



恩波英语

ENBO

大学英语四级考试

巧攻阅读理解

金泉元 主编

20天249分

独创 科学合理的20天攻略，如师在侧的全真课堂

新题型

710分

1~5天 快速阅读  
6~7天 篇章选词填空  
8~9天 短句问答  
10~19天 篇章阅读理解  
第20天 综合模拟，全面突破

中国对外翻译出版公司



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新题型大学英语四级考试

# 巧攻阅读理解

## 20天 249分

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中国对外翻译出版公司

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# 前言

本书严格按照最新公布的《试点阶段的大学英语四级考试说明》以及样卷标准和要求编写。

大学英语四级改革, 阅读部分的题型发生变化: 篇章阅读理解从以前的 4 篇减少为 2 篇, 同时新增快速阅读 (Skimming and Scanning) 和篇章选词填空 (Banked Cloze)。

无论题型怎么变化, 阅读理解都是大学英语四级考试的重头戏, 阅读理解做得好, 四级考试也就成功了一半。本书旨在以最短的时间帮助考生以最大的效率提高快速阅读能力和准确理解能力。

## 本书的独到之处:

**真正的 20 天攻略**——我们的 20 天是科学而有针对性的 20 天, 以帮助考生在最短的时间内全面有序、有的放矢地掌握本书所涵盖的四个部分的内容。

**科学、合理的时间分配**——我们根据题型特点、考试权重和考生实际对本书四大块内容进行了科学合理的时间分配, 最大限度地突出重点、提高效率。具体时间分配是: 快速阅读 5 天、篇章选词填空 2 天、短句问答 2 天、篇章阅读理解 10 天和综合模拟 1 天。

**极具针对性、预测性的讲解**——我们的讲解一方面站在命题者的高度, 为考生揭示考查要点和命题真谛, 另一方面, 站在考生的角度, 结合考生的实际, 指点诀窍、深入浅出。具有极强的针对性和预测性。

**轻松活泼的体例**——正是从考生学习效率的角度着想, 我们尽可能寓枯燥单一的知识于轻松活泼的讲解中。

## 本书使用建议:

● 每天一课, 快速阅读、篇章选词填空、短句问答、篇章阅读理解四大块内容之间的顺序可以颠倒、甚至可以互相交叉。

● 浏览讲解和自测要有机结合, 可先浏览一遍技能讲座和实例解析, 然后做一部分自测题, 在分析自测结果、找出薄弱环节后, 再有的放矢地查阅相关讲解内容。实例解析是帮助考生消化技能讲座中的技巧的。自我检测要按真题规定的时间和要求完成并以做真题的态度认真对待。自测题不够时可调用综合模拟题的相关题型。

书中如有不妥之处, 恳请专家、同行批评指正。

编者

# 目录 Contents

## 快速阅读



### 第1天

略读 .....	1
技能讲座 .....	1
实例解析 .....	1
自我检测 .....	7
应试小窍门 .....	15



### 第2天

查读 .....	16
技能讲座 .....	16
实例解析 .....	16
自我检测 .....	20
应试小窍门 .....	28



### 第3天

快速阅读题型分析 I .....	29
技能讲座 .....	29
实例解析 .....	29
自我检测 .....	33
应试小窍门 .....	41



## 第4天

快速阅读题型分析 II .....	43
技能讲座 .....	43
实例解析 .....	43
自我检测 .....	48
应试小窍门 .....	56



## 第5天

快速阅读线索的捕捉 .....	57
技能讲座 .....	57
实例解析 .....	57
自我检测 .....	62
应试小窍门 .....	71

# 篇章选词填空



## 第6天

考点透析 .....	72
技能讲座 .....	72
实例解析 .....	72
自我检测 .....	74
应试小窍门 .....	77



## 第7天

考点突破 .....	78
技能讲座 .....	78
实例解析 .....	78
自我检测 .....	80
应试小窍门 .....	82

## 短句问答



### 第8天

考查能力透析 .....	83
技能讲座 .....	83
实例解析 .....	83
自我检测 .....	86
应试小窍门 .....	90



### 第9天

题型分析 .....	91
技能讲座 .....	91
实例解析 .....	91
自我检测 .....	93
应试小窍门 .....	99

## 篇章阅读理解



### 第10天

辨别事实的能力 .....	100
技能讲座 .....	100
实例解析 .....	100
自我检测 .....	106
应试小窍门 .....	110



### 第11天

辨别词文的能力 .....	111
技能讲座 .....	111
实例解析 .....	111
自我检测 .....	116

应试小窍门 .....	121
-------------	-----



## 第12天

句文转述的能力 .....	122
技能讲座 .....	122
实例解析 .....	122
自我检测 .....	128
应试小窍门 .....	132



## 第13天

概括、归纳文章主题思想的能力 .....	133
技能讲座 .....	133
实例解析 .....	133
自我检测 .....	138
应试小窍门 .....	143



## 第14天

归纳文章写作目的的能力 .....	144
技能讲座 .....	144
实例解析 .....	144
自我检测 .....	150
应试小窍门 .....	155



