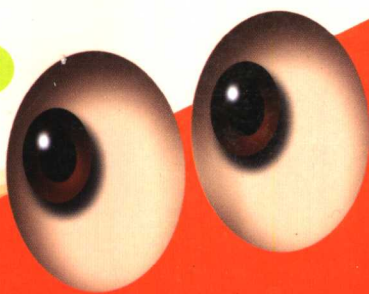




New Dynamic English
新活力英语丛书



主 编/谭卫国 梁欢珍
副主编/徐 桦 周雅莉

大学英语四级 阅读理解攻关



华东理工大学出版社

EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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出版	华东理工大学出版社	开本	850 × 1168 1/32
社址	上海市梅陇路 130 号	印张	13.125
邮编	200237 电话(021)64250306	字数	339 千字
网址	www.hdlgpress.com.cn	版次	2004 年 7 月第 1 版
发行	新华书店上海发行所	印次	2004 年 7 月第 1 次
印刷	常熟市华顺印刷有限公司	印数	1 - 8050 册

| ISBN 7 - 5628 - 1516 - X/H · 399 | | 定价:18.00 元 | |

内 容 简 介

本书包括四大部分:第一部分简介英语阅读问题类型与解题技巧;第二部分提供7套最近四年大学英语四级考试阅读试题及其参考答案与分析;第三部分包括20套模拟阅读试题及其参考答案和分析;第四部分为短文理解和言简意赅地回答问题。模拟试题仿真性强,题材广泛,内容新颖,融知识性、趣味性于一体;答案分析科学合理,注重阅读技巧的灵活运用。此书旨在为广大考生提供解题的金钥匙,帮助他们卓有成效地提高英语阅读理解水平和解题能力。

前言

我们正处在科学技术突飞猛进、知识爆炸、信息爆炸的伟大时代。我们要掌握的学科、要学习的知识、要了解的信息太多太多。英语是我们汲取知识、信息,掌握科学技术的不可替代的有用工具。不言而喻,学好英语是当代大学生的首要学习任务之一。新时代的大学生只有掌握了英语这个工具,才能用其获悉、借鉴人类文明的先进成果,从而开拓、发展自己将从事并为之献身的非凡事业。

众所周知,学好英语绝非易事,尤其是提高英语阅读能力极不容易。为数不少的大学生,包括许多英语专业学生,都切身体验到,娴熟的英语阅读理解能力是绝非一朝一夕所能练就的。这是因为有效的英语阅读理解不仅要求我们拥有很大的词汇量,具有坚实的语言功底、广泛的知识 and 颇强的理解能力,而且需要我们掌握并能灵活运用一系列必不可少的阅读技巧。如果考生具备前者,缺乏后者,英语阅读理解不可能富有成效。正因为如此,本书第一大部分简单介绍英语阅读理解问题类型和解题技巧,为广大考生提供快速解题的金钥匙。大学英语四级考试成绩的高低,标志着大学生英语水平的高低。阅读理解是大学英语四级考试的重要组成部分,是检验考生英语综合能力的一个重要尺度。要想在大学英语四级考试中取得优异成绩,成功地应付阅读理解这一部分十分关键,要想在阅读理解部分取

得突出成绩,就必须探讨、研究历年大学英语四级考试阅读题型。为此,编者将7套最近四年大学英语四级考试的阅读试题编入了本书第二大部分,并简明扼要地分析试题答案,以便考生了解这类考试的阅读难度,熟悉其题型,从而提高解题能力。懂得一般的英语阅读技巧,了解大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分的基本内容和形式固然非常重要,但还远远不够。英语阅读技巧的真正掌握和灵活运用,英语阅读能力的明显提高,英语阅读要达到理想的效果,毫无疑问都需要大量的英语阅读理解实践来支撑。正因为如此,本书第三大部分精心设计了20套模拟阅读试题及其参考答案与分析。第四部分包括最新题型(短文理解和言简意赅地回答问题)及其参考答案与解释。模拟试题仿真性强,题材广泛,内容新颖,融知识性、趣味性、科学性、灵活性于一体;模拟试题答案分析科学合理,并注重阅读技巧的灵活运用。

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可以说,本书是一本集学术性、知识性、可读性、实用性于一体的不可多得的好书,旨在帮助广大考生卓有成效地提高英语阅读理解及做题能力。相信本书会成为广大读者的良师益友,成为广大读者走向成功的桥梁。

本书的第一、第二大部分由谭卫国教授编写;第三大部分由梁欢珍副教授和徐桦副教授编写;第四部分由周雅莉讲师编写。由于编者水平有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正,以便今后修订完善。

