

全国英语等级考试专用教材



4周秒杀

PETS

四级

一本全

(3周讲练+1周模拟)

公共英语等级考试辅导用书编写组◎编

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Public English Test System(PETS)



- ★剖析最新考题，浓缩高频考点
- ★回放惊心考场，还原考试氛围
- ★解析命题规律，透视评分细则
- ★4周精心规划，秒杀PETS考试



中国人民大学出版社

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前 言

本书专为参加全国英语等级考试四级的考生量身定做!

如今的社会是变动太快的社会,人们忙碌不停。如何帮助广大考生尤其是在职考生在有限的时间内科学、合理、有规划地了解、把握考试并最终顺利通过考试是编写本书的出发点,它同时也是一个无比美好的愿望:为了众考生。

本书以考纲为依据,以历年真题为素材,直击考点,由一线辅导名师亲自执笔编写而成。本书具有如下特点。

谋篇布局,科学合理

本书囊括“大纲概述”,“内容提要”,“历年真题核心考点”,“真题回放/经典样题”,“场景模拟”、“全真试题”等,使得考生在复习理论之后能够通过实战有的放矢地巩固知识点。

四周秒杀,目标明确

全书以“周”来谋篇布局,以内容板块为实施单元,通过“四周”的复习规划,以达到“秒杀”考试的功效,目标明确。其中,前三周为PETS四级考试中全部重点和考点的精讲,精练而准确;后一周为真题及仿真模拟,帮助考生通过真题来掌握命题规律,通过仿真模拟来检验自己的复习效果,切实把握考试题型和考试要点,达到如临考场的感觉。

依据真题,剖析规律

PETS四级考试多年来有个最为显著的特点:出题的重复性和规律性。这一点决定了真题的参考意义和价值。本书以最新考纲为依据,以历年真题为素材,通过对重点和考点的提炼和精析来达到对命题规律的切实剖析。

有讲有练,讲练结合

光讲不练等于白搭。这是众多考生总结出来的一个真理。本书尊重并应用了这一真理。前面三周的题型讲解中,每天除了考点精讲外,还专门配置了当天的场景模拟,以便考生真正吃透当天的内容;后面一周的真题与仿真模拟是让考生全盘把握考试要点。

注重技巧,把握“窍门”

本书打破了传统的教学和辅导方法,注重技巧,教授考生解题思路与方法,把握应试“窍门”,以助众考生轻松驰骋于考场,顺利“秒杀”考试大关。

本书编写过程中难免有疏漏之处,诚望广大读者不吝赐教!

最后,祝愿所有考生“秒杀”成功!

编者

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秒杀阅读理解

大纲概述

◎试卷内容与结构

本部分由 A、B 两节组成，考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

A 节：4 篇短文（共约 1 600 词），要求考生根据文章内容，选择正确答案。考查的要点在于理解文章的大意和细节，猜测词义进行推断。

B 节：1 篇文章（约 400 词），5 处画线部分（约 150 词）要求将文章中的 5 个画线句子翻译成汉语。考查的要点是考生理解的准确性。

◎答题时间

本部分所需时间约为 60 分钟。其中 A 节为 40 分钟，B 节为 20 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答 A 节，在答题卡 2 上作答 B 节。

◎试卷的题量及采分点

本部分的题量为 25 个，采分点（原始赋分）为 35 分。其中 A 节 20 小题，每题 1 分；B 节 5 小题，每题 3 分。

◎分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系，PETS 四级考试采用了分数加权的办法，即对各部分题目的原始赋分分别给予不同的权重，使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。

PETS 四级考试中阅读理解部分的权重为 35%，其中 A 节为 25%，B 节为 10%。

A 节的原始得分为 16 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分（ $16 \div 20 \times 25 = 20$ ）；B 节原始得分为 12 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 8 分（ $12 \div 15 \times 10 = 8$ ）。

历年真题核心考点

试题	Part A			
	细节题	推理题	释义题	主旨题
2010-9	13	4	2	1
2009-9	11	7	1	1
2008-9	12	6	1	1
2007-9	13	5	1	1
2006-9	11	8	0	1
百分比	60%	30%	5%	5%

