

College English Test  
**READING**

**大学英语**

**四级阅读真经**

**三神器之阅读真经**

- 深度解析历年真题
- 独家单题型集训模式，迅速提分
- 详细讲解解题技能技巧，适合自学
- 生动有趣揭秘四级阅读考点

**三神器之听力真经**

**三神器之写作翻译真经**



GUIXUE.COM  
贵学教育

**刘洪波**

冯涛 梁康 王文强 编著

A book underpinned by a scientific methodology  
A book integrating reading skills and vocabulary building  
A book unveiling the real tests

 中国人民大学出版社



College English Test  
**READING**

**大学英语**

**四级阅读真经**



**刘洪波**

冯涛 梁康 王文强 编著

中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级阅读真经 / 刘洪波等编著. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2014. 3

ISBN 978-7-300-18981-9

I. ①大… II. ①刘… III. ①大学英语水平考试-阅读教学-自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2014) 第033624号

## 大学英语四级阅读真经

刘洪波 冯涛 梁康 王文强 编著

Daxue Yingyu Siji Yuedu Zhenjing

---

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街31号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511770 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.com.cn> (中国1考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京易丰印捷科技股份有限公司

规 格 185mm×260mm 16开本

版 次 2014年4月第1版

印 张 13.5

印 次 2014年4月第2次印刷

字 数 319 000

定 价 36.00元

---

封面无防伪标均为盗版

版权所有

侵权必究

印装差错

负责调换

# 那些年我们曾经爱过的四级考试

提起四级，对于我这个年龄的人来说，颇有怀旧感。

那些年我们爱四级，是因为它是英语能力的一种标志。20年前，托福属于学霸，六级属于学强，而四级属于大家。考四级就如同考驾照，四级是一种检验基本学习能力的考试。正是因为有了四级，才给自己一个必须学英语的理由。好在四级没那么难，这也在无形中加大了学习英语的动力。正是因为有了四级，我们觉得只要按部就班地学好英语课，加上合理的习题训练，就能有参加全国“统测”的实力，于是颇有意气风发的感觉。

到现在依然有很多人爱四级，那是因为四级是一架桥梁，一架衔接“国内考试”与“国际考试”的桥梁，也是最好的“国内考试”之一，是一架语言测试文化的桥梁。

那些年我们爱过的四级，颇受托福考试影响，不论是测试形式还是测试要点，在很多环节上更为强调标准概念。这次四级改革，不仅跟新托福一样加大了输出型测试的力度，还吸收了雅思阅读的一些题型特点，让整个测试向着实用性迈进，进一步起到了“桥梁”的作用。

在英语培训过程中，下述三点共识是需要特别强调的：

1. 输入型测试是输出型测试的基础，输出型测试是输入型测试的回馈。没有输入，输出就是空中楼阁；有了输出，输入就会变得有动力和有回应。于是听得多就忍不住想说，看得多就忍不住想写；说得多，听力听得准，写得多，单词记得牢。

2. 听说读写能力是综合的，只是在测试中会有不同的重点。之所以会有不同的重点，是因为使用场合的差异。即使不考口语，大家也都知道念出来有助于记单词；即使是写作考试，也需要多看别人的例子，避免闭门造车。