编者

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第一部分

问题类型与解题技巧

英语阅读理解试题一般分为五大类：一、Overview Questions (概括性问题)；二、Factual Questions (实据性问题)；三、Inference Questions (推理性问题)；四、Reference Questions(指代性问题)；五、Word-in-context Questions(语境词义问题)。下面分别阐述并例证这五大类问题,同时分别介绍解题技巧。

一、概括性问题与解题技巧

概括性问题又分为五类:主旨问题(topic questions);基调问题(tone questions);态度问题(attitude questions);篇章结构问题(organization questions);承上启下问题(questions about preceding or following paragraphs)。

1. 主旨问题与解题技巧

主旨问题(topic questions)出现频率颇高,其常见形式如下:

- a. This passage is mainly about/ concerned with _____.
- b. This passage deals mainly/primarily with _____.
- c. The main / primary idea / theme / subject / topic of this passage is _____.
- d. The main idea / theme / topic / subject of the first paragraph / the last paragraph is _____.
- e. What is the main idea / subject / theme / topic expressed in this passage? _____
- f. What is the main idea / subject / theme / topic of the first paragraph / the last paragraph?
- g. The article can be best summarized as _____.
- h. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?
- i. What does this passage mainly discuss?
- j. What is discussed in this passage?
- k. The best title for this passage is / would be _____.
- l. The most appropriate title for this passage would be _____.

- m. What is the best title for this passage?
- n. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- o. Which of the following suggested titles gives the best description of this passage?
- p. The passage can best be described as _____
- q. Which of the following best describes this passage?
- r. What is the main purpose of this passage?

主旨问题是国际国内各级各类英语阅读测试中出现最为频繁的一种阅读理解试题,因为它们是最重要的宏观理解问题。主旨题又分段落主旨题和文章主旨题。段落主旨题是检验考生对自然段落主要意思的理解,文章主旨题则是检验考生对文章的主题或中心思想的理解。下面举例说明主旨问题,同时谈谈解题技巧。

1) 段落主旨题与解题技巧

段落主旨题要求我们找出文章自然段落的中心思想。一般说来,文章的自然段落有个段落主题句(topic sentence)。这种句子概括性强,结构简单,非常精练。段落中的其他句子都是对段落主题句的说明或例证(张玲,1998:4)。抓住了段落主题句,就抓住了段落的主要意思。

段落主题句的位置 段落主题句通常位于段落的开头,因为主题句放在段首便于组织段落。如果文章包括若干段,每段的第一句至为重要。据统计,大约60%的段落主题句置于段首,约莫20%的段落主题句置于段落末尾,还有约莫10%的段落主题句放在段落的中间。偶尔也有段落没有主题句的情况,此时段落大意靠读者自己归纳。请看实例。

(1) Many of us impose unnecessary limitations upon ourselves. We say or think we can not do something without really checking. We hold ourselves back when we could move ahead. We assume that certain good occupations are closed to us, when they are really not

closed at all. We think we are NOT OK when we are really just as good as the next person.

该段的第一句点明主题,概括了全段的中心思想,显然是段落主题句。其他四句话都是对该段落主题句的进一步说明。

(2) Wonderful phenomena of nature are all around us. For example, have you ever awakened early to watch the sun rise? Have you ever stopped to observe a setting sun, a star-filled sky, or an October moon? Have you ever gone out after a rainfall and delighted in the scent of the fresh air? Have you ever taken time to listen to the song of the birds, the trees rustling in the wind or the music of the crickets? Have you ever held a seashell to your ear and heard the roar of the ocean? Have you ever tasted fresh berries, melon or spring water? Have you ever shared the above experience with your children?

该段的头一句也显然是个段落主题句,其他各句都包含例证段落主题句的实例。

作者在段首给出段落主题句,然后加以例证或阐释,这是最常用的写作方法,这种方法称为演绎法(the deductive method)。由于演绎法便于表达思想,故使用频繁。

(3) The essential thing to note here is that the population problem really has little to do with birth rates alone. Birth rates have stayed at about the same level for the last hundred years or so and there is even indication that in some countries, even those with rapidly growing population troubles, the birth rate is decreasing. No, it is not the birth rate alone that is the trouble causer. The population increases because people live longer, more children reach the age of maturity, fewer mothers die in childbirth, medicine saves more lives, all without a corresponding drop in the number of people who are coming into the world. It is the death rate which goes down each year without a significant drop in the birth rate, that is the trouble causer.

与前两例相反,该段的主题句出现在段落末尾。置于该段末尾的主题句概括了人口为何不断增加的原因。显然,作者在这里采用归纳法组织段落。归纳法(the inductive method)亦是常用的写作方法之一,不过不如演绎法那么频繁应用。

(4) Sometimes certain eras or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information available on these subjects, or because the subjects are controversial or shameful, and we are reluctant to face them. But when we ignore or deny a part of our past, we fail to learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we neglect people who are part of that history. These people—and their history—can become “invisible”, and in time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as history.

