

新思维

大学英语系列丛书

中

大学英语四级新题型分类解析教程



阅读分册

总主编 贾 勤 吴长青
主 编 陈 彧 段晓燕



中国商务出版社

CHINA COMMERCE AND TRADE PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级新题型分类解析教程. 中册, 阅读分册 /

贾勤, 吴长青主编; 陈彧, 段晓燕分册主编. —北京:

中国商务出版社, 2009.3

(新思维大学英语系列丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5103-0054-7

I. 大… II. ①贾… ②吴…③陈…④段… III. 英语—阅
读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV.

H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 037337 号

新思维大学英语系列丛书
大学英语四级新题型分类解析教程
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中国商务出版社出版
(北京市东城区安定门外大街东后巷 28 号)
邮政编码: 100710
电话: 010-64269744 (编辑室)
010-64283818 (发行部)

北京中商图出版物发行有限责任公司
发行

北京晨光印刷厂印刷
787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本
9.7 印张 200 千字

2009 年 3 月 第 1 版
2009 年 3 月 第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5103-0054-7

网址: www.cctpress.com
E-mail: cctp@cctpress.com

定价: 54.60 元 (全三册)

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大学英语四级新题型分类解析教程（阅读分册）编委会

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前 言

《大学英语四级新题型分类解析教程》系列丛书的编写工作严格遵照教育部高教司颁布的《大学英语教学要求》及大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》，遵循科学性和实用性相结合，系统性和针对性相结合的原则，结合了长期从事大学英语教学和大学英语四级培训的多名一线资深教师的丰富经验凝练而成。

本套丛书紧扣大学英语四级考试新题型改革的趋势，在结合各题型板块命题规律和解题技巧的基础上，加强对考生基本技能的训练，既有课内的精讲，又有课外配套学时的精练，是一部理论联系实际的好书。我们期待，本套四级考试新题型分类解析教程能帮助广大考生在有限的考前备考时间内突破语言知识和考试技能两大难关，全面提高英语应用能力。

本套丛书根据四级考试最新题型进行了分类，共分三个分册，上册为听力分册，中册为阅读分册，下册为写作、完型和翻译分册，其中听力分册配备了音频资料，方便考生课后自主学习。本套丛书选材新颖、设计合理，具有以下共同特点：

- ◆ **内容新颖，材料丰富：**本书为考生提供了大量高质量的最新四级材料，既有最新的2008年12月四级真题，也有仿真度高的模拟试题，作为考生课外学习的补充。
- ◆ **讲练结合，分类解析：**本书既有经验的总结、实战的训练，又有考点类型的分类、命题规律的预测，点面结合，相得益彰。
- ◆ **简洁精炼，实用高效：**本书是由多年从事大学英语教学及考前培训的教师共同编撰完成，应试技巧高度凝练，许多学生答题错误解析及经验总结直接来自教师的教学体验，实用，独到和精练。

本书的总主编由贾勤老师、吴长青老师担任，分册主编分别由张竞碧、胡芳、孙炳文、黄海泉、陈彧、段晓燕等老师担任。在此，本书编委会对编写过程所有支持和帮助我们的相关部门和人士表示深深的谢意。

本书在编写过程中参考了国内外多种教材和相关考级用书，因资料繁琐，恕不一一罗列。本书编写过程中失误、疏漏在所难免，恳请读者和同行不吝赐教，以使再版时及时修正。

2009年2月

编 者

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导 语

1. 考纲透视

2004年初教育部高等教育司组织制定并在全中国部分高等院校开始试点实施《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,其中指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

随着《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的实施,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(修订版)》。其中对阅读理解部分的阐述如下:阅读理解部分包括仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)和快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning),测试学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力;所占分值比例为35%,其中仔细阅读部分25%,快速阅读部分10%,考试时间40分钟。仔细阅读部分测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力,包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。多项选择题型的短文后有若干个问题,考生根据对文章的理解,从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力。要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文,然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空,使短文复原。选词填空的样题及练习详见第四章。简答题的篇章后有若干个问题,要求考生根据对文章的理解用最简短的表述(少于10个词)回答问题或完成句子,样题及练习详见第三章。