## 第15天

确定文章标题的能力 .....	156
技能讲座 .....	156
实例解析 .....	156
自我检测 .....	161
应试小窍门 .....	165





## 第16天

归纳作者观点、态度的能力 .....	166
技能讲座 .....	166
实例解析 .....	166
自我检测 .....	172
应试小窍门 .....	176



## 第17天

显性推理能力 .....	177
技能讲座 .....	177
实例解析 .....	177
自我检测 .....	183
应试小窍门 .....	187



## 第18天

隐性推理能力 .....	188
技能讲座 .....	188
实例解析 .....	188
自我检测 .....	194
应试小窍门 .....	198



## 第19天

概括性推理能力 .....	199
技能讲座 .....	199
实例解析 .....	199
自我检测 .....	205
应试小窍门 .....	209

## 综合模拟



第 20 天

**Model Test 1** ..... 210

**Model Test 2** ..... 223

# 略读 (Skimming)

第1天



## 技能讲座 ○ LECTURE Class begins. Are you ready? Go!

1. 略读 (Skimming) 是一种常用的速读技巧, 它的目的是要求读者在很有限的时间迅速抓住文章的中心大意以及大致了解文章的写作意图。略读不要求读者记住文章的细节, 更不要求读者对文章百分之一百地理解。
2. 略读的三个特点:
  - (1) 快速的阅读速度;
  - (2) 要有选择地忽略部分阅读内容;
  - (3) 关键词、句、段落的意思。
3. 略读不是略去某些词不读, 而是指逐词阅读。要抓住关键词, 阅读句群, 把握整体意思。在一个句子里, 最关键的莫过于主语、谓语、宾语, 其他的成分都是主、谓、宾的附加成分, 让主、谓、宾看起来更加丰满。使用略读法时, 要省去各种细节的知识, 如数字、公式、时间、地点、人物年龄等。要注意故事的主要情节, 抓住中心意思。
4. 在阅读方法上, 阅读时可以跳跃某些句子, 但要注意关键词、关键段落和问题。当找到了所需要的信息时, 要立即停下来。然后, 再慢慢地细读包含所需信息的那一行或那一句。遇到难句一定要将主语、谓语、宾语勾画出来, 弄清这句话的意思是什么。在做完了题目检查时还一定要认真真地把句子分析清楚, 这样才可以提高自己的阅读能力。

## 实例 ○ 解析 样卷真题, 练练笔, 熟悉一下吧!

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1 - 7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

## Landfills

You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about that waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets recycled(回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

### How Much Trash Is Generated?

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or composted(做成堆肥)(yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

### How Is Trash Disposed of?

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

### What Is a Landfill?

There are two ways to bury trash:

- Dump—an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of

various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)

- Landfill—carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.

- o Sanitary landfill—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment

- o Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill—landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment.

The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not decompose (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

### Proposing the Landfill

For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the landfill.

In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. Before a city or other authority can build a landfill, an environmental impact study must be done on the proposed site to determine:

- the area of land necessary for the landfill
- the composition of the underlying soil and bedrock
- the flow of surface water over the site
- the impact of the proposed landfill on the local environment and wildlife
- the historical value of the proposed site

### Building the Landfill

Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted and the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the landfill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, sanitation (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

### What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

Trash put in a landfill will stay there for a very long time. Inside a landfill, there is

little oxygen and little moisture. Under these conditions, trash does not break down very rapidly. In fact, when old landfills have been dug up or sampled, 40-year-old newspapers have been found with easily readable print. Landfills are not designed to break down trash, merely to bury it. When a landfill closes, the site, especially the groundwater, must be monitored and maintained for up to 30 years!

### How Is a Landfill Operated?

A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.

As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating budget of approximately \$4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and methane (甲烷) station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

- |               |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [Y][N][NG] | 2. [Y][N][NG] | 3. [Y][N][NG] | 4. [Y][N][NG] |
| 5. [Y][N][NG] | 6. [Y][N][NG] | 7. [Y][N][NG] |               |

1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill.

2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.
3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, Americans buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills.
4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash.
5. In most countries the selection of a landfill site is governed by rules and regulations.
6. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments.
7. Hazardous wastes have to be treated before being dumped into landfills.
8. Typical customers of a landfill are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Materials that are not permitted to be buried in landfills should be dumped at \_\_\_\_\_.