本周内容提要

本周内容将根据历年阅读理解中不同题型出现的比例依次对其进行详略得当的解析。其中周一至周六分别囊括了阅读理解 A 节中的细节题 (Day 1)、推理题 (Day 2)、主旨题 (Day 3)、释义题 (Day 4)、小概率题型 (Day 5) 以及透析 B 节中的翻译题 (Day 6)。每天内容将涵盖题型一览、解题秘籍、小贴士和真题回放四个板块, 并提供 3 篇场景模拟试题作为对每天内容的总览回顾。而周日 (Day 7) 作为对本周内容的总结概括, 将提供 3 套经典模拟试题供选做。

D 周一 智取 A 中高频必考细节题

题型一览

近年来的 PETS 四级的阅读理解主要题型就是细节题。无论文章的体裁是议论文、说明文还是记叙文, 这种题型都占有很大的比重。通常考查考生对文章细节的理解, 这也往往是考生易忽视的问题。细节理解题一般是根据短文提供的信息和事实提问的。

细节题可分为两种类型: 信息细节题和事实细节题。信息细节题即答案几乎可以直接从短文中获得, 正确答案和原文中含相关信息的句子也几乎相同。常见的考查形式有:

The statement made by the author is based on the evidence/example/fact that _____.

The author states all of the following EXCEPT _____.

According to the first paragraph, the advantage of the policy is _____.

According to the passage, the suggestion that women should return to housework was _____.

而事实细节题要复杂一些, 有时在原文中找不到同正确选项相近的词, 正确答案可能是原文某一事实的结果、原因、前提等。题干常用 5W+1H 的方式进行提问, 常见的考查形式有:

According to the author, who/what/when/where/which/why/how _____?

Which of the following statements is true/not true?



Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the text?

细节题的特点是：要选择的答案一定要在文章中找到相关的词、短语、句子或段落。选择的依据必须是短文本身提供的信息，而绝不能根据自己的主观假设或推测或自己的观点来决定。在阅读过程中对一些 who, what, when, where, how, why 等常考的细节内容做适当标记，以便于解题时迅速、准确地查找。

当问题中含有 not, except, but 等表示否定、排除等意义的词时，需要逆向思维判断。因此，一定要保持思维清晰、认真审题，不要武断。

解题秘籍

要攻克此种题型，在阅读时就要注意文章当中的细节。细节题虽不像发现主题、得出结论和进行推理那样复杂隐晦，但却对于正确理解原文、进行综合思维和判断起着极其重要的作用。在做细节题型时，需掌握以下方法：

(1) 过滤分析。正确答案可能在文章中并未提及，但其他选项可能都有所涉猎，可以将选项与原文逐一对应，再仔细分析，从而进行判断。

(2) 目标定位。快速搜集题目中所需求的信息，带着问题看每段文章，将关键信息定位在文章中的某个词或者某个句子，从而对所给选项进行是非判断。

(3) 同义转换。在短文中可能不存在与题干完全相同的提法，要求灵活运用英语知识，开拓思维，掌握与关键词、短语、句子近似的说法。

(4) 避开生词。遇到不认识的字、词或短语，可以在文中寻找线索，看是否能通过同义转换来弄清意思，也可以通过上下文进行猜测。

A 小贴士


如何进行词义猜测？

通过语境来判断生词的词义，是英语阅读理解的技巧之一。懂得构词法和通过上下文猜测词义也是 PETS 四级考试中要求考生具备的一种能力，考生应该在平时的阅读练习中有意识地训练自己的猜词能力。通过仔细阅读生词所在的上下文，通常可以发现对该字或词进行解释的一些线索或提示。

(1) 根据针对性解释猜测词义	针对性解释是作者为了更好地表达思想，在文章中对一些重要的概念、难懂的术语或词汇等所作的解释。比如定义、复述、举例。如：Anthropology is the scientific study of man. 由定义可知，anthropology 就是“研究人类的科学”，即人类学。
(2) 根据内在逻辑关系猜测词义	内在逻辑关系是指运用语言知识分析和判断相关信息之间的逻辑关系，以此来推断生词词义或大致义域，如对比关系、比较关系、因果关系、同义词的替代关系。如：Doctors believe that smoking cigarettes is detrimental to your health. They also regard drinking as harmful. 判断出句中 detrimental 与 harmful 为替代关系后，不难推断出其词义为“不利的，有害的”。