3. 对于不同水平的考生，测试内容、评判标准会有很大差异。但是无论如何，都需要养成正确的学习习惯，这才是测试的最终目的。

这套书之所以叫“真经”，是因为所有的材料都来自真实的考试，所有的经验都来自实际培训。“一元过四级”、“二元过六级”、“三元过雅思”，已经成为贵学教育的标志。

这套四级真经系列图书包括以下三本。

《大学英语四级阅读真经》：讲解历年真题，总结各题型技巧，考点揭秘。

《大学英语四级听力真经》：侧重听力能力训练和题型训练，快速提分。

《大学英语四级写作翻译真经》：快速让写作、翻译符合考试要求。

希望能帮助更多的考生快速提高英语成绩，养成良好的学习习惯，真正爱上英语。

雅思真经群号：284587791（满）

雅思真经 1：283347399（满）

雅思真经 2：137869797（满）

雅思真经 3：376459409

吕蕾公众微信号：lvlei1973

吕蕾微博：<http://weibo.com/lvlei1973>

吕蕾博客：<http://blog.sina.com.cn/wonderfullei>



吕蕾

## 四、六级真经系列图书序

很有趣，贵学教育进入大学英语四、六级培训领域，完全是应广大雅思考生要求的。

很多雅思考生是大学生，也有参加四、六级考试的需求，但他们发现我们的雅思培训理念和他们同时听到的其他四、六级培训理论有直接冲突。比如：我们说“写作千万别套模板，使用正确的语法、准确的词汇，清楚地表达真实具体的思想”，而他们接受的四、六级写作培训却是“一定要写大词，展示复杂句，背填空式模板能迅速提分”。

最后考试分数的不同和课上收获写作技能的不同证明，他们的四、六级备考学习是错误的，走了弯路。于是，有很多大学生在我的微博、微信中呼吁贵学教育开设四、六级英语培训。

应大家的要求，我们在2013年10月开设了四、六级网络直播福利课程。四级班报名1 810人，六级班报名2 612人，创造了中国四、六级培训的班级人数最多的纪录。

很多人在我的微博中留言，说“相见恨晚”、“以前走了弯路”。我也深深地自责，过去十多年，我们一直忽视了广告的力量，让很多大学生没有听到真经派的学习理论，没有对比选项。

所以，我主持编著了这套“四、六级真经”系列图书，它们的品质和定位代表着贵学教育的教学品质和定位。欢迎大家和同类的教材多对比，然后再选择。

在这套教材中：

- 我们用课堂中生动有趣的语言向考生阐明了贵学教育的英语学习理念。
- 听力和阅读部分按照单独题型集训编排，这是真经派一直区别于其他流派的标志。因为我们认为先练好步法、拳法、腿法（单独题型），然后才能融合在一起去跟对手比拼组合拳（一套真题），这是最快的提升方法。但是，很多考生是一上来就天天做整套真题，提高缓慢而不知原因。
- 书中不仅包含了真题、预测题、解析，还公开了详细的、独家的解题技巧，非常适合读者自学。

再次强调，不同的英语培训机构教授的英语学习方法和解题技巧是完全不同的，很多甚至是矛盾抵触的，需要读者自行对比辨别。

最后提醒，读完本书细心的读者会发现，不仅书中讲解的理论技巧与众不同，而且关于历年真题的参考答案和解析都和其他流派不同。

针对同一道官方历年真题，不同的培训机构给出不同的参考答案，这是很有趣的一件事儿。不是吗？

希望中国大学生通过阅读本套书还能学会质疑，能学会批判性思考的能力。这是

你们将来能够创新，能够超越前人成就的前提。

### 致谢

在本书的编写过程中，Bobby、赵小锐、刘畅、谭乐、刘娟、付晓楠、田杨、冯涛、成岩、程玲、李慧芳、刘素良、焦磊、柏立明、焦鸿、曹爱丽、张靖娴、袁伟、李海静、刘伟、陈志爽、贾玉梅也参与了资料收集及部分编写工作，在此一并感谢。

