

本书特色

- 正逆双向思维:正逆两种解题方法 交替使用,激活思路。
- 结合应试:从历年真题入手逐步提 高解题能力。
- 选材新颖:文章选编自最新英美报刊,内容新、题材广。

四级

大學英语

英语零距离

正逆序阅读解题法

·······提高阅读的关键是要改进阅读的思维!

○主 编:北京大学 罗晓寒 副主编:孔玉华

₩ 外文出版社



本书特色

- 正逆双向思维:正逆两种解题方法交替使用,激活思路。
- 结合应试:从历年真题人手逐步提 高解题能力。
- 选材新颖:文章选编自最新英美报刊,内容新、题材广。

四级

大学英语

英语零距离

正逆序阅读解题法

······ 提高阅读的关键是要改进阅读的思维!

主 编:北京大学 罗晓寒 副主编:孔玉华

圆 外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语正逆序阅读解题法.四级/罗晓寒主编.

- 北京: 外文出版社, 2004

(英语零距离)

ISBN 7-119-03770-6

I. 大... II. 罗... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-解题

IV. H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 080772 号

外文出版社网址:

http://www.flp.com.cn 外文出版社电子信箱: info@flp.com.cn sales@flp.com.cn

英语零距离

大学英语正逆序阅读解题法(四级)

主 编 罗晓寒

责任编辑 杨春燕

封面设计 一加一设计室

印刷监制 韩少乙

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 **邮政编码** 100037

电 话 (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514 / 68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 大厂彩虹印刷有限公司

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 16 开

字 数 380 千字

印 张 19.25

版 次 2004年9月第1版第1次印刷

装 别平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03770-6

定 价 22.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前言



什么是正逆序阅读法:阅读能力的提高关键在于引进全新的阅读思维,正逆序阅读法采用双向解题:先从文章→题,练习在文章中抓住主旨大意,关键信息点,正面解答题目。每从题反向思考文章,从题出发,捕捉题与文章的内在联系。

这个训练方法给学生最大的收获是在读文章时能快速抓住关键信息和题眼,做到知其然,且知其所以然。

本书具有如下特色:

- 1.互动教学 前面部分每篇文章给出"阅读方法提示",题目部分给出"解题方法提示",旨在指导学生掌握阅读方法、熟悉命题规律、体会解题思路。这些提示不同于每篇文章后的"特殊结构及难点"、"解题思路点拨"。前者侧重讲解普遍性的规律,后者则侧重于就题论题。后面部分每个单元给出边白,请读者自己思考、总结阅读方法和命题规律、解题技巧,以便考生对书中讲解的阅读方法和解题方法能融会贯通。请考生切莫忽略这种总结与反刍。
- 2.逆向思维 为培养考生的逆序思维能力,本书 50%的单元采用独特的逆序排版方式,即将试题排在文章的前面,请考生在学习这些单元时,先浏览题目,根据题目预测文章大意,确定阅读重点,然后再读文章,验证自己的预测。另外 50%的单元采用通常的排版顺序,考生在学习时先不要看后面的题,而是先阅读文章,根据本书所讲的阅读方法提示预测题目考点,然后再看题目并进行验证。这样安排的目的在于通过正反两种阅读顺序,锻炼考生根据文章的不同特点选择最优解题方法的能力。
- 3.结合应试 本书分为"历年真题篇"、"范例篇"、"实战篇"、"强化篇"。真题篇选取了近两年考卷中具有代表性的阅读试题,供考生演练,摸清自己水平;范例篇突出阅读方法和技巧的讲解;实战篇的难度系数与考卷一致,考生应注意自己在这部份的得分;强化篇的难度略高于四级,在复习中用于调整状态.增加考前练习的强度。
- 4、选材新颖。本书文章都选编自最新的英美报刊及互联网,内容新鲜热辣,题材广泛,由四、六级标准化课题组成员严格依照四、六级命题的程序设计题目。
- 5.详細分析 本书有部分练习的"特殊结构与难点"、"解题思路"是两位研究生在我的指导下写的。因为他们不久前也在复习应战考试,而且成绩不错,读者可以从中借鉴他们的思路。教师和研究者毕竟已经多年不做学生,理解问题的思路、角度和学生还是有些差异。

