

# ITEM

## Quiz Kids

You can be quiz kids

We help you learn English better

### 英语专业 考试 四级阅读 专家

主 编 吴耀武

A quiz kid is a kid who is able to make a very good performance, especially during exams.  
He/she is always active and energetic.  
He/she always gets the highest marks.

西北工业大学出版社

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

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**【内容简介】** 本书是根据全国英语专业四级考试大纲的最新要求,针对专业英语四级考试阅读中的重点、难点,精心编排设计的实战性强、覆盖面宽、预测率较高的考前辅导,共20套阅读模拟题,并附有详解。

本书既可供参加英语专业四级考试的考生使用,也可供报考同等学力,托福,大学英语四、六级的考生以及英语自学者使用,还可供英语教师及广大英语爱好者参考。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考试专家·阅读/吴耀武主编. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,2007.7

ISBN 978-7-5612-2266-9

I. 英… II. 吴… III. 英语—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(2007)第 115595 号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号 邮编:710072

电话:(029) 88493844(购书),88495344(编辑)

网址:www.nwpup.com

印刷者:陕西丰源印务有限公司

开本:850 mm×1 168 mm 1/32

印张:37.75

字数:1 129 千字

版次:2007 年 7 月第 1 版 2007 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价:68.00 元(本册 15.00 元)

## 前 言

《英语专业四级考试专家——阅读》是根据全国英语专业四级考试大纲的最新要求,针对专业英语四级考试阅读中的重点、难点,精心编排设计的实战性强、覆盖面宽、预测率较高的考前辅导教材,并附有系统而详尽的讲解,其目的是帮助考生清楚地掌握英语专业考试的大方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。

本书为“吴耀武英语图书”系列丛书之一,作者多年来工作在大学专业英语教学的第一线,具有丰富的教学实践经验,对于命题思想、考生误区等有较深入的了解。本书经过精心设计编写而成,旨在帮助考生在尽可能短的时间内掌握最核心的答题技巧,迅速提高做题能力,轻松通过英语专业四级考试。

英语专业四级阅读考试对考生有以下测试要求:一是必要的词汇量,二是阅读量的积累和阅读技能的培养。在用本系列丛书学习时一定要细致入微,摸清专业英语四级新的命题规律。尤其值得一提的是,本书的作者针对考试最新大纲提出了切实可行的应试技巧和策略,一定会对考生有所帮助,因此考生在考前这一段时间,通过做题,要做到让自己适应考场气氛,提高全面应试能力。

本书既可供参加英语专业四级考试的考生使用,也可供报考同等学力,托福,大学英语四、六级的考生以及英语自学者使用,还可供英语教师及广大英语爱好者参考。

本书作者愿本书能成为广大考生成功之路的一盏明灯,并希望考生在使用本书的过程中,提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们进一步改



进。欢迎大家在学习过程中随时通过吴耀武英语教学网 [www.515english.net](http://www.515english.net) 与我们交流,一起畅享英语学习的乐趣!

吴耀武



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# 英语专业四级阅读考试简介

## 一、英语专业四级阅读理解简介

英语专业四级考试的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业基础阶段课程的学生是否达到了《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》所规定的各项英语专业技能要求,考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力以及对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

《英语专业四级考试大纲》对阅读理解部分做了一下说明:

### 1. 测试要求:

- (a) 能读懂英美国国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。
- (b) 能读懂难度相当于美国 Newsweek 的国际新闻报道。
- (c) 能读懂难度相当于 Sons and Lovers 的文学原著。
- (d) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意,了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节;既理解字面意思,又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理;既能理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。
- (e) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。
- (f) 考试时间 25 分钟。

### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,由数篇阅读材料组成,共 20 道题。阅读材料共长 1 800 个单词左右,每篇材料后有若干道题。学生应根据所读材料内容,从每道题的四个选项中选出一个最佳的答案。

### 3. 测试目的:

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力,考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性,也要求一定的速度。





阅读速度为每分钟 120 个单词。

## 二、阅读理解的题型和应试技巧

### 1. 主旨类

(1) What is the main idea (subject) of this passage ?

