

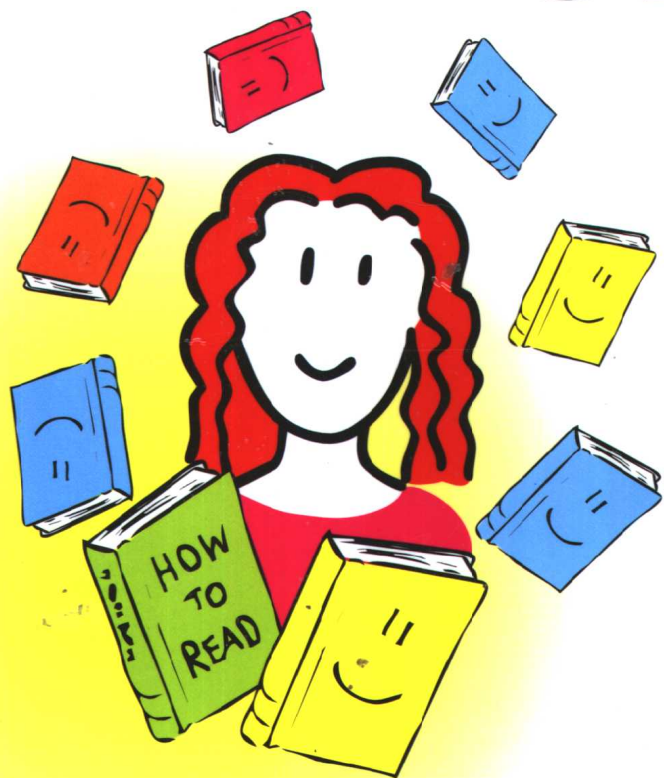



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# 三从法则 练阅读：

# CET-4



世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

二八法则练阅读:CET-4/大学英语四六级考题研究组编著. —上海:上海世界图书出版公司,2004.4  
(世图英语直通车)

ISBN 7-5062-6101-4

I. 二... II. 大... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 003588 号

## 二八法则练阅读:CET-4

大学英语四六级考题研究组 编著

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上海世界图书出版公司 出版发行

上海市尚文路 185 号 B 楼

邮政编码 200010

商务印书馆 上海印刷股份有限公司印刷

如发现印刷质量问题,请与印刷厂联系

(质检科电话:56632302)

各地新华书店经销

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开本:890×1240 1/32 印张:11.125 字数:330 000

2004 年 4 月第 1 版 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—10 000

ISBN 7-5062-6101-4/H·413

定价:18.00 元

## 前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是我国目前规模最大的英语水平测试,是衡量学生英语水平的硬性指标。目前每年都有超过 600 万考生参加考试。然而,在参加考试的人中,有不少人认为四、六级考试对于他们来说有难度。据调查,四级考试平均要 1—2 次才能通过,而六级考试则平均 2—3 次才能通过。专家分析,导致这种困难的主要原因是复习方法不科学。

世界著名的管理大师帕雷托建立的二八法则认为,在原因和结果、投入和产出以及努力和报酬之间,存在着某种不平衡性:80% 的产出,来自于 20% 的投入;80% 的结果,归结于 20% 的起因;80% 的成绩,归功于 20% 的努力。这种不平衡性广泛地存在于经营管理、投资理财、交流沟通、教育学习、人生幸福等人生、社会的方方面面,如:20% 的产品和 20% 的客户,涵盖了约 80% 的营业额;20% 的人,拥有世界财富的 80%;20% 的罪犯施行了所有罪行的 80%……

这种不平衡性告诉我们,只要找到合适的方法学习,我们只需付出 20% 就能获得 80% 的成绩,达到事半功倍的效果,考试当然不成问题。

阅读理解是大学英语四级考试的重头戏,也有人称它占据了整个考试的“半壁江山”,因而这部分的复习倍受考生关注。那么,在阅读理解上如何才能进行高效的复习,从而取得满意的成绩呢?本书将给你满意的答案。

本书在国家大学英语四级考试大纲的基础上,配以二八法则,将带领考生走上一条通往成功的捷径。它的主要特点是:

### ◆ 理论结合实践

阅读不仅要强调数量,更要强调质量,也就是阅读的正确率。这就要求我们掌握一定的阅读技巧,在短时间内完成规定的阅读量。本书不仅为广大学生介绍了几种有效的提高阅读技巧的理论,还配以实例真题加以讲解,让学生看得清楚学得透彻。