编 者 2004年8月于北京



目 录

	在學術上側篇	
Unit 1		(2)
Passage 1	What Is A Hero? 何谓英雄 _?	(-)
Passage 2	No Company,No Job 没有公司就没有工作	
Passage 3	Requisites of Overseas Assignments 海外工作的要求	
Passage 4	The Consumer Is Growing More Demanding 消费者的权利意识日益觉醒	
Unit 2		(13)
Passage 1	Erosion of the White Cliffs Along the South Coast of England 英格兰海岸遭海水侵蚀	
Passage 2	Sport Is Positive for Young People 运动比赛对年轻人成长的积极作用	
Passage 3	We Are on The Edge of A Widespread Water Crisis 人类面临着水资源危机	
Passage 4	The Life Cycle of Products 产品的生命周期	
Unit 3		(23)
Passage 1	The Influence of Aging of Population 人口老龄化的影响	` ,
Passage 2	The Causes of Absent Mindedness 人为什么会心不在焉	
Passage 3	Fighting for Fox 为狐狸而战	
Passage 4	The Fitness Movement in American 美国的健身运动	
	范例篇	
Jnit 4		(34)
assage 1	What Is Nanotechnology ? 什么是纳米技术?	- •

解 题 法	(四级)		•	9	
8	录	•		•	

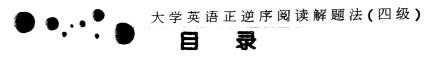
Passage 2	Static, High Bills and Dropped Calls	
	手机的三大问题:信号干扰,费用高,断线	
Passage 3	Bush's Choking Episode Shows Chewing Is Important	
	"饼干事件"让布什吸取教训:细嚼慢咽太重要了!	
Passage 4	Japanese Parents Attended Match in Memory of Their Son	
	夫妇俩共赏世界杯 悼念 9·11 遇难爱子	
Unit 5		(46)
Passage 1	Thatching Cottages	
	草盖茅屋	
Passage 2	Anthrax Q & A— What the Disease Is, How to Identify and Treat It 透视炭疽热	
Passage 3	A Costly Carefree Life—Gen X Women Live Large, Save Little "新新人类"——高消费,少积蓄	
Passage 4	Coach Blames China's Failure on Lack of Experience	
J	米卢总结中国队"兵败汉城"原因——缺乏大赛经验是关键	
Unit 6		(58)
Passage 1	Background to the Euro	()
_	欧元的背景	
Passage 2	High-tech Ball Leaves Some Players Flat	
	虽经高科技打造,"飞火流星"世界杯难受青睐	
Passage 3	Business Competition	
	商业竞争	
Passage 4	The Appeal of Advertising	
	广告的诱惑	
Unit 7		(70)
Passage 1	Euro Notes Have Flawed Edition	
	欧元大钞有错版	
Passage 2	Managers See SMS Potential, Struggle to Read It	
	手机短信市场潜力巨大,但是存在"代沟"问题	
Passage 3	Teaching and Studying	
_	教和学	
Passage 4	Criminals Surrender After World Cup Ultimatum	
	英国罪犯为世界杯疯狂,开赛之前纷纷投案自首	

● ● · • ● 大学英语正逆序阅读解题法(四级) 目 录

Unit 8		(81)
Passage 1	Living Without Fridge	
	没有冰箱也一样可以生活得很好	
Passage 2	Will Machine Exceed Their Human Ancestors?	
	智能机器会超越人类吗?	
Passage 3	New Design to Ensure Safe	
	新的建筑设计具有更强的抗震性能	
Passage 4		
	新技术在农业上的应用	
	实战篇	
Unit 9		(93)
Passage 1	Eye Contact	(5-5)
J	, 不同情况下的眼光接触,效果也不一样	
Passage 2	Labour's Day	
_	劳动节的由来	
Passage 3	The Truth of Death Should Be Exposed to Our Children	
	孩子们应该学会面对死亡	
Passage 4	Recognize SomebodyThrough His Face	
	通过脸来识别人	
Unit 10		(103)
Passage 1	Work and Play	()
	, 学习与休息	
Passage 2	The Business of America	
	商业在美国	
Passage 3	The Absent-mindess	
	走神	
Passage 4	The Adopting Parents	
	养父母	
Unit 11		(114)
Passage 1	Effects of Space Radiation	(,
_	太空辐射对人带来的伤害	
Passage 2	The Nature of Taste	
	味道的本质	
Passage 3	To Understand the Concept of Environment Better	

