



大学英语四级考试 710分

新题型高分攻略

阅读分册

■ 冯晓梅 王 芳 董金娣 主编



高等教育出版社

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冯晓梅 王芳 董金娣 主 编
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第一部分

四级考试改革概述

全国大学英语四、六级考试改革大事记

时间	大事记
2004 年 1 月	教育部高等教育司制定并颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》，强调指出“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们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，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。
2005 年 2 月	全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》。
2005 年 9 月	全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了《大学英语四级考试（CET-4）试点考试样卷》。
2005 年 12 月	新的成绩报告体系（满分为 710 分）在全国大学英语四、六级考试中全面实施。
2006 年 6 月	采用新题型和新成绩报告体系的全国大学英语四级考试（CET-4）在全国进行试点。
2006 年 12 月	采用新题型和新成绩报告体系的全国大学英语四级考试（CET-4）全面展开。

下面将现行的大学四级考试新题型试题从试卷构成、测试内容、测试题型和各部分所占比例和时间上进行解析：

大学英语四级考试新题型解析

试卷构成		测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	时间
Part I	Writing	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	10%	15 分钟
Part III	Listening Comprehension	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%	35 分钟
			长对话	多项选择		
		听力短文	短文理解	多项选择		
			短文听写	复合式听写		

续表

试卷构成		测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	时间
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	仔细阅读理解	篇章词汇理解	多项选择	25%	25 分钟
			或 短文回答	简短回答		
			篇章阅读理解	多项选择		
Part V	Cloze Error Correction	完型填空		多项选择	10%	15 分钟
		或 改错		错误辨认并改正		
Part VI	Translation	翻译		中译英	5%	5 分钟

所有这些改革，都体现了对《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》中大学英语课程教学目标的检测。在对学生的阅读理解能力的考查方面，通过与旧题型对比，可以看出大学英语四级考试改革后的测试对学生阅读理解能力的考查更细致。在试题中设立了两部分题型，分别考查学生的快速阅读理解能力和仔细阅读能力，虽然阅读理解的总体分数比例由占总成绩的 40% 调整为 35%，但是其所占比例仍然是考卷中最高的，并且增加了两种极具挑战性的新题型：快速阅读理解和篇章词汇理解，加上传统的篇章阅读理解，这一部分无疑成为考试中的重中之重。如何通过简捷、高效的阅读技巧来提高自己的阅读水平、迎接挑战并且在考试中取得好成绩呢？

通过本书的解析与点评，相信考生能对每一种题型的性质、解题关键及解题思路有很好的认识，能够学会触类旁通，真正提高自己的阅读水平。

第二部分

阅读技巧分解

第一章 快速阅读理解

一、概述

1. 题型概况

快速阅读理解部分是新题型，测试考生应用略读（skimming）和查读（scanning）的能力。要求考生在限定的 15 分钟内快速阅读完成一篇 1 000 词左右的文章，并完成后面的 10 道题：1-7 题为是非判断题，8-10 题为句子填空题。

2. 考查重点

本题考查学生对文章主旨大意的把握以及快速查找相关细节信息的能力。

3. 解题策略

1) 首先迅速扫视全文，只看标题、副标题和段落标题（如果有的话），了解文章的话题，并迅速调动脑海中的背景信息。

2) 通读文章开头、结尾，各小标题下或各段的第 1、2 句和最后一句，弄清文章大意和结构。

3) 正确理解题目表述的内容，确定关键词和定位要点（如人物、地点、时间、数字或有印刷特征的词等信息），并推测在文章中出现的位置。

4) 准确定位，对照阅读文章相关内容和题目，辨别原文与题目中的句式差异，判断正误；明确句子填空题的词性，对照原文，找到空缺信息。

5) 快速阅读中的出题顺序与文章段落的展开顺序一致。下一题的定位点肯定在后面的篇章内，无需重复阅读。

6) 解题原则是用目光快速扫描、搜索，“找”而非“读”关键词。

7) 解题关键是“快”和“准”，与题目无关的细节不必记忆，生词或难懂的句子也可略过，但关键词定位要准。

8) 在限定时间内未完成的题目，可根据常识做出迅速判断。

二、解题技巧

1. 信息定位技巧

1) 印刷特征定位

[技巧 1]

