



大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书

710分 高分加油站

Gas Station for High Scores

四级阅读



主 编：覃朝宪
张家政



重庆大学出版社

<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

H310.42

297

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2007

大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书

要容内

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Gas Station for High Scores

四级阅读

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内容提要

该书完全按照大学英语四级考委会新四级题型要求及《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的指示精神进行编写,以技能训练为主线,以学时配置为辅线。该书分为三大模块:第一章,单项训练;第二章,仿真模拟;第三章,真题演练;在学时配置辅线上,本书针对不同章节、不同技能提出具体的学时安排建议,帮助学习者掌握自己的学习动态,全面体现出全、真、透的编写特色。本书涵盖新四级阅读理解中所有的必有题型和交叉题型,阅读材料涉及人文、科学、自然、历史、音乐、美学等方面。旨在既能切实提高学习者综合阅读技能,又能帮助学习者顺利应考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

710 分高分加油站·四级阅读/刘淑华主编. —重庆:
重庆大学出版社, 2007. 4

(大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书)

ISBN 987-5624-4082-6

I. 7… II. 刘… 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(2007)第 046257 号

大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书 710 分高分加油站·四级阅读

主 编 覃朝宪 张家政
责任编辑:牟 妮 版式设计:牟 妮
责任校对:文 鹏 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行
出版人:张鹤盛
社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A 区)内
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邮箱: fxk@cqup.com.cn (市场营销部)

全国新华书店经销

自贡新华印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:22.25 字数:410 千
2007 年 4 月第 1 版 2007 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—3 000

ISBN 978-7-5624-4082-6 定价:27.00 元

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制作各类出版物及配套用书,违者必究

出版前言

2004年,教育部高教司颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》重新确定了大学英语课程的教学目标:培养学生的英语综合能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后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。2005年,作为鉴定我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的标准化考试,大学英语四、六级考试也做出了相应的改革。

2007年是大学英语四、六级新题型全面实施的一年。在过去两年的试点考试中,广大考生纷纷反映对新题型准备不充分,感到不适应。作为多年从事大学英语教学和四、六级考试辅导及阅卷的老师,编者收集并归纳了考生们暴露出来的问题,结合多年教学实际经验,有针对性地编写了这套“大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书”,旨在帮助考生了解新题型,适应新题型,为四、六级新题型考试做好备考准备。

大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书由八个分册组成,分别是:

710分高分加油站·四级考前冲刺

710分高分加油站·四级阅读

710分高分加油站·四级听力

710分高分加油站·四级写作与翻译

710分高分加油站·六级考前冲刺

710分高分加油站·六级阅读

710分高分加油站·六级听力

710分高分加油站·六级写作与翻译

该丛书遵循全面、系统、针对性强的原则,立足于为考生提供即学即用的应试指导。丛书的编者均为长期参加四、六级考试阅卷工作的教师,他们从四、六级阅卷的角度,分别在每个分册中为考生提供了各单项(听力、阅读、写作与翻译)的评分标准、解题策略、应试技巧和实战练习题,以帮助考生从容应对四、六级新题型考试。

考虑到四、六级考试将逐渐由试卷答题转向计算机机考,丛书中的《710分高分

大学英语四、六级新题型考试丛书——四级阅读

加油站·四级考前冲刺》专门为考生设计了习题光盘,考生可以在纸质练习之外,进行第二轮模拟试题实战操作,通过多练多做达到取得高分的目的。

本丛书主要供参加高校大学英语四、六级考试的考生备考使用,也是广大英语学习者全面提高英语水平的参考用书。由于编写和出版时间较紧,不足之处敬请读者谅解、指正。

编者的话

编写背景

2006年6月,全国大学英语四级考试新题型最终呈现在全国广大师生面前,其考核方式不仅新颖、科学,对学习者语言综合运用能力也提出了更高的诉求。通过对题型演变的透析,我们可以看出,新四级对阅读理解能力的考核已然有了如下三点新路向:

一、明降实升 新四级阅读理解的绝对分值比重虽由传统的40%下降到了35%,但由于两个全新题型(“篇章词汇理解”和“快速阅读”)的出现反而提升了阅读理解的地位。

二、整合技能 新题型“篇章词汇理解”不仅考察学习者对词汇的机械记忆和程式化的辨析,而且将词汇同其词性、词义、派生及语态、时态等有机结合。

三、强调技巧 新题型“快速阅读”篇幅长,词汇量大,考察学习者的“skimming”和“scanning”技巧,“篇章词汇理解”则要求学习者具备一定的推断、筛选技巧,能精准地把握文章语境和上下文关联。

编写思路

有鉴于新四级对阅读理解部分的重大调整,本书完全按照大学英语四级考委会新四级题型要求及《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的指示精神,集合一批长期工作在大学英语教学第一线富有经验的老师投入全书的编写。本书旨既能切实提高学习者综合阅读技能,又能帮助学习者顺利应试,从而让学习者轻松摆脱纷繁复杂的阅读训练,顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试。

编写框架

本书以“技能训练”为主线,以“学时配置”为辅线,具体设置如下:

◆ 在“技能训练”主线上,本分册设置三大板块

第一章 单项讲练,对“快速阅读”、“篇章词汇理解”、“篇章阅读理解”和“篇章简答”四个方面进行单项精讲精练。在每部分,本书首先进行“题型分析”,提炼出该题型的“新、特、重”点,随后提出“解题步骤”提供一份翔实的“样题分析”,最后进入“讲练结合”环节。针对每一单项技能,本分册还将模拟新四级题型设置八篇阅读文章。

第二章 仿真模拟,本章为学习者提供八套新四级阅读理解的高仿真试题。学

习者既能近距离感受新四级阅读,也能在高仿真环境中演练阅读技巧至娴熟。

注:为了让学习者有更多的训练机会,本应交替出现的“篇章词汇理解”和“篇章简答”在每套仿真题中都有体现,因此,解题所需时间比全国统一考试有所增加。请学习者务必注意。

第三章 真题演练,本章以2006年6月及2006年12月新四级阅读理解部分为基础,进行深度讲解剖析,同时也为学习者提供实战演习的机会。

◆ 在“学时配置”辅线上,本书针对不同章节、不同技能提出具体的学时安排建议,帮助学习者掌握自己的学习动态。

第一章 单项讲练,以每个技巧8个学时为宜,其中,1个学时用于理解、掌握题型特点、解题技巧及讲练部分,7个学时用于学习者对该项技能的自测、自评。因此,第一章总学时以32为宜。

第二章 仿真模拟,每套仿真题以2个学时为宜,其中,1个学时用于学习者自测,1个学时用于学习者参照本书提供的详解进行查漏补缺。因此,本书建议,学习者花在第二章的时间应不少于16个学时。

第三章 真题演练,3个学时为宜,其中,2个学时用于学习者自测,1个学时用于学习者参照本书提供的讲解进行自评。

编写特色

一、全 本书涵盖新四级阅读理解中所有的必有题型和交叉题型,覆盖面全;阅读材料涉及人文、科学、自然、历史、音乐、美学等方面,涉猎面全;而且阅读材料来自国内外各大报刊、杂志、新闻网和教材,涉足面全。

二、真 本书不仅为学习者提供新四级全真题型讲解,还尽力为学习者创设几可乱真的模拟环境,让学习者零距离感受新四级阅读理解;本书讲解部分全部源于大学英语一线教师的真实体验和感悟。

三、透 本书为所有的阅读材料详细列出字数、难易度及建议答题时间,让学习者做到心中有数;本书还从语法、词汇、文化背景、逻辑推理等各方面解析答案和思路,让学习者能吃透文章。

历时数月筹备,几经修订和完善,本书终于得以面世。当然,不足之处在所难免,敬请广大学习者和各位同行提出宝贵意见。

编者

2007年1月

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第一章 单项讲练

第一节 快速阅读

题型分析

快速阅读可谓是新四级力推的全新题型。追根溯源,新四级快速阅读从雅思的是非判断和完成句子两种题型衍生而来。这种题型用以测试考生的快速阅读综合能力:快速阅读(Speed Reading),信息定位(Locating Information)及同义转换(Paraphrasing)。

