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大学英语四级考试

90分突破

阅读、完形与简答分册

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组 编

中国人民大学外语系 王长喜 主编



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大学英语四级考试 90 分突破

阅读、完形与简答分册

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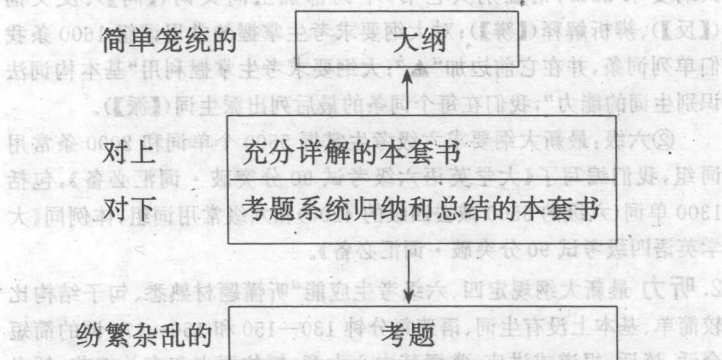
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总 序

本套书完全根据最新四、六级英语大纲要求和素质教育需要而编写。它在大纲和真实考题之间起到了桥梁作用。对上,它是大纲的延伸;对下,它是真实考题的归纳和总结,如下图:



本套书有七大特点:一、实战性强,二、准确性高,三、考试的重点、难点和疑点分别阐述,四、紧扣大纲,五、信息量大、定价低,六、作者阵容强大,七、配有计算机通信网站学习。

一、实战性强 本套书在编写体例上全部采取历年真实考题的形式,以真实考题贯穿全书的分析和讲解,内容全面、权威。这不仅是其他四、六级书籍所无法比拟的,同时也使本套丛书更具有实战性。

二、准确性高 本套书中所列出的规律、方法都是从真实考题中总结出来的。真正的原汁原味,真正的源于实践,会使考生获益匪浅。

三、考试的重点、难点和疑点,分别阐述 在编写本套书之前,我们用统计学、模糊数学理论对十多年来的曝光题进行了综合分析,总结出了基本的、反复要考的重点,复杂难辨的难点,以及似是而非、容易出错的疑点,并一一进行系统阐述和详尽分析,这对考生具有针对性很强的指导意义。

四、紧扣大纲:

1. **词汇** ①四级:根据最新大纲对四级词汇的要求,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》。它涵盖了大纲中所有四级词汇,即 4200 个单词(旧大纲要求 4000 词汇,请鉴别其它书)。每个词条内容包括单词的音标、词素分析、英文解释(以提高考生的英语思维能力)、汉语释义、英文例句和汉语译文。大纲要求考生复用式掌握的 2500(旧大纲要求 2300,请鉴别其它书)个词都加上同义词(【同】)、反义词(【反】)、辨析解释(【辨】);对大纲要求考生掌握的常用词组 1600 条我们单列词条,并在它前边加“▲”;大纲要求考生掌握利用“基本构词法识别生词的能力”,我们在每个词条的最后列出派生词(【派】)。

②六级:最新大纲要求六级考生掌握 5500 个单词和 2000 条常用词组,我们编写了《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》,包括 1300 单词(六级的 5500 减去四级的 4200)和六级常用词组,体例同《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》。

2. **听力** 最新大纲规定四、六级考生应能“听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟 130—150 和 150—170 词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度”。根据这一要求,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·听力分册》和《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·听力分册》。在练习题的选材上我们基本做到了与大纲的完全一致。

3. **语法** 最新大纲要求四级考生“巩固和加深基本语法知识,提高在篇章水平上运用语法知识的能力”,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·语法分册》。作为考试语法书,本书的鲜明特色是以考题为例句讲解语法。虽然最新大纲没有对六级考生的语法知识提出明确要求,近两年六级考试也没有单独考语法结构,但我们研究发现语法仍然是考生在各题型上取得高分的主要障碍之一,因此我们编写了《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·语法与改错分册》。该书分别论述了“听力中的语法”、“阅读理解中的语法”和“改错中的语法”,目的是帮助考生利用语法解决语篇层次上的问题,读了定会让你感觉耳目一新。

4. **阅读理解** 最新大纲要求考生应“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”,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·阅读、完形与简答

分册》、《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·阅读与简答分册》，我们在编写时独创性地将考题分为“主旨类”、“细节类”、“推理判断类”、“观点态度类”等，并将每一类考题列为一章，每章包括命题方式、答题技巧，实例解析和专项练习。在练习题的选材上，我们做到了“语言难度适中，生词量不超过总词数的 3%”，要求四、六级考生的阅读速度分别达到每分钟 100 词和 120 词，这也是大纲对考生阅读能力的要求。

5. 写、译 根据最新大纲，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·写作与翻译分册》、《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·写作与翻译分册》。四级写译分册能教会你“在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题，写提纲，能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120—150 词的短文，能写短信或便条，表达意思清楚，无重大语言错误”。六级写译分册除了具有上述特点，还能教会你如何写“摘要”、如何在“半小时内写出 150—180 词的表格或图示作文，能写日常应用文（如信函、简历等）”，能做到内容完整、条理清楚、文理通顺。