(3) 根据外部相关因素猜测词义	外部相关因素是指篇章(句子或段落)以外的其他知识,如生活经验、普通常识等。如: Husband: It's really cold out tonight? Wife: Sure it is. My hands are practically numb. 根据生活经验,天气寒冷时,手肯定是“冻僵的,冻麻木的”,可猜出生词 numb 为此词义。
(4) 根据构词法方面的知识猜测词义	构词法有前后缀法、复合法等。前、后缀复合词的各部分都有其特定的含义,据此可猜出经过构词法所生成新词的词义。如: I'm illiterate about such things. 词根 literate 意为“有文化修养的,通晓的”,前缀 il-表示否定,因此 illiterate 指“一窍不通,不知道的”。


真题回放

2010 年 9 月	<p>Who's to blame? The trail of responsibility goes beyond poor maintenance of British railways, say industry critics. Stingy governments—both Labor and Tory—have cut down on investments in trains and rails. In the mid-1990s a Conservative government pushed through the sale of the entire subsidy-guzzling rail network. Operating franchises were parceled out among private companies and a separate firm, Railtrack, was awarded ownership of the tracks and stations. In the future, the theory ran back then, the private sector could pay for any improvements—with a little help from the state—and take the blame for any failings.</p> <p>Today surveys show that travelers believe privatization is one of the reasons for the railways's failures. They ask whether the pursuit of profits is compatible with guaranteeing safety. Worse, splitting the network between companies has made coordination nearly impossible. "The railway was torn apart at privatization and the structure that was put in place was designed, if we are honest, to maximize the proceeds to the Treasury," said Railtrack boss Gerald Corbett before resigning last month in the wake of the Hatfield crash.</p> <p>Generally, the contrasts with mainland Europe are stark. Over the past few decades the Germans, French and Italians have invested 50 percent more than the British in transportation infrastructure. As a result, a web of high-speed trains now crisscross the Continent, funded by government willing to commit state funds to major</p>	<p>51. In the first paragraph, the author tries to _____.</p> <p>[A] trace the tragedy to its defective origin [B] remind people of Britain's glorious past [C] explain the failure of Britain's rail network [D] call for impartiality in assessing the situation</p> <p>【目标定位】 题干中明确给出线索 in the first paragraph, 考生只需要将目标定位到短文第一段去寻找答案即可。</p> <p>【答案解析】 C。细节题。考查作者的意图。作者回顾了英国铁路现状产生的根源,即铁路的私有化。从开篇作者即提出的“Who's to blame?”以及其后的一句话,能够得知英国铁路系统不健全,铁路速度慢的原因不只在英国铁路的养护不善,下文又对其原因作出了具体解释,故选 C。</p> <p>53. According to Gerald Corbett, British railway is structured _____.</p> <p>[A] for the benefit of commuters [B] to the advantage of the government [C] for the effect of better coordination [D] as a replacement of the private system</p> <p>【目标定位】 题干中涉及的人物在第二段出现,将目标定位之后,分析其说话内容即可。</p> <p>【答案解析】 B。细节题。第二段中引号内的内容的关键信息是“to maximize the proceeds to the Treasury”意为“最大化地增加财政收入”。也就是选项 B 中的英国的</p>
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<p>capital projects. Spain is currently planning 1,000 miles of new high-speed track. In France superfast trains already shuttle between all major cities, often on dedicated lines. And in Britain? When the Eurostar trains that link Paris, London and Brussels emerge from the Channel Tunnel onto British soil and join the crowded local network, they must slow down from 186 mph to a maximum of 100 mph—and they usually have to go even slower.</p> <p>For once, the government is listening. After all, commuters are voters, too. In a pre-vote spending spree, the government has committed itself to huge investment in transportation, as well as education and the public health service. Over the next 10 years, the railways should get an extra? 60 billion, partly through higher subsidies to the private companies. As Blair acknowledged last month, “Britain has been underinvested in and investment is central to Britain’s future.” You don’t have to tell the 3 million passengers who use the railways every day. Last week trains to Darlington were an hour late—and crawling at Locomotion No. 1 speeds.</p>	<p>铁路结构是建立在政府收益的基础之上的。故选 B。</p> <p>54. Comparing British railway with those of Europe, the author thinks _____. [A] Trains in Britain can run at 100 mph at least [B] Britain should build more express lines [C] Rails in Britain need further privatization [D] British railway is left a long way behind</p> <p>【同义转换】将题干中的信息定位到第三段第一句话, 再进行同义转换, 即可解答此题。 【答案解析】D. 细节题。第三段第一句“Generally, the contrasts with mainland Europe are stark” 通常英国铁路与欧洲大陆铁路的对比相差很明显, 说明作者也认为与欧洲相比还相差很多。故选 D。</p>
<p>高频语言点</p> <p>go beyond maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ stingy /'stɪndʒi/ cut down on push through franchise /'fræntʃaɪz/ parcel out privatization /,praɪvətəɪ'zeɪʃn/ be compatible with coordination /kəʊ,ɔ:dɪ'neɪʃn/ tear apart infrastructure /'ɪnfɹəstrʌktʃə(r) / shuttle /'ʃʌtl/ dedicated /'dedɪ'keɪtɪd/ commit... to</p>	<p>超出; 胜过 n. 维护; 维修 adj. 吝啬的, 小气的 削减, 减少 完成; 使穿过 n. 经销权; 管辖权 分配, 把……分成几份 n. 私有化 一致; 适合; 与……相配 n. 协调; 协同 把……弄乱; 使……分裂 n. 基础; 基础结构 v. 短程穿梭般运行 adj. 专用的; 专注的; 献身的 交付, 把……投入</p>
<p>重点句式点拨</p>	<p>1. In the future, the theory ran back then, the private sector could pay for any improvements—with a little help from the state—and take the blame for any failings. (1) 句子的主干为 the private sector could pay for... and take the blame for... (2) the theory... 部分为插入语, with a little help... 部分作伴随状语。</p>