借助印刷特征定位信息源。首先，文章的标题、小标题和段落标题可以帮助定位文章的各部分内容，有助于解答主旨题和为其他题目提供坐标。其次，题目中的特殊印刷特征，如大写字母、黑体、斜体、引号、括号等，都会在文章中比较明显，可据此比对准确定位。

[真题举例] - 1

Six Secrets of High-Energy People

1. Do something new.
2. Reclaim life's meaning.
3. Put yourself in the fun zone.
4. Bid farewell to guilt and regret.
5. Make up your mind.
6. Give to get.

Questions:

1. They filled her life with meaning by launching a program to help poor children.

[2006 - 12]

[分析]

这是2006年12月的快速阅读理解文章的标题及小标题，各个标题均用黑体印刷，通过快速扫描，确定各部分的关键词分别是 new, meaning, fun, guilt and regret, mind, give。而题目中的关键词 meaning 则提示了与小标题 2. **Reclaim life's meaning** 的匹配，因此，可迅速依据坐标定位，在这一部分查找相关信息，判断正误。

[真题举例] - 2

Its strategy rests on two beliefs: first a global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete. And second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to “global” as a concept. “Global” does not mean products that are consciously identified as American, but ones than consumes—especially young people—see as part of a modem, innovative (创新的) world in which people are linked across cultures by shared beliefs and tastes.

Questions:

1. The concept “global” is an appealing one to the consumers in the 21st century.

[2005 - 12]

[分析]

此题是根据2005年12月考题重新设计的。题目中的 global 加了引号后非常显眼，再加上特殊数字 21st 的呼应，在原文中很容易定位。然后再根据信息进行对比，确定该题就是原文第 2 句 And second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to “global” as a concept 的同义表达，因此判断此题为 Y。

2) 数字定位

[技巧 2]

借助题目中的数字定位信息源。文章中的数字常以阿拉伯数字的形式出现, 散布在字母中会非常突出, 是很好的定位点。

[真题举例]

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1950 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44 000-mile web of highways, bridges and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out.

Questions:

1. It was in the 1950s that the American governments finally took action to build a national highway system.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

根据题目中的数字信息词 1950s 寻读到原文 The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1950 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. (州际公路系统最终在 1950 年开始建造, 被看做是 20 世纪最伟大的工程项目之一。)而接下来的第 2 句已经与本题无关了, 该题信息源十分明确, 故可迅速判断出该题为 Y。

3) 专有名词定位

[技巧 3]

借助题目中的人名、地名等专有名词定位信息源。专有名词因以大写字母开头, 在文章中比较突出, 容易被扫描到, 可再通过内容比对判断该题目的正误。

[真题举例]

And yet we all know people who are filled with joy, despite the unpleasant circumstances of their lives. Even as a child I observed people who were poor or disabled or ill, but who nonetheless faced life with optimism and vigor. Consider Laura Hillenbrand, who despite an extremely weak body wrote the best-seller *Seabiscuit*. Hillenbrand barely had enough physical energy to drag herself out of bed to write. But she was fueled by having a story she wanted to share. It was emotional energy that helped her succeed.