五、信息量大，定价低 本套书在排版上，采用小五号字，使其容量极大，但定价相对较低，作为教师，我们深知同学们的购书款往往在当月的生活中占有一定的比例，因此，让你以最经济的形式获取更多的知识是我们的心愿。

六、作者阵容强大 本套书的作者分别来自于中国人民大学、北京大学、北京外国语大学、北京师范大学、北京理工大学等著名高校，理论功底深厚，教学经验丰富。

七、计算机通信网站 为了大家更好地学习，我们为大家开通“东方考试网站”(<http://www.Orientexam.com.cn>)，它包括“考试信息、专家答疑、考前最后冲刺题、培训信息(010—62515735)、外语角、座谈会、夏令营”等。

同时欢迎大家来信指出本套书的缺点，提出自己在英语学习中的问题，我们将做你的英语顾问，扫除你英语学习上的障碍。我们的通信地址是“北京 8711 信箱(邮编 100080)”;changxi@public.bta.net.cn 是我们的 E-mail 地址。最后，预祝大家在考试中取得好成绩！

王长喜

一九九九年八月于人大红楼

前 言

为了迎接 21 世纪的挑战,增强大学生的素质,国家教育部最近对《大学英语教学大纲》进行了修订(修订说明详见赠书)。为了贯彻新大纲精神,帮助大家顺利通过四级考试,我们编写了一套在大纲和考试之间起桥梁作用的丛书(详见本书封底)。本书为丛书中的《阅读、完形与简答分册》。

全书分为三个部分:

第一篇为阅读理解。根据大纲的要求,考生要“了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义;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理;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系;掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;领会作者的观点与态度。”所以本书的章节也按这些要求的顺序编排(请参见目录)。在内容安排上,我们按“问题类型”、“真题回顾”和“专项练习”的顺序编写。考生在熟悉“问题类型”的基础上,通过“真题回顾”真正了解和掌握四级考试的实质(这一点是本套区别于其它四、六级书的重要标志)。再加上“专项练习”,考生能复习和运用在“真题回顾”中所讲授的做题方法。

第二篇为完形填空。通过对真题的统计和分析,我们有了“完形填空题型介绍”,归纳和总结了“测试点及解题方法”(包括“运用语法知识”、“运用搭配知识”和“运用语篇知识”),从而提出了“完形填空解题步骤”。之后,我们设计了“完形填空模拟题及答案分析”,最后有“模拟题及注释”。

第三篇为简答。作者在多年阅卷的基础上给考生介绍了“简答题评分原则及标准”。通过对历年试题的分析,我们总结出了“简答题类型与体裁”,然后有“问题分类实例(往年真题分析)”,还有“做题方法”,最后还有“模拟训练及答案与注释”。

本书内容详实,结构合理,问题的讲解深入浅出。通过本书的学习,读者定会获益非浅。同时,书中如有不足之处,望读者和同仁批评指正。

编者

1999年8月于人大红楼

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第一篇 阅读理解

第一章 概述

一、考试大纲对阅读理解部分的要求

根据考试大纲的规定四级考生的阅读速度应达到每分钟 70 个单词,四级考试分配给阅读理解题的时间为 35 分钟,也就是说考生在 35 分钟内要阅读总词量为 1200 词左右的若干篇短文和这些篇短文后总词量为 1000 词左右的问题及选择项。四级阅读主要测试: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;根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义;领会作者的观点与态度。考题选材的原则有两条,一是题材广泛,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;二是文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超过教学大纲四级词汇表的范围,用汉语注明词义。

二、题材

从近几年的试题来看,文章题材的范围比较广泛,但主要还是以这些题材为主:最多的是科普类的文章,约占 50%。这类文章有两个特点,一是涉及的面很广,几乎可以涉及科学技术领域的方方面面,当然涉及的深度不会太深、太专。另外一个特点是即使是一般科技领域也多涉及其社会意义,不是完全在科技方面的探讨。其次较多的是社会生活方面的文章,占大约

25%。涉及的面也较为广泛,包括一切与人的生活直接有关的内容,诸如它们的发展,给人的生活带来的影响等等,再就是教育、经济和文化方面的文章。了解这些题材的范围是要让我们知道,在做阅读理解时,除了要具备语言方面的知识以外,还应该有较强的知识面,它往往能够帮助我们克服文字上的理解障碍。因此平时广泛地了解科技动态,关注社会问题、教育问题,可以提高我们的英语阅读能力。

三、体裁

通过研究英语文章篇章结构的特点我们发现,段落的组织与安排实际上与文章的体裁紧密相关,即什么样的体裁就会出现什么样的段落安排。一般来说文章的体裁可以大致分为:叙述文(narrative)、描述文(descriptive)、说明文(expository)和议论文(argumentative)。在以往的试题中这四种体裁都出现过,但在近几年试题中,说明文和议论文所占的比例略大些。我们了解各种体裁文章的特点的目的就是为了在解答阅读题时更好地做到有的放矢。