快速阅读部分采用1—2篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文,总长度约为1000词。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力,阅读速度为每分钟100词。查读考核学生利用各种提示,如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等,快速查找特定信息的能力。2006年6月到2007年6月的三次四级考试中快速阅读的题型相同,即前7题为判断题(包括N, Y和NOT GIVEN),后3题是填空题,根据对文章的理解,填三到四个单词(答案基本都是原文中出现的原词)。而自2007年12月至2008年12月,题型稍有变化,前面的7个判断正误题变成了传统的单项选择题,后面三个填空题保持不变。

由此可见,新四级的阅读理解部分更加注重对学生实际阅读能力的考察,如快速阅读能力,理解文章细节的能力和在篇章中运用词汇的能力等。在测试阅读能力方面手段更为丰富,主要表现在题型的多样化,这就对考生的阅读能力提出了更高的要求。

表一：改革前后的四级考试阅读题型和分值

	测试内容	测试题型	篇数	答题时间	分值比例
改革前	仔细阅读	多项选择	4	35 minutes	40%
改革后	快速阅读	是非判断+ 句子填空或其他	1	15 minutes	10%
	仔细阅读	选词填空/简答题	1	10 minutes	5%
		多项选择	2	15 minutes	10%

2. 热身训练

编者编排了 2008 年 12 月四级考试真题，供学生使用本阅读材料之前自测自身的阅读水平，以方便学生有效利用本书，并有针对性的提高自己的阅读能力。

2008 年 12 月真题

Part I 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.

That's enough, kids

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

"I'd watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he'd shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, 'No, we don't push,'" What happened next was unexpected.

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says, "I thought she was coming over to apologize, but instead she started shouting at me for disciplining her child. All I did was let him know his behavior was unacceptable. Was I supposed to sit back while her kid did whatever he wanted, hurting other children in the process?"

Getting your own children to play nice is difficult enough. Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield.

In my house, jumping on the sofa is not allowed. In my sister's house it's encouraged. For her, it's about kids being kids: "If you can't do it at three, when can you do it?"

Each of these philosophies is valid and, it has to be said, my son loves visiting his aunt's house. But I find myself saying "no" a lot when her kids are over at mine. That's OK between sisters but becomes dangerous territory when you're talking to the children of friends or acquaintances.

"Kids aren't all raised the same," agrees Professor Naomi White of Monash University. "But there is still an idea that they're the property of the parents. We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me."

In those circumstances, it's difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

"I'd go to the child first," says Andrew Fuller, author of *Tricky Kids*. "Usually a quiet reminder that 'we don't do that here' is enough. Kids have finely tuned *antennae* (直觉) for how to behave in different settings."

He points out bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. "Raise your concerns with the parents if they're there and ask them to deal with it," she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers "Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like: 'I know you'll think I'm silly but in my house I don't want...'"

When it comes to situations where you're caring for another child, white is straightforward: "common sense must prevail. If things don't go well, then have a chat."

There're a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. "Now you can't do it without feeling uneasy about it," White says.

Men might also feel uneasy about dealing with other people's children. "Men feel nervous," White says. "A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children."

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone. "The rules are different now from when today's parents were growing up," he says, "Adults are scared of saying, 'Don't swear', or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They're worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out – either from older children, or their parents."

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public *courtesy* (礼貌), and says that adults suffer from it as much as child.

Meredith Fuller agrees. "A code of conduct is hard to create when you're living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last."

"It's about what I'm doing and what I need," Andrew Fuller says. "The days when a kid came home from school and said, 'I got into trouble', and dad said, 'You probably deserved it', are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers."

This jumping to our children's defense is part of what fuels the "walking on eggshells" feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people's children. You know that if you *remonstrate* (劝诫) with the child, you're going to have to deal with the parent. It's admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?

"Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries," White says. "I suspect that it's only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the school—better—educated parents are probably more likely to be too involved."