Question:

3. Laura Hillenbrand is an example cited to show how emotional energy can contribute to one's success in life.

[2006 - 12]

[分析]

题目中的人名 Laura Hillenbrand 是一个具有明显特征的信息词, 由于含有大写字母, 在文中容易被查到。在该段第 3 句可以找到信息源, 并由此推断出作者给出此例的目的是为了本段的结论句 It was emotional energy that helped her succeed. 因此, 本题可判断为 Y。

4) 关键词定位

[技巧 4]

借助题目中的关键词定位信息源。题目当中往往含有与众不同的词语, 表述该题陈述当中的新信息。而在原文中, 也需要不断有新信息的加入才能使文章的内容更加连贯并不断深入。通过关键词的查

读，可迅速确定信息的坐标。

[真题举例]

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1950 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44 000-mile web of highways, bridges and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Question:

1. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

题目中的关键词是 geographical features 和 innovative engineering projects。根据关键词可查读并定位到原文的信息源，即第3句 Consider the many geographical features of... 和第6句 Innovative designs of... forever altering the face of America，两句分别包含了上述关键词，再对比题目与原文的意思，可判断各种地形所带来的问题都已经得到了解决，因为各种创新设计很快开始在全国编织交通网络了，这永久性地改变了美国的地貌。因此，答案为 Y。

2. 是非判断题技巧

1) 同义替换→Y

[技巧5]

题目陈述是对原文语句的同义替换。多数情况下是使用同义词或近义词改写原文的措辞或改变句子结构，使其表层结构虽与原文相异，但句意相同，因此可判断为 Y。

[真题举例]

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.

Question:

1. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.

[2005 - Sample]

[分析]

信息源定位在本段的最后一句。题目的意思与 the majority ends up in landfills 相同，除了句子结构和用词略有不同外，实际上就是对原文的同义改写，most←majority, ends up in landfill←be buried in landfill，因此可判断此题为 Y。

2) 合理推断→Y

[技巧6]

题目所表述的内容是对原文某个语句或某些段落所表达观点的延伸, 是基于逻辑的合理推断、归纳或概括, 因此可判断为 Y。

[真题举例]

...During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

Questions:

1. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the tow-lane highways of America.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

题目中的信息词是 General Eisenhower。快速查读可定位信息源为本段最后一句 When General Eisenhower returned from Germany...he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land (艾森豪威尔将军指出, 德国的高速公路却让他看到了建造更宽阔的陆上交通公路带所蕴含的智慧)。由此可推断, wisdom 一词确定了他对德国的高速公路的欣赏, 因此他的观点是宽阔的德国高速公路比美国的两车道公路更可取更有意义, 即 make sense, 故该题答案为 Y。

3) 反义表达→N

[技巧7]

题目中的用词或句子结构与原文所表达的意义相反, 通常使用反义词、否定词或反义结构等, 从而使题目与原文意义相悖, 该类题目可判定为 N。

[真题举例]

There's an energy crisis in America, and it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Millions of us get up each morning already weary over the day holds. "I just can't get started." People say. But it's not physical energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost guarantee that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

Question:

1. The energy crisis in America discussed here mainly refers to a shortage of fossil fuels.

[2006 - 12]

[分析]

信息源定位在全文首句。题目与原文相比, 主语与宾语相同, 而题目中的谓语 mainly refers to 与原文中的 has nothing to do with 表达的意思正相反, 所以可判断答案为 N。

4) 信息错位→N

[技巧8]

题目在表述时常将原文中相邻的两个信息错位交换,如交换主语、谓语或宾语,改变时间或地点状语,颠倒因果关系等,从而使信息张冠李戴。该类题目应判断为 N。

[真题举例] - 1

With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs.

Questions:

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

根据题目中的信息词 1921 可迅速定位信息源。相关语句提供的信息是本段第 1 句 by 1921 there were 387 000 miles of paved roads。而根据题目中的关键词 national standards 定位的信息源是关键词是本段最后一句 Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs。比较可知,题目的信息是将原文两处的信息错位拼接,显然与原文不符,可判断答案为 N。

[真题举例] - 2

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

Question:

1. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

根据题目中的关键词 service stations, motels and restaurants 定位信息源为本段的第 2 句 Not only has the highway system affected..., it has led to the growth of...service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers。因此,可判断出公路体系也带来了加油站、汽车旅馆等相关产业的发展。而题目在表述信息中正好颠倒了因果关系,造成信息错位,所以可判断为 N。

5) 擅改限度→N

[技巧 9]