刘洪波公众微信号：liuhongbo-guixue

刘洪波微博：@ 雅思教父刘洪波

刘洪波博客：<http://blog.sina.com.cn/lhbgx>



劉洪波

# 目录

## 第1卷 四级阅读真经 /1

真经派阅读理解总纲 /4

洞察四级阅读考试 /6

下一次四、六级考试改革方向的建议 /11

## 第2卷 选择题真经 /13

真经派四大原则 /16

解题步骤 /19

真经派排除法 /20

真题及权威解析 /21

## 第3卷 匹配题真经 /79

解题步骤 /82

真经派Keywords理论 /83

新题型及权威解析 /84

## 第4卷 填空题真经 /129

解题步骤 /132

逻辑考点 /133

固定搭配考点 /134

真题及权威解析 /135

## 第5卷 四级阅读考试模考及解析 /159

2013年官方新四级样题 /161

2013年12月四级考试真题 /175

## 附录 一元过四级 /189



# 第 1 卷

## 四级阅读真经

了解真经派独家阅读理论。

洞察四级考试和2013年改革后四级阅读

考试的特点及漏洞，

那正是我们不依赖于英语水平的提高而

可以直接提分的捷径。

不怕四、六级考试不科学、有漏洞，

就怕它太科学没有空子和漏洞。

读完本章，

不做任何的真题，

你的四级阅读成绩就可以直接加分！





## 掌门的话



首先，让我真诚地恭喜你，在浩如烟海的四级教材中选择了这本真经。

很多学生认为不同的机构出版的不同的四级教材大同小异，没有什么本质差别。你真的错了，我们的理论完全不同，我们对同一道真题的解析不同，甚至针对同一道真题，我们给出的答案都是不同的（四级考委会没有公布过官方答案）。

如果你觉得这是危言耸听，那么，请先听我给你讲一个贵学教育真经派关于背单词的理论。

“凡我门下弟子，严禁使用从A到Z排版的单词书背单词。”

背完abandon，接下来背ability，然后背abnormal。这仅仅是因为相邻的单词最前面两个字母都是ab。这好比让一位老外学中文，拿一本新华字典，今天先背提手旁，明天再记走之旁。

其实我们从小学习“人、口、手”，是靠逻辑记忆单词的。国外的词汇教材中，park（公园）这个单词之后，跟的是slide（滑梯）、swing（秋千）、see-saw（跷跷板）。把这些单词连在一起背，将来才很有可能连在一起说出来或写出来。

某一天，你很可能对孩子说：“我们去公园玩吧。那里有滑梯、秋千，还有跷跷板！”这些单词连在一起记忆，印象深刻，脱口而出。

但是，你一辈子都不可能连着说：“抛弃，能力，不正常。”

所以记忆单词最有效的方法是根据文章的上下文，自然地、有逻辑地记忆。

所以从A到Z的词汇书其实是字典。大家都知道，死背字典不是背单词、学单词的有效方法。如果让一个中国人从小开始通过背新华字典的方式学中文，效果是不好的。这样忽视了单词间的逻辑联系和语义联系，比拼的只是死记硬背的能力。

从A到Z，顺序、逆序、乱序，都不是好方法。都不是真经派的方法。

这就是为什么中国学生花了很多时间学英语但效果不好的原因之一。

他们用错了词汇书，入错了门派而已。

## 真经派阅读理解总纲

阅读也是如此。

我见过各种英语考试中各种各样的阅读技巧，有的有道理，有的有一点道理，有的乍一看有道理，还有的技巧我完全无法理解。

2013年，我在全国的高校巡讲中和《雅思阅读真经总纲》中公开了真经派关于英语阅读的核心理论——真经派阅读独孤九剑总纲之【无招胜有招】：

“只要有招数，就有破绽。只要有题，就有题干。题干中每一个单词必然来自原文。”

“阅读理解考试本质上是理解原文和题干的同义替换。”

“阅读高手和低手之间的差距在于他们看懂题干和原文的同义词组数不同。”

下面以四级考试中两道题的解析为例，请大家认真阅读体会。

例1：2013年12月官方样题中段落信息匹配新题型

原文：**Paragraph E:** Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools...

题目：The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization.

真经派解析：这道题答案是E。题目是一个句子，问这个句子表达的信息出自原文哪一个自然段。这种题型是2013年12月四级改革后的新题型。

题目翻译为：“由于全球化，大学做研究的方式已经改变。”

首先注意到题目和E段首句中：globalization, the way和research这三组词是以原形出现的。

然后我们留意到题目中carried out（进行、做）=原文中done（做）；题目中changed =原文中reshaping（重塑、采用新模式）。

最后，我们可以发现题目中universities = E段后面句子中Yale（耶鲁大学）和Shanghai's Fudan University（上海复旦大学）；题目中因果关系表达as a result of = 原文E段首句“全球化也重塑了做研究的方式”中隐含的因果关系——是全球化导致了做研究的方式改变。

通过这道题，请认真领悟真经派理论：

“只要有题，就有题干。题干中每一个单词必然来自原文。”

例2：2012年6月真题

原文：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.

