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CET4

College English Test

英语**4**级阅读理解

刘宇慧 张俊梅 主编



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化学工业出版社

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· 北 京 ·

本书根据教育部高教司 2007 年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 2013 年 8 月公布的《关于大学英语四、六级考试题型调整的说明》对阅读的要求以及大学英语教材的难易度编写而成。全书分为两大部分,第一部分为阅读理解技巧简介;第二部分为阅读理解实践,包括 120 篇阅读文章,分成 30 个单元,每单元包括 4 篇阅读理解文章,其中,1 篇长篇阅读理解、1 篇词汇理解、2 篇仔细阅读理解,每篇文章后有阅读练习题,每单元后有难点(包括词汇、搭配、语法结构)注释以及练习题答案解析。

本书内容翔实,编排合理,注释与解析深入浅出,有助于包括阅读能力在内的英语水平的全面提高。

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前言

《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《要求》)强调培养学生的英语听说能力,以及读写译等英语综合应用能力,其中听说培养的是口头交流能力,读写译培养的是书面交流能力。读、写、译三项能力中,阅读是基础。只有通过大量的阅读,不断地输入与积累,才有可能不断提高写和译的能力。因此,在掌握了一定词汇量的基础上,阅读就成了提高英语书面交流能力的关键。本书旨在帮助读者提高包括阅读能力在内的英语整体水平。

本书具有以下特点:

选材广泛,可读性强 书中文章多选自国内外各类英语刊物、专著、同等水平的英语教材等资料。题材广泛,包括社会、文化、日常生活知识、人物传记等社会科学领域和科普常识、地理等自然科学领域的知识内容;体裁多样,包括叙事文、描述文、议论文、说明文等形式,为读者提供具有可读性与趣味性的读物。

紧扣《要求》,针对性强 本书所选的文章在语言和内容上的难易度以及每篇文章和每个单元的阅读量符合《要求》的要求;练习题的编写既考虑了对文章有关细节和主要事实的理解,更注重对理解文章的主旨及作者的观点和态度的考查;阅读技巧部分也是从以上几个方面入手,并把重点放在概括中心思想、进行推理和推论方面,有助于培养学生理解文章深层意义的能力。

配有解析,指导性强 每单元后有难点注释(包括词汇、搭配、语法结构)以及练习题答案解析,有助于读者充分理解文章内容,并在提高阅读理解能力的同时增加词汇量、巩固语法知识、全面提高英语水平;这种编排也便于读者自学、自测。

另外,每单元的4篇阅读文章和练习题编排在一起,其后是文章注释和练习题答案解析。这种编排有助于读者计时阅读以及教师课堂测验使用。

本书编写工作由刘宇慧、张俊梅主持,参加编写工作的还有张俊英、孔延红、张玉娟、梁梅红、李丽华、邢芳、郭玮、周江源、殷红梅。全书由刘宇慧、张俊梅统编、修改、补充、定稿,张俊英、孔延红、张玉娟协助校对与修改工作。在编写过程中,我们参阅了大量的文献、杂志、教材等,得到了许多专家和同仁的支持与帮助,使我们受益匪浅。在此表示衷心感谢。

由于水平有限,书中谬误疏漏之处在所难免,望广大读者及同行专家批评指正。

编者

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第一部分 阅读理解技巧简介

要提高阅读能力,首先要学好基本的语言知识,不断增加词汇量,熟练掌握特殊语言现象、惯用法等;同时,大量的阅读实践也是必不可少的,只有在大量的阅读实践中,才能培养语感,不断扩大知识面。此外,正确的阅读方法与技巧也不失为提高阅读能力的有效辅助手段。

一、掌握正确阅读方法,摒弃不良阅读习惯,提高阅读速度

要达到一定的阅读速度,平时训练就应该模拟考试,在规定时间内完成一定的阅读量,反复练习阅读技巧,养成熟练的解题习惯。因此,平时做题时就应采取正确的阅读方法,摒弃不良阅读习惯。

