



郑家顺考试捷径系列 (四级考试命题研究组 编)

# 新题型大学英语 四级阅读理解80篇精讲

标明答题依据与解题方法

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主编 郑家顺

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# 新题型 大学英语四级阅读理解

# 800

# 篇精讲

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# 前言

为了帮助广大考生在新大纲出台之后能够轻松获得大学英语四级高分,我们组织编写了《新题型大学英语四级阅读理解 80 篇精讲》。

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四级阅读习题集,很多书存在着阅读材料单一、答案错误、解析简单(如“根据文章显而易见 B 是对的, A、C、D 是错的”)或冗长(如“该句的译文是”、“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、问老师,不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正好弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

## 一、题目:

根据新大纲编写,按四级考试的形式,将阅读理解汇编成快速阅读、篇章词汇阅读、篇章阅读三章。

## 二、文章章节编排:

每章由阅读理解必读、应试技巧与专项训练(分为入门分析、技能实战、学习提高、巩固强化、考前冲刺五组)构成,便于考生有效突破各种阅读难关。

## 三、解释为该书最显著的特点:

1. 为便于考生更好地理解原文,提高翻译水平以及实际运用英语的能力,每篇均给出中文译文,答题依据用波浪线标出。
2. 选择项均引用原文给出答题依据,帮助考生养成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。

通过做题,掌握应试技巧,举一反三,1 个月有效突破英语阅读难关,轻轻松松提高英语水平。

本书所选的阅读、译文和解释都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

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★欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客”(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)!

这里既有作者在教学中的一些心得体会,也有英语考前做题技巧分析以及最新试卷及答案;同时也希望能借此收到更多学习者的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

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## 第一章 快速阅读

### 第一节 快速阅读理解必读

#### 一、考试题型

四级考试阅读理解包括:快速阅读1篇、篇章词汇阅读1篇、篇章阅读2篇,共计4篇文章。其中快速阅读占总分值的10%。快速阅读要求考生在15分钟内浏览完一篇约1000字左右的文章并解答后面的10道题。快速阅读的文章属于信息密集型文章,体裁一般为说明文,题材常涉及环保、科技、教育、文化、产品说明等。文章下面的10个题中,前7个题是判断正误(包括:YES, NO, NOT GIVEN),或单项选择题,后3个题是填空题。

#### 二、考点

通过对真题的分析,我们发现快速阅读更强调测试考生在实际语言环境中查询有效信息的能力,这也反映出四级考试试图提升考生实际应用能力的改革方向。快速阅读主要考查:

1. 通过略读(Skimming)了解文章大意,抓住文章中心思想。
2. 通过寻读(Scanning)获取某一特定信息或具体事实。

#### 三、正误判断原则

我们习惯于传统题型中所说的错误选项特征是反、偏、混、无,把原文中没有提到的信息归为错误的一种,即没有划分清NG和N之间的差别,而快速阅读的Directions部分仅仅给出Y = agrees with, N = contradicts, NG = not given,大多数考生看过之后还是一头雾水,因此,必须在此给大家清楚地界定各类答案所代表的具体内涵。

##### 1. Y (for Yes)

- 1) 题目是原文的同义表达,通常用同义词或同义结构。
- 2) 题目是根据原文中的几句话作出的归纳或简单推断,经常是对文章大意或段落大意的总结。

##### 2. N (for No)

- 1) 题目与原文直接相反,通常用反义词、not 加同义词或反义结构。
- 2) 原文是多个条件并列,即两种或多种情形(通常是两种情形)都可以或都不可以,常含有 both...and, and, or 或 also 等词;题目则是其中一个条件,即题目是“必须”或“只有”其中一种情况,常含有 must 或 only 等词。有时情况正好相反,即原文是只有一种情形可以,题目则是两种或多种情形都可以。