题目: In addition to job losses, what stands in the way of unhappy couples getting a divorce?

- A) A sense of insecurity.
- B) Mounting family debts.
- C) Falling housing prices.
- D) Difficulty in getting a loan.

真经派解析: 正确选项是C。

我们来找一找题干加上C选项所有单词在原文中的再现。

首先, 题目中job losses和unhappy couples这两组词在原文中没有被改写, 是原形。

然后我们留意到: 题目中in addition = 原文中furthermore; stands in the way (碍事、阻碍) = 原文中make it more difficult; getting a divorce (离婚) = 原文中separate households (分家) 和separations.

最后我们考查选项, 发现C选项中falling = 原文中meltdown (垮台); housing = 原文中housing market 和homes; prices = 原文中finance和selling.

我们一共看懂了6组同义替换, 6个等号, 所以选出答案C。所以, 做阅读不是找感觉, 而是找同义替换, 是找等号。找出的同义替换越多, 你理解得越透彻, 你的水平越高, 正确率越高。

“阅读高手和低手之间的差距在于他们看懂题干和原文的同义词组数不同。”

所以, 你会看到本书中对于历年真题的解析中有大量的等号, 这是真经派独家阅读理论的标志, 是其流派真题解析书上所没有的。你可以在书店翻翻其他四级阅读解析教材, 对比证明。

雅思真经派现在拥有中国最多的雅思阅读考试满分学员, 证明了真经派阅读理论的有效性。希望这本书的出版, 能迅速提升广大四级考生的阅读成绩。

## 洞察四级阅读考试

### 题型改革

大学英语四级考试 (College English Test Band 4) 简称CET-4。从1987年至今, 历经多次变革。2005年, 随着当年美国托福考试在全球的统一改革, 四级考试也随之变化, 采用了710分的计分体制, 在快速阅读部分甚至引入了英国剑桥雅思考试的经典题型: Yes/No/Not Given判断题。

不幸的是, 中国的四级考试命题者无法抓住Yes/No/Not Given判断题的命题思路和原则, 考点设计与雅思相去甚远, 形似而神不似。考过几次之后, 不得已又将快速阅读改回ABCD的单项选择题。

但是, 生命的意义就在于不断地折腾。在2013年, 四级快速阅读部分又抛弃了ABCD单选题型, 引入了剑桥雅思考试阅读中最难的题型: 段落信息匹配题 (Which paragraph contains the following information)。

同样, 当我做完四级考试中的这种题型时, 感觉四级考试的命题者没有对雅思阅读做过十年以上的研究, 无法真正了解雅思中这种题型的设计目的、命题规律和考点选择。肉体外形可以模仿借鉴, 学术灵魂却是无法克隆的。

### 文章来源

我们再来看一看四级考试的阅读文章来源。比如2012年12月四级考试阅读文章其中之一来自2011年7月22日美国《时代周刊》的商业专栏。



四级阅读考试的文章主要是来自英美的知名学术杂志, 如Time, New Scientist, The Economist等, 题材涵盖教育、科技、健康、商业、经济、文化等。你会看到真题阅读中出现了美国历史上的很多著名事件和人物, 如乔布斯去世、柯达公司倒闭、美国经济大萧条、战后婴儿潮等, 这和美国托福阅读考试的选材很像。考生最好有一些这方面的文化背景知识。

## 四级特点

所以我说：“四级考试其实是美国肉体、英国骨架、中国灵魂。”

我在2013年出版的《雅思阅读真经总纲》中写过一段文字，对比过雅思、托福和四、六级考试，这里就偷懒引用一下。

“我们可以用英国电影、美国电影和国内电影的差别来比喻雅思、托福和四、六级考试的不同。

英国电影受其历史影响，不强调激情和震撼力，更注重体现传承深厚的人文气质，演绎本国文化经典。英国的电影文化是内敛的、绅士的、逻辑严谨的、幽默也是会心的，如同雅思考试的稳定与学术，考题设计的核心思想：学语言的目的是交流——Communication。

