

己的错误原因没有好好分析，对文章中出现的重点词汇和长句难句没有好好掌握，对于解题技巧没有好好运用总结，结果导致同样的错误反复出现。

我们的对策

我们从专四阅读的题型特点和设题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常出现的问题，精心编写了本书。本书内容安排在4周进行，每周5天，共20天。第1至3周，分项学习，各个击破；第4周模拟自测，实战演练，全面提升。

具体来讲，本书具有以下特色：

一、4周时间，科学规划

第1至3周：基础过关——巩固强化——难度提升，循序渐进，带领考生夯实基础、掌握技巧，稳步提升阅读能力。第4周精心设计了4套模拟自测，带你实战中检验自我、巩固提高。4周的安排，目标明确、科学合理，帮助考生理清复习思路，快速提升阅读能力。

二、典型自测，自我诊断

在进入各题型的具体讲解之前，先给出1套典型的阅读试题，对题目的解题技巧、错误原因给出详尽的点评分析，并为考生提出合理的复习建议，让考生通过模拟自测，找出自己的弱点，明确努力方向。

三、考点精练，讲解到位

第1周基础过关篇，透析考查重点，提炼必备知识，点拨解题技巧，让考生在复习之初就明确重点努力方向，掌握科学的训练方法。

四、长句难句，一一攻克

第2周巩固强化篇，总结了阅读中常见的长句难句类型，分配在每一天里逐个讲解，让考生结合该天的练习，将长句难句一网打尽。

五、分类训练，能力升华

第3周难度提升篇，根据阅读常考题材的分类，采用了分题材训练的方式，使考生在巩固所学知识和技巧的同时，熟悉阅读常考题材和词汇；在难度上比真题略有提升，让考生在平时便适应这一难度，到考场之上便能从容应对。

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际”功能的机器（即电脑）的各种人性化特点，介绍它如何与人类发展友谊，以及这种友谊将给人们带来的益处，C 表达全面，能概括文章意思，故为答案。A、B 均只是文中的一部分内容，故排除；而 D 过于宽泛，不能将文章内容明确表达出来，故也不选。

错误原因：将段落主题误当成文章主题，犯以偏概全的错误。不了解文章标题应以准确概括原文内容为优先选择。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文章主旨的把握。

四、给考生的复习建议

通过上面的自我测评，考生应该对自己在阅读中经常出现的错误和错误原因有所了解，也应该基本掌握了自己在阅读方面的薄弱环节。针对考生在阅读方面经常出现的问题，我们给考生提出如下复习建议：

序号	问题描述	原因分析	复习建议
1	做题速度慢，考试时注意力不容易集中，时间就变得更加紧张。	集中的强化训练不够。不知道如何快速定位原文。	1) 练习时限定时间，临摹考试环境，培养长时间集中注意力的能力。 2) 掌握阅读理解的合理做题步骤。 3) 学会根据题干中的线索词进行原文定位。
2	有时自己觉得很有把握的题目结果却错了，答案经常与自己想的有出入。	习惯按照自己的思路和常识去判断和理解。	1) 要学会从作者的角度考虑问题。 2) 一切判断和选择均应以文章内容为依据，不能脱离原文按照自己的思路去判断。
3	针对主旨题：对文章主旨的把握能力不够，经常将文章的部分内容当做文章主旨。	语篇分析能力较差，不能很好地理清文章框架结构，对各段的主题以及主题之间的联系把握不够。	1) 做题时对每篇文章都进行语篇分析，培养自己的框架意识。 2) 了解不同类型阅读文章的结构特点，学会把握不同类型文章的基本框架和写作思路。

he took a short cut down the path behind Dugby Hall road and after a minute or two he saw a man climbing down a drainpipe from an open bedroom window of number 29. In silence Tidwell crept into the garden. The man reached the ground and was dusting himself down when he felt his arm gripped.

"It's 8:15 on a Sunday morning," said the officer, "and this sort of thing seems an unlikely adventure at such a time. Would you mind explaining?"