3) 题目是对原文中的比较级或最高级的错误理解或是对原文中表示比较概念的词语或比较对象的混淆。

4) 题目和原文中使用了表示不同范围、频率、可能性的词。原文中常用 many (很多)、sometimes (有时)或 unlikely (不太可能)等词,题目中则常用 all (全部)、usually (通常)、always (总是)或 impossible (完全不可能)等词。

5) 原文中包含条件,如 if, unless, if not, with 等引出的条件状语,题目中则不包含这些条件。

### 3. NG (for Not Given)

1) 题目中的某些内容在原文中没有提及或在文中找不到依据。

2) 题目中涉及的范围小于原文涉及的范围,也就是说比原文更具体。原文涉及一个较大的范畴,而题目是一个具体概念。

3) 原文是某人的目标、目的、想法、愿望、保证、发誓等,题目是事实。原文中常用 aim (目标)、purpose (目的)、promise (保证)、swear (发誓) 以及 vow (发誓) 等词,题目中用实义动词。

### 四、句子补充原则

句子补充题的答案基本都是原文中的原词,有时也需要根据句子结构的变换进行词性上的转换或简单的句式转换,答案一般不超过 10 个单词。

1. 题目中的句子结构与原文中句子结构没有明显的区别,只是个别词语进行了转换。答案一般为原文中原词。

2. 题目中的句子是原文中句子的同义转述,在用词或句式上均有变化,如主被动的转换、“形+名”结构转换成“动+副”结构等。答案可能为原文中原词或需要进行词性上或结构上的转换。

### 五、单项选择原则(本项与篇章阅读单项选择相似,在下文中将详细解释)

### 六、解题思路

从文章的篇幅和题目的设置看,快速阅读与精读有明显的区别,因此考生在解答题目的时候,需要使用特定的阅读方法和解题步骤。

第一步:阅读题目,预测文章内容,定位信息点。

预测是指在阅读正文前,对文章进行预测性的主动思维。应该先读文章标题,花 1 分钟左右时间快速扫描黑体字,如没有黑体字,可快速看一下文章前一两句,大概猜测文章可能涉及的内容。然后读题目,带着题目到文章中定位,同时根据题目设想一下文章可能涉及的内容,以及所使用的词汇量的类型与范围,乃至题目涉及的关键性的词汇。诸如,大写字母、时间、数字等用词,这些词汇都是在阅读文章查询信息过程中重要的提示。

第二步:略读和寻读巧妙结合。

面对快速阅读这样一种题型,考生应该巧妙地将略读和寻读两种方法结合起来。

略读(Skimming),或称为跳跃式阅读,其重点在于快速了解文章的中心思想。所谓略读是指以尽可能快的速度阅读,迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。换句话说,略读是要求读者有选择地进行阅读,可跳过某些细节,以求抓住文章的大意,从而加快阅读速度。略读这种方法主要用来解决文章主旨大意题,这类题在快速阅读中所占的比例不是很大,所以对于快速阅读中的大量题目,我们还是要用另一种方法:即寻读去解决。

寻读(Scanning)又称查读,是一种从大量的资料中迅速查找某一项具体事实或某一项特定信息,而对其他无关部分则略去不读的快速阅读方法。其重点在于有目标地去查找文中某些特定的信息。寻读时,首先要明确所要查询信息的关键词语的特点,然后以很快的速度扫视文章,确定所查询的信息范围。如:问题或选项中所涉及的人名、地名,则主要寻找首字母大写的单词;有关日期、数目的问题,则主要查找具体数字;有关某个事件、某种观点等,就需要寻找与此相关的关键词,而与所查信息无关的内容可一扫而过。

第三步:仔细阅读作为辅助。

除了运用略读和寻读法之外,有时还需要仔细阅读文章的某一特定部分,力求准确理解题目对原文的同义转述,或对其进行的归纳、总结、推断等,达到对原文的深层次理解。仔细阅读