(3) 句子大意: 此后, 按照当时的做法, 私营部门需要承担铁路的费用, 仅需政府的一点帮助, 且私营部门对任何的失误承担责任。

2. The railway was torn apart at privatization and the structure that was put in place was... designed, if we are honest, to maximize the proceeds to the Treasury.

(1) 句子的主干为 the railway was torn apart...

(2) that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the structure; if we are honest 为插入语。

(3) 句子大意: 老实说, 铁路系统因为私有化而四分五裂, 铁路结构的设计也是以最大化地增加财政收入为基础的。

The future of space exploration depends on many things. It depends on how technology evolves, how political forces shape competition and partnerships between nations, and how important the public feels space exploration is. The near future will see the continuation of human space flight in Earth's orbit and unpiloted space flight within the solar system. Piloted space flight to other planets, or even back to the moon, still seems far away. **Any flight to other solar systems is even more distant, but a huge advance in space technology could drive space exploration into realms currently explored only by science fiction.**

The 1968 film 2001: A Space Odyssey depicted commercial shuttles flying to and from a giant wheel-shaped space station in orbit around Earth, bases on the moon, and a piloted mission to Jupiter. The real space activities of 2001 will not match this cinematic vision, but the 21st century will see a continuation of efforts to transform humanity into a spacefaring species.

Perhaps the most difficult problem space planners face is how to finance a vigorous program of piloted space exploration, in Earth's orbit and beyond. In 1998 no single government or international enterprise had plans to send people back to the moon, much less to Mars. Such missions are unlikely to happen until the perceived value exceeds their cost.

One belief shared by a number of space exploration experts is that future lunar and Martian expeditions should be aimed at creating permanent settlements. The residents of such outposts would have to "live off the land," obtaining such necessities as oxygen and water from the harsh environment. On the moon, pioneers could obtain oxygen by heating lunar soil. In 1998 the

42. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that human society will become increasingly _____.