美国是民族文化的大熔炉。好莱坞的商业成功得益于这种包容，它综合了现代电影各种有效的元素：自由、夸张、激情、追求创新、敢于突破、善用科技；如同托福考试的网考改革，考题设计的核心思想：英语听说读写的综合实践运用——Integration。

国产电影善于模仿学习国际大片的优点，但仍植根于本国传统思想。如同四、六级考题形式上模仿雅思托福，但骨子里考的还是语言知识，把语言作为一门学科来看待，而非雅思的交流，和托福的综合。”

## 阅读考卷

2013年12月14日起，四级阅读考卷如下（也可参考第5卷完整样卷）：

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

One in six. Believe it or not, that's the number of Americans who struggle with hunger. To make tomorrow a little better, Feeding America, the nation's largest hunger-relief organization, has chosen September as Hunger Action Month. As part of its 30 Ways in 30 Days program, it's asking \_\_\_36\_\_\_ across the country to help the more than 200 food banks and 61,000 agencies in its network provide low-income individuals and families with the fuel they need to \_\_\_37\_\_\_.

It's the kind of work that's done every day at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in San Antonio. People who \_\_\_38\_\_\_ at its front door on the first and third Thursdays of each month aren't looking for God—they're there for something to eat. St. Andrew's runs a food pantry (食品柜) that \_\_\_39\_\_\_ the city and several of the \_\_\_40\_\_\_ towns. Janet Drane is its manager.

In the wake of the \_\_\_41\_\_\_, the number of families in need of food assistance began to grow. It is \_\_\_42\_\_\_ that 49 million Americans are unsure of where they will find their next meal. What's most surprising is that 30% of them live in \_\_\_43\_\_\_ where at least one adult is working. "It used to be that one job was all you needed," says St. Andrew's Drane. "The people we see now have three or four part-time jobs and they're still right on the edge." \_\_\_44\_\_\_

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) accommodate | I) households  |
| B) circling    | J) recession   |
| C) communities | K) reported    |
| D) competition | L) reviewed    |
| E) domestic    | M) serves      |
| F) financially | N) surrounding |
| G) formally    | O) survive     |
| H) gather      |                |

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

#### Universities Branch Out

- A) As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.
- B) In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.
- C) Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 30 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty
- D) Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,500 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer internships (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

- E) Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty, postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries: Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.
- F) As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet *infrastructure* (基础设施) and applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.
- G) For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research-university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.
- H) American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international

- I) Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and—like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most *cherished* (珍视) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. American universities prepare their undergraduates for global careers by giving them chances for international study or internship.
47. Since the mid-1970s, the enrollment of overseas students has increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent.
48. The enrollment of international students will have a positive impact on America rather than threaten its competitiveness.
49. The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization.
50. Of the newly hired professors in science and engineering in the United States, twenty percent come from foreign countries.
51. The number of foreign students applying to U.S. universities decreased sharply after September 11 due to changes in the visa process.
52. The U.S. federal funding for research has been unsteady for years.
53. Around the world, governments encourage the model of linking university-based science and industrial application.
54. Present-day universities have become a powerful force for global integration.

### Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about \$125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Kofi Annan, the former United Nations secretary general.

The report, to be released Friday, analyzed data and existing studies of health, disaster, population and economic trends. It found that human-influenced climate change was raising the global death rates from illnesses including *malnutrition* (营养不良) and heat-related health problems.

But even before its release, the report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions.

Along with the deaths, the report said that the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change. It projected that the number would double by 2030.

Roger Pielke Jr., a political scientist at the University of Colorado, Boulder, who studies disaster trends, said the Forum's report was "a methodological embarrassment" because there was no way to distinguish deaths or economic losses related to human-driven global warming amid the much larger losses resulting from the growth in populations and economic development in *vulnerable* (易受伤害的) regions. Dr. Pielke said that "climate change is an important problem requiring our utmost attention." But the report, he said, "will harm the cause for action on both climate change and disasters because it is so deeply *flawed* (有瑕疵的)."