的方法,在快速阅读中虽使用不多,但对于略读和寻读法来说却绝对是一个有力的补充,而且它还可以减少一些因疏忽而造成的错误。

### 七、应试技巧

#### 1. 注意首尾句。

如果短文包括几个自然段,则应注意第一、二段和最后一段,力求抓住文章的主旨大意。注意了解文章的主题句及结论句。

#### 2. 注意标点符号的使用。

可以运用一些特殊标点符号(破折号、小括号、冒号等)了解抽象的词汇或句子的含义,因为这些标点符号的使用通常就是为了更进一步地解释其前面的信息。

#### 3. 注意逻辑关系的运用。

逻辑关系分布在文章的句子内部、句子之间以及段落之间。最基本的逻辑关系及常见关系词有:

- 1) 因果关系: as a result, therefore, hence, consequently, because, for, due to 等。
- 2) 并列、递进关系: and, or, then, in addition, besides, in other words, moreover 等。
- 3) 转折关系: however, but, though, although, while, yet, in fact, in spite of 等。
- 4) 对比、比较关系: whereas, while, than, in contrast 等。

这些逻辑提示词的作用并非仅仅是衔接文章的句子,从阅读的角度来看,它们同时在给我们某种提示,告诉我们哪些是相对重要的信息,哪些是相对不重要的信息。我们在处理文章的时候,要有一条清晰的思路,即你不是为了完整翻译文章而进行阅读,而是为了获取某些信息而进行阅读,所以,要学会利用逻辑关系简化阅读。

#### 4. 注意特殊标记的使用。

用最快的速度通读文章,找到自己需要的细节描述部分,并在有关的句子下做出各种记忆符号。文章浏览完毕,再将画线部分(或做其他标记部分)重新详读一次,并进行适当的判断。

## 第二节 快速阅读应试技巧:查找定位,答题点拨

### ★真题分析★

#### 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, 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.

#### Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

“Identity theft is an absolute epidemic,” states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. “It’s certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It’s worldwide. It affects everybody, and there’s very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can’t detect it until it’s probably too late.”

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims’ names. In many cases, a victim’s losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

### 1. Check for a privacy policy

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from *solicitors* (推销员).

When reviewing the site’s privacy policy, you’ll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won’t necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

### 2. Take advantage of site features

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is *anonymous* (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed.



Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.

### 3. Safeguard your identity

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a *generic* (泛指的) identifier, such as “Intranet Developer Candidate”, or “Experienced Marketing Representative”.

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as “Major auto manufacturer” or “International packaged goods supplier”.

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

### 4. Establish an email address for your search

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr2004@provider.com.

### 5. Protect your references

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

### 6. Keep *confidential* (机密的) information confidential

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book—don't fall for it.

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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] |                 |

- Robert Ellis Smith believes identify theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.

2. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
3. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.
4. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.
5. Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder. com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.
6. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
7. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.
8. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To protect your references, you should not post online their \_\_\_\_\_.
10. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for \_\_\_\_\_.

### ▼ 全文翻译及答题依据

#### 网上求职请注意保护个人隐私

本文的中心内容为网上求职时要注意保护个人隐私。

(10) “窃取身份信息”和“身份信息欺诈”这两个术语指各种类型的通过欺诈等不正当方式,尤指以获得经济利益为目的,非法获取和使用他人身份信息的犯罪行为。

最近,与窃取身份信息相关的数字不断增长。(3) 来自总会计署的一份最近的报告估计美国每年身份信息被窃取的人数高达 75 万。这有可能只是保守估计,因为有些人即使被窃取了身份信息,也不去报警。

Robert Ellis Smith 是一位令人尊敬的作家,同时也是“尊重个人隐私”的倡导者。他说:“身份信息被窃取绝对是普遍存在的。在过去的四、五年里,其蔓延速度非常惊人,并且是全球性的,(1) 这会影响到我们每一个人。然而人们对此却是无能为力。最糟糕的是,当人们发现自己的身份信息被窃取时,可能为时已晚。”