The man was obviously startled but kept calm. He said, "I know what you're thinking, Officer, but it isn't true. This is a funny mistake." "It's part of my job to take an interest in unusual events. I think you've just left this house in a manner other than the customary one. That may be quite innocent, but I'd like to make sure." Tidwell took out his notebook and a pen. "Name, address and occupation and then, please, tell me your story."

"Charlie Crane, lorry driver, from Nottingham, 51 Breton Street. My story..." "Yes. What were you doing like a fly on that wall, Mr. Crane?" "Well, I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here. Bed and breakfast. The landlady's name is Mrs. Fern. She gave me breakfast at seven, and I was out of here in the right way and down at the lorry by half past seven. Only when I felt around for a cigarette, did I realize I'd left \$80 in my envelope under the pillow here at number 29. I always put it under my pillow at night. It's a habit I've got into. I even do it at home..."

"I see. Why didn't you miss it when you went to pay Mrs... What's her name?" "I'd paid her last night. You've got to pay when you take the room, see? So I came rushing back, but it's Sunday, and she'd gone back to bed, and could I wake her? I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom window still open. Up I went, then, up this pipe. It's a trick I learnt in the army. She didn't make the bed, and the money was still there. You know the rest, and I hope you believe it because..."

"Mr. Crane, whatever are you doing here? I thought you'd gone an hour ago." It was Mrs. Fern, speaking from the kitchen window at the corner of the house.

97. Why was Tidwell walking along the path behind Dugby Hall road?
- A) He usually discovered something suspicious along that way.
 - B) He had an appointment with a man at number 29 there.
 - C) He chose to go that way by chance.
 - D) He knew he would get home quicker that way.
98. The police officer questioned the man because
- A) he had seen him do a strange thing.
 - B) he thought he knew him.
 - C) the man had fallen and needed attention.

- D) the man had tried to escape from a window.
99. Crane stayed the night at number 29 because
- A) he had lost his way in the dark.
B) there was something wrong with his lorry.
C) Nottingham was too far for him to drive that night.
D) he had suddenly fallen ill that night.
100. In the end, Officer Tidwell would probably
- A) take Crane back to his office.
B) accuse Crane of misbehaving.
C) just leave Crane alone.
D) force Crane to pay Mrs. Fern some money.

六、名师点评

Text A

结构剖析：本文为问题解决结构，主要说明了如何解决电脑安全问题。本文可分为2个部分。第一部分为第1~2段，总体提出问题——电脑安全问题及其危害性；第二部分为第3~11段，从几个方面针对该问题给出了具体的解决办法。

81. **解析：**答案为B。事实细节题。文章首段首句说，如果你用的是装有Windows系统的电脑，你就必须安装一系列防毒软件，以阻止全世界的骗子、黑客、恶意破坏者和不良商人企图通过互联网对你的电脑进行侵犯，由此可知B“安装各种防毒软件”为答案。A“使用Windows操作系统”、C“留意恶意破坏者和商人”均是对首段首句的错误理解；D“不上网”文中未提及。
82. **解析：**答案为C。事实细节题。第二段从第二句起开始谈论电脑安全问题，其中该句明确提出“安全问题已不局限于病毒或传统的恶意程序”，而且“使用防毒软件也无法彻底解决”，故A、B错误；第三句说，可以诱使电脑用户交出敏感的财务数据，选项C表达的正是此意，故为答案。犯罪分子利用电脑出现的安全问题，盗取的是用户的数据而不是电脑，故D不正确。
83. **解析：**答案为B。推理判断题。文章第四段说，不要轻易相信来自金融机构的邮件，千万不要想当然地认为来自某家金融机构的邮件是合法的。邮件可能标有某家银行或证券商的标志，但是永远不要回复此类邮件，由此判断，当接到带有银行标志的邮件的时候，应当考虑它的合法性，故答案为B。

星期二 了解9大阅读常设题处

今天的任务是熟悉专四阅读理解的常设题处，明确阅读的重点，快速定位问题出处，提高答题的速度和准确率。

一、篇首、篇尾、段首、段尾处

文章的主题句经常出现在首段，段落的主题句经常出现在段首。另外，首段的末句和第二段的首句也是文章主题句的高发点。文章的尾段或段落的结尾一般是概括或总结性的陈述，经常会得出某种结论或提出某项建议。