- [A] worried about life on other planets
- [B] dependent on space tourism
- [C] accustomed to long-distance flights
- [D] associated with space exploration

【避开生词】解答这道题的关键在于第二段的最后一句话。通过猜测关键词的词义便能顺利解决。

【答案解析】D。第二段最后一句中有个关键词“continuation”，从后缀-tion 可以看出其是名词，它的词根是动词“continue”那么它的意思就是“继续”。那么这句话的意思就是人类将一直进行太空探索，符合题意的只有选项 D。

43. According to this text, piloted space missions will need to be _____.

- [A] more exciting than earlier film versions
- [B] supported by international organizations
- [C] more cost-effective than they appear to be at present
- [D] financed by individual governments

【过滤分析】此题的关键信息在第二段，仔细分析，再过滤掉不符合题意的选项，即能解决此题。

【答案解析】C。A 项在文中没有体现，直接排除；由第三段第二句“In 1998 no single government or international enterprise...”可知。1998 年没有政府或国际企业愿意资助太空飞行，但并不能由此推断出载人太空飞行任务需要政府或企业的支持，故排除 B 和 D。又最后一段最后一句“Clearly, key advances... lowering the cost of...”可知，载人太空飞行任务需要降低成本，故选 C。


2007 年
9 月



	<p>Lunar Prospector discovered evidence of significant deposits of ice, a valuable resource for settlers, mixed with soil at the lunar poles. On Mars, oxygen could be extracted from the atmosphere and water could come from buried deposits of ice.</p> <p>The future of piloted lunar and planetary exploration remains largely unknown. Most space exploration scientists believe that people will be on the moon and Mars by the middle of the 21st century, but how they get there, and the nature of their visits, is a subject of continuing debate. Clearly, key advances will need to be made in lowering the cost of getting people off Earth, the first step in any human voyage to other worlds.</p>	
<p>高频 语言点</p>	<p>exploration /ˌɛksplə'reɪʃn/ depend on orbit /'ɔ:bɪt/ unpiloted /'ʌn'paɪlətɪd/ drive... into fiction /'fɪkʃn/ odyssey /'ɒdəsi/ mission /'mɪʃn/ transform /træns'fɔ:m/ vigorous /'vɪgərəs/ aim at permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ live off resident /'rezɪdənt/ debate /dɪ'beɪt/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> 探测; 探究 取决于; 依赖 <i>n.</i> 轨道; 势力范围 <i>adj.</i> 无人驾驶的 迫使…… <i>n.</i> 假想; 小说; 虚构 <i>n.</i> 冒险旅程 <i>n.</i> 使命; 任务 <i>v.</i> 改变; 转换 <i>adj.</i> 有力的; 精力充沛的 针对; 瞄准; 目的在于 <i>adj.</i> 永久的, 永恒的; 不变的 住在……之外 <i>n.</i> 居民 <i>n.</i> 辩论, 争论</p>
<p>重点句 式点拨</p>	<p>1. Any flight to other solar systems is even more distant, but a huge advance in space technology could drive space exploration into realms currently explored only by science fiction. (1) 该句为由 <i>but</i> 连接的并列句。句子主干为 <i>a huge advance... could drive space exploration...</i>。 (2) <i>explored</i> 作后置定语修饰前面的 <i>realms</i>。 (3) 句子大意: 任何飞向其他类似太阳系的太空飞行就更加遥不可及了, 但是太空技术的巨大进步可以将太空推进到只有在科幻小说中才能够探索的领域。</p> <p>2. Perhaps the most difficult problem space planners face is how to finance a vigorous program of piloted space exploration, in Earth's orbit and beyond. (1) 句子的主干为 <i>the problem... is how...</i>。 (2) <i>how to...</i> 作表语从句。 <i>in Earth's orbit and beyond</i> 作状语。 (3) 句子大意: 可能太空探索规划者们面对的最大问题是: 如何在地球轨道以及地球轨道以外的载人太空探索项目筹措资金。</p> <p>3. Most space exploration scientists believe that people will be on the moon and Mars by the middle of the 21st century, but how they get there, and the nature of their visits, is a subject of continuing debate.</p>	