(2) What does this passage mainly (primarily) concerned ?

(3) The main theme of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) The main point of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

(5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?

(6) The title that best expresses the theme of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

(7) On which of the following subject would the passage most likely be found in a textbook ?

(8) The purpose of the writer in writing this passage \_\_\_\_\_.

(9) Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole ?

### 应对策略:

主旨题用来测试考生对整篇短文的理解能力,可以问短文的标题、主要内容、主题、作者的态度、目的、短文的基调等。找主题往往需要通读全文后才能做出判断。针对主旨题,应采用跳读法(Skimming)浏览全文,理解文章主旨大意。阅读时要注意,表达文章主题思想的句子在文章中的不同位置,它可能出现在文章的开头、结尾及段落的首句或尾句。主题句在意义上有概括性,在句法上简洁明了,全篇文章的各个部分都围绕主题展开;主旨应该是宏观的,但有不能过于空泛或具体,超越或小于文章的覆盖范围或。

### 2. 态度类

(1) What's the writer's attitude to ... ?



- (2) What's the tone of the passage?  
(3) The author's view is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(4) The writer's attitude of this passage is apparently \_\_\_\_\_.  
(5) The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(6) According to author \_\_\_\_\_.

**应对策略:**

有的文章观点明确,基调清楚,这时可以寻读(skimming)文章的开头、结尾及段落的首句和尾句;而有的文章作者只暗示对某一问题的态度和观点,在阅读时要从全篇着手,从个别句子或词汇找线索进行判断,对某些细节仔细琢磨,尤其应注意有些表明作者观点词汇,如形容词、副词等,还可根据文章的出处及文章前后接续内容进行判断。

**3. 细节类**

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?  
(2) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?  
(3) What is the example of ... as described in the passage?  
(4) The author mentions all of the following except ...  
(5) The reason for ... is ...  
(6) The author states that ...  
(7) According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, etc.) ...

**应对策略:**

细节题是根据短文提供的信息和事实进行提问,选择的依据必须是短文本身提供的信息。首先通过寻读(skimming)找出特定细节,然后运用略读(scanning)找与题目相关的关键词语,在充分理解原文、原题,看准题目、看清问题所问的基础上确定正确答案。涉及数字计算的细节题,认真计算后方可选定正确答案;涉及正误判断的



细节题,要先看选项,根据选项提供的线索,寻找文中相应部分,最后在题中选出肯定答案;涉及事实、原因、结果、目的的细节题,不能通过自己对某类知识的主观了解和认识做出想象判断,一定要紧扣文章内容。

#### 4. 推理类

- (1) The writer implies but not directly states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) The author strongly suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) The passage is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) The writer indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 应对策略:

要求进行推理的问题,在文中均找不到直接答案。在阅读中,要善于利用文章中明确表示的内容,进行正确的推理,以挖掘作者的隐含意思。如果问题要求理解某句或某段的含蓄意义,略读(scanning)相应段落并仔细阅读相应细节,在文中找到所涉及的关键词语、上下文的联贯以及文中有关部分的暗示,在透彻理解原文信息的基础上,进行分析和推理,排除干扰,选出符合逻辑的选项。如果是针对文章整体,依据文章的主旨推理判断,寻读(skimming)文章的开头、结尾及段落的首句和尾句,理解文章主题思想、掌握全文逻辑发展过程,进行正确的推理判断。

#### 5. 词汇类

- (1) According to the author, the word "... " means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Which of the following is nearest in meaning to "... "?
- (3) The term "... " in paragraph ... can be best replaced by ...
- (4) What's the meaning of "... " in line ... of paragraph ...?
- (5) As used in the line ..., the word "... " refers

to \_\_\_\_\_.