1. 正确阅读方法

1) 成组视读

成组视读是以“意群”(有意义的语法结构)为单位,一组单词一组单词地阅读,这样避免了逐词阅读,大大提高了阅读速度。

2) 略读

略读是指跳过细节,跳过不重要的描述与例子,进行快速阅读,以求抓住文章梗概。这种方法的主要目的是通过略读,了解所读材料的体裁、结构和逻辑关系,了解文章的大意和主旨。为了更好地抓住全文的中心思想,略读时要留心文章中某些反复出现的词语,这些往往与文章的主题有关。还应特别注意文章的开始段和结束段以及每一段的段首句和结尾句,这些往往是对文章内容最好的概括。

3) 查读

查读是用眼睛快速扫视,以最快的速度找到你所要的信息。使用这种方法时,首先弄清你要寻找什么信息,然后,估测一下它大概会以什么形式在什么地方出现,达到目的后,就不要再接着往下读,以节约时间。例如:你了解事件发生的时间、地点,你就得留心查阅日期、地点;你如果了解谁做了什么事,就要留心查阅人名。

4) 细读

细读即阅读时,先浏览全文,然后再根据需要,在特定范围内逐句阅读,特别对关键词句要仔细推敲,以便对其有较深刻、较准确的理解和把握。不仅要理解其字面意思,而且要通过判断和推理,弄清文章中“字里行间”隐含的意思。在细读中,对生词,可根据上下文或背景知识等来推测其意义;对难以看懂的长句,可借助语法手段对其加以分析,以达到透彻的理解。

5) 计时阅读

计时阅读,是指平时进行一定时间的快速阅读,阅读时记住起止时间,再计算一下本次的阅读速度(每分钟所读词数),这样,就有明确的时间观念,每次读完之后对自己的阅读速度有所了解,经过一段时间刻苦

训练,一定会达到满意的阅读速度。

2. 不良阅读习惯

1) 频繁复读

有些读者担心忘掉已读的内容,读完了一句要读下一句时,又回过头重读一遍上一句,这样循环前进,频繁复读,大大降低了阅读速度。克服这种毛病的方法是充分相信自己能记住已读过的内容,一直往下读完全文。

2) 出声阅读

另一种常见的不良阅读习惯,是在阅读时读出声来,有时还边读边摇头晃脑。有时尽管声音很小,近乎喃喃自语,也是不可取的。出声阅读使阅读速度受到很大限制。为了克服这种不良阅读习惯,一种方法是在嘴唇之间叼一支铅笔,嘴唇动作时,铅笔就会掉下来,保持铅笔不掉,就能克服这一习惯;另一种方法是用手指触摸颈部声带部位,如果觉察不到声带的振动,就是克服了出声阅读的习惯。

3) 心读

这是一种广泛的、较难克服的不良阅读习惯。因为心读时,觉察不到嘴唇、舌头或声带的活动,只存在一种说话的内在形式,就像电影或电视中的字幕在脑海中浮现出来一样。这种毛病与初学英语时必须经过逐字、逐句大声朗读方能把课文和单词记住有关。要克服这一毛病,必须大大提高阅读速度,因为速度很快时,你就无暇顾及心读了。

4) 读速太慢

有些人习惯于一个词一个词地阅读,而不能将词连成词组按意群连贯地进行阅读。有人认为读得越慢,记得越牢,理解也越好。其实不然,读得太慢,不易引起大脑皮层高度兴奋,精力不易高度集中。如果拘泥于个别词的理解与记忆,往往会“见木不见林”,忽视对文章的大意及个别重要细节的理解。反之,保持一定的阅读速度则会加强对全篇大意和细节的理解与记忆。