1. 议论文

议论文一般由三大部分构成:提出问题→反驳与论证→结论。其中占较大比重的是第二部分:反驳与论证,但最重要的是第一、三部分,他们往往最能说明作者的主要观点和写作意图,请看'95年6月试题中第二篇阅读理解文章:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come cross his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely not. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says

Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

文章一开始就点明了论点：“Attention to detail is something every one can and should do—especially in a tight job market.”然后在第二、三、四段中，用不同的例子，引用不同人的话来证实。不注意细节就会失去整体，但是过分拘泥于细节而忽略了整体也会失去整体。只有明确了细节与整体之间的内在联系，在整体的框架内，不断地调节细节才能最有效地达到目的。最后一段的结论是：“Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.”类似的文章还有 97 年 6 月考题的第一篇阅读(请参阅赠书)。

2. 说明文

说明文与议论文有相似之处，它们都是以提出问题或一种观点为开头部分，最后以得出结论而结束全文。它们的不同之处在中间部分，议论文主要是反驳与论证，说明文则从几个方面加以说明和阐述。它的语篇模式一般比较固定、整齐。例如 97 年 1 月试题的第一篇阅读文章就是一篇说明文：

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a

meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

文章的一开头就点明主题: Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. 接下来从三个方面来阐述或说明这个主题: 第一是 "We mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses"; 第二是 "Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us." 第三是 "The selecting is limited by our society." 最后重复主题: "Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited."

类似的文章还有'97年1月试题的第三篇阅读(请参阅赠书)。说明文是近年来试题中所选择的体裁中最多的一种,因此要特别引起注意。

3. 描述文

描述文与以上两种文体不相同,它主要是描述一个事件或一个现象的起因、发展过程(步骤)、结果、影响等等。因此它的内容应该是十分客观的,注重事实的。例如'90年1月试题中的第一篇阅读就是一篇描述文。

Oceanography has been defined as "The application of all sciences to the study of the sea." Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travellers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time the question "What is at the bottom of the oceans?" had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings (测深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition (考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

这篇文章客观的描述了“Oceanography”这门学科起源、发展和现状。它根据年代的发展,科学的发展来描述这门学科的变化与发展,由于以客观事实为主,较少涉及个人的看法与观点,因此相对来说理解起来容易些。

第四章 叙述文

这种文体一般以叙述个人生活经历为主,叙述也大多以时间为线索来进行,或顺序或倒序。但是单纯的叙述文比较简单、易懂,所以在试题中一般选择夹叙夹议的文章。例如'97年1月试题中第二篇阅读就属这类文章:

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 freelance 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.

在这篇文章中作者即叙述了个人的生活经历,又阐述了对生活,对成为一个作家的看法。

因为许多题型的设计与文章的体裁有关,了解文章的体裁对理解文章内容和正确选择答案很有帮助。

四、阅读技巧

在四级考试的阅读理解测试中,考生要在35分钟之内阅读四篇文章,包括每篇文章后的五个问题,即总共二十个问题,还有每个问题中的四个选项,即总共八十个选项。也就是说平均在8—9分钟之内要读完一篇文章通

过思考和判断做完五道选择题,这样就要求考生掌握一定的技巧,合理地分配时间,以适当的节奏在要求的时间内完成所有的阅读与选择。在快速阅读中一般要掌握和运用好浏览或略读技巧(skimming),查读或细读技巧(scanning),这样就能起到事半功倍的效果。

1. 浏览或略读技巧

简单地说浏览技巧就是快速地把握全文的大意。具体来说就是要把握文章的中心是什么,作者通过几个方面来说明和阐述这个中心。这时细节可以忽略,快速浏览句子中的关键词语,重点看文章的首尾段,和每段的首尾句,捕捉语言材料的中心意思。这个过程要求在1—2分钟之内完成,为下一步的读题,查读选项打好基础。下面举例说明浏览时应如何把握内容,内容应了解到什么程度。请看'93年6月试题中第一篇阅读理解:

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favour, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo (立体声音响) does not work."

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.

首先看这篇文章共有五个段落,可以认为大致有五个方面的内容要掌握。第一段第一句最重要,这将告诉我们文章将论述哪方面内容,我们读到的关键词是:consumer... an item... faulty... the first step... present the warranty... However... there are various means...由此而得知本文大致内容是有关消费者和残缺商品,以及处理的几种方法。在第二、三、四、五段的开头,分别读到这些关键词:a simple and common method... complain directly to the manager, complain in person... possible, most effective... done politely but firmly,...manager...advise... write to the manufacturer.由此而粗略地知道几种投诉的方法。虽然此时对每一种方法了解得不具体,但总体上已心中有数,下一步只需看有哪五个问题,就可以分别细读需要的部分了。

再以同一份考题的第四篇阅读为例:

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really