White believes our notions of a more child-centred society should be challenged. "Today we have a situation where, in many families, both parents work, so the amount of time children get from parents has diminished," she says.

"Also, sometimes when we talk about being child-centered, it's a way of talking about treating our children like *commodities* (商品). We're centred on them but in ways that reflect positively on us. We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests of the children."

One way over-worked, under-resourced parents show commitment to their children is to leap to their defence. Back at the park, Bianchi's *intervention* (干预) on her son's behalf ended in an undignified exchange of insulting words with the other boy's mother.

As Bianchi approached the park bench where she'd been sitting, other mums came up to her and congratulated her on taking a stand. "Apparently the boy had a longstanding reputation for bad behaviour and his mum for even worse behaviour if he was challenged."

Andrew Fuller doesn't believe that we should be afraid of dealing with other people's kids. "Look at kids that aren't your own as a potential minefield," he says. He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.

1. What did Stella Bianchi expect the young boy's mother to do when she talked to him?
 A) Make an apology. B) Come over to intervene.
 C) Discipline her own boy. D) Take her own boy away.
2. What does the author say about dealing with other people's children?
 A) It's important not to hurt them in any way.
 B) It's no use trying to stop their wrongdoing.
 C) It's advisable to treat them as one's own kids.
 D) It's possible for one to get into lots of trouble.
3. According to Professor Naomi White of Monash university, when one's kids are criticized, their parents will probably feel _____.
 A) discouraged B) hurt C) puzzled D) overwhelmed
4. What should one do when seeing other people's kids misbehave according to Andrew Fuller?
 A) Talk to them directly in a mild way.
 B) Complain to their parents politely.

- C) Simply leave them alone.
D) Punish them lightly.
5. Due to the child-centric nature of our society, _____.
A) parents are worried when their kids swear at them
B) people think it improper to criticize kids in public
C) people are reluctant to point out kids' wrongdoings
D) many conflicts arise between parents and their kids
6. In a world where everyone is exhausted from over work and lack of sleep, _____.
A) it's easy for people to become impatient
B) it's difficult to create a code of conduct
C) it's important to be friendly to everybody
D) it's hard for people to admire each other
7. How did people use to respond when their kids got into trouble at school?
A) They'd question the teachers. B) They'd charge up to the school.
C) They'd tell the kids to clam down. D) They'd put the blame on their kids.
8. Professor White believes that the notions of a more child-centred society should be _____.
9. According to professor white, today's parents treat their children as something they _____.
10. Andrew Fuller suggests that, when kids behave inappropriately, people should not _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Reading in depth 25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required 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 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.**

A bookless life is an incomplete life. Books influence the depth and breadth of life. They meet the natural 11 for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life. Learners, therefore, must have books, and the right type of book, for the satisfaction of their need. Readers turn 12 to books because their curiosity concerning all manners of things, their eagerness to share in the experiences of others and their need to 13 from their own limited environment lead them to find in books food for the mind and the spirit. Through their reading they find a deeper significance to life as books acquaint them with life in the world as it was and it is now. They are presented with a 14 of human experiences and come to 15 other ways of thought and living. And while 16 their own relationships and responses to life, the readers often find that the 17 in their stories are going through similar adjustments, which help to clarify and give significance to their own.

Books provide 18 material for readers' imagination to grow. Imagination is a valuable quality and a motivating power, and stimulates achievement. While enriching their imagination, books 19 their outlook, develop a fact-finding attitude and train them to use leisure 20. The social and educational significance of the readers' books cannot be overestimated in an academic library.

A. abundant	B. characters	C. communicating	D. completely
E. derive	F. desire	G. diversity	H. escape
I. establishing	J. narrow	K. naturally	L. personnel
M. properly	N. respect	O. widen	

Section B

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

Passage one

Question 21 to 25 based on the following passage.

If you are a male and you are reading this, congratulations: you are a survivor. According to statistics, you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman, and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this---typically, men take more risks than woman and are more likely to drink and smoke---but perhaps more importantly, men don't go to the doctor.

