



最新大纲 · 最新题型 · 最全攻略

苏宗文 龙金顺◎编著

冲击710分 英语四级高分

- 历届真题与精辟解析
- 核心考点与解题方略
- 全真模拟试题与答案

阅读理解



北京航空航天大学出版社



苏宗文 龙金顺◎编著

冲击710分 英语四级高分

阅读理解



北京航空航天大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

冲击 710 分英语四级高分·阅读理解/苏宗文,龙金顺编著. —北京:
北京航空航天大学出版社,2008.7

ISBN 978-7-81124-359-8

I. 冲… II. ①苏…②龙… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平
考试-自学参考资料 IV. H410.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 108350 号

冲击 710 分英语四级高分·阅读理解

编著 苏宗文 龙金顺

责任编辑 江小珍

*

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区学院路 37 号 (100191) 发行部电话: 010-82317024 传真: 010-82328026

<http://www.buaapress.com.cn> E-mail: bhp@263.net

北京市松源印刷有限公司印装 各地书店经销

*

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 9.375 字数: 400 千字

2008 年 7 月第 1 版 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷 印数: 5000 册

ISBN 978-7-81124-359-8 定价: 15.00 元

前言

2006年12月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了《全国大学英语四级考试大纲(2006版)》。2004年3月在教育部高教司领导下启动的大学英语四、六级考试改革,历时近三年,终于尘埃落定,告一段落。

新的大学英语四级考试分为阅读、听力、完形填空和写作与翻译四部分,加大了对考生英语实际应用能力的考查力度。就阅读理解这一部分而言,尽管改革之后权重由40%降至35%,然而,由于快速阅读和选词填空两种新题型的加入,其阅读总量、难易程度以及所要求的阅读速度均有所提高。因此,考生们想要在新的四级考试中取得具有较强竞争力的成绩,阅读理解能力的高低,依然极为重要,因为它关系着考试的成败。

本书就是在这种新形势下,为帮助考生适应新的考试形式,做好四级阅读理解试题,高分通过新四级考试而编写的。全书共分为“710分英语四级阅读理解真题与样卷剖析”、“710分英语四级阅读理解核心考点与解题方略”、“全真模拟试题与答案”三大部分。

本书第二部分为“710分英语四级阅读理解核心考点与解题方略”,这部分是本书的重点。它上承710分英语四级阅读理解真题与样卷剖析,下启全真模拟试题与答案,从关于阅读理解、快速阅读理解解题方略选词填空解题方略、篇章简答解题方略和短文理解解题方略等多个角度,较为全面地阐述了四级阅读理解的核心考点与解题方法,尤其是提供了如何解答快速阅读和选词填空这两种新题型的应试技巧,以便使考生对新的四级考试有一个更深入、更全面的了解。这些应试技巧简洁明了,容易掌握。这无疑将为考生树立信心,提高他们的英语阅读能力,帮他们为应对新四级考试阅读理解试题打下坚实的基础。

虽然真题重现考试的可能性非常小,但是,这些题目多数乃专家们经过深思熟虑反复推敲打造出来的佳作名篇,最能反映命题的意向。它们所测试的考点必将在未来的试题里再现;它们所体现的出题原则、组合规律以及命题风格必定在今后的试卷上延续。因此,本书第一部分为“710分英

语四级阅读理解真题与样卷剖析”。这部分收录了 2005 年 10 月颁布的新四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷以及 2006 年 6 月、2006 年 12 月、2007 年 6 月、2007 年 12 月和 2008 年 6 月四级考试的共六份试卷中的阅读理解试题。考生们可以通过解题并阅读其后的剖析,了解新题型的命题特点与规律,熟悉答题技巧。毋庸置疑,考生要想顺利通过大学英语四级考试,最可取的方法就是在对历年实考试题分析与研究的基础上进行归纳和总结,并进行有针对性的练习。

本书第三部分“全真模拟试题与答案”为读者提供了十套热身自测试题及详尽解析。试题中所选的阅读文章覆盖面广,材料鲜活,语言地道,剖析深刻,其中仔细阅读部分有些短文还是历年四级考卷上出现过的真题。这些热身训练自测试题与“710 分英语四级阅读理解真题与样卷剖析”中的题目相互呼应、相互补充。考生在涉足这些试题进行热身训练时,可以反复演练有关的应试技巧,从而在较短的时间内,明确并掌握新四级阅读理解经常测试的重点和难点,进一步加深对四级新题型的认识,找出其中的规律,提高应试速度和答题准确率。

英语考试中的阅读理解部分,既考查考生的阅读速度又测试考生理解的精确度。诚然,提高英语阅读理解的速度与准确度,绝非一蹴可就。然而,通过较短时间的强化训练,掌握必要的阅读技巧,摒弃不良习惯,同样对考生们阅读能力的提高有不可小视的作用。据此,编者结合自己多年教授大学英语的实践与经验编写了该书,祈望能对广大青年学子与英语爱好者学习大学英语,迅速提高阅读理解能力,备考新大学英语四级等考试有所裨益。