### ◆ 真题剖析透彻

本书汇集了十年的16套四级阅读考试真题,并对每一道题作以详细透彻的分析,让考生逐步了解出题者的意图,从而抓住问题的重点。

### ◆ 能力训练全面

根据四级考试大纲中所要求的阅读理解能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 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;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

本书专门安排了主旨题、细节题、推断题和语义题四部分专项练习,共计160篇阅读短文,使考生在做题的同时,有针对性地提高阅读理解的各项能力。

### ◆ 材料选择合理

四级考试大纲中规定阅读理解的选材要:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
3. 文章的语言难度适中,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

本书的选材就是本着这一原则,选取了包括人文,地理,科技等方

面体裁多样的文章供学生练习,许多材料都是地道的英语国家文章原文,学生在练习的同时也可以从中获得最新的信息,了解当今社会动态,丰富知识。

衷心地希望各位读者能在本书的帮助下,迅速提高阅读能力,顺利通过四级考试。掌握学习的方法是学业有成的关键,愿各位学子都能学业有成。

另外,本书如有错误或不完善之处,欢迎广大读者来函批评,我们将不遗余力地为您奉献更好的作品,帮助您的学习和工作。

**大学英语四六级考题研究组**  
**2004年2月**

# 目 录

## 第一章 阅读技巧说明

一、大学英语四级阅读概述 .....	1
二、题型分析及基本解题技巧 .....	1
三、基本应试技巧 .....	10

## 第二章 历年阅读真题剖析

1993年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	11
1995年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	18
1996年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	25
1997年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	33
1997年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	41
1998年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	48
1998年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	55
1999年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	62
1999年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	70
2000年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	77
2000年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	84
2001年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	92
2001年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	99
2002年1月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	106
2002年6月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	113
2002年12月大学英语四级考试阅读部分 .....	121

## 第三章 专项强化训练

一、主旨题 .....	129
二、细节题 .....	160
三、推断题 .....	209
四、语义题 .....	257

## 第四章 综合强化训练

Unit 1 .....	290
Unit 2 .....	295
Unit 3 .....	301
Unit 4 .....	307
Unit 5 .....	313
Unit 6 .....	319
Unit 7 .....	324
Unit 8 .....	330
Unit 9 .....	336
Unit 10 .....	343





# 第一章 阅 | 读 | 技 | 巧 | 说 | 明

## 一、大学英语四级阅读概述

教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语为工具交流信息。阅读能力仍为各项基本技能之首。新大纲还具体规定了学生经过大学英语基础阶段的学习,在阅读能力(阅读速度和阅读理解)方面要达到的基本要求即四级要求。其要求为:能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,能掌握中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词,阅读理解的准确率以 70% 为合格。

大学英语四级考试中的阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既理解字面意思又能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 理解个别句子的意义,了解上下文的逻辑关系。

大学英语四级考试的试卷构成中阅读理解部分占总分的 40%,由 4 篇内容、难度和体裁不同的短文构成,总阅读量在 1 000—1 200 词,要求学生在 35 分钟之内读完全部文章,并回答 20 个与短文有关的选择题。文章的题材通常包括历史、文化、人物传记、科技、地理、生物、化学、医学、电子、一般常识、文学等,文章的体裁可以是记叙文、议论文和说明文,其中说明文和议论文较为多见。

## 二、题型分析及基本解题技巧

根据四级考试阅读部分主要考察的能力特点,阅读考题中大致分为四种题型:

### 1. 主旨题

主旨是作者在文章中要表达的主要内容,是贯穿全文的核心。作者在文章中努力通过各种细节来阐明文章的中心,因此,把握主要思想对于全文理解具有重要意义。主旨题类常被列为 5 题之首或之尾。阅读时,文章的开头、结尾及段落的段首句和段尾句特别重要,因为它们往往能反映出文章的主要内容。

根据问题内容的不同,这类问题可分为主题型、标题型和目的型。主题型一目了然就是找中心(main idea);标题型是为文章选择标题(title);目的型就是推断作者的写作意图(purpose)。

这类题常见的命题方式有:

- (1) What is the main idea (subject) of this passage?
- (2) What is this passage mainly about?
- (3) The main theme of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) The main point of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (6) The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) On which of the following subject would the passage most likely be found in a textbook?
- (8) Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole?
- (9) The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (10) The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 例如:2001年6月四级考试阅读题 Passage 2