"Men aren't seeing doctors as often as they should," says Dr. Gullotta, "This is particularly so for the over-40s, when diseases tend to strike."

Gullotta says a healthy man should visit the doctor every year or two. For those over 45, it should be at least once a year.

Two months ago Gullotta saw a 50-year-old man who had delayed doing anything about his smoker's cough for a year.

"When I finally saw him it had already spread and he has since died from lung cancer" he says, "Earlier detection and treatment may not have cured him, but it would have *prolonged*(延长) this life"

According to a recent survey, 95% of women aged between 15 and early 40s see a doctor once a year, compared to 70% of men in the same age group.

"A lot of men think they are *invincible* (不可战胜的)," Gullotta says, "They only come in when a friend drops dead on the golf course and they think, 'Geez, if it could happen to him,...'"

Then there is the ostrich approach. "Some men are scared of what might be there and would rather not know," says Dr. Ross Cartmill.

"Most men get their cars serviced more regularly than they service their bodies," Cartmill says. He believes most diseases that commonly affect men could be addressed by preventive check-ups

Regular check-ups for men would inevitably place strain on the public purse, Cartmill says, "But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the ultimate cost is far greater: it is called premature death."

21. Why does the author congratulate his male readers at the beginning of the passage?
 - A) They are more likely to survive serious diseases today.
 - B) Their average life span has been considerably extended.
 - C) They have lived long enough to read this article.
 - D) They are sure to enjoy a longer and happier live.
22. What does the author state is the most important reason men die five years earlier on average than women?
 - A) Men drink and smoke much more than women.
 - B) Men don't seek medical care as often as women.
 - C) Men aren't as cautious as women in face of danger.
 - D) Men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases.
23. Which of the following best completes the sentence "Geez, if it could happen to him, ..." (line2,Para8)?

A) it could happen to me, too	B) I should avoid playing golf
C) I should consider myself luck	D) it would be a big misfortune
24. What does Dr. Ross Cartmill mean by "the ostrich approach" (line 1 para.9)?
 - A) A casual attitude towards one's health conditions.
 - B) A new therapy for certain psychological problems.
 - C) Refusal to get medical treatment for fear of the pain involved.
 - D) Unwillingness to find out about one's disease because of fear.
25. What does Cartmill say about regular check-ups for men?
 - A) They may increase public expenses.
 - B) They will save money in the long run.
 - C) They may cause psychological strains on men.
 - D) They will enable men to live as long as women.

Passage two

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage

High-quality customer service is *preached*(宣扬) by many ,but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done.

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers-and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their regular customers decide to frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde Group and Wharton School.

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, President of the Verde Group, “the store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four other, and will no longer visit the specific store. For every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problems. Ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers.

The most common complaints include filled parking lots, *cluttered* (塞满了的) shelves, overloaded racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved the parking problems by getting *moonlighting* (业余兼职的) local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance eliminated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eyeing the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers.

“Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly.” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filing complaints to the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

26. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

- A) Most customers won’t bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.
- B) Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.
- C) Few customers believe the service will be improved.
- D) Customers have no easy access to store managers.

27. What does Paula Courtney imply by saying “... the shopper must also find a replacement” (Line 2, Para 4)?

- A) New customers are bound to replace old ones.

- B) It is not likely the shopper can find the same products in other stores.
 C) Most stores provide the same kind of service.
 D) Not complaining to the manager causes the shopper some trouble too.
28. Shop owners often hire moonlighting police as parking attendants so that shoppers _____.
 A) can stay longer browsing in the store
 B) won't have trouble parking their cars
 C) won't have any worries about security
 D) can find their cars easily after shopping
29. What contributes most to smoothing over issues with customers?
 A) Manners of the salespeople.
 B) Hiring of efficient employees.
 C) Huge supply of goods for sale.
 D) Design of the store layout.
30. To achieve better shopping experiences, customers are advised to _____.
 A) exert pressure on stores to improve their service
 B) settle their disputes with stores in a diplomatic way
 C) voice their dissatisfaction to store managers directly
 D) shop around and make comparisons between stores