5) 边读边译

在阅读过程中进行翻译(心译),是直接影响阅读速度的重要原因之一。有的读者一面阅读英文句子,脑海里马上浮现出相应的中文句子。这种习惯可能与平时一边阅读英语,一边查阅中文译文的习惯有关。用这种方式进行阅读无疑要耗费过多的时间与精力,必然大大降低阅读速度。要提高阅读速度,我们就得克服在快速阅读时进行心译的不良习惯,学会用英文进行思维,将原文直接吸收和消化。

二、运用不同的阅读方法达到不同的阅读目的

阅读的最终目的是为了获取信息,有效地利用不同的阅读方法获取不同的信息,对于达到不同的阅读目的,可起到事半功倍的效果。

1. 略读概括主题思想

概括主题思想可用“略读”或“浏览总结”法,即跳过细节,把阅读重点放在与中心思想有关的关键词、句子上。阅读时应注意以下三点。

(1) 首先要学会识别文章中那些最根本、最有概括性的信息。这种信息应能归纳和概括文中其他信息具有的共性。

(2) 主题思想应能恰如其分地概括文中阐述的内容。面不能太窄,即不足以概括全部内容;但是面也不能太宽,即包含了文中没有阐述的内容。

(3) 一段文章的中心思想常常由主题句表达。主题句常常位于段首或段尾处,间或出现在段落中间。同样,一篇文章的中心思想也常常在开始段或结尾段点出。因此在阅读中,要特别注意文章的开头及结尾。在阅读理解测试中,常见的用于考查对主题思想的掌握的题型如下。

1) 要求概括主题思想

这类问题要求考生理解文章的主题思想。一般来说,这类文章中都有概括主题思想的主题句或主题段以及说明主题句或主题段的细节。例如:

2013年6月试题(一)第61题

Junk food is everywhere. We're eating way too much of it. Most of us know what we're doing and yet we do it anyway.

So here's a suggestion offered by two researchers at the Rand Corporation: Why not take a lesson from alcohol control policies and apply them to where food is sold and how it's displayed?

"Many policy measures to control *obesity* (肥胖症) assume that people consciously and rationally choose what and how much they eat and therefore focus on providing information and more access to healthier foods," note the two researchers.

"In contrast," the researchers continue, "many regulations that don't assume people make rational choices have been successfully applied to control alcohol, a substance — like food — of which immoderate consumption leads to serious health problems."

The research references studies of people's behavior with food and alcohol and results of alcohol restrictions, and then lists five regulations that the researchers think might be promising if applied to junk foods. Among them:

Density restrictions: licenses to sell alcohol aren't handed out unplanned to all comers but are *allotted* (分配) based on the number of places in an area that already sell alcohol. These make alcohol less easy to get and reduce the number of psychological cues to drink.

Similarly, the researchers say, being presented with junk food stimulates our desire to eat it. So why not limit the density of food outlets, particularly ones that sell food rich in empty calories? And why not limit sale of food in places that aren't primarily food stores?

Display and sales restrictions: California has a rule prohibiting alcohol displays near the cash registers in gas stations, and in most places you can't buy alcohol at drive-through facilities. At supermarkets, food companies pay to have their wares in places where they're easily seen. One could remove junk food to the back of the store and ban them from the shelves at checkout lines. The other measures include restricting portion sizes, taxing and prohibiting special price deals for junk foods, and placing warning labels on the products.

61. What is the general guideline the Rand researchers suggest about junk food control?

- A) Guiding people to make rational choices about food.
- B) Enhancing people's awareness of their own health.
- C) Borrowing ideas from alcohol control measures.
- D) Resorting to economic, legal and psychological means.