However, Soren Andreassen, a social scientist at Dalberg Global Development Partners who supervised the writing of the report, defended it, saying that it was clear that the numbers were rough estimates. He said the report was aimed at world leaders, who will meet in Copenhagen in December to negotiate a new international climate treaty.

In a press release describing the report, Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping gases. More than 90% of the human and economic losses from climate change are occurring in poor countries, according to the report.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum?

- A) Rates of death from illnesses have risen due to global warming.  
B) Global temperatures affect the rate of economic development.  
C) Malnutrition has caused serious health problems in poor countries.  
D) Economic trends have to do with population and natural disasters.

57. What do we learn about the Forum's report from the passage?

- A) It caused a big stir in developing countries.  
B) It was warmly received by environmentalists.  
C) It aroused a lot of interest in the scientific circles.  
D) It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.

58. What does Dr. Pielke say about the Forum's report?

- A) Its statistics look embarrassing.  
B) It deserves our closest attention.  
C) It is invalid in terms of methodology.  
D) Its conclusion is purposely exaggerated.

59. What is Soren Andreassen's view of the report?

- A) Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.  
B) It is vulnerable to criticism if the statistics are closely examined.  
C) It will give rise to heated discussions at the Copenhagen conference.  
D) Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.

60. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?

- A) How human and economic losses from climate change can be reduced.  
B) How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.  
C) How emissions of heat-trapping gases can be reduced on a global scale.  
D) How rich and poor regions can share responsibility in curbing global warming.



## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

It's an annual argument. Do we or do we not go on holiday? My partner says no because the boiler could go, or the roof fall off, and we have no savings to save us. I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday. The joy of a recession means no argument next year – we just won't go.

Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful. For many families the recession means more than not booking a holiday. A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money. What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession – financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable. A recent research shows arguments about money were especially damaging to couples. Disputes were characterised by intense *verbal* (口头的) aggression, tended to be repeated and not resolved, and made men, more than women, extremely angry.

Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women. "People can say the same things about money but have different ideas of what it's for," he explains. "They'll say it's to save, to spend, for security, for freedom, to show someone you love them." He says men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status and of showing their parents that they've achieved something.

"The biggest problem is that couples assume each other knows what's going on with their finances, but they don't. There seems to be more of a taboo (禁忌) about talking about money than about death. But you both need to know what you're doing, who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately. In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What does the author say about vacationing?  
A) People enjoy it all the more during a recession.  
B) Few people can afford it without working hard.  
C) It is the chief cause of family disputes.  
D) It makes all the hard work worthwhile.
62. What does the author mean by saying "money is known ... to bring a relationship to its knees" (Lines 1-2, Para. 2)?  
A) Money is considered to be the root of all evils.  
B) Disputes over money may ruin a relationship.  
C) Few people can resist the temptation of money.  
D) Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.
63. The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) couples show more concern for each other  
B) it is more expensive for couples to split up  
C) conflicts between couples tend to rise  
D) divorce and separation rates increase
64. What does Kim Stephenson believe?  
A) Men and women view money in different ways.  
B) Money is often a symbol of a person's status.  
C) Men and women spend money on different things.  
D) Money means a great deal to both men and women.
65. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately  
B) discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship  
C) make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets  
D) avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic

注意：阅读部分是Part III，在四级写作考试和听力考试之后。阅读部分时间共40分钟，考生可以自行有效安排。

Section A是选词填空题。共10道题，题号36~45。

Section B是段落信息匹配题。共10道题，题号46~55。

Section C是两篇文章单选题。共10道题，题号56~65。



## 阅读答题卡

2013年12月14日起，四级阅读答题卡如下：

全国大学英语四级考试答题卡2									
学校：		准考证号		准考证号					
		正读准考证号		副读准考证号					
姓名：		姓名拼音		姓名拼音					
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
47	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
53	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
54	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
57	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
58	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
59	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9