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CET 4

READING SPEEDING

大学英语四级必考丛书

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- ◆ 逐项提高应试技巧
- ◆ 大量模拟强化训练
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阅读提速十日通

世界图书出版公司





金书英语

READING SPEEDING

大学英语四级必考丛书

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十日通

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西安 北京 广州 上海

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

CET4 必考丛书/共同文化工作室编.

—西安:世界图书出版西安公司,2002.1

ISBN 7-5062-2671-5

I. C… II. 共… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试
—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 097015 号

CET4 必考丛书 阅读提速十日通

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出版发行	世界图书出版西安公司
地 址	西安市南大街 17 号 邮编: 710001
电 话	029-87279676 87233647(发行部)
传 真	029-87279675
E - mail	Xian wpc@public.xa.sn.cn
经 销	各地新华书店
印 刷	西安旗舰印务有限公司
开 本	880 × 1230 1/32
印 张	72.5
字 数	1530 千字
版 次	2005 年 1 月第 2 版 2005 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

I S B N	7-5062-2671-5/H·190
定 价	80.00 元(全五册)

如有印装错误,请直接与本公司联系调换



前言

1999年9月教育部颁发了普通高校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》,从教学目标、内容及要求等方面对原用大纲作了相当大的调整和修订。新大纲明确提出“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力,反映了对学生整体运用语言的能力和综合水平的较高要求。本套《大学英语四级必考丛书》全面体现新大纲的变化,使广大考生能及时调整学习方向,从而顺利通过新世纪、新形势、新要求下的四级考试。全套丛书共分为五册:《CET4 必考词汇双周通》、《CET4 必考语法结构一周通》、《CET4 必考听力过关双周通》(配有磁带)、《CET4 必考阅读提速十日通》和《CET4 必考作文构思一周通》。

本套丛书的建议学习时间加起来还不到60天,考生既可根据编者所给出的每册书至少需要花费的天数,平均分配复习时间,也可根据自己的实际情况,有针对性地选择和编排适合自己的复习进度表,从而提高时间的利用效率。本丛书目标明确,实用高效,方便考生更加合理地安排复习时间,在有限的时间内运用科学的复习方法,快速系统地掌握应试技巧,并通过严格科学的训练,全面突破考试中会遇到的各种障碍,从而取得理想的考试成绩。

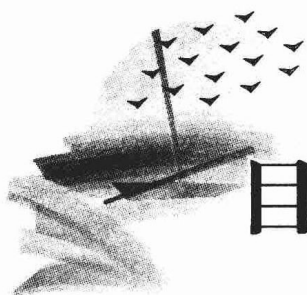
本册《CET4 必考阅读提速十日通》努力使考生全面达到并超越新大纲对四级阅读提出的明确要求:“能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般

性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,能掌握中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。”

纵观国内的各种英语考试,阅读理解均占有相当大的比例。在大学英语四级考试中,阅读理解类题所占分数比例为 40%,如果再加上本质上属于阅读理解的完形填空或短文阅读及简答题,阅读理解的份额则高达 50%。因此占分比例相当大的阅读理解题型,是不容忽视的。

由于阅读类考题的文章内容涉及范围很广,所以本书除精选以往考试真题外,所选阅读测试文章力求题材广泛,体现出知识性、趣味性,内容主要有风土人情、社会习俗、西方礼节、女权运动、人物传记、环境、资源、经济、交通、医学、计算机、信息等。既照顾到各种不同专业学生的共同兴趣,也尽量在体裁上接近或类似科普文体。

本册《CET4 必考阅读提速十日通》以训练学生的快速阅读和理解反应能力为突破点,通过对以往试题的精心研究,总结出了四级考试中阅读、完形与简答试题的重点和难点,逐个分析了它们的出题形式和应试技巧,并通过对历年阅读理解等真题的解析和考点归纳,让每一位考生了解它们的特点,全面了解阅读理解试题到底在测试什么,帮助考生发现自己的知识弱点,有重点、有选择地进行集中复习,从而事半功倍地把握应对策略,做四级考试前的最后冲刺。



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[第一天] 阅读速度自检 (1)

三套阅读理解自我水平检测题,完全实战体验,检验考生对 CET4 阅读理解部分试题的熟练程度。每套自检题要求在规定的三十五分钟内阅读四篇短文(每篇短文约 250 ~ 350 词),并完成每篇短文之后的 5 个问题,总分为 40 分。请用“自测评分表”给自己的作题水平打分,找到出错原因,以便在以后的复习中做到有的放矢。

