

最新四级考试“学·练·测”丛书

Reading 4级阅读 新解

主 编 余双全

九大典型模式分类透析

巅峰训练160篇与详解



大连理工大学出版社

最新四级考试“学·练·测”丛书

四

级

阅读

新解



九大典型语篇
模式透析

余双全 / 主编

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电话:0411-84708842 传真:0411-84701466 邮购:0411-84707961

E-mail: dulp@dulp.cn URL: <http://www.dulp.cn>

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前言

阅读是英语学习最重要的目标之一,也是非母语英语学习者提高英语水平的最重要的途径。大学英语四级考试自设立以来,阅读始终占据最重要的地位。可以这么说,无论英语考试的内容和形式在将来如何变化,阅读将始终是英语四级考试最重要的内容,所以攻克阅读是通过四级考试的关键所在。

本书共分两大部分。**第一部分:九大典型语篇模式透析——**它是以一种全新的视角对四级考试实考阅读文章进行分类和分析,试图让考生熟悉和识别四级考试阅读文章在阐述某类主题时所具有的共性,以便准确地把握文章的主线或主题。例如,如果我们能够快速识别和确定一篇文章是在谈某事物的作用还是特点,原因还是影响,是阐述观点还是说明状况,我们就能从宏观上更好地把握文章的大方向。所以,这种分类法比起按文章涉及的题材的分类(如科普、教育、营销等)更具有实际意义。相信考生通过这样的分类阅读能够在宏观把握文章的能力方面更进一步。**第二部分:巅峰训练与评析——**本部分主要为精编的模拟阅读文章与详解。这些文章的选材注重反映四级考试经常涉及的热点题材,如教育、能源、环保、人工智能、社会学、营销、最新科技等,其目的是扩大和加深有关背景知识的了解,使考生在考试中读到类似题材的文章时游刃有余。这些文章和试题设计都贴近实考题的难度和出题思路,是备考阅读的理想材料。另外,本部分的一个最新特点是把作文和阅读结合起来。该部分从文章里挑出一些对作文



考试非常有用的句型,并演示如何灵活套用这些句型进行写作。这些句型的选择尽量针对作文考试的常见题材和体裁,突出适用性、实用性和可操作性。掌握这些句型会有助于考生在作文中写出地道的高质量的句子。

本书由余双全负责全书的策划和编写思路。全书共计 160 篇文章,执笔部分分工如下:第一部分所有内容及第二部分 Unit 1 至 Unit 20 由余双全编写;第二部分 Unit 21 至 Unit 25 由周迈编写;第二部分 Unit 26 至 Unit 30 由汪露秋编写。

我们希望本书的两大特点能够对广大考生在解决四级阅读和写作的问题方面提供一个新的思路。希望本书的出版能使更多的考生受益,也欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004 年 7 月



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第一部分

四级阅读法宝：

九大典型语篇模式透析

制约考生阅读理解水平的最大障碍是宏观把握文章的能力弱，见木不见林。熟悉四级考试阅读文章常出现的某些类型及其特点将有助于把握文章的要点和总体框架。

典型语篇模式一：

解释或探讨某种现象的原因 (现象/状况/问题 + 原因)

Passage 1

Violin prodigies (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists, the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me, "They were all Jews (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to nurture (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese, as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.



That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

1. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____.

- A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
- B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
- C) They wanted their children to enter into the professional fields
- D) It would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country

2. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that _____.

- A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
- B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
- C) encourage people to compete with each other
- D) promise talented children high positions

3. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____.

- A) all-round development
- B) the learning of Western music
- C) strict training of children
- D) variety in academic studies

4. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?

- A) A natural gift.
- B) Extensive knowledge of music.
- C) Very early training.
- D) A prejudice-free society.

5. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A) Jewish Contribution to Music.
- B) Training of Musicians in the World.
- C) Music and Society.
- D) The Making of Prodigies.

典型模式分析

本文典型模式为：现象 + 原因。文中指出了小提琴神童在俄国和东欧大量出现这一现象，并探讨了这一现象出现的原因。



答案详解

1. A) 细节题。根据第一段最后一句:结果,每一个犹太父母的梦想就是有个孩子在音乐学院,因为这是通往西方的护照。A)项内容符合原文的事实。
2. B) 细节题。根据第二段第一句可知所谓培育性社会指的是重视某一方面的卓越表现并能培育这种能力的社会环境。选项 B)与此意相同。
3. C) 细节题。根据第二段第三句可知日本人对孩子要求很严,重视对孩子能力的训练。所以 C)项正确。A)项“全面发展”似乎依据不足。原文“Children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music.”并不是指对一个孩子的要求。
4. A) 细节题。根据最后一段所提到的促成小提琴神童出现的两个因素。“刻苦和生物遗传”,可确定 A)“自然天赋”为正确答案。C)项文章并未涉及。
5. D) 主旨题。本文主要从两个方面探讨了小提琴神童出现的原因,所以 D)项概括了文章的主旨。

Passage 2

The rise of *multinational corporations* (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their *corporate* (公司) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest



in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. **Secondly**, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. **Finally**, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist and other publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

1. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____.

