

无障碍大学英语阅读理解系列

大学英语阅读理解

(四级)

180篇

大学英语四级考试命题研究组 组编

 国际文化出版公司

无障碍阅读系列 ·

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主 编 马德高 张晓博

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前言

今年6月四级考试结束后,我们对全国10余所高校的数百名考生做了访谈和交流。交谈中,我们听到最多的话题就是“阅读难”、“阅读做题慢”、“阅读练得少”……

阅读再次成为广大师生关注的焦点,其原因在于——

所占分值大

阅读在四级考试中分值最大,占到整套试卷的40%,是考生成绩优劣的关键。

考查技能多

阅读涉及考生多项综合技能的考查,是考生复习中最难以掌握的,没有科学的复习方法和合适的资料,往往事倍功半,收效甚慢。阅读是整个四级复习的突破口。通过阅读训练,特别是精读训练中篇章结构分析、行文逻辑分析、长难句分析、上下文联系分析以及一些优美句子、段落的朗读背诵,可以在简答、完形填空、改错、写作、语感各方面技能上获得综合提高。

为了帮助广大考生扎实提高阅读技能,科学掌握解题思路,快速谙熟阅读题材,顺利摘取阅读高分,我们组织编写了这套《无障碍大学英语阅读理解180篇》。

本书特点——

全面仿真,保证信度

所选180篇文章无论在长度、题材、难度、风格上,还是在文后问题的设计上,都渗透着历年真题的特点,保证了较高的信度。

选材广泛,触及热点

选材上既考虑涵盖历年真题选材范围,使考生短时间内全面熟悉

阅读题材,又注重了一些热点问题的触及,符合四级阅读选材趋势。

文章障碍,当页解决

我们对每篇文章的词汇障碍、难句障碍,都在文章中重点标出,在当页下端给出了详细解释和点拨,方便了读者阅读和复习,适合精读训练,利于综合提高。

出题思路,详细解析

对每篇文章的篇章主旨、行文逻辑、出题者的思路以及解题技巧,文后都有详细、精辟的解析和指点,使读者在潜移默化中获得阅读技能和解题技巧的快速提高。

阅读是四级考试的关键,本书为您提供阅读复习的最佳演练

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- A) adequate B) superior C) unique D) prehistory

4. According to the passage, when chimpanzees need tools they first look for _____.

- A) a termite nest B) a deep hole
C) appropriate materials D) leaves to eat

5. Chimpanzees make simple tools to _____.

- A) catch food B) select twigs C) strip leaves D) build nests

Passage two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

[Margaret Bourke-White, one of the most prolific photojournalists of the twentieth century, was a witness to world events from the 1920's through the 1950's. J① During her student days Bourke-White made a photographic record of campus life. Her career blossomed at a time when the American art world had embraced Modernism and found a new beauty in technology. Aesthetic② principles were applied to③ such banal④ objects as furnaces and washing machines, and Bourke White became one of the best industrial photographers of the period. During her career she also photographed such important subjects as the serious midwestern drought of the 1930's and the Second World War, and she saw her work published in some of the world's most famous magazines.

6. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A) Industrial photography as a career.
B) The career of Margaret Bourke-White.
C) The journals of Margaret Bourke-White.
D) Modernism and twentieth-century art.

7. Margaret Bourke-White was most well known as a _____.

- A) publisher B) reporter C) model D) photographer

8. How long does Bourke. White's career last?

- A) 30 years. B) 20 years. C) 10 years. D) 50 years.

① *adj.* 多产的,丰富的,大量繁殖的。该句主干为:“Margaret Bourke-White... was a witness...”句意:Margaret Bourke-White 是 20 世纪最多产的摄影记者之一。她是 20 世纪 20 年代到 50 年代的见证者。

② *adj.* 美学的,审美的,有审美感的。

③ 将...应用于。

④ *adj.* 平凡的,陈腐的,老一套的。

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Modernism primarily represented a _____.

- A) set of principles for photography
- B) fashionable journalistic technique
- C) glorification of the mundane
- D) serious effort to record recent world events

10. According to the passage, Margaret Bourke-White used all of the following as subjects for her work EXCEPT _____.

- A) fashionable journalistic technique
- B) academic life
- C) natural disasters
- D) industrial environments

Passage three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on^① our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making foods more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty of all human illnesses are related to^② the diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract^③ certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. [In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives (添加剂), cause cancer.]^④ Yet these carcinogenic^⑤ additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry (家禽), and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are sim-

① 对...有深刻影响。

② n. 现代风,现代主义,现代思想。

③ v. 感染,得...(病)。

④ 该句主干为:“In 1945, government researchers realized that...” 句意:1945年,政府研究人员发现,通常被用来保持肉类色泽的硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐,以及其他的食物添加剂能致癌。

⑤ adj. 致癌物(质)的。

ply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

11. How has science done a disservice to mankind?

- A) The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
- B) Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually got rid of.
- C) It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- D) As a result of the utility of science, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.

12. Nitrates are used for _____.

- A) causing the animal to become fatter
- B) the objects of research
- C) preserving the color of meats
- D) preserving flavor in packaged foods

13. The FAD _____.

- A) is an organization that control the production of additives
- B) tries to prevent the use of some drugs on healthy animals
- C) has effectively controlled the fattening of the farmers' animals
- D) intends to persuade the farmers to use some drugs not for medical purposes

14. The word "carcinogenic" means most nearly the same as _____.

- A) money-making
- B) trouble-making
- C) color-retaining
- D) cancer-causing

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
- B) Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over thirty-five years.
- C) Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.
- D) Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.