3. 学生自查

满分为 35 分，你的得分为 ()

答案及解析：

Part I Skimming and Scanning (每题 1 分，共 10 分)

1. 选 A. Stella Bianchi 认为小男孩的妈妈会对他说什么？原文第三段 Stella says, "I thought she was coming over to apologize", 因此选择 A, "make an apology".
2. 选 D. 作者对于管教他人孩子的看法。原文第四段: "Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield". 因此选择 "It's possible for one to get into lots of trouble".
3. 选 B. 根据莫纳士大学教授的看法，批评别人孩子是他们的家长可能会产生的感受。原文第七段: "We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's some how a criticism of mine". 因此选择 B, "hurt".
4. 选 A. 当看到孩子不好的行为，根据 Andrew Fuller, 原文第九段 "Usually a quiet reminder that 'We don't do that here' is enough". 因此选择 A.
5. 选 C 由于社会以孩子为中心的性，原文 "Adults are scared of saying 'Don't swear' oreither from older children or their parents". 因此选择 C.
6. 选 B 当人们疲于加班，缺乏睡眠，原文: "A code of conduct is hard to create hen you're living in a world in which...to finish last" 因此选择 B.
7. 选 D 过去当孩子们在学校犯错误，家长们有何反应？原文 "The days when a kid came

home from school and said, 'I got into trouble.', and dad said, 'You probably deserve it', are over." 因此选择 D。

8. 填 challenged。原文“White believes our notions of a more child-centered society should be challenged”。
9. 填 can be proud of。原文“We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of”。
10. 填 stay silent。原文最后一段: He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behavior, particularly with regular visitors。

Part II Reading in depth

Senction A (每题 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

11. 填 F desire; 空格前为形容词, 故此处要填名词, 根据文义, 填“需要”。
12. 填 K naturally; 空格前为副词, 我们可以判断此处需要填一个副词, 三个候选副词中, 只有“自然地”符合文义,
13. 填 H escape; 空格前面是一个动词不定式符号 to, 可知此处要填一个动词(原形), 再根据后面的介词 from, 我们可以将包围圈缩小到 escape, derive 两个词范围, 再根据下文意思, 应当选“逃离”(他们自己有限的环境)。
14. 填 G diversity; 前面有不定冠词 an, 此处必然填一个名词, 根据意思和搭配, 应选择 diversity (a diversity of 许多)。
15. 填 N respect; 空格后是名词, 因此此空要选一个动词, 根据文义选择“尊重”。
16. 填 I establishing; 空格前为连词 while, 后为名词, 我们判断此处要填一个动词, 根据文义, 应选“确立”。
17. 填 B characters; 空格后为介词短语, 空格又处在句子主语位置, 我们判断此处要填一个名词, 我们选择“人物”, 因为只有“人物”才能“经历各种调整”。
18. 填 A abundant; 此空的后面是一个名词, 我们判断此处要填一个形容词, 因为本文的主题是谈书籍对人生的重要作用, 故应选“丰富的”。
19. 填 O widen; 此空后面是名词“眼界”, 故此处选动词 widen 是最佳选择。
20. 填 M properly; 此空在动宾短语 use leisure 后面, 我们判断应该填动词, 根据文义, 选择“适当地”。

Senction B (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

21. 选 C 此题问为什么作者一开始就要祝贺, 祝贺你们还能活着, 能看我这篇文章, 大多数人已经死掉了, 一般男的都比女的要短命, 所以选 C。
22. 选 B 作者问: 为什么男性的年龄平均要小于女性 5 岁, 是因为“不去看医生”, 男性求助于医学、医疗的频率不如女性高, 所以选 B。
23. 选 A 文章当中举了这样一个例子, 男人们一般不相信自己会得病, 除非是当边上的朋友打高尔夫球的时候突然猝死, 如果能够发生在他身上的话, 都有可能, 那很有可能发生在我身上。男人一般是直到身边的人逐渐出现问题才会醒悟, 一般来讲, 他防患于未然的意识性是不强的, 所以这道题目应该选择 A。