录 目

	更好地理解什么是环境	
Passage 4	The Young Should Learn Language Better 是什么造成了年轻人英语使用能力的低下?	
Unit 12		(124)
Passage 1	Want to Stay Young? Keep Thinking 想保持年轻吗?那就多用用大脑吧!	(121)
Passage 2	Yours Are Good, But I Like My Own Better 印地安人更喜欢自己的教育方式	
Passage 3	Would Computer Take Over the World One Day? 计算机会控制世界吗?	
Passage 4	Please Pay Attention to Detail 想成功?请先注意一些小问题	
Unit 13		(137)
Passage 1	Where to Live? Flat or Individual House! 住髙楼公寓呢,还是住独门别墅? 这是个问题!	
Passage 2	Be Careful to the Pesticides 小心,里面有杀虫剂!	
Passage 3	The Development of Oceanography 海洋地理学的发展历程	
Passage 4	The University Education of the U.S. 美国的大学教育	
Unit 14		(150)
Passage 1	Stress Is Not Always a Bad Thing 压力并不总是坏事	,
Passage 2	The Car in the Future 未来的汽车	
Passage 3	The Application of Once Top-Secret to Civilian Use 曾经是头号军事机密,现今已转为民用	
Passage 4	Moral Standard 道德标准下降谁之错	
Unit 15		(161)
Passage 1	How to Make a Complaint? 购物不满意怎么办?	(/
Passage 2	To Be a Politically Engaged Woman	



Passage 1 The Olympic Games

	女人比男人更适合从政	
Passage 3	Adaptation	
	物竞天择——自然界永恒的法则	
Passage 4	The Early Days Are Critical to Learn Language	
	学习语言,好的开端很重要	
Unit 16		(172)
Passage 1	Why the U.S. Lost Its Leadership in the Field of PR?	
	美国为什么失去了在公共关系领域的领先地位?	
Passage 2	Office Politics	
	办公室政治	
Passage 3	The Lighthouse	
	灯塔的故事	
Passage 4	War Is Not the Best Way to Show Your Power	
	强者不再需要用战争来证明自己	
Unit 17		(183)
Passage 1	Which Kind of Newspaper Do You Want?	
	我们究竟需要什么样的报纸?	
Passage 2	I Can "See" You!	
	电视会议——"看得见"的通讯手段	
Passage 3	Controversies over the Use of Hydrogen Bomb	
	关于氢弹的争论	
Passage 4	Let the Young Be Far Away from the Drug	
	为了未来,必须铲除毒品	
Unit 18		(194)
Passage 1	It Is Difficult to Hire Workers	
	找工人,难!	
Passage 2	Sex Selection	
	性别选择	
Passage 3	Why Not Read Foreign Books, American?	
	美国人为什么不读外国文学作品呢?	
Passage 4	Fingers Replace the Key of Cars	
	手指替代了车钥匙	
Unit 19		(206)

目 录

		•

奥运会——:	全球体	育	盛	숲
--------	-----	---	---	---

- Passage 2 A New Method to Predict the Explosion of the Volcanoes 新的发明可以预测火山爆发
- Passage 3 Pentagon—the Largest Official Building in the World 五角大楼——世界上最大的政府办公大楼
- Passage 4 One of the Greatest Musicians—Bach 伟大的音乐家——巴赫

(218)

- Passage 1 How Far Are the Digital Library Away from Us? 数字图书馆究竟离我们有多远?
- Passage 2 A Rich and Thrifty Woman 一个节俭的富女人
- Passage 3 Biological Weapon—a Two-edged Sword 生物武器——一把伤人伤己的双刃剑
- Passage 4 Women in Hollywood 好莱坞的性别歧视

Chares .