作者在编写本书的过程中参考并借鉴了国内外许多图书资料,难以逐一罗列,特此说明,并向原作者表示感谢。与此同时,编者还有幸得到了美国友人 Whitney 夫妇和 Pongrass 先生,澳大利亚友人 Kenneth Evans 先生以及英国友人 Melville 夫妇的鼎力支持与悉心指导;集美大学与福建其他一些高校的同仁也对本书的编写提出了不少宝贵的建议。值此本书付梓之际,同此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2008 年 6 月

目 录

710分英语四级阅读理解真题与样卷剖析

2008年6月大学英语四级考试试卷·阅读部分	2
2007年12月大学英语四级考试试卷·阅读部分	20
2007年6月大学英语四级考试试卷·阅读部分	37
2006年12月大学英语四级考试试卷·阅读部分	53
2006年6月710分大学英语四级考试试卷·阅读部分	68
2005年10月710分大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷·阅读部分 ...	82

710分英语四级阅读理解核心考点与解题方略

关于阅读理解	98
快速阅读解题方略	115
选词填空解题方略	119
短文理解解题方略	121

全真模拟试题与答案

全真模拟试题与答案 (1)	128
全真模拟试题与答案 (2)	145
全真模拟试题与答案 (3)	160
全真模拟试题与答案 (4)	176
全真模拟试题与答案 (5)	192
全真模拟试题与答案 (6)	209
全真模拟试题与答案 (7)	226
全真模拟试题与答案 (8)	243
全真模拟试题与答案 (9)	259
全真模拟试题与答案 (10)	276

2008 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题

附 录

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)
(15 minutes)

710 分英语四级阅读理解

真题与样卷剖析

Media Selection for Advertisements

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We always have the same three choices when advertising. We focus our attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspaper, radio, magazine, out-of-home, internet, and direct mail.

Television

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers more attention to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* you can understand the power of television for communicating with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image. Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. For television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

First, since a reference on advertising is difficult. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of

2008 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试卷

阅读部分

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)
(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1—7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Media Selection for Advertisements

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We discuss here the major types of media used in advertising. We focus our attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspapers, radio, magazines, out-of-home, Internet, and direct mail.

Television

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire*? You can understand the power of television to communicate with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image. Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. But television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

Television's influence on advertising is fourfold. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of

the audience. The Golf Channel, for instance, is watched by people who play golf. Home and Garden Television is seen by those interested in household improvement projects, thus, audiences are smaller and more *homogeneous* (具有共同特点的) than they have been in the past. Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus advertisers. This has also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed. Third, digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. Fourth, control over programming is being passed from the networks to local cable operators and satellite programmers.

Newspapers

After television, the medium attracting the next largest annual ad revenue is newspapers. *The New York Times*, which reaches a national audience, accounts for \$1 billion in ad revenue annually. It has increased its national *circulation* (发行量) by 40% and is now available for home delivery in 168 cities. Locally, newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through television. Given new production techniques, advertisements can be printed in newspapers in about 48 hours, meaning newspapers are also a quick way of getting the message out. Newspapers are often the most important form of news for a local community, and they develop a high degree of loyalty from local readers.

Radio

Advertising on radio continues to grow. Radio is often used in conjunction with outdoor *billboards* (广告牌) and the Internet to reach even more customers than television. Advertisers are likely to use radio because it is a less expensive medium than television, which means advertisers can afford to repeat their ads often. Internet companies are also turning to radio advertising. Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day. Consumers listen to radio on their way to school or work, at work, on the way home, and in the evening hours.

Two major changes — satellite and Internet radio — will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. Both of these radio forms allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the local stations they could receive in the past. As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.

Magazines

Newsweeklies, women's titles, and business magazines have all seen increases in advertising because they attract the high-end market. Magazines are popular with advertisers because of the narrow market that they deliver. A broad-cast medium such as network television attracts all types of audience members, but magazine audiences are more homogeneous. If you read *Sports Illustrated*, for example, you have much in common with the magazine's other readers.

Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members. Advertisers using the print media — magazines and newspapers — will need to adapt to two main changes. First, the Internet will bring larger audiences to local newspapers. These audiences will be more diverse and geographically *dispersed* (分散) than in the past. Second, advertisers will have to understand how to use an increasing number of magazines for their target audiences. Although some magazines will maintain national audiences, a large number of magazines will entertain narrower audiences.

Out-of-home Advertising

Out-of-home advertising, also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers. More consumers travel longer distances to and from work, which also makes out-of-home advertising effective. Technology has changed the nature of the billboard business, making it a more effective medium than in the past. Using digital printing, billboard companies can print a billboard in 2 hours, compared with 6 days previously. This allows advertisers more variety in the types of

messages they create because they can change their messages more quickly.

Internet

As consumers become more comfortable with online shopping, advertisers will seek to reach this market. As consumers get more of their news and information from the Internet, the ability of television and radio to get the word out to consumers will decrease. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that audience members remember.

