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长喜英语

大学英语 4 级考试 标准阅读

优化设计 **80** 篇
Standard Reading

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编

10项标准把关
不是真题 等同真题

长喜教你做阅读
(见前言)

喜报

► 本书命中08年12月四级考试一篇篇章阅读文章。

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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。文章感觉难，处处遭牵绊，阅读速度自然上不去，时间一下格外紧张，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。阅读做得不少，可每一篇，都仅仅是在做题，答案对完，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——只追求得出答案，不梳理做题思路。题目做完后，不想着总结一下这个题目设题环节在哪、如何定位原文、如何整合信息、如何得出答案，不能形成自己一套稳定清晰的做题思路。

读而不精、提高不快，才会做了很多阅读，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做例，详细给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 + 句子填空两种可能的出题形式，我们这里均做出演示。

【例 1】

(08-12)

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 apologise, but instead she started shouting at me for 'disciplining her child'. All I did was let him know his behaviour 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 an 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?

“Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries,” White says. “I suspect that it’s only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the school — better-educated parents are probably more likely to be too involved.”

White believes our notions of a more child-centred society should be challenged. “Today we have a situation where, in many families, both parents work, so the amount of time children get from parents has diminished,” she says.

“Also, sometimes when we talk about being child-centred, it’s a way of talking about treating our children like *commodities*(商品). We’re centred on them but in ways that reflect positively on us. We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests

of the children.”

One way over-worked, under-resourced parents show commitment to their children is to leap to their defence. Back at the park, Bianchi's *intervention*(干预) on her son's behalf ended in an undignified exchange of insulting words with the other boy's mother.

As Bianchi approached the park bench where she'd been sitting, other mums came up to her and congratulated her on taking a stand. “Apparently the boy had a longstanding reputation for bad behaviour and his mum for even worse behaviour if he was challenged.”

Andrew Fuller doesn't believe that we should be afraid of dealing with other people's kids. “Look at kids that aren't your own as a potential minefield,” he says. He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.

1. What did Stella Bianchi expect the young boy's mother to do when she talked to him?

[A] Make an apology. [B] Come over to intervene.
[C] Discipline her own boy. [D] Take her own boy away.

【线索】Stella Bianchi, boy's mother.

【定位】文章第三段。

【分析】本题询问Stella Bianchi在与小男孩说话时希望小男孩的母亲做什么。该段第二句为Stella Bianchi的话，说明了她当时的想法I thought she was coming over to apologise（我以为她是来道歉的）。选项[A]的Make an apology是对apologise的同义转述，故答案为[A]。题干中的expect对应文中的thought。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】本题的线索词明显可以直接找到题干的出处，同时要注意关键词词性的转换。

2. What does the author say about dealing with other people's children?

[A] It's important not to hurt them in any way.
[B] It's no use trying to stop their wrongdoings.
[C] It's advisable to treat them as one's own kids.
[D] It's possible for one to get into lots of trouble.

【线索】dealing with other people's children.

【定位】文章第四段。

【分析】本题询问作者对管理别人的孩子的看法。该段第二句即点明了作者的看法“管教别人的孩子，更像是进入了雷区”，即管教别人的孩子可能会惹上很多麻烦。[D]中lots of trouble对应文中的minefield，故答案为[D]。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】根据“出题顺序跟行文顺序保持一致”的设题规律，在上一题定位处下开始找。不难发现题干中的线索词是第四段第二句的主语，值得注意的是要理解minefield这个词的隐含义。

3. According to Professor Naomi White of Monash University, when one's kids are criticised, their parents will probably feel _____.

[A] discouraged [B] hurt [C] puzzled [D] overwhelmed

【线索】Professor Naomi White of Monash University。

【定位】文章第七段。

【分析】本题考查莫纳什大学的Naomi White认为批评孩子会给父母带来什么感受。该段第三句内Naomi White的话里提到，“我们（指家长）把孩子当作自身的延伸，所以，当你说我的孩子表现不好的时候，你在某种程度上就是在批评我”，即别人批评自己的孩子，家长心里也不好受，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题的线索词明显可直接找到题干出处。题干是对本段中心意思的概括，需总结概括整段的段意才能得出答案。

4. What should one do when seeing other people's kids misbehave according to Andrew Fuller?

[A] Talk to them directly in a mild way. [B] Complain to their parents politely.

[C] Simply leave them alone. [D] Punish them lightly.