海 经额

(233)

- Passage 1 Who Is the Real Murderer? 环境恶化的真正凶手是谁?
- Passage 2 Young Japanese Lead a New Lifestyle 经济衰退下的日本,年轻人引领新生活
- Passage 3 The Real Reason of Hiccup 打嗝的真正原因
- Passage 4 Why Do We Laugh? 我们为什么会笑?

(246)

- Passage 1 A New Thermostat

 一种新的恒温装置
- Passage 2 Go Out to Work
 - 走出家门,女人也可以和男人一样工作
- Passage 3 Landauer and His New Software Landauer 和他的全新的文字软件



大学英语正逆序阅读解题法(四级)

目 录

Passage 4	The Real Value of Higher Education
	高等教育的价值

Unit 23		(259)
Passage 1	What Can We Do If All the Dollars Come Back?	
	万一那些美元都回来了怎么办?	
Passage 2	The Wealthy Woman in Life, the Attractive Woman on Line	
	谁是网上最有魅力的女人?有钱的女人	
Daggara 2	Construction Construction Co. 11	

Passage 3 Crazy for Cosmetic Surgery Operation 我为美丽狂 Passage 4 The HDTV Is Coming

Passage 4	The HDTV Is Coming
	高清晰度彩电问世了

Unit 24	•	(272)
Passage 1	Different View on the Polygraph	,

- 测谎仪究竟是否奏效呢?谁也说不清 Passage 2 What Can We Eat in the Future? 那么多危险,我们将来吃什么?
- Passage 3 Timing Is Everything 找准时间最重要
- Passage 4 Marketing and Selling 市场营销和一般意义上的销售是不一样的

Unit 25 (284)

- Passage 1 The Higher Educations Is in Need of Money 英国高等教育为钱所闲
- Passage 2 Thatcher, a Woman and a Minister 撒切尔夫人
- Passage 3 The Prihistoric Wonder 史前奇迹
- Passage 4 The Revival of the Time of Your Life 老电影重新生辉



本篇三个单元均为近年实考试卷中的阅读理解考题。

目的.

- 2.通过做题摸清自己与四级阅读水平的差距,纠正自己对四级阅读认识上的偏差,防止畏难心理和轻敌思想;
 - 3. 促使自己做好规划,防止复习的随意性。

重点:

- 1. 第1单元可以在做题时间上放松至50分钟(考试时间为35分钟),让自己细细感受四级阅读文章的难度,句式特点,与自己平常阅读文章的区别,出题角度,选项、迷惑程度等方面内容;

- 4.这三个单元是近两年考卷中代表性的阅读试题,是四级考试的最佳参照系,考生要反复练习这三个单元。





|字数:283

实战时间:8分钟 |

阅读心得体会

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are *catalysts* (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have *segregated* (隔离的) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for largescale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.



解颞心得体会 Questions 1~5

1. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they

- A) generally possess certain inspiring characteristics
- B) probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people
- C) are often influenced by previous generations
- D) all unknowingly attract a large number of fans
- 2. According to the passage, heroes are compared to highvoltage transformers in that
 - A) they have a vision from the mountaintop
 - B) they have warm feelings and emotions
 - C) they can serve as concrete examples of noble principles
 - D) they can make people feel stronger and more confident
- 3. Madonna and Michael Jackson are not considered heroes because
 - A) they are popular only among certain groups of people
 - B) their performances do not improve their fans morally
 - C) their primary concern is their own financial interests
 - D) they are not clear about the principles they should follow
- 4. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who
 - A) are good at demonstrating their charming characters
 - B) can move the masses with their forceful speeches
 - C) are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships
 - D) can provide an answer to the problems of their people
- 5. The author concludes that historical changes would
 - A) be delayed without leaders with inspiring personal qualities
 - B) not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices
 - C) take place if there were heroes to lead the people
 - D) produce leaders with attractive personalities



|字数:341

实战时间:9.5分钟 |

According to a survey, which was based on the responses of over 188,000 students,today's traditional-age college freshmen are "more materialistic and less altruistic (利他主义的)" than at any time in the 17 years of the poll.