**应对策略：**

指代题用来测试考生在短文中理解词义和词组意义的能力。首先通过略读(scanning)定位相关词的出处,然后利用文中所给的定义、解释、重述,举例,比较和对比,以及构词法知识推测判断词汇的意义。即使所问的词汇不是生词,也应当做生词来猜测。

**6. 指代类**

- (1) What does "it" refers to in Line ..., Paragraph ...?
- (2) What does "they" satnd for in Line ..., Paragraph ...?
- (3) What does "their" satnd for in Line ..., Paragraph ...?
- (4) What does "its" refer to in Line ..., Paragraph ...?

**应对策略：**

指代词是作者为避免重复,用替代词代替上文出现的名词或名词短语的写作手法。替代词一般是代词,如 it, they, them, one, ones 等。寻找代词的规律是:就近原则——定位相关代词的出处,与该代词或名词最近的名词或名词短语最有可能为被替代词;顺藤摸瓜——如果按就近原则找不到被替代词,则继续上寻,理清句意,找出相关成分,检查判断是否合乎逻辑。



## Model Test 1

### Passage 1

The potential of computers for increasing the control of organizations or society over their members and for invading the privacy of those members has caused considerable concern.

The privacy issue has been raised most insistently with respect to the creation and maintenance of data files that assemble information about persons from a multitude of sources. Files of this kind would be highly valuable for many kinds of economic and social research, but they are bought at too high a price if they endanger human freedom or seriously enhance the opportunity lies of blackmailers. While such dangers should not be ignored, it should be noted that the lack of comprehensive data files has never before been the limiting barrier to the suppression of human freedom.

Making the computer the villain in the invasion of privacy or encroachment on civil liberties simply diverts attention from the real dangers. Computer data bank files can and must be given the highest degree of protection from abuse. But we must be careful also, that we do not employ such crude methods of protection as to deprive our society of important data it needs to understand its own social processes and to analyze its problems.

Perhaps the most important question of all about the computer



is what it has come and will do to man's view of himself and his place in the universe. The most heated attacks on the computers are not focused on its threat to privacy and liberty, but upon the claim that it causes people to be viewed, and to view themselves, as machines.

What the computer and the progress in artificial intelligence challenge are an ethic that rests on man's apartness from the rest of nature. An alternative ethic, of course, views man as a part of nature, governed by natural law, subject to the forces of gravity and the demands of his body. The debate about artificial intelligence and the simulation of man's thinking is, in considerable part, a confrontation of these two views of man's place in the universe.

1. Why it is important to prevent the abuse of computer data banks?
  - A. To protect the right of the individual.
  - B. To maintain discipline in society.
  - C. To encourage economic and social research.
  - D. To collect wide-ranging information.
2. Too much caution in the use of computers will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prevent the solution of economic problems
  - B. cause more suppression of human freedom
  - C. lead to clumsy methods of protection
  - D. interfere with our study of society
3. What lessons can be learned from the past in this debate?
  - A. Crime has always associated with progress.
  - B. Attacks on freedom are nothing new.
  - C. The accumulation of data encourage oppression.
  - D. Privacy has been a neglected issue.



4. The arrival of the computer has made man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have more difficulty understanding himself  
 B. think more like a machine  
 C. look at himself in a different way  
 D. gain less satisfaction from his work
5. According to the passage, what does the word "villain" (line 1, para 3) mean?  
 A. a wicked or ungrateful person or thing  
 B. a person or thing to be blamed  
 C. a fierce-tempered complaining person  
 D. a man on watch

## Passage 2

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it rules that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient



mediation control their pain if that might hasten death.”

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintain that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. “It’s like surgery,” he says. “We don’t call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn’t intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you’re a physician, you can risk your patient’s suicide as long as you don’t intend their suicide.”

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court’s ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the under treatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problem of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyer can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. “Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the patients are





needlessly and predictably suffering”, to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse”. He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.”

6. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain  
B. it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives  
C. the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide  
D. patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide
7. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?  
A. Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.  
B. Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.  
C. The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.  
D. A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
8. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prolonged medical procedures  
B. inadequate treatment of pain  
C. systematic drug abuse  
D. Insufficient hospital care
9. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (paragraph 8)?

