10 个空白处全部填完后,再通读全文,检查所填入的词在语法上是否正确、逻辑上是否合理、句义上是否连贯。

本书提供了 20 套阅读理解模拟试题,材料均出自英美最新书刊,题型与新四级考试完全一致,难易度也同全真试题相当。为方便自学,书中详解部分设有篇章概述和答案解析。篇章概述使考生对通篇大意有总的了解,把握选篇的重点与作者写作意图。答案解析侧重在对所给答案进行深入讲解。

我们相信,通过本书的精读,考生不仅能对新题型阅读理解有全面的了解,提高阅读水平,而且能巩固并扩大英语语言知识,增强英译汉能力,为获取高分打下坚实的基础。

编 者

目 录

第一部分 模拟试题	1
TEST 1	1
TEST 2	9
TEST 3	18
TEST 4	27
TEST 5	36
TEST 6	45
TEST 7	53
TEST 8	62
TEST 9	71
TEST 10	81
TEST 11	89
TEST 12	97
TEST 13	106
TEST 14	115
TEST 15	124
TEST 16	131
TEST 17	139
TEST 18	147
TEST 19	155
TEST 20	163
第二部分 试题精解	171
TEST 1	171
TEST 2	174
TEST 3	177
TEST 4	180

目 录

TEST 5	183
TEST 6	186
TEST 7	189
TEST 8	192
TEST 9	195
TEST 10	198
TEST 11	201
TEST 12	205
TEST 13	209
TEST 14	213
TEST 15	217
TEST 16	221
TEST 17	224
TEST 18	227
TEST 19	231
TEST 20	234
第三部分 答案速查	237

第一部分 模拟试题

TEST 1

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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

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 résumé 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 assumptions.

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 allows 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.
2. Tiffany’s misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from _____.
 - A) racial stereotypes
 - B) invalid personal bias
 - C) cultural ignorance
 - D) emphasis on physical appearance
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.

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.
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
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.
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.
8. Doug felt _____ when he realized that his assumption was wrong.
9. After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of _____ to their business.
10. When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes, we can achieve diversity and benefit from the _____ between us.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

In Khun Song, Thailand, an animal medical 47 team succeeded Thursday in hauling a partially lame elephant out of a mud hole in which he was 48, but the five-ton beast was unable to stand up or be moved further.

The elephant had been lying on its side since getting stuck in the mud last week inside the huge Khao Ang Rue-Ni wildlife sanctuary (禁猎区), which 49 over parts of five provinces in eastern Thailand.

Its left hind leg had become stuck in deep mud, and it was unable to lift itself out because of a previous 50 to its right rear leg that had left it partly lame. Veterinarians (兽医) had already been treating it in the wild for several months.

Elephants used to roam all around Thailand, but now only an estimated 3,000 wild elephants 51 in national parks and other sanctuaries. Deforestation has forced many to move into surrounding farming communities in 52 of food.

A roughly equal number of elephants are domesticated, managing a living as tourist attractions or beggars who roam Bangkok and other cities with their keepers.

After learning of the partly lame elephant's latest 53, a dozen forestry workers and veterinarians rushed to its aid earlier this week, but were unable to push it out of the hole.

On Thursday, however, they made partial progress by fastening a sling (吊索) to the scoop (铲斗) of a backhoe (反铲挖土机), and 54 the elephant so its leg would be free of the mud.

However, the elephant was unable to stand on its own, and fell over on its side next to the mud hole.

The medical team, unsure what to do next, decided to construct a care station around the beast, and called for some elephant trainers, or mahouts (看象人), to come to survey the situation on Friday.

"His condition has not changed. We tried to give him 55, water and stimulants, so he started to have more energy. We were able to pull him out of the hole," said Teeraporn Manecon, a veterinarian from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants.

"But he was lying down for a long time, and his leg has gone numb, and from blood tests, we found that his muscles also have problems," he said. "So we have to focus on nutrients, and give him medicine to reduce the infection in his muscles."

Teeraporn's prognosis (预后) was guardedly (谨慎地) 56. "When his body is ready, there is a chance that he will stand again because right now he has the will to help himself again," he said. "At first, he didn't have the will at all."

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) dilemma | I) hoisting |
| B) awkwardness | J) lowering |
| C) rescue | K) stuck |
| D) injury | L) nutrients |
| E) destroy | M) hunt |
| F) survive | N) search |
| G) stay | O) spraws |
| H) optimistic | |

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

“After seeing the amazing results achieved by hardcore addicts like Tim Orsulack I decided to release this breakthrough method to the general public. I’ve poured my heart and soul into revealing step by step the secret techniques that allows me to leave 99.99% of traditional addiction experts in the dust. In fact, I’m issuing a challenge to all the ‘recovery gurus’ right now.”

“I’m challenging anyone who thinks they have a better recovery program to a one-year challenge. We’ll both take 5 people who are all addicted to the same habit and we’ll see in one year who’s got the better method. I’m willing to put \$10,000 on the line of my own money that I’ll humiliate them all. (Not every guru is a hoax, there are a few good resources out there and you’ll learn what they are in my book.)”

You’ll be among the first to profit from these incredible breakthroughs after you learn Gary Ross’s method: *Crush Your Addiction; 7 Days To An Exciting, Addiction-Free Life*.

Here are some more amazing secrets you’ll discover...

- How to use the amazing Ross Power Questions to create mind-blowing mental breakthroughs; all you need to do is answer them. Then the magic unfolds...

- Why the saying “addiction is a disease” is a complete myth that robs you of your greatest hidden strength.

- How you can explode from zero to hero in seven days or less. (You might finally get that dream job you always wanted.)