解析 由题干中的 the general guideline 得知本题考查文章主旨。纵观整篇文章,第一段指出垃圾食品无处不在这一现象,第二段提出针对此现象的措施,何不借鉴限酒条例? 文章之后讲了减少垃圾食品可从限酒条例借鉴的措施。选项 C 中的 Borrowing ideas from 为原文中 take a lesson from 的同义转述,因此正确答案为 C。

再如:

2008 年 6 月第 61 题

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but—regardless of whether it is or isn't—we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth”, as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO₂) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're “doing something”. Consider the *Kyoto Protocol* (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO₂ emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many *signatories* (签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008—2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

61. What is the message the author intends to convey?

- A) Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.
- B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.
- C) The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.
- D) People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

解析 本题为主旨大意题。作者第一段提出问题:面对全球变暖,我们将无能为力。第二段作者谈到认识这一问题并不代表能找到解决方案,然后提出论点:没有大的技术突破,我们仍将无能为力。第三段讲到全球变暖原因:人口增长和经济发展,并预测未来发展趋势。第四段认为政府行为收效甚微。第五和第六段重申论点:the only solution is new technology。选项 B 是对全文的高度概括并与作者论点相同,因此正确答案为 B。

2) 要求归纳文章的主题或中心思想

与第一类问题不同的是,这一类文章没有明显的主题句,因此,理解文章的主题或中心思想有赖于对文章中的信息进行高度的综合和概括。例如:

2007 年 12 月试题第 66 题

In this age of Internet chat, videogames and reality television, there is no shortage of mindless activities to keep a child occupied. Yet, despite the competition, my 8-year-old daughter Rebecca wants to spend her leisure time writing short stories. She wants to enter one of her stories into a writing contest, a competition she won last year.

As a writer I know about winning contests, and about losing them. I know what it is like to work hard on a story only to receive a rejection slip from the publisher. I also know the pressure of trying to live up to a reputation created by previous victories. What if she doesn't win the contest again? That's the strange thing about being a parent. So many of our own past scars and dashed hopes can surface.

A *revelation* (启示) came last week when I asked her, "Don't you want to win again?" "No," she replied, "I just want to tell the story of an angel going to first grade."

I had just spent weeks correcting her stories as she *spontaneously* (自发地) told them. Telling myself that I was merely an experienced writer guiding the young writer across the hall, I offered suggestions for characters, conflicts and endings for her tales. The story about a fearful angel starting first grade was quickly "guided" by me into the tale of a little girl with a wild imagination taking her first music lesson. I had turned her contest into my contest without even realizing it.

Staying back and giving kids space to grow is not as easy as it looks. Because I know very little about farm animals who use tools or angels who go to first grade, I had to accept the fact that I was *co-opting* (借用) my daughter's experience.

While stepping back was difficult for me, it was certainly a good first step that I will quickly follow with more steps, putting myself far enough away to give her room but close enough to help if asked. All the while I will be reminding myself that children need room to experiment, grow and find their own voices.

66. What's the author's advice for parents?

- A) A writing career, though attractive, is not for every child to pursue.
- B) Children should be allowed freedom to grow through experience.
- C) Parents should keep an eye on the activities their kids engage in.
- D) Children should be given every chance to voice their opinions.

解析 由于题干中的 the author's advice 需要进行综合推断。文章的第四段,作者通过自己的经历:I had turned her contest into my contest without even realizing it. 在不知不觉中我竟把她的比赛变成了我的比赛。倒数第二段第一句“站在孩子们后面留给它们成长的空间不像看起来那么容易做”和最后一句“我还会一直提醒自己:孩子需要经历、成长、找到自己心声的空间”,可以锁定题目答案为 B。

需要说明的是,主旨题形式如: The best title for this passage would be _____. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____. 近年考试中都没有出现。出现更多的是下一部分内容。

2. 细读全文或部分内容进行判断和推理

对篇章的理解涉及语义学和语用学的范畴。语义学研究的是语言结构,即语句本身的意义;语用学研究的是信息结构,是对语言运用进行整体研究,反映话语和环境的关系,也可以说语用学研究的对象是超出语句本身意义范围的意义。根据以上原则,对一篇文章的理解应该是分层次的,即表层意义、深层意义以及

