

大学英语④级考试

巧攻阅读理解

120篇

恩波四六级

四级考试命题研究组 组编

金泉元 主 编

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实考阅读精析——把握解题窍门

实战模拟训练——强化应试能力

阅读理解

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中国对外翻译出版公司

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修订说明

本书不是简单的习题堆砌,也不是单纯的考试技巧的讲解,而是积编著十多年阅读教学经验,按照《大学英语教学大纲》阅读能力培养的基本要求,系统而全面地讲解了如何培养、提高大学英语四级阅读能力。

前言

本书自去年再版以来,受到广大读者的厚爱与青睐,编者为此表示感谢。大学英语阅读能力是学好英语必备的基本能力。就考生参加各类考试而言,阅读能力的强弱,直接影响到考试结果,而大学英语基础阶段阅读能力的培养又至关重要,那么大学英语基础阶段需要培养什么阅读能力?

最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)规定了不同要求中阅读能力的培养

目标,即学生需:1)掌握辨别文章主次信息的能力;辨别指代词在上下文中指代成分以及辨别词汇在特定语境中的词义的能力;2)掌握概括、归纳文章主题思想;作者的态度、观点;文章的写作框架;文章的写作目的等方面的能力;3)掌握判断文章的内涵,即隐含在表层意义中的深层含义;预测上文讨论了什么或下文将讨论什么等方面的能力。这些阅读能力的培养不仅需要学生理解词与句的意义,而且要超越词、句的理解,提升到对篇章的理解。

学生的阅读障碍主要表现在哪里?为什么文章能读懂而问题解答不出来?

主要原因是学生的阅读拘泥于对词、句的理解,缺少理解句与句、段与段之间的内在关系的能力,缺乏超越词、句的理解,提升到对篇章理解的能力。

本书根据大纲规定的能力培养要求以及教学实践中遇到的问题,在第一部分,全面系统地介绍了如何培养学生的综合阅读能力,从易到难,循序渐进,并配以历年的四级阅读文章加以剖析。针对考试,又为学生提供了各种阅读能力测试题的解题思路以及

行之有效的解题窍门。另外,考虑到学生实际解题能力,增加了错误分析和陷阱提示,使学生能辨别试题中的正确选项与干扰项。为了更好地适应新题型的变化,本书还增加了与阅读能力息息相关的“简短回答题”和“英译汉”两部分,剖析了其特点和答题策略,并在“实战阅读”中精心编写了练习供训练。

此外,为了让学生在实践中灵活掌握各种阅读技能,提高理解能力,在第二部分中精心编写了20个单元共80篇阅读文章,每篇文章经过字数、难易度、可读度的精确统计,根据统计结果,编成“热身阅读”,这部分20篇文章的阅读难度比四级阅读难度略低一点,作为热身之用;“实战阅读”,这部分40篇文章阅读难度与四级真题阅读难度相当,并增加了“英译汉”和“简答题”的实战训练。“强化阅读”,这部分20篇文章阅读难度略高于真题阅读,用于进一步加强、巩固阅读能力。所有文章均取自最新外报外刊和有相当代表性的材料,体裁多样,话题广泛,练习题的设计涵盖了大纲规定的各种能力,学生可根据自身的实际情况有选择地阅读。每单元后面还附上了言简意赅的分析与试题讲解。学生不仅能够实践,而且可以通过对讲解进行研究、学习,从而切实提高阅读理解能力。

本书的最后附录了金泉元老师的答疑,针对学生在阅读过程、考试过程中出现的热点问题,反映出来的普遍疑问进行解答。金老师的回答针对性强,指导性强,具有很好的启发作用,相信读者读后会受益良多。

本书由金泉元副教授任主编并与沈骑老师负责编写第一部分,第二部分主要由杨春燕和杨歆两位老师负责编写。孔晓昔小姐为本书的打印,付出了辛勤劳动,在此一并感谢。

由于时间仓促,如有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者指正。

编者

Contents 目录

第一篇 大学英语四级阅读技能培养



第一章

检测辨别信息的能力	3
辨别事实的能力	3
辨别信息是否属实的能力	9
辨别指代成分的能力	16
辨别词义的能力	22
句义转述的能力	28



第二章

检测归纳概括能力	35
概括、归纳文章主题思想的能力	35
概括段落主旨的能力	41
归纳文章写作目的的能力	47
确定文章标题的能力	54
归纳作者观点、态度的能力	60



第三章

逻辑推理能力	71
显性推理能力	71
隐性推理能力	77
概括性推理能力	86
预测能力	93



第四章

英译汉技能的培养	99
----------------	----



第五章

简答题技能的培养	105
----------------	-----

目录 Contents

第二篇

全真模拟试题及精解



第一章

热身阅读 113

Unit 1 ► Unit 5 113



第二章

实战阅读与翻译简答突破 158

Unit 6 ► Unit 10 158

Unit 11 ► Unit 15 212



第三章

强化阅读 248


Unit 16 ► Unit 20 248



附录

名师答疑 293

1. 如何提高阅读速度, 增加阅读题的答对率?
2. 正确选择项有何特点?
3. 错误选择项有何特点?
4. 阅读时如何在文章中圈划?
5. 怎样理解文章中的长句、难句?
6. 为什么文章读懂了, 而题目做不出来?