因此，文章的篇首、篇尾、段首、段尾处经常被作为篇章阅读题设题的重要题眼，而且大多是考查对文章或段落主旨的理解。

例1 (2009年第81题)

原文	题目
<p>Do you realize that every time you take a step, the bones in your hip are subjected to forces between four and five times your body weight? When you are running, this force is increased further still...</p> <p>...</p>	<p>81. According to the passage, when would most weight be imposed on hip-joints?</p> <p>A) When one is walking. B) When one is running. C) When one is standing. D) When one is lying down.</p>
<p>解析：答案为B。事实细节题。篇首处命题。文章开头提了一个问题：你有没有意识到，你每动一步，髋骨（the bones in your hip）都要承受相当于你体重四到五倍的力量？接着又明确指出，当你跑动的时候（when you are running），这种力量增加得更为剧烈，故答案为B。</p>	

例2 (2013年第84题)

原文	题目
<p>...</p> <p>Great speaking ability is not something we're born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech. For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice</p>	<p>84. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the author's view on "great speaking ability"?</p> <p>A) It comes from observing rules. B) It can be perfected with easy effort. C) It can be acquired from birth. D) It comes from learning and practice.</p>

三、语义对比或比较处

阅读文章中，经常会出现新老观点的对比、错误与正确观念的对比、新事物与旧事物的对比，以及两种或多种事物的优点、缺点、用途、功能、原理等的比较，这些对比或比较处也常常会成为设题点。

有时句中会有明确地表示对比或比较关系的词语，有时也可能没有这些词语，而是暗含的对比或比较。常见的表示对比或比较关系的词或短语有 while, whereas, than, compared with, in contrast to 等。解题时要注意这些词或短语，并注意出现比较级、最高级的地方，另外要注意弄清对比或比较的对象。

例 (2012 年第 99 题)

原文

Cairo, a dusty city of 20 million people, is a place where time seems to both stand still and rush into utter chaos. It is a place where the ancient and contemporary happily go along on parallel tracks.

Take the Great Pyramids of Giza, sitting on the western edge of the city. Even as the setting sun silhouettes these gigantic structures against the great desert expanse, a call for prayer floats over semi-finished apartment blocks filled with the activity of city life.

While careful planning for the afterlife may lie buried underground in Cairo, it is noise and confusion on the streets. Donkey carts battle for space with pedestrians and the only operative road rule is "might is right". But it is a city that is full of life — from the small roadside restaurants to the coffee shops where men and women smoke the shisha (水烟壶).

题目

99. Which pair of words/phrases indicates contrast?
- A) Gigantic structure; great desert expanse.
- B) A call for prayer; men and women with the shisha.
- C) Chaos; maddening.
- D) Coffee shops; pyramids.

解析：答案为 D。推理判断题。对比处命题。第六段指出，开罗是一个现代与古代并存的城市 (ancient and contemporary)，接着第七段描述了庄重肃穆的埃及金字塔 (pyramids)，第八段描述了喧嚣吵闹的城市生活。金字塔 (pyramids) 是古代的标志，咖啡馆 (coffee shops) 是现代的象征，二者正好形成古今对照 (contrast)，故答案为 D。Gigantic structure (巨大的建筑物) 存在于 great desert expanse (广大的沙漠) 中，二者不存在对比关系，故排除 A；call for prayer (祈祷声) 以及 men and women with the shisha (抽水烟的男女) 均是城市生活的体现，二者不存在对比关系，故排除 B；chaos 与 maddening 两者表达的意思相近，二者不能形成对比，故排除 C。

四、并列、列举或举例处

并列、列举处是指用 First(ly) ..., Second(ly) ..., Third(ly) ..., Finally ..., Not only... but also, In addition, Furthermore, Moreover, Above all, On the one hand..., on the other hand...等表示顺承或并列关系的词语列举出的一系列并列的事实情况。

为了使自己的观点更有说服力、更加明确,作者还经常会使用举例的方法来进行论证,常由 as, such as, for example, for instance, take... as an example 等引出。

例 (2009 年第 88 题)