外延意义。表层意义即字面意义,是可以直接从阅读文章中得到的信息。然而,语言所表达的内容常常超过其字面意义。在许多文章中,作者对所论述的问题的观点、态度、语气、情绪以及问题的结论不是直接表述出来,而是通过大量的有说服力的论证、事实或细节反映出来。要获取这种信息,需要读者读懂字里行间的意义(to read between the lines)。这是对文章深层意义的理解。可以说,阅读是读者与作者之间进行的书面交际,一篇好文章会对读者产生影响,引起读者的反应。这种影响和反应也是双向的,读者对文章的深层意义理解得越透彻,文章对读者产生的影响和反应越大。而读者对文章及作者的背景或与此相关的内容产生兴趣,有了继续阅读的动力,从而扩大了这方面的知识面,这应该说是对外延意义的理解。

对文章深层意义和外延意义的理解均需要掌握逻辑判断和推理的方法。判断是对文章中所阐述的事实或细节按照逻辑发展的规律进行分析和概括,并以此为依据得出结论;推理是以已知的事实为依据,来获取未知的信息。因此,利用判断和推理的方法,根据事物发展的自然规律以及语言本身的内在联系,可以从一定的文字符号中获取尽可能多的信息。

在阅读中训练判断和推理能力时,应注意以下几点。

(1) 在阅读中,要善于利用文章中明确表示的内容,进行正确的推理,以此为基础挖掘作者的隐含意思。

(2) 有时作者先介绍了某一种观点,却接着在后面提出了相反的观点。因此,要正确判断作者的态度或观点,必须将上下文联系起来看。要注意文章中所陈述的内容并非都代表了作者的观点。

(3) 有时作者通过使用特定词语的手段,暗示自己对文中某一具体问题所持的态度和观点。这时要特别注意文中所用词语的特点,弄清作者的态度是赞成还是反对,是肯定还是否定。

(4) 如果要理解某句或某段的含蓄意义,必须在文中找到涉及的关键词语,仔细阅读,吃透意思,并以此为依据,进行判断和推理。如果需要进行推理判断的内容涉及全文,则必须在理解全文中心思想、掌握全文逻辑发展过程的基础上,进行正确的推理判断。

(5) 做这类阅读理解题时,要认真审题,注意分析、对比,排除干扰项。特别要注意原文中的意思在题目中的表达形式,准确理解题目的意思和要求。

在阅读理解测试中,判断和推理题型的常见形式如下。

1) 言外之意题

这类问题要求通过文章的表层意义,借助常识或上下文逻辑关系来推断无法直接得到的、具有深层含义的某种结论。该类问题的句式通常是:

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

It is implied in the passage that _____.

The author suggests that _____.

2013年6月试题(二)第59题

Libraries are my world. I've been a *patron*(老主顾) all my life, and for the past nine years I've worked at multiple libraries and archives in and around Detroit. The libraries as an institution has many roles, but as our country struggles through an economic crisis, I have watched the library where I work evolve into a career and business center, a community gathering place and a *bastion*(堡垒) of hope.

In the spring of 2007 I got a library *internship*(实习生的位置) at the Southfield Public Library (SPL), just north of Detroit. Summers at SPL were usually slow, but that year, we experienced a library that was as busy as science-fair project week, midterms or tax season. Yet patrons weren't looking for *Mosby's Nursing Drug Reference* or tax return forms. They were coming for information on growing their small business.

I interrupted people's interest in our business collection as the first step to pursuing their

dreams, but these patrons were not motivated by dreams. They were responding to reality, and they were looking for Plan B.

Things worsened in 2008, and in 2009 the economic crisis continues to plague Michigan. Last year, we put up a display with a variety of job resources that we restocked every hour. Each night the library closed, the display was bare. While we normally keep displays up for a week, we kept the job resources display up for months.

Then there's the tightening credit market. People see the writing on the wall and they want to get educated. They can't afford a financial adviser, but checking books out is free. Some of the most popular titles now are *Rich Dad, Poor Dad*, *Think and Grow Rich*, and *Suze Orman's 2009 Action Plan*.