- How to easily let go of the past and create an exciting future filled with riches...

You’ll be in disbelief when you discover how your parents unconsciously planted seeds of self defeat in your mind. You’ll rip out these negative weeds with the Ross control tools.

57. The author believes his breakthrough method _____.

- A) proved workable to heavily addicted people like Tim Orsulack
- B) is worthy of introduction to the general public
- C) is far better than the overwhelming majority of traditional addiction experts’
- D) all of the above

58. The word “guru” (Para.1) can be replaced by _____.
A) medical doctor B) authoritative individual
C) fool D) professional
59. The author implies in his comment on gurus that _____.
A) all gurus are cheats
B) gurus offer only a few good ideas about how to deal with addiction
C) some gurus are cheating people but they do supply a few good resources for treating addiction
D) this passage is taken from a book which draws on some of the good ideas from certain gurus
60. By comparing the saying “addiction is a disease” to “a complete myth”, the author tells us that _____.
A) the saying is a breakable harmful belief
B) the saying is an unbreakable belief
C) the saying is believed by many people
D) the saying is religious in nature
61. What does NOT Gary Ross’s method promise addicted people in 7 days?
A) Getting rid of addiction and leading an exciting life.
B) Helping their life’s dream come true and becoming somebody instead of nobody.
C) Bringing you health and wealth just by answering questions.
D) Telling them how to say goodbye to the unhappy past and turn over a new leaf.

placed the pole in the ground and danced around it.

In early America, Puritan settlers from England did not approve of such activities. So they did not celebrate May Day. But settlers from other countries in Europe brought May Day traditions to America.

In some parts of the country, children still dance around a Maypole. They collect flowers and give them to friends and family members.

Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania has been holding May Day celebrations since nineteen hundred. Students at the all-female college gather flowers early in the morning. They attach long colorful pieces of cloth to the top of a Maypole. They dance around the Maypole holding the ribbons. Later in the day, the students hold a more modern event to celebrate freedom and equality for women. They release thousands of flower petals into the air.

62. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A) May Day is International Workers' Day and the United States is no exception.
 - B) The first Monday in September is American Labor Day.
 - C) May Day is also a holiday in the U.S.A.
 - D) May Day is chiefly the day celebrating nature in the U.S.A.
63. To illustrate that May Day is one of the oldest holidays around the world, experts cited the examples of _____.
- A) the Romans' festival of flowers
 - B) the traditional celebrations in Britain, Ireland and Scotland
 - C) America in the early days
 - D) Both A and B
64. In which of the following countries May Day celebrations seem to be more varied?
- A) Britain.
 - B) Ireland.
 - C) Scotland.
 - D) America.
65. It can be inferred that _____.
- A) in England, May Day celebrations are held in the center of town but the flowers are picked up in the villages
 - B) only young ladies can be chosen as May Queen and it is an honor
 - C) puritan settlers from England are dissatisfied with some of the British traditions
 - D) those who brought May Day traditions to America are not friendly treated by the puritans
66. In what aspect are May Day celebrations at Bryn Mawr College different from celebrations elsewhere?
- A) They added a more modern event to celebrate freedom and equality for women.
 - B) They dance around the Maypole.
 - C) They throw thousands of flower petals into the air.
 - D) All of the above.

TEST 2

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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

That's Enough, Kids

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

"I'd watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he'd shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, 'No, we don't push.' " What happened next was unexpected.

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says, "I thought she was coming over to apologize, but instead she started shouting at me for 'disciplining her child.' All I did was let him know his behavior was unacceptable. Was I supposed to sit back while her kid did whatever he wanted, hurting other children in the process?"

Getting your own children to play nice is difficult enough. Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield.

In my house, jumping on the sofa is not allowed. In my sister's house it's encouraged. For her, it's about kids being kids: "If you can't do it at three, when can you do it?"

Each of these philosophies is valid and, it has to be said, my son loves visiting his aunt's house. But I find myself saying "no" a lot when her kids are over at mine. That's OK between sisters but becomes dangerous territory when you're talking to the children of friends or acquaintances.

"Kids aren't all raised the same," agrees Professor Naomi White of Monash University. "But there's still an idea that they're the property of the parents. We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me."

In those circumstances, it's difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

“I’d go to the child first,” says Andrew Fuller, author of *Tricky Kids*. “Usually a quiet reminder that ‘we don’t do that here’ is enough. Kids have finely tuned antennae (直觉) for how to behave in different settings.”

He points out that bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. “Raise your concerns with the parents if they’re there and ask them to deal with it,” she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers: “Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like: ‘I know you’ll think I’m silly but in my house I don’t want...’”

When it comes to situations where you’re caring for another child, White is straightforward: “Common sense must prevail. If things don’t go well, then have a chat.”

There’re a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. “Now you can’t do it without feeling uneasy about it,” White says.

Men might also feel uneasy about dealing with other people’s children. “Men feel nervous,” White says. “A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children.”

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone. “The rules are different now from when today’s parents were growing up,” he says. “Adults are scared of saying: ‘Don’t swear’, or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They’re worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out — either from older children, or their parents.”

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public courtesy (礼貌), and says that adults suffer from it as much as children.

Meredith Fuller agrees. “A code of conduct is hard to create when you’re living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last.”

“It’s about what I’m doing and what I need,” Andrew Fuller says. “The days when a kid came home from school and said, ‘I got into trouble’, and dad said, ‘You probably deserved it’, are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers.”

This jumping to our children’s defence is part of what fuels the “walking on eggshells” feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people’s children. You know that if you remonstrate (劝诫) with the child, you’re going to have to deal with the parent. It’s admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?