原文	题目
<p>One important caution about fake foning. The other day I was fake foning my way past a colleague, and he was actually following me to get my attention. I knew he wanted to ask about a project I had not yet finished. I was trying to buy myself some time, so I continued fake foning with my doctor. "So I don't need the operation? Oh, doctor, that is the best news."</p> <p>And then: Brrrrrng! Brrrrrng! Brrrrrng! My phone started ringing, right there while it was planted on my face. My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped. "What is the matter with this thing?" I said, pulling the phone away to look at it, and then putting it back to my ear.</p>	<p>88. What does the last example show?</p> <p>A) One effective way is to fake fone one's doctor.</p> <p>B) One has to be careful while fake foning.</p> <p>C) Fake foning may not deceive people.</p> <p>D) Fake foning is always quite successful.</p>

解析: 答案为 B。推理判断题。举例处命题。第七段第一句提到,“虚假通话”需要谨慎,接下来就举例说明这一点,由此可知,作者举例是为了说明在“虚假通话”的时候应该谨慎。

五、因果关系处

一般来说,考查因果关系的题有两种形式:给出原因推结果,或是给出结果找原因。

例 (2008 年第 91 题)

原文	题目
<p>After an hour and a half, I pulled my cell phone out to call</p>	<p>91. She was not allowed to call her friends because</p>



句式提炼

1. As government agencies and corporations scramble to cut expenses, one idea gaining widespread attention involves cutting something most employees wouldn't mind losing: work on Fridays.

注释: 本句的主干是 one idea involves cutting something; as 引导时间状语从句; 现在分词短语 gaining widespread attention 做 one idea 的后置定语; 动名词短语 cutting something... 做主句的宾语; something 后面跟的是一个省略了 that 的定语从句; 冒号后的 work on Fridays 是对 something 的进一步解释。

2. Indeed, Langmaid remarks, the idea of a four-day, 40-hour workweek "has been out there for quite some time as a response to environmental issues, commuting pressures, as well as work-family balance."

注释: 本句的主干是 Langmaid remarks...; remarks 后面是一个宾语从句, 从句的主语为 the idea of...workweek; 后面的 as a response to...是介词短语做状语; 其宾语是由 as well as 连接的并列名词短语构成。

Text C 全文翻译

当一些政府机构和大公司争相缩减开销时, 有一个方法引起了人们广泛的关注: 取消星期五的工作。这是多数职员显然不介意取消掉的东西。人们在不减少每周的实际工作时长的同时, 还能享受连续三天的周末, 这样做不仅省钱, 还能缓解给环境和公共健康带来的压力, 倡议者们这样说。

约翰·兰梅德是即将召开的关于康涅狄格州法律评论问题研讨会的组织者。(91) 他指出, 在经济衰退的背景下, 许多公司为了避免裁员开始采用这一方法。许多企业没多久就意识到, 他们周五歇业, 并不用减少每周的工作时间, 却还可以省钱。(92) 兰梅德还指出, 出于对环境问题、通勤压力问题、工作与家庭平衡问题的考虑, 四天工作日和每周工作 40 个小时的想法已经存在了一段时间。

(93①) 许多地方政府去年尤其关注犹他州。去年 8 月, 犹他州为 1.7 万名工作人员重新设置了工作日程。现在在这些工作场所, 星期五就用不着开灯、电梯或者电脑——空空的大楼也不需清洁人员打扫了。周一到周四凉爽的早晨和夜晚代替了周五的正午时分, 空调用得少了, 犹他州的电费在这个夏天进一步下降了。光 5 月份, 犹他州就省了 180 万美元。

也许同样重要的是, 职员们似乎都做好了由 TGIF (感谢上天, 今天星期五) 向 TGIT 转变的准备。位于普罗沃的布里格姆青年大学公共管理专业的教授洛里·沃兹沃斯说: “人们乐见这种改变。”(93②) 洛里教授今年五月曾帮忙对参与犹他州 4 天工作制的那 1.7 万名职员作调查, 并发现有 82% 的人愿意继续这种 4 天工作制。