The economic downturn affects us all. I have had to work long hours and don't get to see much of my boyfriend or experience any kind of social life lately, but I am thankful to be in a position where I can help people overcome this struggle. In Michigan, we haven't lost hope. As long as there are libraries here, there will always be hope.

59. What can be inferred from people's strong interest in the library's business collection?

- A) They think it is now time to realize their dreams.
- B) They find economics helpful in tiding over the crisis.
- C) They consider it a trend to start their own business.
- D) They are concerned about the worsening economy.

解析 由题干中的 interest 和 business collection 定位到第三段。第三段指出,作者认为人们对商业藏书的兴趣是他们追求梦想的第一步,但是这些常客的动力却不是这些梦想。他们这样做只是对现实的回应,他们在寻找备用计划。第四段开始讲到的现实是:经济萎靡,他们担心随时都可能丢饭碗。因此需要读一些有关工作和商业方面的书籍,以备不时之需。因此正确答案为 D。

再如:

2012 年 6 月试题第 61 题

In times of economic crisis, Americans turn to their families for support. If the Great Depression is any guide, we may see a drop in our sky-high divorce rate. But this won't necessarily represent an increase in happy marriages. In the long run, the Depression weakened American families, and the current crisis will probably do the same.

We tend to think of the Depression as a time when families pulled together to survive huge job losses. By 1932, when nearly one-quarter of the workforce was unemployed, the divorce rate had declined by around 25% from 1929. But this doesn't mean people were suddenly happier with their marriages. Rather, with incomes decreasing and insecure jobs, unhappy couples often couldn't afford to divorce. They feared neither spouse could manage alone.

Today, given the job losses of the past year, fewer unhappy couples will risk starting separate households. Furthermore, the housing market meltdown will make it more difficult for them to finance their separations by selling their homes.

After financial disasters family members also tend to do whatever they can to help each other and their communities. A 1940 book, *The Unemployed Man and His Family*, described a family in which the husband initially reacted to losing his job "with tireless search for work." He was always active, looking for odd jobs to do.

The problem is that such an impulse is hard to sustain. Across the country, many similar families were unable to maintain the initial boost in *morale* (士气). For some, the hardships of life without steady work eventually overwhelmed their attempts to keep their families together. The divorce rate rose again during the rest of the decade as the recovery took hold.

Millions of American families may now be in the initial stage of their responses to the current crisis, working together and supporting one another through the early months of unemployment.

Today's economic crisis could well generate a similar number of couples whose relationships have been *irreparably* (无法弥补地) ruined. So it's only when the economy is healthy again that we'll begin to see just how many broken families have been created.

61. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A) A stable family is the best policy against poverty.
- B) Money is the foundation of many a happy marriage.
- C) Few couples can stand the test of economic hardships.
- D) The economic recovery will see a higher divorce rate.

解析 由题干定位到最后一段。目前的经济危机极有可能造成一些家庭分崩离析,无法弥补。而唯有等到经济再次稳健之后,我们才能发现有多少家庭在此过程中支离破碎。由此可见,经济的复苏将会见证更高的离婚率。因此正确答案为 D。

2) 理解作者及文中人物的态度题

在日常生活中,人们可以通过手势、语调、脸部表情等来表露自己的态度,同样,解决该类问题要求注意把握作者及文中人物的措辞、阐述问题的角度和倾向以及文章中能够表露其态度和情感的修饰性词语。要把握作者及文中人物对某一问题所持的态度,理解其对某一问题是主观还是客观,是支持、反对还是中立等。题干中的关键词用 *attitude*, *view*, *think of*, *feel*。例如:

2009 年 6 月试题第 60—61 题

The January fashion show, called Future Fashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. "Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and what your customers are used to," he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green *entrepreneurs* (企业家) who attend its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 50 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic. It will

buy *transitional* (过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. “Mainstream is about to occur,” says Hahn.