#### KEYS & NOTES

1. **Y** 本题是关于文章主旨的,如果仔细阅读完全文再总结大意,耗时耗力,也不符合快速阅读的要求。此样题文章有一定特点。一、字数较多,将近 1200 字。二、有副标题,副标题就是文章各部分最简要的概括。因此,我们可以从文章的起始段落和副标题中总结大意。开头两段作者以美国人垃圾的收集方式和产出量引出建造垃圾掩埋场的必要性,接着,从各个副标题中可以看出作者依次介绍了“什么是垃圾掩埋场(What Is a Landfill?)”,“如何申请建造垃圾掩埋场(Proposing the Landfill)”,“如何修建垃圾掩埋场(Building the Landfill)”,“垃圾的降解(What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?)”,“垃圾掩埋场如何运作(How Is a Landfill Operated?)”。因此,文章主要是对垃圾掩埋场及其使用的描述,可见题目这句话是合乎文章大意的。
2. **Y** 本题涉及细节,当看到这句话时要能快速定位出在原文中出现的位置。找出特征语言信息点有利于快速定位,本句话的特征语言信息点就是“generate”,并且整句话的大意为“美国人的大部分垃圾都会倾倒在垃圾掩埋场中”,因此可以锁定文章开头两段以及第一个副标题,尤其是第二段最后一句,“Some gets recycled or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.”题目大意与此相符,因此正确。
3. **N** 本题解题思路与上题大体一致。根据特征语言信息点和句意在原文中定位,本题特征语言信息点为“major industrialized countries”和“solid waste”,题目是

关于美国与其他工业国家固体垃圾倾倒量的对比,据此可以定位在“副标题 How Is Trash Disposed of?”中第五句“The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal.”从这里我们可以得知题意与原文意思不符,因此选 NO。

4. N 解题思路同上,确定本题特征语言信息点为“compost piles”和“decomposition of the buried trash”,然后运用寻读的方法定位在副标题“What Is a Landfill?”中最后一段最后一句,“A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.”很明显应该选 NO。
5. Y 本题特征语言信息点为“selection”和“rules and regulations”,通过快速寻读,我们将其定位于副标题“Proposing the Landfill”的内容。虽然没有出现原句,在快速浏览过这一部分内容后,我们得知本题是该副标题内容的大意概括,因此应该选 YES。另外,通过以上几个题目我们基本可以总结出,题目的顺序是按照文章的发展顺序来制定的,因此,我们不必重复阅读本题包含内容的以前的部分,以便更加节省时间。
6. N 很显然本题的特征语言信息点为“federal and local governments”,通过快速寻读我们发现仍然在副标题“Proposing the Landfill”的第二段出现“In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities.”由此我们判定建造垃圾掩埋场只是地方政府的工作,联邦政府(federal government)并不参与,因此选 NO。
7. NG 本题有一定难度,句子中很显眼的词就是“Hazardous”,由此我们定位在副标题“How Is a Landfill Operated?”第五段第一句“there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill.”这句话大意为“另有一种危险品垃圾倾倒站,因为这种垃圾是禁止投放于垃圾掩埋场的”。但是题目含义为“危险品垃圾在倾倒入垃圾掩埋场之前必须经过处理”,原文中对此没有交代,我们也无法判定其是否错误,因此只能选 NOT GIVEN。做此类题要多动脑筋。
8. municipalities and construction companies 尽管题型有变化,但是解题思路不变,同样是根据已知部分找特征语言信息点,通过快速寻读查找特征语言信息点并在原文中定位,从而根据文章所提供信息填补空白。本题特征语言信息点为“Typical customers”,由此可以定位在副标题“How Is a Landfill Operated?”第一段第二句“Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.”根据本句我们可以概括出垃圾掩埋场的主要客户为市政单位及建筑公司(municipalities and construction



companies)。注意,原文后半句 although residents may also use the landfill,表明当地居民(residents)并不是主要客户(typical customers)。

9. \$10 - \$40 从本题前半部分我们可以判断出特征语言信息点为“dispose of a ton of trash”和“tip fee”,由此可以定位在副标题“How Is a Landfill Operated?”第三段第三句“The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton.”这里我们需要明白 per ton 即为 one ton,例如一辆汽车的时速为 50km per hour,也就是 50 km for one hour。因此,答案为 \$10 - \$40。

10. drop-off station 本题特征语言信息点为“Materials”,但是同时我们也要结合题目大意在原文中定位,题目大意为不允许被投放在垃圾掩埋场的垃圾的投放地点,本题大意和第7题相关,因此我们可以定位于副标题“How Is a Landfill Operated?”第四段第一句“Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill.”该句大意为:“法规禁止被倾倒在垃圾掩埋场的废料由专门的投放站(drop-off station)处理。因此 drop-off station 为正确答案。

**自我检测** “千里之行,始于足下”,可别光说不练哦!

### Passage 1

#### How to Get Ready for Studying Abroad

It was all so misleadingly simple. I had studied French in college, and my university offered a year abroad in France. My scholarship would apply; credit for courses was assured; advisers were available on campus to discuss passports, visas, shots, international student IDs and driver's licenses. A charter flight had been booked and housing had been arranged. There was even a list of suggestions for packing. What could be simpler?

Of course, we were told at the orientation meetings that it might be difficult to adjust to a foreign language, strange customs, and the European academic system. I remember paying insufficient attention. “The tour is arranged,” I said to myself. “Everything works out.”

And everything did work out—more or less—but I came across some big surprises. If you are planning to study overseas, let me suggest a few key points to consider before you leave the USA.

#### Learn the Language

In France, they speak French. Why, then, did I not strive vigorously to learn the