Passage four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The science of meteorology^① is concerned with the study of the struc-

①

n. 气象学, 气象状态。

ture, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully approached from vantage point (有利的地位). Different view must be integrated to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic^① meteorology.

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagram (高空气象图). The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting can not be overestimated. [In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and field of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in the form of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds]^②. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needs to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to^③ solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

16. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the third paragraph of the passage?

- A) A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.
- B) A procedure is explained and its importance is emphasized.
- C) Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
- D) Recent scientific advancements are outlined in order of importance.

17. The author implies that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to _____.

- A) a higher number of professional forecasters

① *adj.* 概要的, 大气的。

② 该句主干为: "In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and field of human activity, ..., great benefits are reaped, ...". 句意: 通过为航海、航天、农业、工业以及很多其他领域的人类活动提供精确的天气警报和专业的预报建议, 天气预报在挽救人类生命、财产和其他方式的经济领域做出了很大贡献。

③ 将...应用于。

- B) less-specialized forms of synoptic meteorology
C) more funds allocated to meteorological research
D) greater protection of human life
18. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase "these tools" refers to _____.
A) weather forecasts B) economic advantages
C) mathematics and physics D) meteorological problems
19. The best title for the passage is _____.
A) Approaches to the Science of Meteorology
B) New Advances in Synoptic Meteorology
C) The Limitations of Meteorological Forecasting
D) The Basics of Dynamic Meteorology
20. Which of the following is not referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?
A) Manufacturing. B) Transportation. C) Farming. D) Sports.

圣宠与黑猩猩

Passage one

以前人们一直认为能够制造工具是区分人类和其他动物的特征之一,而现在科学家发现这一说法并不正确。生活在非洲丛林里的黑猩猩就能够制造一些简单的工具来捕捉白蚁。

1. B) 细节题。文中提到 Goodall 博士观察到生活在非洲丛林里的黑猩猩经常制造一些简单的工具来捕捉白蚁,然后以树枝为例进行说明。因此选 B):被用来寻找食物。
2. C) 推断题。根据本文,Goodall 博士的观察非常重要,因为文中提到 Goodall 博士动摇了过去人们一直坚信的理论,因此选 C):否定了—个长期存在的理论。
3. C) 判断题。黑猩猩也会制造简单工具,因此人类制造工具的能力不再是独特的。选 C):独特的。
4. C) 细节题。根据原文第三句,可得正确答案 C):合适的材料。
5. A) 细节题。文章原话说黑猩猩制造简单工具是为了捕捉白蚁,因此选 A):获取食物。

Passage two

Margaret Bourke-White 是 20 世纪最多产的摄影记者之一。在学生时代她拍摄生活照片,随着艺术界的发展,她的事业蒸蒸日上,成为当时最好的工业摄影家。

6. B) 主旨题。本文主要讲了 Margaret Bourke-White 和她的摄影事业,因此选 B); Margaret Bourke-White 的事业。
7. D) 细节题。本文谈到 Margaret Bourke-White 是有名的 photographic career, 因此选 D); 摄影家。
8. C) 推断题。Margaret Bourke-White 的事业持续了多长时间: 从 20 年代到 50 年代。正确答案应选 A)。
9. C) 推断题。文中提到,“当美国艺术界接受了现代主义,在技巧中发现一种新的美丽…唯美主义的原则被用到拍摄一些极平庸的物体,如炉子,洗衣机。”由此可判断,现代主义注重世俗的事物,并发现其美丽的一面。因此选 C); 对世俗的赞扬。
10. A) 判断题。根据本文, Margaret Bourke-White 曾拍摄的照片,以 B)、C) 和 D) 为主题的文章中都能找到,因此选 A); 流行的新闻技巧。

Passage three

我们所吃的食物对我们的健康有很大的影响。尽管科学的发展已使食物越来越适合人们食用,但是同时也产生了许多新的问题。这些问题是怎样产生的? 又应怎样解决呢?

11. D) 细节题。文章一直在谈论食品添加剂的危害,因此选 D); 由于利用科学,一些有潜在危害的物质被添加到食物中去。
12. C) 细节题。原文提到,“1915 年,政府研究人员发现,通常被用来保持肉类色泽的硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐,以及其他类的防腐剂能致癌。”因此选 C); 保持肉类的色泽。
13. A) 判断题。文中提到“尽管 FAD 采取了很多措施来禁止此类事情的发生,但是屡禁不止。”因此可判断, FAD 是一个机构。只能选 A); 是控制添加剂生产的一个机构。
14. D) 推断题。在“carcinogenic”出现之前,文章一直在说食品添加剂能导致癌症,下文紧接着说“these carcinogenic”,很显然选 D); 导致癌症。
15. D) 推断题。A)、B)、C) 都可以在文中找到,而选项 D) 明显与原文背离。因此正确答案是 D); 药物用到动物身上一直是被用于治疗作用的。

Passage four

天气学是基于天气预报的基础上建立起来的学科,并涉及到很多学科的研究。

16. B) 推断题。第三段第一句介绍天气气象学,然后谈到它的重要性。正确答案是 B)。
17. D) 细节题。提高天气预报的精确度在第三段并未谈到,回原文定位,选 D);对人类生命的更多的保护。
18. C) 细节题。回原文定位,第四段第一句提到数学和物理学领域的知识能帮助我们提高气象学方面的知识。因此应选 C);数学和物理学。
19. A) 细节题。本文第一段谈到气象学可以从多个角度来研究,然后就是举例,如天天气象学、动态气象学。因此选 A)。
20. D) 细节题。回到第三段定位,选 D);体育。因为 A)、B)和 C)三方面都曾在原文中提到过。