【线索】Andrew Fuller。

【定位】文章第九段。

【分析】本题询问Andrew Fuller认为在看见别人的孩子有不当行为时应该怎么做。该段引用Andrew Fuller的话“我会先找孩子”，“通常，一个温和的提醒‘在这里我们不该这样做’就足够了”。选项[A]中的Talk to them directly in a mild way(以一种温和的方式直接跟他们说)概括了文中的go to the child and a quiet reminder，故答案为[A]。

【答案】[A]。

【后记】本题线索词明显可直接找到题干出处，需要注意的是对相邻而又相关的两句话综合信息的考查。

5. Due to the child-centric nature of our society, _____.

[A] parents are worried when their kids swear at them

[B] people think it improper to criticise kids in public

[C] people are reluctant to point out kids' wrongdoings

[D] many conflicts arise between parents and their kids

【线索】the child-centric nature of our society。

【定位】文章第十六段。

【分析】due to表示原因，本题询问我们社会以孩子为中心的特征会带来什么影响。该段最后一句提到“他们担心在他们指出这些问题的时候——向大点的孩子或者他们的父母——会引起冲突”，即他们不太情愿指出孩子的不当行为，故答案为[C]。

【答案】[C]。

【后记】本题的线索词明显可直接找到题干出处，且是对相邻而又相关的两句中的信息综合起来进行考查。

6. In a world where everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, _____.

[A] it's easy for people to become impatient
[B] it's difficult to create a code of conduct
[C] it's important to be friendly to everybody
[D] it's hard for people to admire each other

【线索】exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep.

【定位】文章倒数第九段。

【分析】本题询问生活在一个每个人都因加班工作、缺乏睡眠而筋疲力尽的社会时会怎样。“当你生活在每个人都因加班工作、缺乏睡眠而筋疲力尽的社会里的时候，很难创造出一套行为准则。”[B]中的it's difficult to create a code of conduct是对原文中A code of conduct is hard to create的同义转述，故答案为[B]。

【答案】[B]。

【后记】本题的线索词明显可直接找到题干出处。题干和答案出处的句子之间进行了句型转换，不难得出答案。

7. How did people use to respond when their kids got into trouble at school?

[A] They'd question the teachers. [B] They'd charge up to the school.
[C] They'd tell the kids to calm down. [D] They'd put the blame on their kids.

【线索】kids got into trouble at school.

【定位】文章倒数第八段。

【分析】本题询问当孩子在学校有麻烦时以前的人怎么回应。该段第二句提到以前的家长会说‘You probably deserved it’（你大概是罪有应得），即责备自己的孩子，故答案为[D]。问题中的used to对应文中的the days，都表示过去。

【答案】[D]。

【后记】本段将过去和现在家长对待孩子在学校有麻烦的态度上作了对比。线索词出现在本段第二句中，需对本句中的第二句直接引语进行同义转换才能得出答案。

8. Professor White believes that the notions of a more child-centred society should be _____.

【线索】White, the notions of a more child-centred society.

【定位】文章倒数第五段。

【分析】根据空前的be可知，此空应填动词的被动形式。该段首句“怀特认为，我们社会以孩子为中心的观点应该受到挑战(challenged)”即为题干出处，很明显，答案为challenged。

【答案】challenged

【后记】根据线索词定位后可直接得出答案。

9. According to Professor White, today's parents treat their children as something they _____.

【线索】treat, as和something.

【定位】文章倒数第四段

【分析】分析题干可知，according... something句子成分完整，they和空内内

容应为修饰something的省略了引导词that的定语从句，故空中应填入they的动宾或系表。该段引号内末句提到“我们（指家长们）把他们（指孩子们）当作物品，他们的表现和作为是用来让我们引以为豪的”。题干只是将原文中的something we改为了something they，we后的can be proud of即为答案。

【答案】can be proud of

【后记】根据“出题顺序跟行文顺序保持一致”的设题规律，在上一题的出处下开始找。本题是在定语从句处设题，且题干和答案出处（倒数第四段末句）之间进行了人称的转换，据此可得出答案。

10. Andrew Fuller suggests that, when kids behave inappropriately, people should not

【线索】Andrew Fuller, behave inappropriately.

【定位】文章末段

【分析】由空前的should not可知，空内应填入一原形动词或动词词组。该段末句提到，他（即Andrew Fuller）建议我们不要对不正当的言行视而不见，特别是常客。题干中的suggests that...people should not是对原文中的recommends that we don't的同义转述，故we don't后的stay silent为答案所在。

【答案】stay silent

【后记】本题的线索词明显可直接找到题干出处。原文中的介词短语转换成了题干中的时间状语从句，且也进行了人称的转换，据此找出答案。

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，题干中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，较少有答案的确定、得出需要整合两处信息的情况，不太复杂。

■ 句子填空题的答案，一般为文中原词；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 这种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】本段讲的是要保守自己的秘密信息，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的秘密信息。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】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的，选Y；题干与原文相反，或改变了原文的范围、可能性等的，选N；题干中的部分信息在原文找不到依据，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】

(08-12)

A bookless life is an incomplete life. Books influence the depth and breadth of life. They meet the natural 47 for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life. Learners, therefore, must have books, and the right type of book, for the satisfaction of their need. Readers turn 48 to books because their curiosity concerning all manners of things, their eagerness to share in the experiences of

others and their need to 49 from their own limited environment lead them to find in books food for the mind and the spirit. Through their reading they find a deeper significance to life as books acquaint them with life in the world as it was and it is now. They are presented with a 50 of human experiences and come to 51 other ways of thought and living. And while 52 their own relationships and responses to life, the readers often find that the 53 in their stories are going through similar adjustments, which help to clarify and give significance to their own.