- 手机制造商们的主要责任，即向外部应用软件开发商开放手机产品，故本题选 A；该段第二句说，为电脑开发的反病毒和安全程序需要太强的处理能力，这种处理能力即使对智能手机而言都显得要求过高了。言外之意，就是很多手机都不具备运行反病毒和安全程序的能力，但由此并不能说手机制造商开发的反病毒和安全程序不够多或无效，故排除 B 和 C。该段第三句说，尽管手机也可使用安全程序，但用户并没有考虑到间谍程序的威胁，故 D 是对本处信息的错误理解。
100. 解析：答案为 D。推理判断题。本题是在指代处命题。倒数第二句大意是，手机上是可以安装防窃听程序的，手机用户没有这样做是因为他们还没有仔细考虑过手机遭受窃听的危害。最后一句说，但是如果窃听仍然盛行，那么情形很快就会改变。联系上句可以推断情形改变是指手机用户会考虑安装安全程序，即 D。

Text D 练习中重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

wiretap 窃听	handset 电话听筒，手机
authorize 授权予，批准	transmit 传输
confer 赠予，给予	call logs 通话记录
stunning 极好的，足以使人晕倒的	loath 不愿意的，勉强的

句式提炼

- But some experts — private investigators and consultants in counter-wiretapping, computer-security software and telecommunications market research — claim that a surprising number of people carry a mobile that has been compromised, usually by a spouse, lover, parent or co-worker.
 注释：破折号中间的是主句主语的同位语，补充说明主句主语；claim 后面跟的是由 that 引导的宾语从句；宾语从句中又含有 that 引导的定语从句修饰 mobile。
- Spyware being developed for law-enforcement agencies will accompany a text message and automatically install itself in the victim's phone when the message is opened, according to an Italian developer who declined to be identified.
 注释：本句的主干为 Spyware will accompany a text message and install itself; being developed for... 做主句主语的同位语；when 引导的从句做谓语 install itself 的时间状语；according to... 可视作插入语，其中包含 who 引导的定语从句修饰 Italian developer。

century department stores that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into “a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation — language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for language. By 1996 foreign born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native born Americans.

Foreign born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do US born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian American women are married to non Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

92. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means

- A) identifying. B) associating.
C) assimilating. D) monopolizing.

93. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

通英语。“到了第三代，母语就在大多数家庭中消失了。”因此，美国被称做是“语言的墓地”。截至1996年，1970年前来到美国的外国出生的移民拥有75.6%的住宅率，这比美国本国人的69.8%的拥有率还高。

国外出生的亚裔和西班牙裔“异族通婚率也比美国出生的白人和黑人高”。到了第三代，三分之一的西班牙裔女性嫁给了非西班牙裔男性，而41%的亚裔女性与非亚裔人结婚。

(95) Rodriguez指出，世界边远地区的孩子都崇拜阿诺德·施瓦辛格和加思·布鲁克斯那样的超级明星，然而“还有部分美国人担心，住在美国国内的移民仍然不为国家的同化力所动。”

美国存在分裂问题和骚乱地区吗？的确存在。这个国家太大，什么样的事情都会有一点点的。(96)但是，当我们审视美国过去的动乱时会发现，今天的各项社会指标并没有表明（更）黑暗和恶化的社会环境。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

uniformity 同样，一致性	unprecedented 前所未有的
discourse 演讲，讲述	assimilation 同化
casualness 随便，偶然	bilingual 双语的
elevate 鼓舞，举起	immune 免疫的

句式提炼

1. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter, regardless of class or background.

注释：介词短语 Instead of... elite 充当状语，表示“代替，与……相反”；现在分词短语 catering to... elite 充当 shops 的定语；anyone could enter 是一个省略了引导词的定语从句，修饰 stores；介词短语 regardless of... 充当状语，意为“无论”。