题目的陈述中擅自改变了原文的范围、条件或程度,将原来在特定范围内或一定条件下才成立的命题直接表述出来,扩大原有的范围或舍去原有的条件;或者删改原文中表示程度或频度等的副词,使之绝对化,如将原文中的 some、many、sometimes、likely、unlikely 改为 all、usually、always、impossible 后再出现在题目中。题目的陈述也可能是删改原文中表示主观愿望和态度的词,使之扩大成为客观事实。此类题目可判断为 N。

[真题举例] - 1

The modifications together produced a jump in success rates from 30 percent to 90 percent for five-year-olds and from 35 percent to 72.5 percent for four-year-olds. For three-year-olds, for reasons that are still in need of clarification, no improvement—rather a slight drop in performance—resulted from the change.

Question:

1. Hewson's modifications resulted in a higher success rate for children of all ages.

[IELTS]

[分析]

题目中的 all 包含了全部范围，而原文指出的是对于 3 岁年龄段的孩子来说，成功率没有提高。all 显然扩大了该命题成立的范围，因此应判断为 N。

[真题举例] - 2

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...

Question:

1. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments.

[2005 - Sample]

[分析]

题目中的 both...and...表明由 local governments 和 federal government 两个部门负责建立垃圾填埋场，而原文只提到 local government responsibilities，本题表述的内容显然与原文不符，因此判断为 N。

6) 无中生有→NG

[技巧 10]

题目所给出的部分或全部信息点在原文中未被涉及，或各信息点之间的关系在原文中未被涉及，这类题目可判定为 NG。特别注意的是，判定 NG 的惟一标准是所表述的内容是否在文章中出现，即使根据常识可判断题目的陈述是 Y 或 N，但在本文中查无出处，仍要确定答案为 NG。

[真题举例]

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U. S. , and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service

stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

Question:

1. The interstate highway system provides access between major military installations in America.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

根据题目中的关键词 provide access between 可定位信息源在第1段首句 the interstate system links every major city in the U. S., and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico。文中并未涉及军事基地 military installations。可继续浏览第2~3段验证得出, 这两段分别介绍了公路为个人生活和经济发展带来的益处, 仍未涉及军事基地, 因此判定答案为 NG。

7) 随意关联→NG

[技巧 11]

题目中的陈述随意将原文提及的若干信息进行关联, 或主观臆造因果关系, 或对若干事物进行比较, 或借词随意发挥, 形成无从考证的陈述。该类题目判断为 NG。

[真题举例]

3. Put yourself in the fun zone.

Most of us grown-ups are seriously fun-deprived. High-energy people have the same day-to-day work as the rest of us, but they manage to find something enjoyable in every situation. A real estate broker I know keeps herself amused on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients. "I love imagining what even the most run-down house could look like with a little tender loving care," she says. "It's a challenge—and the least desirable properties are usually the most fun."

We all define fun differently, of course, but I can guarantee this: If you put just a bit of it into your day, you energy will increase quickly.

Question:

1. The real-estate broker the author knows is talented in home redecoration.

[2006 - 12]

[分析]

根据题目的关键词 real-estate broker, redecoration 可定位信息源为本段的第3句 A real estate broker I know keeps herself amused on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients。原文中指这位房产经纪人喜欢在想象中虚拟装修她给客户展示的房子, 而在题目的陈述中则随意关联到这位经纪人对室内装修很有天赋, 由于原文的信息无法提供有说服力的佐证来证明想象装修和实际装修天赋之间确有关系, 因此, 判断本题为 NG。

3. 单句填空题综合技巧

[技巧 12]

单句填空题不仅考查略读和查读能力, 还考查语篇中词汇和语法的实际运用、总结归纳和表述能力。

[真题举例] - 1

4. Bid farewell to guilt and regret.

Everyone's past is filled with regrets that still cause pain. But from an emotional energy point of view, they

are dead weights that keep us from moving forward. While they can't merely be willed away, I do recommend you remind yourself that whatever happened is in the past, and nothing can change that. Holding on to the memory only allows the damage to continue into the present.