Some *analysts* (分析师) are less sure. Among consumers, only 18% are even aware that ecofashion exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the unconverted consumer. When asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied: “Not that I’m aware of.” Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when she does, she’s on the hunt for “cute stuff that isn’t too expensive”. By her own admission, green just isn’t yet on her mind. But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers—one day it will be.

60. What is Natalie Hormilla’s attitude toward ecofashion?

- A) She doesn’t seem to care about it.
- B) She doesn’t think it is sustainable.
- C) She is doubtful of its practical value.
- D) She is very much opposed to the idea.

解析 由题干中的人物 Natalie Hormilla 定位到原文最后一段中间的例子: Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, ... green just isn’t yet on her mind. 当被问及是否拥有使用耐久材料的服装时, Natalie Hormilla 给出了否定的回答, 而后又承认自己对绿色时尚并不关注, 表明了自己的态度。因此正确答案为 A。

61. What does the author think of green fashion?

- A) Green products will soon go mainstream.
- B) It has a very promising future.
- C) Consumers have the final say.
- D) It will appeal more to young people.

解析 由题干定位到原文的总结句, 即全文最后一句: But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers — one day it will be. 作者认为, 在多方努力下, 绿色时尚总有一天会被广大民众关注和接受, 即相信它有一个美好的未来, 表明了作者的态度。因此正确答案为 B。

再如:

2013 年 6 月试题(二)第 61 题

The economic downturn affects us all. I have had to work long hours and don’t get to see much of my boyfriend or experience any kind of social life lately, but I am thankful to be in a position where I can help people overcome this struggle. In Michigan, we haven’t lost hope. As long as there are libraries here, there will always be hope. (全文见 P6~7)

▲ How did the author feel about working in the library?

- A) She felt contented to be in a position to render help.
- B) She felt pleased to be able to give hope to the jobless.
- C) She felt rewarded to have gained a lot of experience.
- D) She felt sorry to miss the social life she used to enjoy.

解析 由题干中的 feel 和 working 定位到上面一段第二句。定位句指出, 虽然作者不得不加班加点工作, 和男朋友见面少了, 各种社交活动也少了, 但是能在这个岗位上帮助人们渡过难关, 她心存感激。由此可以推断, 对拥有图书馆的工作, 她心满意足。因此正确答案为 A。

3) 推理、判断题

推理、判断题是出现最多的题型。除了上述题干明晰的言外之意、观点态度题外, 还有很多需要根据全

文、某一段或某几段内容进行综合推理、判断,也有根据一句话或几句话进行细节推断的题目。很多时候一篇阅读文章的5个题全部是综合或细节推断题。例如:

2012年12月试题(一)第57—61题

As you are probably aware, the latest job markets news isn't good: Unemployment is still more than 9 percent, and new job growth has fallen close to zero. That's bad for the economy, of course. And it may be especially discouraging if you happen to be looking for a job or hoping to change careers right now. But it actually shouldn't matter to you nearly as much as you think.

That's because job growth numbers don't matter to job hunters as much as job *turnover*(人员更替) data. After all, existing jobs open up every day due to promotions, resignations, *terminations*(解雇), and retirements. (Yes, people are retiring even in this economy.) In both good times and bad, turnover creates more openings than economic growth does. Even in June of 2007, when the economy was still moving ahead, job growth was only 132,000, while turnover was 4.7 million!

And as it turns out, even today—with job growth near zero—over 4 million job hunters are being hired every month.

I don't mean to imply that overall job growth doesn't have an impact on one's ability to land a job. It's true that if total employment were higher, it would mean more jobs for all of us to choose from (and compete for). And it's true that there are currently more people applying for each available job opening, regardless of whether it's a new one or not.

But what often distinguishes those who land jobs from those who don't is their ability to stay motivated. They're willing to do the hard work of identifying their valuable skills; be creative about where and how to look; learn how to present themselves to potential employers; and keep going, even after repeated rejections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows that 2.7 million people who wanted and were available for work hadn't looked within the last four weeks and were no longer even classified as unemployed.

So don't let the headlines fool you into giving up. Four million people get hired every month in the US. You can be one of them.