- (1) 该句由 but 连接词连接的两个小句组成。第一个句子的主干为 most space exploration scientists believe that。第二个句子的主干为 how... and the nature... is a subject。
- (2) 第一小句中由 that 引导的宾语从句作 believe 的宾语, by the middle of the 21st century 作时间状语。
- (3) 句子大意: 许多探索太空的科学家相信人类会在 21 世纪中期抵达月球和火星, 但是怎样到达以及他们航行的性质, 仍然是科学家们不断争论的主题。



场景模拟 1

Just five one-hundredths of an inch thick, light golden in color and with a perfect “saddle curl,” the Lay’s potato chip seems an unlikely weapon for global domination. But its maker, Frito-Lay, thinks otherwise. “Potato chips are a snack food for the world,” said Salman Amin, the company’s head of global marketing. Amin believes there is no corner of the world that can resist the charms of a Frito-Lay potato chip.

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America, owned by PepsiCo. And accounts for over half of the parent company’s \$3 billion annual profits. But the U. S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow, the company has to look overseas.

Its strategy rests on two beliefs: first a global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete. And second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to “global” as a concept. “Global” does not mean products that are consciously identified as American, but ones that consumers—especially young people—see as part of a modern, innovative world in which people are linked across cultures by shared beliefs and tastes. Potato chips are an American invention, but most Chinese, for instance, do not know that Frito-Lay is an American company. Instead, Risky, the company’s research and development head, would hope they associate the brand with the new world of global communications and business.

- It is the belief of Frito-Lay’s head of global marketing that _____.
 - [A] potato chips can hardly be used as a weapon to dominate the world market
 - [B] their company must find new ways to promote domestic sales
 - [C] the light golden color enhances the charm of their company’s potato chips
 - [D] people the world over enjoy eating their company’s potato chips
- What do we learn about Frito-Lay from Paragraph 2?
 - [A] Its products use to be popular among overseas consumers.
 - [B] Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack market.
 - [C] It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.
 - [D] It needs to turn to the world market for development.
- One of the assumptions on which Frito-Lay bases its development strategy is that _____.
 - [A] consumers worldwide today are attracted by global brands
 - [B] local brands cannot compete successfully with American brands
 - [C] products suiting Chinese consumers’ needs bring more profits
 - [D] products identified as American will have promising market value
- Why did Risky have the Frito-Lay logo redesigned?
 - [A] To suit changing tastes of young consumers.
 - [B] To promote the company’s strategy of globalization.
 - [C] To change the company’s long-held marketing image.
 - [D] To compete with other American chip producers.
- Frito-Lay’s executives claim that the promoting of American food in the international market _____.
 - [A] won’t affect the eating habits of the local people
 - [B] will lead to economic imperialism
 - [C] will be in the interest of the local people
 - [D] won’t spoil the taste of their chips



With brand perception a crucial factor, Risky ordered a redesign of the Frito-Lay logo. The logo, along with the company's long-held marketing image of the "irresistibility" of its chips, would help facilitate the company's global expansion.

The executives acknowledge that they try to swing national eating habits to a food created in America, but they deny that amounts to economic imperialism. Rater, they see Frito-Lay as spreading the benefits of free enterprise across the world. "We're making products in those countries, we're adapting them to the tastes of those countries, building businesses and employing people and changing lives," said Steve Reinmund, PepsiCo's chief executive.

【答案解析】

1. D. 此题线索在第一段。从文中可以看出市场总监对公司的薯片能征服全球市场是持肯定态度的，只有 D 表达了这个意思。
2. D. 题干已经将此题解题信息定位在第二段。D 项意为“为了发展，它需转向世界市场”，这个说法是“to grow, the company has to look overseas”的翻版，D 项完全正确。
3. A. 线索在第三段。A 项意为“如今全球的消费者都被全球性品牌吸引”与文中“consumers in the 21st century are drawn to 'global' as a concept”意义一致。是正确选项。
4. B. 关键信息在第四段。“help facilitate the company's global expansion”意为可以帮助促进公司的全球化扩张。选项 B 含有此意。
5. C. 线索在第五段。与“spreading the benefits of free enterprise across the world”所表达的意思一致，同时，“building businesses”和“employing people”这些都是对当地人的贡献，可以说是给当地人带来了利益。

场景模拟 2

In communities north of Denver, residents are pitching in to help teachers and administrators as the Vrain school District tries to solve a \$13.8 million budget shortage blamed on mismanagement. "We're worried about our teachers and principals, and we really don't want to lose them because of this," one parent said. "If we can help ease their financial burden, we will."