每个人的指纹都是不同的,别人无法据为己有。而个人信息则不同。个人信息,尤其是个人的社保号码、银行账户或信用卡号码、电话卡号码以及其他有价值的个人身份信息,一旦落入坏人之手,都可能被用来谋取利益,这当然是以你的损失为代价。比如在美国和加拿大,许多人报告说,有人未经授权就已经从他们的银行账户或金融账户中支取了资金,甚至更为严重的是,同时窃取了他们的身份信息,冒用受害人的名号高筑债台或进行犯罪活动。(2) 在许多情况下,受害人承受的损失不仅是金钱上的实际损失,而且受害人在试图恢复其在公众中的声誉,修正其不良信息时,还必须承担大量的其他经济损失。而这些损失的成本应该是由犯罪分子承担责任的。

(3) 联邦调查局的调查显示,个人信息欺诈是最多的一种网上欺诈行为。那么,求职者们不断在网上发布个人简历时,又该如何保护自己呢? 成功进行网上求职的关键在于学会如何应对风险。下面介绍一些有益的方法来帮助大家确保网上求职时的安全。

#### 1. 检查隐私保护条款

如果你打算在网上发布个人简历,一定要确保自己所考虑的求职网站必须和 CareerBuilder 网站一样有隐私保护条款。隐私条款应当明确说明个人信息将被如何使用、如何存储以及是否会被共享。在决定把个人简历发布到能够自动与他人共享信息的网站上之前,一定要三思而后行,因为如果这样的话,个人信息将被公开,甚至可能会不断接到推销员们的骚扰电话。

要反复查看网站的隐私保护条款,确保自己既能自如地发布简历,也能够自如地删除简历。(4) 一旦自己找到了工作,就必须不再将简历发布在网络上。一定要记住,简历在网站上发布的时间越久,自己的隐私信息暴露得就会越多,当然这种暴露既包含积极的因素,也含有很不积极的因素。

#### 2. 充分利用网站的特色

合法的求职网站能够提供不同级别的隐私保护。在发布简历之前,要仔细考虑自己的求职目标以及自己

愿意承担的风险程度。

例如, CareerBuilder 网站就提供了三种不同级别的隐私保护条款, 以供求职者进行选择。第一种是标准发布。选择这种发布方式可以使最大可能范围内的雇主群体看到求职者的简历。

第二种是匿名发布。选择这种发布方式所能达到的目标群体和标准发布相同, 只不过不需要发布个人的任何联系信息。希望匿名但又想分享一些其他信息的求职者可以选择发布任意一种个人联系方式。

(5) 第三种是秘密发布。选择这种发布方式可以帮助求职者发布简历, 同时又能不被现在的雇主搜索到。秘密发布给求职者带来的好处在于, 他们能够快速便捷地申请 CareerBuilder 网站上发布的招聘信息, 而不需要重复输入他们的相关信息。

### 3. 保护自己的身份信息

职业专家们认为, 求职者们如果想在网络搜寻职位的同时保证安全, 最好的方法之一就是隐藏个人的身份信息。(7) 在简历上更换姓名, 使用一些泛指的称呼, 如“企业内部网络开发员职位应聘者”或者“经验丰富的营销业务代理”等。

(7) 应该考虑删除现在的雇主的姓名和所在的地址。一旦提供现在所在公司的名称, 通过查看你在公司的头衔, 确定你的身份应该不会是一件很难的事情。可以对现在的公司进行一般化的描述, 比如“重要的汽车生产商”或“国际包装产品供应商”。

如果你的头衔名称比较奇特, 可以考虑使用一些普通的但意义相同的头衔, 而不使用雇主所规定的完全一样的头衔。

### 4. 申请一个专供求职使用的电子邮箱

网上求职时保护个人隐私的另一种方法是建立一个专门用来进行网上求职的电子邮件账户。如果陌生人掌握了你的这个电子邮件地址, 并且与别人分享的话, 此时就可以保护你现有的电子邮箱。