- A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
- B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
- C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.
- D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations

2. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.

- A) British companies are more ambitious than U.S. companies
- B) British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
- C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
- D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned

3. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para.3) most probably means "_____".

- A) limited in outlook
- B) like people from the provinces
- C) rigid in thinking
- D) interested in world financial affairs



4. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.

- A) speak at least one foreign language fluently
- B) are ignorant about world geography
- C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
- D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications

5. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?

- A) American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
- B) The American PR industry should develop global communication technologies.
- C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
- D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

典型模式分析

本文典型模式为：状况 + 原因。文中论述了美国公关公司逐步落后于欧洲的原因。第一段指出公共关系公司大量出现的背景。第二段指出美国的公关公司开始逐渐落后于欧洲其他国家这一状况。第三段对这一状况出现的原因进行了探讨。

答案详解

1. D) 细节题。根据第二段第一句可知：美国在公共关系方面的领导地位受到威胁是因为其他国家在这方面的努力。D)项与此吻合。
2. B) 细节题。本题考察对第二段后两句因果关系的辨识。原文告诉我们英国的公司超过一半都把公关作为公司活动的一部分，而美国只有三分之一的公司这样做。这说明英国公司比美国公司更重视公关。所以这也就是为什么说伦敦可能很快取代纽约成为公共关系的首都的原因。
3. A) 语义题。根据该词所在句的语境“take more of an interest in local affairs”(对本地事务更感兴趣)可以确定该词意思为“眼光有局限性”，所以应选 A)。
4. C) 推论题。根据第三段所提到的美国在公共关系上落后于欧洲的四个方面原因的探讨，可以推论出美国公关业的雇员不及欧洲的同业那样



有经验。C)项正确。

5. A) 推论题。根据最后一段可知：“全球的通讯交流已使各国相互依赖，已不再存在“外国的”这样一种概念。对美国的公关业而言，其言下之意是要放眼世界，具有国际眼光。A)项正确。



President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today—that business institutions have more *prestige* (威望) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no monopoly (垄断) of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving free-



dom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American alternative to social rank based on family background. Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the *aristocratic* (贵族的) idea of inherited privilege.

1. The statement "The business of America is business" probably means "_____".

- A) The business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
- B) Business problems are of great importance to the American government
- C) Business is of primary concern to Americans
- D) America is a great power in world business

2. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only _____.

- A) when given equality of opportunity
- B) through doing business
- C) by protecting their individual freedom
- D) by way of competition

3. Who can benefit from business competition?

- A) Honest businessmen.
- B) Both businessmen and their customers.
- C) People with ideals of equality and freedom.
- D) Both business institutions and government.

4. Government is believed to differ strikingly from business in that government is characterized by _____.

- A) its absolute control of power
- B) its function in preserving personal freedom
- C) its role in protecting basic American values
- D) its democratic way of exercising leadership

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes _____.

- A) Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries



- B) In some countries success might depend on one's social status
 C) American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
 D) Businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America

典型模式分析

本文典型模式为：探讨原因。文中对商业机构为什么在美国具有较高的声誉这一问题的原因进行了探讨。在作者看来这主要是因为商业是建立在竞争的基础上的。

答案详解

1. C) 句意理解题。该句意思是：美国人的正事就是做生意。B)项说“商业对美国政府来说是非常重要的”，这显得片面。所以正确选项应为C)。
2. D) 细节题。根据第二段末句可知，通过竞争这种手段，基本的美国价值观，诸如个人自由、机会均等、勤奋工作等得以保护。D)项与此相符。
3. B) 细节题。根据第三段可知竞争不仅对公司来说是公平的，而且也保护了消费者的利益。因此应选B)。
4. A) 细节题。根据第四段第一句可知公司是竞争性的，而政府是垄断的。应选A)。
5. B) 推论题。根据最后一段第二句及以后的句子：“竞争被看成是一场公开、公平的竞赛，在这场竞赛中，成功属于敏捷勤奋的人，而不论其背景。靠竞争成功普遍被美国人视为相对于依靠基于家庭背景而获得社会地位的另一种选择。因此，商业被认为表达了机会均等的观点，而非贵族的特权世袭思想。”由此可以推断出答案为B)。



Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的)