例(4)的段落主题句出现于段落中间,即 but 后面的那个句子。but 这个转折词的出现告诉我们,转折词引出的与前文不同的论点就是段落主题思想。

无主题句段落 如果无法在段落里找出主题句,那就说明作者把段落主题写得颇为含蓄。这时,就得根据段落的内容和信息以及多次重复的关键词进行总结,归纳出主题思想。

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(5) An Eskimo baby who was brought up by American parents would speak English, hate castor oil, and act like any other American child; an American baby who was brought up by an Eskimo family would grow up to be a seal hunter, to like eating blubber and to speak Eskimo.

该小段只有一个由两个平行的分句组成的并列句。彼此互不包含,找不出主题句。但从两个分句表达的互为对比的意思可以归纳出主题思想:不同的环境培养出不同的人(Different environments make different people.)。

2) 文章主旨题与解题技巧

主旨题除了让考生找出文章的中心思想外,有时还让考生找

出主题 (topic) 或标题 (title)。主题或标题与中心思想既有联系又有区别。主题是文章中心思想最精练的概括和总结, 往往比较抽象, 而中心思想则比较具体, 又包含了文章的主题。标题或主题的措辞比主题句更贴切, 更具概括性 (张玲, 1998: 6)。

(6) Between about 1910 and 1930, new artistic movements in European art were making themselves felt in the United States. American artists became acquainted with the new art on their trips to Paris and at the exhibitions in the famous New York Gallery "291" (named after its address on Fifth Avenue) of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz. But most important in the spread of the modern movements in the United States was the sensational Armory Show of 1913 held in New York, in which the works of many of the leading European artists were seen along with the works of a number of progressive American painters.

6 Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an appealing subject. Compared with the works of the realist painters, the works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city, they were more interested in the "feel" of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance. However, both the painters of the "Ashcan School" and the later realists were still tied to nineteenth-century or earlier styles, while the early modernists shared in the internal breakthroughs of the art of the twentieth century.

Questions:

1. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- [A] American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an appealing subject.

- [B] The early modernists shared in the internal breakthroughs of the art of the 20th century.
- [C] The works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city, they were more interested in the “feel” of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance.
- [D] How modern American artists were influenced by new artistic movements in European art and what the works of American modernists were characterized by.

问题 1 是关于该文中心思想的主旨题。该文第一段的第一句是段落主题句。该文第二段没有明显的段落主题句,但可根据该段所表达的几层意思总结出其段落大意。将两段话的段落大意综合起来,就是该文的中心思想。根据该文两段话传达的主要意思,[D]项为正确选项。其他三项显而易见均太片面。

2. What is the title of this passage?

- [A] Modern Art Movement in the United States.
- [B] New Artistic Movements in European Art
- [C] Several of the American Modernists
- [D] The Works of American Modernists

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问题 2 是关于文章标题的主旨题。标题不但措辞精练,而且概括性很强,包含文章主题。故[A]应是合适的标题。其他三项都太片面,没有概括性,故可立即排除。

(7) Elegance is not something that can be added to a room. More than visual beauty, elegance begins with an attitude and finds its expression in the total design.

Start with the basis—a few good investments in beautifully designed furniture and expertly made accessories. Add things of quality, items with an extra edge of style or an unusual design twist—things you love, regardless of their price tag. Price should never be a

measure of value and furnishings should be used and enjoyed. Furniture should be both aesthetically pleasing as well as efficient.

Successful decorating suits the lifestyles and personalities of the clients. To be comfortable, a room should appear natural, not look as though it was produced by a set of formula. A well-planned room is comfortable to sit in or look at, and easy to get around in.

All elements in a room should balance out—the floors, walls and windows as well as furnishings. Windows are important because they control light and privacy.

In dealing with a traditional-style room, maintain a lively interpretation of the past. A popular look today is the British Colonial style. It's interpreted in "The Viceroy Collection," a mix of Victorian shapes and fabrics blending with mahogany woods and cane back chairs.

To create an elegant room filled with excitement and beauty, you must be willing to take risks.

8

Question:

What is the subject of this passage?

- [A] How to Make a Stylish Room
- [B] How to Design a Beautiful Room
- [C] How to Create an Elegant Room
- [D] How to Build a Comfortable Room

这个问题显然是个文章主旨问题。只要看看文章开头和结尾两部分,注意其重复出现的关键词,就可认定[C]为正确选项,其他三项均太片面,可立即排除。

文章的主旨或中心意思是对考生综合阅读能力的考查。不同的作者采用不同的方法来阐述并证实他们所要表达的主题思想,既可以开宗明义,又可以结尾点题,还可以以一条主线贯穿文章的始末。具体的方法则多种多样,不胜枚举。但一般说来,文章的主