Internet advertising will play a more prominent role in organizations' advertising in the near future. Internet audiences tend to be quite homogeneous, but small. Advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach these audiences and will have to adapt their persuasive strategies to the online medium as well.

Direct Mail

A final advertising medium is direct mail, which uses mailings to consumers to communicate a client's message. Direct mail includes newsletters, postcards, and special promotions. Direct mail is an effective way to build relationships with consumers. For many businesses, direct mail is the most effective form of advertising.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。*

1. Television is attractive advertising medium in that _____.

- A) it has large audiences
- B) it appeals to housewives
- C) it helps build up a company's reputation
- D) it is affordable to most advertisers

2. With the increase in the number of TV channels, _____.

- A) the cost of TV advertising has decreased
- B) the number of TV viewers has increased
- C) advertisers' interest in other media has decreased
- D) the number of TV ads people can see has increased

* 为保持试题的完整性,此处仍保留这句话。考生在进行练习时,只需在原题上作答即可。

3. Compared with television, newspapers as an advertising medium _____.
 A) earn a larger annual ad revenue B) convey more detailed messages
 C) use more production techniques D) get messages out more effectively
4. Advertising on radio continues to grow because _____.
 A) more local radio stations have been set up
 B) modern technology makes it more entertaining
 C) it provides easy access to consumers
 D. it has been revolutionized by Internet radio
5. Magazines are seen by advertisers as an efficient way to _____.
 A) reach target audiences B) appeal to educated people
 C) attract diverse audiences D) convey all kinds of messages
6. Out-of-home advertising has become more effective because _____.
 A) billboard can be replaced within two hours
 B) consumers travel more now than ever before
 C) such ads have been made much more attractive
 D) the pace of urban life is much faster nowadays
7. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that are _____.
 A) quick to update B) pleasant to look at
 C) easy to remember D) convenient to access
8. Internet advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach audiences that tend to be _____.
9. Direct mail is an effective form of advertising for businesses to develop _____.
10. This passage discusses how advertisers select _____ for advertisements.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are requested to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully

before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly 47 to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages was 48 to a little college French.

I hesitated. How would I, unable to speak the language, 49 unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, set up 50 and do research? It seemed impossible, and with considerable 51 I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought ran through my mind: *You can't learn if you don't try.* So I accepted the assignment.

There were some bad 52. But by the time I had finished the trip I was an experienced traveler. And ever since, I have never hesitated to head for even the most remote of places, without guides or even 53 bookings, confident that somehow I will manage.

The point is that the new, the different, is almost by definition 54. But each time you try something, you learn, and as the learning piles up, the world opens to you.

I've learned to ski at 40, and flown up the Rhine River in a 55. And I know I'll go on doing such things. It's not because I'm braver or more daring than others. I'm not, but I'll accept anxiety as another name for challenge and I believe I can 56 wonders.

注意:此部分试题请在 答题卡 2 上作答。

A) accomplish

B) advanced

C) balloon

D) claim

E) constantly

I) manufacture

J) moments

K) news

L) reduced

M) regret

F) declare

N) scary

G) interviews

O) totally

H) limited

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Global warming may or not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but regardless of whether it is or isn't — we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth” as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and — without major technological breakthroughs — we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO₂) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're “doing something.” Consider the *Kyoto Protocol* (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to

punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO₂ emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many *signatories* (签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008—2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?

- A) It may not prove an environmental crisis at all.
- B) It is an issue requiring worldwide commitments.
- C) Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.
- D) Very little will be done to bring it under control.

58. According to the author's understanding, what is AL Gore's view on global warming?

- A) It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.
- B) It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.
- C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.
- D) It is area we actually have little knowledge about.

59. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of _____.

- A) economic growth
- B) wasteful use of energy
- C) the widening gap between the rich and poor
- D) the rapid advances of science and technology

60. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, _____.

- A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation
- B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use
- C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming
- D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental

problems

61. What is the message the author intends to convey?

- A) Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.
- B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.
- C) The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.
- D) People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the websites you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girlfriend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen — the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread crumbs(碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

For many Americans, the answer apparently is "no".

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is "slipping away, and that bothers me."

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn

down a discount at *tollbooths* (收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards, privacy economist Alessandro Acquits has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off *coupon* (优惠券).

But privacy does matter—at least sometimes. It's like health: when you have it, you don't notice it. Only when it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What does the author mean by saying “the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked” (Lines 4—5, Para. 2)?
- A) People's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.
 - B) In the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets.
 - C) People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.
 - D) Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.
63. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?
- A) Friends should open their hearts to each other.
 - B) Friends should always be faithful to each other.
 - C) There should be a distance even between friends.
 - D) There should be fewer disputes between friends.
64. Why does the author say “we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret” (Lines 4—5, Para. 3)?
- A) Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.
 - B) People leave traces around when using modern technology.
 - C) There are always people who are curious about others' affairs.
 - D) Many search engines profit by revealing people's identities.
65. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?
- A) They change behaviors that might disclose their identities.
 - B) They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.
 - C) They rely more and more on electronic devices.
 - D) They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.