Not surprising in these hard times, the student's major objective "is to be financially well off. Less important than ever is developing a meaningful philosophy of life." It follows then that today the most popular course is not literature or history but accounting.

Interest in teaching, social service and the "altruistic" fields is at a low. On the other hand, enrollment in business programs, engineering and computer science is way up.

That's no surprise either. A friend of mine (a sales representative for a chemical company) was making twice the salary of her college instructors her first year on the job - even before she completed her two-year associate degree.

While it's true that we all need a career, it is equally true that our civilization has accumulated an incredible amount of knowledge in fields far removed from our own and that we are better for our understanding of these other contributions — be they scientific or artistic. It is equally true that, in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think. More important, perhaps, education teaches us to see the connections between things, as well as to see bevond our immediate needs.

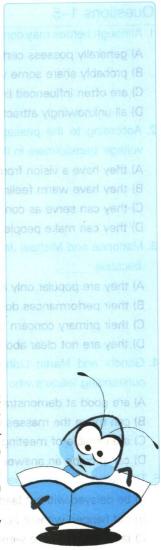
Weekly we read of unions who went on strike for higher wages only to drive their employer out of business. No company; no job. How shortsighted in the long run!

But the most important argument for a broad education is that in studying the accumulated wisdom of the ages, we improve our moral sense. I saw a cartoon recently which shows a group of businessmen looking puzzled as they sit around a conference table; one of them is talking on the intercom (对讲机): "Miss Baxter," he says, "could you please send in someone who can distinguish right from wrona?"

From the long-term point of view, that's what education really ought to be about.

Questions 6~10

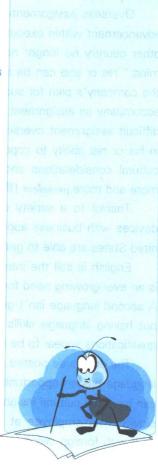
- 6. According to the author's observation, college students
 - A) have never been so materialistic as today
 - B) have never been so interested in the arts
 - C) have never been so financially well off as today
 - D) have never attached so much importance to moral sense
- 7. The students' criteria for selecting majors today have much to do with



解颞心得体会



- A) the influences of their instructors
- B) the financial goals they seek in life
- C) their own interpretations of the courses
- D) their understanding of the contributions of others
- 8. By saying "While it's true that…be they scientific or artistic" (Lines
 - 1-5,Para.5),the author means that _
 - A) business management should be included in educational programs
 - B) human wisdom has accumulated at an extraordinarily high speed
 - C) human intellectual development has reached new heights
 - D) the importance of a broad education should not be overlooked
- Studying the diverse wisdom of others can _____.
 - A) create varying artistic interests
 - B) help people see things in their right perspective
 - C) help improve connections among people
 - D) regulate the behavior of modern people
- 10. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A) Businessmen absorbed in their career are narrow-minded.
 - B) Managers often find it hard to tell right from wrong.
 - C) People engaged in technical jobs lead a more rewarding life.
 - D) Career seekers should not focus on immediate interests only.



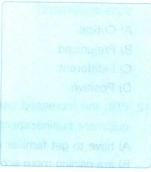
Passage 3

|字数:317

实战时间:9分钟 |

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And,of course,our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas of阅读心得体会









ten helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to any also plained at the advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of opinionstatebour right (C mind." He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a Internogener esenieud (A difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-ps and mobal memorial (8) cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent (普遍的).

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications of a lo sonatropic and communications of a loss of the communications o devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business. but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal.

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm

Questions 11~15

- 11. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?
 - A) Critical.
 - B) Prejudiced.
 - C) Indifferent.
 - D) Positive.
- 12. With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople . .
 - A) have to get familiar with modern technology
 - B) are gaining more economic benefits from domestic opera-