第一篇

大学英语

四级阅读技能的培养

《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力：

- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意
- 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节
- 既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论
- 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系

第一章 检测辨别信息的能力

1 辨别事实的能力

阅读技能讲座

一篇文章包含众多信息,有重要信息与非重要信息。而大多具体的重要信息,通过同义词的解释或同义结构的解释出现在选择项中,要求读者加以确认。

- 此类试题的提问方式灵活多变,对象大多涉及短文中各种具体细节,往往用 **what, why, how, when, where, who** 等来提问。
- 此类试题答案的依据一般均在文章中能直接找到,对文中关键词汇作同义词或同义结构的解释(paraphrase)。
- 历年试题中此类题型比例约占 25%。

实例解析



Passage 1

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a free-lance writer (自由撰稿者), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to

write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering. What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

1. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?

- A. He wasn't able to produce a single book.
- B. He hadn't seen a chance for the better.
- C. He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
- D. He found his dream would never come true.

示范题



2. The passage is meant to _____.

- A. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
- B. advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
- C. show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
- D. encourage young people to pursue a writing career

3. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A. Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
- B. A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
- C. Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
- D. The chances for a writer to become successful are small.

4. "...people who die wondering. What if?" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".

- A. who think too much of the dark side of life
- B. who regret giving up their career halfway
- C. who think a lot without making a decision
- D. who are full of imagination even upon death

5. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.

- A. the wonderland one often dreams about
- B. the bright future that one is looking forward to
- C. the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
- D. a world that exists only in one's imagination

这是一篇议论文。作者提出了成为一名真正的作家和写作之间存在着巨大的差别的观点。此外,作者还用亲身经历说明成为成功作家,必须忍受困扰、孤

独并能克服困难。作者向年轻人指出：“首先应该有写的欲望”，而不是“想当作家”。

1. 解题思路 答案为 B 本题检测正确理解篇章中个别单句的能力。本题提问的是作者在从事写作生涯的一年以后为什么会开始怀疑自己。文中第三段第一句：After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. (然而一年以后，我仍然没有取得什么进展，于是就开始怀疑自己。) break 意为“突破”，在此也可以指“机会，运气”之意。这里“没有机会”意思是看不到情况好转的迹象。选项 B 中“hadn't seen a chance for the better”是对“hadn't gotten a break”的解释。因此正确答案应该是 B 项。



陷阱提示

在确定正确的事实细节时，一方面细节题量较大，且位置不甚固定，另一方面是由于短文细节大多说明一个主题，都或多或少地存在相似性。考生应在浏览全文时，将标志主要事实或细节的语言标志做记号并加以重点理解，这样才能大大节省时间并提高答题正确率。

考场传真 本题区分度为

6.2、难度适中 但对有些考生而言，困难在于找不到相应的出处。选项 A 干扰性较大，虽表达较具体，但在文中并未提及。选项 C 和 D 的表述虽能在文中找到，但并不是匹配的细节，故亦不选择，可排除。

2. 解题思路 答案为 A 本题测试点：主旨题。回答本题要先诵读全文，然后仔细推敲四个选项。依据文章第一段 Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer, I always encourage such people. But I also explain that there's big difference between “being a writer” and writing. 作者告诫年轻人，“作为作家”和“写作”之间存在着极大的差异。第二段，第三段，作者用亲身经历说明：成为成功作家必须忍受困扰，孤独，克服困难，故 A 项对。

3. 解题思路 答案为 D 本题测试点：推论题。The chances for a writer to become successful are small. (一个作家成功的可能性很小。) 依据文章第二段 For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. (在每个人受到命运之神青睐，也即成功作家的背后，有数千个作家，他们对成功的渴求从来没有得到回报。) 可以确定，D 也应该是可以得出的结论，选择 A, B, C 都不符合题意，应排除。

4. 解题思路 答案为 B 本题测试点：词义理解题。本题可以根据该句出现

的上下文做出判断。该句出现在第三段,上文是 But I knew I wanted to write, I had dreamed about it for years. (但是我知道我要写,这是我多年的梦想。);下文是:I would keep putting my dream to test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. (我会继续接受考验——即意味着生活在忐忑不安和对失败的担心之中。)综合上下文,作者不想中途放弃,不想成为那些因中途放弃而悔恨不已的人中的一员。因此,B 正确。

5. 解题思路 答案为 C 本题测试点:词义理解题。依据文章最后三行:… even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there. 显然,最后一句中的 This 应该指代前面的“uncertainty and fear of failure”,是指一种无法把握,不敢肯定的心态。但也是每个梦想成功的作家必经之路。所以 C 符合题意。A 和 D 是 Shadowland 的实意解释,跟作者的意图无关,故排除。



Passage 2

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software(软件) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon(硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great

wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

1. In what way can we make a machine intelligent?

- A. By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.
- B. By working hard for 10 or 20 years.
- C. By either properly programming it or changing its structure.
- D. By reproducing it.