Teachers are grateful, but know it may be years before the district is solvent. They feel really good about the parent support, but they realize it's impossible for them to solve this problem.

The 22,000-student district discovered the shortage last month. "It's extraordinary. Nobody would have imagined something happening like this at this level," said State Treasurer Mike Coffman.

Coffman and district officials last week agreed on a state emergency plan freeing a \$9.8 million loan that enabled the payroll to

1. What has happened to the Vrain School District?

- [A] A huge financial problem has arisen.
[B] Many schools there are mismanaged.
[C] Lots of teachers in the district are planning to quit.
[D] Many administrative personnel have been laid off.

2. How did the residents in the Vrain School District respond to the budget shortage?

- [A] They felt somewhat helpless about it.
[B] They accused those responsible for it.
[C] They pooled their efforts to help solve it.
[D] They demanded a thorough investigation.

3. In the view of State Treasurer Mike Coffman, the educational budget shortage is _____.

- [A] unavoidable
[B] unthinkable
[C] insolvable
[D] irreversible

4. Why did Coffman request an investigation?

- [A] To see if there was a deliberate cover-up of the problem.
[B] To find out the extent of the consequences of the case.

be met for 2,700 teachers and staff in time for the holidays.

District officials also took \$1.7 million from student-activity accounts its 38 schools.

At Coffman's request, the District Attorney has begun investigating the district's finances. Coffman says he wants to know whether district officials hid the budget shortage until after the November election, when voters approved a \$212 million bond issue for schools.

In Frederick, students' parents are buying classroom supplies and offering to pay for groceries and utilities to keep first-year teachers and principals in their jobs.

Some \$36,000 has been raised in donations from Safeway. A Chevrolet dealership donated \$10,000 and forgave the district's \$10,750 bill for renting the driver educating cars. IBM contributed 4,500 packs of paper.

"We employ thousands of people in this community," said Mitch Carson, a hospital chief executive, who helped raise funds. "We have children in the school, and we see how they could be affected."

At Creek High School, three students started a website that displays newspaper articles, district information and an email forum. "Rumors about what's happening to the district are moving at lightning speed," said a student. "We wanted to know the truth, and spread that around instead."

[C] To make sure that the school principals were innocent.

[D] To stop the voters approving the \$212 million bond issue.

5. Three high school students started a website in order to _____.

[A] attract greater public attention to their needs

[B] appeal to the public for contributions and donations

[C] expose officials who neglected their duties

[D] keep people properly informed of the crisis

【答案解析】

1. A. 线索在第一段。从 "\$13.8 million budget shortage" 可知 Vrain 校区资金短缺, 也就是财务困难。A 项正确。

2. C. 文章开头一句话即是叙述居民们如何努力帮助教师与学校官员们 "residents are pitching in to help teachers and administrators"。"pitch in" 词组是努力投入的意思, 可见居民们对此事十分重视, 力争帮助学校走出难关。C 的叙述符合这个意思。

3. B. 文章讲到 Coffman 的地方一共三处。从本题的题意及四个选项来看, 应该考查的是对第一处——也就是他的发言的理解。Coffman 的发言首先指出此事的 "extraordinary", 不同寻常; 而后表示了惊讶——谁也想不到会发生这样的事, 这种程度的事。他对此事的态度大体上是 "不可思议"。B 项正确。

4. A. 此题关键信息在第六段。此段就两句话, 分析能够得出 Coffman 所怀疑的就是地区官员有可能在 11 月投票中掩盖了预算短缺问题, 以使公债事项得以通过。

5. D. 此题线索在最后一段。文中最后一句话中的 "wanted" 用的是过去式, 表示这一想法是建设网站之初的想法, 而不是现在的想法, 这样就可以推断出这一想法是建站的目的。只有 D 符合这个意思。

场景模拟 3

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ...", what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache"

1. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.