57. The author tends to believe that high unemployment rate _____.

- A) deprives many people of job opportunities
- B) prevents people from changing careers
- C) should not stop people from looking for a job
- D) does not mean the US economy is worsening

解析 本题是推理判断题。由题干中的 *high unemployment* 定位到第一段第一句和第一段最后一句。文章开篇第一句就指出经济形势不好,失业率高。但作者在该段最后一句明确指出,实际情况并不像人们认为的那样严重。由此可知,作者认为人们不应该仅仅因为报道中说失业率高就放弃找工作。因此正确答案为C。

58. Where do most job openings come from?

- A) Job growth.
- B) Job turnover.
- C) Improved economy.
- D) Business expansion.

解析 本题是细节推断题。由题干中的 *job openings* 定位到第二段第一、第二句。定位句明确指出,由于晋升、辞职、解雇和退休,每天都会空出新的工作岗位。本段后面又提到,这些岗位远比经济增长带来

的新岗位要多。由此可知,大多数的工作岗位来自于人员的更替。因此正确答案为 B。

59. What does the author say about overall job growth?

- A) It doesn't have much effect on individual job seekers.
- B) It increases people's confidence in the economy.
- C) It gives a ray of hope to the unemployed.
- D) It doesn't mean greater job security for the unemployed.

解析 本题是推理判断题。由题干中的 overall job growth 定位到第四段第一句。定位句指出,“我”并不是暗示整体就业增长对一个人找到工作的能力没有影响。由此可知,就业增长对人们找工作有所影响,但接下来,从作者在第四段的阐述中可以发现,整体上新增的就业岗位对人们的影响并不是很大。因此正确答案为 A。

60. What is the key to landing a job according to the author?

- A) Education.
- B) Intelligence.
- C) Persistence.
- D) Experience.

解析 本题是细节推断题。由题干中的 key to landing a job 定位到第五段第一句。定位句指出,真正使人们成功找到工作的因素是他们具备保持积极主动的能力,换言之,坚持不懈才是成功的关键。因此正确答案为 C。

61. What do we learn from the passage about the unemployment figures in the US?

- A) They clearly indicate how healthy the economy is.
- B) They provide the public with the latest information.
- C) They warn of the structural problems in the economy.
- D) They exclude those who have stopped looking for a job.

解析 本题是细节推断题。由题干中的 unemployment figures 定位到第五段最后一句。作者给出了美国劳工统计局的数据,并且说明那些想找工作并且有能力找到工作的人在过去 4 周内没有去找工作。这些人已不再归入失业人员之列。因此正确答案为 D。

3. 查读有关内容猜测语义或寻找特定细节

语义及细节这类信息,常常可从文章中直接找到,属于表层意义上的理解,比较容易。但在猜测语义时,应注意有些词语在特定的语言环境中产生的不同于本义的特定含义。要猜出这类词的词义,也需要对文章内容的深层理解。

做阅读理解细节题时,需注意的是,问题的表述常常不是采用文章中的原话,而是用同义词语进行提问。因此做题时,首先要认真审题,读懂问题。然后,根据所涉及到的问题,快速扫视到文章中相应的部分,找到与问题内容相关的关键词或短语,在确信理解了原文的基础上,来确定答案。

语义和细节题主要有以下几类。

1) 语义理解题

当遇到生词时,理解会发生障碍,这就好像完整的意思形成了一个缺口。这时要根据上下文的信息以及常识来确定该词的特定含义,使其能够弥补缺口,使意思完整,然后选择 4 个选项中和该特定含义最接近的一个。例如:

2012 年 12 月试题(二)第 63 题

Are people suffering from *gadget* (小器具) overload? Are they exhausted by the consumer equivalent of the brain fatigue—information overload—that is caused by constant updates of devices and online media?

Underwriters Laboratories issued a report last week that found 48% of consumers “feel high-tech manufacturers bring new products to market faster than people need them.”