示范题



2. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?

- A. He believes they will be useful to human beings.
- B. He believes that they will control us in the future.
- C. He is not quite sure in what way they influence us.
- D. He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible.

3. The word "carbon" (Line 4, Para. 2) stands for "_____".

- A. intelligent robots
- B. a chemical element
- C. an organic substance
- D. human beings

4. A robot can be used to expand our frontier when _____.

- A. its intelligence and cost are beyond question
- B. it is able to bear the rough environment
- C. it is made as complex as the human brain
- D. its architecture is different from that of a present ones

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

- A. after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of reproduction
- B. with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
- C. once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
- D. robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space

这是一篇议论文,通过展望计算机在未来的发展,指出人类有能力将计算机智能化,甚至使其超过人脑,并最终为人类服务。在结构上本文以计算机从低级向高级的发展为主线,最后以人类可利用超智能计算机为自己服务为结论。全文层次分

明,论证深入浅出。

1. 解题思路 答案为 C 本题问的是“用什么方法可以使机器具有智能”。文章第一段最后一句: ... to render it intelligent by loading in the right software or by altering the architecture but that too will happen. (通过给机器装上合适的软件或改变内部结构使机器具备智能。)选项 C (或编程或改变结构) 与这句话意思相符。loading in software 与 programming it 同义, architecture 在本句中意为“结构”, 与 structure 同义, 故选项 C 正确。

考场传真 此题区分度为 7.5, 较为容易 但有 16% 的考生误选了 B 项, 在第一段里虽然提到了 in only 10 or 20 years, 但这里只是说或许在 10 至 20 年后有可能装配出一台和人一样的机器人, 并未说只要努力工作 10 至 20 年便可使机器人有智慧, 故选项 B 不是答案。虽然在 A 和 D 这两个选项中有个别单词亦在文中出现, 但与题干句所问的问题毫不相干。



陷阱提示

考生在解答此类细节题时, 要注意在复杂的材料中区分重要事实与非重要事实, 切忌断章取义, 死抠一些细微琐碎的只字片语不放, 更不可凭常识想当然地臆测去选择与题干句所问毫不相干的选项。尤其是此类试题, 需要考生寻找文中匹配的具体信息表述, 才能避免犯错。

2. 解题思路 答案为 A 本题测试点: 推断题。该题明确的提示出现在第三段... Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined... the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power. 说明具有人的智能的机器将会给人类带来福利, 也就是说对人类是极为有用的。选择项 A 符合题意。

3. 解题思路 答案为 D 本题测试点: 猜测词义题。该词出现在第二段 Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. (Silicon 将结束 carbon 的长期控制。)从紧随其后的句子: And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe. (我们将不再能够声称自己是已知宇宙中最具智慧的。)显然, carbon 最有可能指代 human beings。所以 D 正确。

4. 解题思路 答案为 A 本题测试点: 辨认事实题。依据文章第三段 As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, ... 可以看出机器人被用来拓展领域的前提有两个: 智能的提高和成本的降低。A 项符合题意。

5. 解题思路 答案为 B 本题测试点:推论题。文章的开头作者叙述的人脑的复杂,正因为这种复杂性使我们排除了制造具有人一样智能的机器的可能。但从第三行...but now that...开始,以及第二段,第三段作者一步一步叙说了随着科技的飞速发展,制造具有人一样的智能的机器人的可能性。所以 B 应该是可以从文章推断出的论述。

Test-taking Tips (应试小窍门)

1. 在辨别细节事实题目时,考生需要依据题干涉及的重要细节,按图索骥,找到出处,再对比选项作答。
2. 将标志主要事实或细节的语言标志做记号,下面即是需要划出的语言标志:
 - 与主旨大意有关的重要事实或细节,如举例、引用、调查、实验、结果等,体现在语言形式上有:for example, that is, a case in point, in fact, it is essential 等。
 - 表示因果关系的词语,如:because, since, so, in that, therefore, with, as a result, result in, stem from, derive from 等,以及冒号、破折号等标点符号。
 - 表示转折对立的词语,如:while, however, but, although, yet, still, on the other hand, on the contrary 等。

2 辨别信息是否属实的能力

阅读技能讲座

文章中以及选择项中出现众多细节,要求读者判断这些信息是否相符。有些信息尽管表达形式不一样,但表达内容是一致的;相反,有些信息的表达形式,甚至词汇选择很相似,但表达信息不相一致,甚至根本没有提及,这就要求读者能够仔细辨认。

- 依据文中某个或若干个细节细致地辨别真实性,从而去伪存真,运用排除干扰项的方法解题。
- 此类题常以 “Which of the following is not true?” 或是 “The following statements are true except...” 等形式提问,考生应保持思维清晰,需要进行逆向思维,紧扣题意答题,不宜匆忙武断。

■ 此类试题难度适中,在历年试题中约占5%左右。



实例解析



Passage 1

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.