Question:

1. People holding on to sad memories of the past will find it difficult to _____.

[2006 - 12]

[分析]

根据题目的关键词 holding on to sad memories of the past 可定位信息源为文章的第4部分的最后一句 Holding on to the memory only allows the damage to continue into the present. 但题目的句子主语是 people, 表述角度与原文不同。而综合原文第1句 Everyone's past is filled with regrets...they are dead weights that keep us from moving forward 可知, regrets, dead weights 都是指 sad memories of the past, 因此可根据 keep us from moving forward 归纳出答案应为 move forward。

[真题举例] - 2

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

Question:

1. The greatest benefit brought about by the interstate system was _____.

[2006 - 06]

[分析]

根据题目中的 benefit brought about by the interstate system 可定位到本段。在提及州际公路所带来的种种益处后, 本段最后一句指出: Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility. 题目中的 greatest benefit 恰好与 above all 所表达的意义对应, 因此可推出答案为 personal freedom of mobility。

第二章 篇章词汇理解

一、概述

1. 题型概况

篇章词汇理解题型的测试方式是一篇 220 词左右的短文, 文中留出 10 个空白, 要求考生仔细阅读文章后, 从所给的 15 个词中选出 10 个填入相应的空白, 从而使文章内容通顺、结构完整。题目要求每空只填一词, 每词限用一次。

2. 考查重点

篇章词汇理解题型的测试目的不仅是考查学生的仔细阅读理解能力, 也是考查学生在篇章环境中对词汇的理解和运用能力。语法结构也是构成语篇环境的要素, 因此本部分也是考查语言综合运用能力的一种题型。

3. 应试策略

- 1) 通读全文, 了解大意。大致判断并标记空白处所需填入词的词性和所需的固定搭配。

2) 迅速根据词性将词库中15个备选项分类,同时回忆其词义。

动词要注意是原形、第三人称单数(-s)、过去式或过去分词(V-ed),还是现在分词或动名词(V-ing),还要注意是及物动词还是不及物动词。

名词要注意其单复数;

形容词和副词要注意是否是比较级和最高级,还要准确判断出以-ly结尾的词词性。

3) 再将文章仔细阅读,边读边做。根据空白处的词性要求和上下文的结构与语意要求,缩小范围,恰当选词。

4) 用排除法依次缩小范围。在词库中划去已确定填入的词汇,在读完全篇后用排除法将原先因不确定而跳过的题目补选上。

5) 填完后快速通读全文,检验语篇是否连贯、结构是否得体。

二、解题技巧

1. 词性确定技巧

语法线索定性词汇

[技巧13]

根据句子的语法结构可以迅速判断空白处所需词性。

动词的判断线索:

n. /pron. vt. n. /pron.

→带有宾语,使用及物动词。

n. /pron. vi. (adv. /prep.)

→不带宾语,使用不及物动词。

n. /pron. link v. /be adj. /n.

→系表结构中使用be或其他系动词。

to vt. /vi

→不定式中使用动词原形。

另外还要注意虚拟语气中以及情态动词后动词的用法。

V-ed 的判断线索:

have/has/had V-ed

→各种完成时态中使用过去分词。

be V-ed

→被动语态中使用过去分词。

V-ed n. 或 n. V-ed

→非谓语形式,修饰名词,表示被动意义或已经发生。

V-ing 的判断线索:

be V-ing

→各种进行时态中使用现在分词

have/has/had been V-ing

→现在/过去完成进行时

V-ing n. 或 n. V-ing

→非谓语形式,修饰名词,表示主动意义或正在发生。

名词的判断线索:

a/an/the

a.

vt.

} n.

→空白前面有冠词、形容词或及物动词。

n. v.

→空白后面是谓语动词,应填入句子主语。

prep. n.

→空白前面有介词,应填入介词宾语。

n. n.

→空白后面是名词,应填入名词作名词修饰语。