(8) 建立一个专门来进行网上求职的电子邮件账户还能使自己的常用邮箱免受垃圾邮件的骚扰。为新的电子邮件地址命名时, 要确保其中没有自己的姓名和其他会泄漏个人身份的信息。最好的解决方法是选取一个与你所申请的工作相关的电子邮件地址, 比如 salesmgr2004@provider.com。

### 5. 保护你的证明人

(9) 如果你的简历上包含介绍证明人的姓名和联系信息的部分, 一定要删除。想要保护自己的个人信息, 却公开自己证明人的联系信息, 这样做是不对的。

### 6. 机密的信息一定要机密

在任何情况下都不能泄漏自己的社保号码、驾照号码、银行账号和其他个人信息, 如种族、眼睛颜色等。

(6) 真正的雇主在求职者初次申请工作时并不需要这些信息。即使有的雇主声称他们需要你的这些信息, 进行身份背景核查, 也坚决不能提供。这是书本上最老套的把戏了, 千万不要中了它的圈套。

## ▼ 应试技巧: 查找定位, 答题点拨

### 1. 细节题。

【查找定位】根据人名 Robert Ellis Smith 定位到原文第三段。(Lines 2 ~ 4, Para. 3) It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can't detect it until it's probably too late. 会影响到我们每一个人。然而人们对此却是无能为力。最糟糕的是, 当人们发现自己的身份信息被窃取时, 可能为时已晚。

【答题点拨】段末及观点论述处设题。本题考查保护个人隐私的倡导者 Robert Ellis Smith 对于 identity theft 的评论。题干中的话是对原文的转述。

### 2. 细节题。

【查找定位】由题干中的 In many cases, financial losses 和 restore their reputation 定位到第 4 段末句。(Lines 7 ~ 10, Para. 4) In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible. 在许多情况下, 受

害人必须承受的损失不仅是金钱上的实际损失,而且受害人在试图恢复其在公众中的声誉、修正其不良信息时,还不得不承担大量的其他的经济损失,而这些损失的成本应该是由犯罪分子承担的。

【答题点拨】段末处及复杂句式处设题。本题考查身份信息被窃取的受害人需要承担的损失。题干中提到了这两点损失:immediate financial losses 和 costs ... to restore their reputation,可见题干表述正确。

3. **细节题。**

【查找定位】由题干中的 minor offence 和 overestimated 定位到第 5 段首句和第 2 段最后两句。(Line 1, Para. 5) According to the FBI, identity theft is the **number one fraud** committed on the Internet. 对应原文第三段第一句话, Smith 说 identity theft is an absolute epidemic. (Lines 1 ~ 4, Para. 2) A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that **as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft** every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized. 第 5 段首句谈到了 FBI 的调查结果, 个人信息欺诈是最多的一种网上欺诈行为。第 2 段最后两句则提到了总会计署的报告: 在美国, 每年身份信息被窃取的人数高达 75 万。这有可能只是保守估计, 因为有些人即使被窃取了身份信息, 也不去报警。与选项中的 minor offence 及 harm is overestimated 内容矛盾。

【答题点拨】段首段末处及数字处设题。本题考查 identity theft 案件的严重性及案件的数量。而题干中却使用了 minor 和 overestimated (高估), 与原文表述相反。

4. **细节题。**

【查找定位】由题干中的 resume not stay online longer 定位到第 1 个小标题下第 2 段第 2 句。(Lines 2 ~ 3, Para. 7) You **won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there** on the Internet once you land a job. 如果找到工作后, 不要把简历放在网上。

【答题点拨】否定句式处设题。本题考查何时需要在网上发布个人简历。题干中指出不需要时就不要将简历发布在网络上, 与原文表述一致。

5. **细节题。**

【查找定位】由题干中的 three options, CareerBuilder. com 及 Suggestion 2 定位到第 2 个小标题下末段。(Para. 11) **The third** is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder. com without retyping their information. 第三种是秘密发布。选择这种发布方式可以帮助求职者发布简历, 同时又能不被现在的雇主搜索到。秘密发布给求职者带来的好处在于, 他们能够快速便捷地申请 CareerBuilder 网站上发布的招聘信息, 而不需要重复输入他们的相关信息。