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检测二 (15)

KEY (27)

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“Reading Comprehension”(35 分钟);“Cloze”(15 分

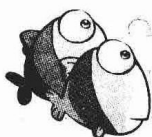
钟);“Short Answer Questions”(15 分钟)。可上午下午各做两套题,晚上再做一套题,争取在规定的时间内完成,并按评分标准给自己打分,以检验学习效果,总结适合自己的实战经验,实现 CET4 阅读理解的高分突破。

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内 容 提 要

三套阅读理解自我水平检测题,完全实战体验,检验考生对 CET4 阅读理解部分试题的熟练程度。每套自检题要求在规定的三十五分钟内阅读四篇短文(每篇短文约 250 ~ 350 词),并完成每篇短文之后的 5 个问题,总分为 40 分。请用“自测评分表”给自己的作题水平打分,找到出错原因,以便在以后的复习中做到有的放矢。



检测一

Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.



Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

By the time the Olympics begin in Atlanta this summer, the business world will have spent more than 1 billion to link their names and products to the Olympic Games. There are 10 Worldwide Sponsors, 10 Centennial Olympic Partners, about 20 regular sponsors and more

than a hundred licensees. The Atlanta Games will boast an "official" scouring pad and timepiece, two official game shows, and three official vehicles: a family car, an import minivan and a luxury sedan.

But what exactly do these companies reap for their huge investment? At the very least, they command tickets to the most popular events, invitations to the best parties and prime hotel rooms. But most of all, according to US Postal Service, it is purchasing the right to spend money.

And the right to spend money is expensive. The biggest backers, Olympic sponsors like Anheuser - Busch, Coca - Cola, McDonald's and Xerox, commit up to \$ 40 million. But, getting the rights to the Olympic rings is only half the battle. The other half is the challenge to sort of wrap their product brands around that image. Often that means TV time. And at roughly \$ 400 000 per 30 - second spot, some of the biggest sponsors have already locked up every commercial slot in their product categories that NBC has to sell. Not everyone is convinced that the Games are worth the price of business admission. The biggest and most conspicuous naysayer(老爱唱反调的人) is Nike. Its spokesman says: "If I see a Reebok official who may not be in the best shape firing the starting pistol and Carl Lewis wearing Nike shoes, I'm going to go with Carl because that's the authentic link." Nike strategy is hard to argue with - instead of sponsoring the Olympics, it sponsors Olympians.



Yet even Nike wants a piece of the Atlantic action. Along with some other nonsponsors, Nike is trying to dot downtown Atlanta with billboards. Advertisement, it's another Olympic event.

1. By "official vehicles", the author means _____.
 - A. automobiles for Olympic officials
 - B. automobiles used in official occasion
 - C. automobiles that the Olympic participants must drive
 - ☒ D. automobiles that allowed to bear the Olympic symbol
2. Which of the following is not an Olympic sponsor?
 - ☒ A. US Postal Service.
 - ☒ B. Nike.
 - C. Coca-Cola.
 - D. McDonald's.
3. The last sentence of this passage indicates _____.
 - A. businesses trying to get publicity is a part of the Olympic Games
 - B. what the Olympic non-sponsors do is of no interest to the Olympic organizers
 - ☒ C. that businesses must try very hard to earn money from the Olympic Games as if they were themselves competing in the Games
 - D. that those who fail to sponsor the Olympics this time will try very hard the next time
4. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?

- A. Companies use their Olympic sponsorship to promote sales of their products.
 - B. To provide sportswear for Carl Lewis is a more effective advertisement than to provide suits for Olympic officials.
 - C. NBC makes great profits from selling advertising time to companies eager to impress potential customers during the Olympic Games.
 - ☒ D. Nike looks down upon the Olympic Games.
5. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?
- ☒ A. Businesses want to profit from the Olympics.
 - B. The 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.
 - C. The Olympic sponsorship.
 - D. Importance of the Olympic Games.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

What is your favourite colour? Do you like yellow, orange, red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观主义者), a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer greys and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of



colour preference, as well as the effect that colours have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favourite colour as we grow up—we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so, as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Colours do influence our moods—there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides than any other bridge in the area—until it was repainted green.) The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; Perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colours make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

6. "You would rather follow than lead" means _____.
A. you don't like to follow others
B. you would be a member rather than a leader
C. you would be afraid of following others
D. you would like to be a leader rather than a follower
7. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer _____.