[A] she doesn't feel that she should have apologized

[B] she does not realize that the child has been hurt

[C] the child may find the apology easier to accept

[D] the child may feel that he owes her an apology

2. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____".

[A] You have good reason to get upset

[B] I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame

[C] I apologize for hurting your feelings



leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

[D] I'm at fault for making you upset

3. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.

[A] it gets one into the habit of making empty promises

[B] it may make the other person feel guilty

[C] it is vague and ineffective

[D] it is hurtful and insulting

4. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.

[A] the complexities involved should be ignored

[B] their ages should be taken into account

[C] parents need to set them a good example

[D] parents should be patient and tolerant

5. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.

[A] a social issue calling for immediate attention

[B] not necessary among family members

[C] a sign of social progress

[D] not as simple as it seems

【答案解析】

1. D. 此题考查对第二段的理解。第二段最后一句 "he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology", 意思是他也应该为引来父母的道歉而表示道歉。四个选项中含有这个意思的是 D。

2. B. 关键信息在第三段。根据 "this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done" 可知 B 项正确。

3. C. 关键信息在第四段。第四段的 does not commit a person to any specific improvement, 即 "并不能使人做出具体的改进", 也就是说道歉过于空泛, 使人不知道该在哪里改进, 也就谈不上改进。C 的说法含有这个意思。

4. B. 最后一段以三个年龄的孩子为例进行论述, 这就说明应当把年龄问题加以考虑, B 的说法正确。

5. D. 前五段一开始指出父母向孩子道歉时应该讲究技巧, 所用的词是 tricky, 而后用了数段具体讲述应当如何讲究技巧, 可见适宜的道歉方式并不简单。而父母们往往做不好这一点, 是因为它看似简单, 所以 D 的说法是正确的。

D 周二 挑战 A 中高级难度推理题

题型一览

PETS 四级阅读理解部分中的第二大题型就是推理题, 其比重仅次于细节题。推理判



断题在阅读中属于难度较高的题型，通常占总题数的15%~30%。它主要考查考生理清上下文逻辑关系的能力以及考生的识别能力。

推理判断题是指在理解原文字面意义的基础上，通过对语篇逻辑关系的分析和细节的暗示，做出一定的判断和推理，从而得出文章的深层意义及隐含意义的过程。推理题的命题特点：

- (1) 出题量大；
- (2) 难度大；
- (3) 易出错。

推理题通常包括以下内容：

- (1) 针对文章中的某个细节进行推断；
- (2) 根据文章推测作者的观点、目的、态度和思路；
- (3) 推断文章中没出现的前一段或下一段的内容。

针对上述内容特总结出如下的解题对策：

(1) 如果是针对文章中的某个细节进行推断，就要先在文章中找到该细节所在的句子，在正确理解该句的基础上推断出未知的事实。

(2) 如果是根据文章推测作者的观点、目的、态度和思路，应该首先确定文章的中心思想，然后根据中心和作者所陈述的事实及细节进行推断。

(3) 如果是推断文章中没出现的前一段或下一段的内容，应在仔细阅读并理解了文章内容的基础上，重点分析文章的首、尾两段尤其是文章的开始句和结束句。

小贴士

常出现的推理题有逻辑推理、知识推理等。这类考题中常出现的词有：infer, imply, suggest, indicate, conclude, learn from, probably, most likely, can, could, might, may 等。

常见的命题方式：

What can be inferred from the passage?

What can we learn from _____?

From paragraph... we can infer that _____.

We can infer from the text that _____.

We can conclude from the passage that _____.

The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that _____.

The author implies that _____.

This passage would most likely be found in _____.

The author's attitude toward... is _____.



解题秘籍

推理判断题要求考生在阅读整体语篇的基础上，掌握文章的真正内涵。解题思路