Books provide 54 material for readers' imagination to grow. Imagination is a valuable quality and a motivating power, and stimulates achievement. While enriching their imagination, books 55 their outlook, develop a fact-finding attitude and train them to use leisure 56. The social and educational significance of the readers' books cannot be overestimated in an academic library.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| [A] abundant | [B] characters | [C] communicating | [D] completely | [E] derive |
| [F] desire | [G] diversity | [H] escape | [I] establishing | [J] narrow |
| [K] naturally | [L] personnel | [M] properly | [N] respect | [O] widen |

主题结构

本文的主题词就是book。主题词book在通篇无处不在。第一段主要介绍了书对于人类的意义，没有书的生活是不完整的生活。第二段主要介绍书对于读者的想象力、见识、眼界的作用。

47. 【分析】空前的形容词 natural 及空后的介词 for 提示此空应填一名词，故 [B] characters、[F] desire、[G] diversity、[L] personnel、[H] escape、[N] respect、入选。空后的介词 for 表明所填词应能与之搭配，以上三个选项中只有 [F] desire 能与之搭配，可初步判断为答案。此句中的 They 指代的是 books。meet the natural desire for sth. 意为“满足对某事的自然需求”。

【答案】[F] desire。

【后记】此题的难点有二：一是需弄清楚代词 they 指代的是 books，这样在文义理解时不会有障碍；二是需知道供选的名词哪个能与介词 for 搭配且与动词 meet 搭配后在语义上符合逻辑，如果知道以上两点，该题很容易就选出 desire。

48. 【分析】空前的动词 turn 表明此空应填一副词，故 [D] completely、[K] naturally、[M] properly 入选。该句解释的是 Readers turn 48 to books 的原因：读者的好奇心涉及到所有礼仪…，[K] naturally(自然地)符合语义，故为答案。[D] completely(完全地)、[M] properly(合适地)用在此处不符合语义。

【答案】[K] naturally。

【后记】此题的难度比较大。有的考生如果不知道短语“turn to”表示“求助于”的话，那么就更容易把此处想当然地填入名词，而不考虑副词。

49. 【分析】空前的不定式 to 表明此空应填一原形动词，故 [E] derive、[F]

desire、[H] escape、[N] respect、[O] widen 入选。their need to 49 from their own limited environment 与 all manners of things, their eagerness to share in the experiences of others 是并列关系。from 表明所填动词应能与之搭配使用，选项中只有 [H] escape(逃脱)能与之搭配，也符合语义，故为答案。

【答案】[H] escape。

【后记】此题与 48 题同在一个复杂的长难句内，所以弄清该句的结构对于解该题至关重要。该句是一个包含原因状语从句的复合句，原因状语从句的主语较长，由三个并列成份构成，即 their curiosity, their eagerness, their need, 谓语是 lead, 从而可以判定此处的 to 应该和 eagerness 后的 to 短语一样，也是不定式作后置定语。所以应该填动词原形，再加上能与介词 from 搭配，由此可以判断出应选动词 escape。

50. 【分析】空前的不定冠词 a 表明此处应填一单数可数名词，故 [F] desire、[G] diversity 入选，由于 [F] desire 已经选为 47 题答案，可排除。[G] diversity(多样性)用在此处符合语义，a diversity of human experiences 意为“人类经历的多样性”。

【答案】[G] diversity。

【后记】此题的难度不大，根据不定冠词 a 就可直接从备选项中选出正确的单数名词。

51. 【分析】空前的动词不定式 to 表明此空应填一原形动词，故 [E] derive、[H] escape、[N] respect、[O] widen 入选。由于 [H] escape 已经选为 49 题答案，可排除。剩下的三个选项中只有 [N] respect 符合语义，respect other ways of thought and living 意为“尊重其他思维方式和生活方式”。

【答案】[N] respect。

【后记】理解此题中的主语 they 指代的是“books”还是“readers”对于理解语义很重要，根据前一句可知 they 指代的是“作者”，前一句有一个生词“acquaint”可能很多考生因为该词造成理解上的困难，该词意为“使了解、使熟悉、使认识”，这样文义理解了，再根据结构就很容易判断出正确答案。

52. 【分析】空前的 while、空后的名词短语 their own relationships and responses to life 以及逗号表明此空应填一动词的分词形式作伴随状语，故 [C] communicating 和 [I] establishing 入选。relationships(关系)表明该动词应能与之搭配且符合语义，故 [I] establishing(建立)为答案。

【答案】[I] establishing。

【后记】此题首先根据句子结构可缩小到两个词之间选择，然后再结合语义就可选出正确答案。

53. 【分析】空前的定冠词 the 和系动词 are 表明此空应填一复数名词，故只有 [B] characters 正确。the characters in their stories 意为“故事中的人物角色”。