2. By 1996 foreign born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native born Americans.

注释：who 引导的定语从句修饰主语 immigrants；比较级结构 higher than... 充当 75.6 percent 的后置定语。

Text D

97. 解析：答案为 D。事实细节题。第一段开头作者说他的房子建造时法律没有要求安装防火墙，第二段开头专家说解答问题前需要澄清的一点是，

4) 过于绝对的选项为答案的可能性较小	一般来说, 含有像 some, sometimes, certain, someone, more... than, (not) as... as..., less, probably, possible 等模糊性的概括词语的选项为答案的可能性较大; 而含有像 only, everything, all, none, must, never, always, alone, everyone, entirely, absolute, any, no, completely 等绝对含义较强的词语的选项为答案的可能性较小。
5) 符合一般规律的选项为答案的可能性较大	篇章阅读中, 尤其是议论文体中, 符合一般规律、意义深刻、富有哲理的选项为答案的可能性较大, 而那种明显不符合大众思维、违背常理的选项为答案的可能性较小。

例 (2010 年 Text D)

原文

(100) Cultural rules determine every aspect of food consumption. (98)

① Who eats together defines social units. For example, in some societies, the nuclear family is the unit that regularly eats together. The anthropologist Mary Douglas has pointed out that, (96) for the English, the kind of meal and the kind of food that is served relate to the kinds of social links between people who are eating together. She distinguishes between regular meals, Sunday meals when relatives may come, and cocktail parties for acquaintances. The food served symbolizes the occasion and effects who is present. For example, only snacks are served at a cocktail party. It would be important to serve a steak or hamburgers. The distinction among cocktails, regular meals, and special dinners mark the social boundaries between those guests who

题目

96. According to the passage, the English make clear distinction between
- A) people who eat together.
B) the kinds of food served.
C) snacks and hamburgers.
D) family members and guests.
97. According to the passage, who will NOT eat together?
- A) The English.
B) Americans and their first date.
C) Men and women in the Eastern societies.
D) Newly-weds on the island of New Ireland.
98. According to the passage, eating together indicates all the following EXCEPT

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

kidnap 绑架

identify 识别, 认明

nonprofit 非盈利的

mentality 心理

questionable 可疑的

narrow down 缩小, 限制

句式提炼

1. Despite those numbers, boxes are available that include a photo, fingerprints, a collection swab and a special envelope in which to put the DNA sample.

注释: 介词短语 despite those numbers 充当状语, despite 意为“尽管”; that 引导定语从句, 修饰主语 boxes, 因为该定语较长, 为了结构平衡, 所以放到了句子系表结构的后面; which 引导定语从句, 充当介词的宾语, 修饰 special envelope, 该定语从句省略了主谓, 简化成了不定式结构。

2. Ed Smart said he wishes he would have known about the DNA boxes before his daughter Elizabeth was kidnapped from her Utah bedroom in June 2002.

注释: he wishes...是一个省略了 that 的宾语从句(一直到句子结尾), 都是句子的宾语部分; wishes 后面又接了一个省略了 that 的宾语从句, 该宾语从句中使用了虚拟语气(would have known), wish 后面常接虚拟语气, 表示无法实现的愿望; 第二个小宾语从句中又包括一个 before 引导的时间状语从句, 从 his daughter 一直到句末都是该时间状语从句的内容。

Text D 全文翻译

全国许多父母都在采集自己孩子的 DNA 标本以防他们遭遇被绑架、丢失或经历恐怖事故, 因为这时需要用到这些 DNA 标本。关于被绑架儿童的新闻报道和诸如《CSI: 犯罪现场调查》这样的电视节目都使人们越来越热衷于保存基因记录, 这些记录在辨别尸体、头发或血液的时候也许会派上用场。

“美国失踪和被剥削儿童中心”是一家非营利性组织, 该组织的法医协助部的主管杰里·南斯说(96)“CSI 带来了这样的心理: DNA 将会是所有问题的答案”。他说, 那些被谋杀或是杳无音信的走失儿童只占每年报告走失的 85 万名儿童中的 2%。大部分孩子在几天之内就被找到或者自己就回家了。

尽管数字如此显示, 但还是有存有相片、指纹、采集棒和装有 DNA 样本的特殊信封的盒子的。私人公司、警局、牙科整形医生和其他部门都会分发这样的盒子。南斯说它们大部分价钱从 5 美元到 60 美元不等, 但也有一些是免费分发的。

威斯康星州普林森特草原的警察总长布瑞恩·瓦格纳说他的部门已经做了 1000 个 DNA 采集盒并且于 9 月开始免费发放, 目前已经发放了 300 个。(97)