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw(缺陷)in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. Young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with

youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

16. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to reduce their mental stress
  - B) to increase their sense of success
  - C) to make sports less competitive
  - D) to make sports more challenging
17. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it can help them learn more about society
  - B) it enables them to find flaws in themselves
  - C) it can provide them with valuable experiences
  - D) it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
18. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
  - B) without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence
  - C) in order to make them remember life's lessons
  - D) so as to put more pressure on them
19. According to the passage parents and coaches should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
  - B) help children to win every game
  - C) train children to cope with stress
  - D) enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
20. The author's purpose in writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout
  - B) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
  - C) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
  - D) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

本文 20 题是典型的主旨目的型题。作者第一段和最后一段首尾呼应地指出给年轻运动员减轻压力、多给予正面鼓励的重要性,所以不难选出正确答案为 C。

## 2. 细节题

细节是作者为证明主旨而安排的具体内容。通过略读找出主题后,应进一步掌握阐述和发展主题的主要事实,或按要求找出特定细节。在回答此类问题时,应采用查读法(scanning),因为这些具体内容(details)是用来说明、论证或分析文

章中心的。这类题目常以“wh-”形式来提问,如 who, what, when, where, why 及 how 等形式。这些问题的表达常不采用文章中的原话提问,而是使用同义词语等,因此,在选择答案前应首先看准题干,看清问题所问;然后,在查读时注意寻找与题目相关的关键词语;最后,在充分理解原文、原题的基础上确定正确答案。

当然,这类细节性问题所涉及的面是很广的。有的涉及数字计算,如问时间、距离、次数、数量等,认真计算后方可选定正确答案;有的涉及正误判断,要先看选项,根据选项提供的线索,寻视文中相应部分,最后在题中选出肯定答案;还有的寻问事实、原因、结果、目的等。总之,做细节题切忌通过自己对某类知识的主观了解和认识做出想象判断,一定要紧扣文章内容,不可随心所欲。

细节类问题的命题方式有以下几种:

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?
- (2) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- (3) What is the example of \_\_\_\_\_ as described in the passage?
- (4) The author mentions all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) The reason for is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) The author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) According to the passage, when(when, where, why, how, who, etc.)

#### 例如:2001年6月四级考试阅读题 Passage 1

People living on part of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion(侵蚀)of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one

area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knock-down price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

11. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?
- A) The rising of the sea level.
  - B) The experts' lack of knowledge.
  - C) The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
  - D) The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
12. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) will soon become a problem for people living in central England
  - B) has now become a threat to the local residents
  - C) can be stopped if proper measures are taken
  - D) is quickly changing the map of England
13. The experts study on the problem of erosion can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) warn people whose homes are in danger
  - B) provide an effective way to slow it down
  - C) help to its eventual solution
  - D) lead to its eventual solution
14. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) house agents along the coast do not support the idea
  - B) it is too costly and will endanger neighboring areas
  - C) the government is too slow in taking action
  - D) they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents
15. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) take the quality of the house into consideration
  - B) guard against being cheated by the house agent
  - C) examine the house carefully before making a decision
  - D) be aware of the potential danger involved

本文 11、12、15 题均为细节题。

11 题是问居住在英格兰南部海岸部分地区的人们所面临的问题的原因是什么,文章第一段介绍了生活在英格兰南部海岸附近的人们的花园、房屋甚至一家大饭店被海水淹没的问题。作者在第二段的第一句中提出导致问题的原因:沿着



英格兰南部海岸的白色峭壁被侵蚀。而原文中的 erosion 与答案中的 washing-away 意思是一样的,所以答案为 C。

12 题是问英格兰南部白色峭壁被侵蚀的状况。文章第二段第一句和第二句指出,“沿着英格兰南部海岸的白色峭壁被侵蚀,这是一直存在的问题,但近年来这一问题更加严重。十几处房屋被吞没,海水日益侵入内陆。”则清楚地给出答案为 B。

15 题是问依作者看来,在英格兰南部沿海买房子时要怎么样。根据文章最后一段最后两句可知,“如果你想买一所前景未卜的房子,就与南部的房地产商联系。你可买到很廉价的房子,但它们可能最终被海水所吞没。”由此可见,要购买南部海岸的房子是有危险的,所以答案显然为 D。

### 3. 推断题

推断题与细节性问题相似,也是对文章具体内容的判断。但学生不但要掌握文章所表达的字面含义,还要掌握一定的逻辑判断能力及写作技巧知识,从文章表面推出更深层含义,这部分往往出题分量较大,难度大,出错也最多,其原因归根结底还是对文章内容没有做到真正的理解和掌握。

文字表面往往没有明显反映作者的全部意图,有些含义需要读者从字里行间去体会,靠自己的逻辑推理能力去判断,从上下文的连贯及文中有关部分的暗示去明析作者隐含的意思。

这类问题的命题方式有:

- (1) The writer implies but not directly states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) The passage is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) The writer indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 例如:2002 年 12 月四级考试阅读题 Passage 4

In recent years, Israeli consumers have grown more demanding as they've become wealthier and more worldly-wise. Foreign travel is a national passion; this summer alone, one in 10 citizens will go abroad. Exposed to higher standards of service elsewhere, Israelis are returning home expecting the same. American firms have also begun arriving in large numbers. Chains such as KFC, McDonald's and Pizza Hut are

setting a new standard of customer service, using strict employee training and constant monitoring to ensure the friendliness of frontline staff. Even the American habit of telling departing customers to "Have a nice day" has caught on all over Israel. "Nobody wakes up in the morning and says, Let's be nicer," says Itsik Cohen, director of a consulting firm. "Nothing happens without competition."

Privatization, or the threat of it, is a motivation as well. Monopolies(垄断者) that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted now fear what Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the revengeful(报复的) consumer." When the government opened up competition with Bezaq, the phone company, its international branch lost 40% of its market share, even while offering competitive rates. Says Perry, "People wanted revenge for all the years of bad service." The electric company, whose monopoly may be short-lived, has suddenly stopped requiring users to wait half a day for a repairman. Now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour. The graceless El Al Airlines, which is already at auction(拍卖), has retrained its employees to emphasize service and is boasting about the results in an ad campaign with the slogan, "You can feel the change in the air." For the first time, praise outnumbers complaints on customer survey sheets.

26. It may be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) customer service in Israel is now improving
  - B) wealthy Israeli customers are hard to please
  - C) the tourist industry has brought chain stores to Israel
  - D) Israeli customers prefer foreign products to domestic ones
27. In the author's view, higher service standards are impossible in Israel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) if customer complaints go unnoticed by the management
  - B) unless foreign companies are introduced in greater numbers
  - C) if there's no competition among companies
  - D) without strict routine training of employees
28. If someone in Israel today needs a repairman in case of a power failure, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they can have it fixed in no time
  - B) it's no longer necessary to make an appointment
  - C) the appointment takes only half a day to make
  - D) they only have to wait half an hour at most
29. The example of El Al Airlines shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) revengeful customers are a threat to the monopoly of enterprises
  - B) an ad campaign is a way out for enterprises in financial difficulty

C) a good slogan has great potential for improving service

D) staff retraining is essential for better service

**30. Why did Bezaq's international branch lose 40% of its market share?**

A) Because the rates it offered were not competitive enough.

B) Because customers were dissatisfied with its past service.

C) Because the service offered by its competitors was far better.

D) Because it no longer received any support from the government.

本文的 27、29 题都属于推断题。

27 题问,在作者看来,如果在以色列高质量的服务是不可能实现的,原因为何。文中第一段最后一句话“Nothing happens without competition.”指出是竞争促使当地服务行业出现了很大的变化。我们可以推断出,如果没有竞争,服务业也就不会出现变化。所以正确答案为 C。

29 题问 El Al Airlines 的例子表明了什麼。文中第二段就是讲以前一些企业由于有垄断的优势,不太注重服务质量,得不到消费者的青睐,因此受到极大的打击,El Al Airlines 就是一个极好的例子。通过这个例子实际是指出了“复仇的消费者”对垄断企业的威胁。企业服务不好,消费者就会“报复”。这些都是隐含的,需要我们运用推理的方法来作出的答案,因此应选 A。

#### 4. 语义题

语义题是要求考生根据上下文,了解文中具体句子或词汇的含义。这样的题一般要根据上下文来判断,词语意思往往不是其本意,而带有引申的含义。解题时要注意联系全文主旨,各段落的写作目的,从前后联系来判断句子或词汇的意思。

这类题的命题方式主要有:

(1) What does the author mean by saying \_\_\_\_\_?

(2) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” in Para. . . means \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Which of the following can best express the meaning of the word “\_\_\_\_\_”?

(4) As used in the line. . . , the word “\_\_\_\_\_” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 例如:2002 年 12 月四级考试阅读题 Passage 3

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 often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of 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 difficult assignment overseas, superior will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent(普遍的).

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications 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.

21. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?  
A) Critical.                      B) Indifferent.                      C) Prejudiced.                      D) Positive.
22. 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 operations  
C) are attaching more importance to their overseas business  
D) are eager to work overseas
23. In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Lines 3, Para. 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) being unable to think properly for lack of insight  
B) being totally out of touch with business at home  
C) missing opportunities for promotion when abroad  
D) leaving all care and worry behind