【答题点拨】段末处设题。本题考查求职网站提供的三种不同级别的隐私保护条款。对应原文第二个小标题 Suggestion 2, 选项直接给出定位点, 该建议包括三项内容, 选项中 most strongly recommended (特别推荐) 并无给出相关的对应信息。

6. **细节题。**

【查找定位】由题干中的 background checks 定位到第 6 个小标题下第 2、3 句。(Lines 2 ~ 4, Para. 18) Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. **Don't provide this** even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. 本题考查求职时雇主是否会索要个人隐私信息。对应原文最后一段的第六个小标题。文中提到真正的雇主在求职者初次申请工作时并不需要这些信息。即使雇主声称他们需要这些信息进行身份背景核查, 也坚决不能提供。

【答题点拨】否定关系处设题。本题考查求职时雇主是否会索要个人隐私信息。而题干对雇主向求职者索要个人隐私信息持肯定态度, 显然与原文的否定态度矛盾。

7. **细节题。**

【查找定位】由题干中的 generic names 很容易定位到第三个小标题下第一段和第二段内容。(Lines 2 ~ 3, Para. 12) Replace your name on your resume with a **generic identifier**. (Line 1, Para. 13) You

should also consider **eliminating the name and location of your current employer**. 对应原文,网上求职不要用真名,使用一些泛指的称呼,并进行举例;小标题下第2段首句又提到求职者应该考虑删除现在的雇主的姓名和地址。

【答题点拨】段首段末处设题。本题考查求职者保护个人隐私信息的方法。题干表述中建议求职者进行网上求职时在简历中使用泛指称呼,与原文表述一致。

8. **unwelcome emails** 细节题。

【查找定位】由题干中的 special email address 和 prevent...from...定位到第4个小标题下第2段首句。(Lines 1 ~ 2, Para. 16) Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive **unwelcome emails** in your primary mailbox. 建立一个专门来进行网上求职的电子邮件账户还能使自己的常用邮箱免受垃圾邮件的骚扰。

【答题点拨】此处需要填入名词,作动词 receive 的宾语。题干将原文中的 specially 转换成形容词形式 special,将 eliminate 替换成了词组 prevent...from...,而动词 receive 也只是变成了动名词形式,所以本题答案为 **unwelcome emails**。

9. **names and contact information** 细节题。

【查找定位】由题干中的 protect your references 定位到第5个小标题下的第一个句子。(Lines 1 ~ 2, Para. 17) If your resume contains a section with the **names and contact information** of your references, take it out. 如果你的简历上包含介绍证明人的姓名和联系信息的部分,一定要删除。

【答题点拨】空格前有物主代词 their,所以此处需要填入名词。题干将原文中的 take it out, there is no sense..., sharing 替换成 should not post,所以提取原文动词的宾语就可以作为本题的答案,答案为 **names and contact information**。

10. **economic gain** 细节题。

【查找定位】由题干中的 typically for 定位到原文首段。(Para. 1) Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for **economic gain**. “窃取身份信息”和“身份信息欺诈”这两个术语指各种类型的通过欺诈等不正当方式,尤指以获得经济利益为目的,非法获取和使用他人身份信息的犯罪行为。

【答题点拨】此处应该填入名词,作介词 for 的宾语。原文句子中有一个较长的定语,使得句子看上去比较复杂,但是本题并不难,只要定位准确。另外题干只是对原句进行简写,几乎没对原文作替换,直接使用了原文中的 typically for,所以很容易得出答案为 **economic gain**。

### 第三节 快速阅读专项训练

#### 入门分析

#### Test 1

##### 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.
  - **Sanitary landfill**—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment.
  - **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.