根据2006年四级考试大纲的要求,快速阅读部分可以采用1-2篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文,总长度约为1000词。该题型要求考生能娴熟地综合运用2种技能从篇章中获取信息:1)略读(Skimming),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,阅读速度约为每分钟100词;2)查读(Scanning),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。快速阅读理解采用的题型有是非判断、句子填空、完成句子等,占全卷的10%,占阅读理解部分的28.6%,时间为15分钟。

从命题特点看,快速阅读部分选取的文章常常是说明文,既有大标题,也有小标题。文中通常有一些醒目的符号,超纲词还会用汉语标注。文章后面十道题目,其中前7道题是判断正误,后3道为填空题。正误判断有三种情况:正确(Yes)、错误(No)和原文未提及(Not Given),通常题目为陈述句,要求考生根据文中所给信息,对陈述做出判断。

解题步骤

第一步 明确题目要求

仔细阅读答题说明。因为按照考纲要求,快速阅读的题型可能在每次考试中会

有不同的体现,有可能是一篇阅读文章,也可能有多篇文章。因此,答题要求也可能会有所不同。

第二步 略读文章、把握大意

重点浏览文章标题、每段话的小标题、所附图表的说明,以及特殊印刷字符如大写、下划线、斜体字、数字等。同时,快速浏览每一段,抓住主题句。主题句通常位于每段话的开头或结尾。若主题句不易辨别,则可在每一段话的核心词旁做标记。

浏览的时候切记抓主题、抓核心,如碰到不懂的单词或短语,应该理智地跳过去,不要纠缠于细节。因为,略读的目的主要在于要把握文章的总体脉络和大意。

注:通常情况下,核心词是名词或这一段话中重复出现或后面有指代关系的词或短语。核心词不仅是明白文章大意和中心思想所必需的,而且也是做细节题时定位的基础。

第三步 扫描文章、定位答案

首先,仔细阅读题干,划出每道题目的核心词。然后,按照题目的要求,返回原文定位具体信息(Locating Information)。最后,针对性地进行阅读,判断题目的正误。对于无关信息,可忽略而过,如碰到生难词,尽量根据上下文进行推断。

◆ 特别提醒 ◆

1. 在回答判断题时,“N”与“NG”这两种题型较难区分,让考生十分困扰。原因之一,考生习惯了 True 和 False 题目,而其中的 false 则涵盖了 False 和 Not Given 两种情况。

首先,我们来看一道关于 N 题目的分析:

原文: Hurricanes have winds of at least 74 miles per hour.

题目: Hurricanes are winds with the speed of up to 74 miles per hour.

分析: 由于原文中的核心内容是“at least 74 miles per hour”,而题目中是“up to 74 miles per hour”。因此,本题判断为 N,因为命题与原文内容相反。

接下来,我们来看一道 Not Given 的题目:

原文: The Mayans also showed their respect for hurricanes by building their major settlements away from the hurricane-prone coastline.

题目: The Mayans lost many of their major settlements because of hurricanes.

分析: 尽管题目和原文中有对应的词出现: The Mayans 和 major settlements, 但是题目中的因果关系在文章中并没有体现。也没有出现有关“lost”的相应表述。因此可以判断此题为 Not Given。

2. 补充句子部分, 考生应仔细阅读句子空缺处前后的内容, 以前后内容中浮现出的具有指示意味的单词或短语作为线索, 在文章中迅速定位。例如, 考生可以通过空缺处前后内容中的时间、地点、人名或书籍等, 从文章中的小标题中找到对应的栏目, 从而进一步发现答案所在的句子。答题时注意语态、时态和名词单复数等情况。

第四步 检查答案

最后应留出两三分钟的时间来检查答案。重新思考一下不太肯定的答案。检查答案是否符合题目的要求, 并确认所有的答案都已填写在答题纸的相应位置。

样题试做

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.

Managed Funds

[字数: 1 030 难易度: ★★★★★]

The investments available in the marketplace are probably far more numerous than the dollars in your bank account. With a managed fund, your money is pooled with that of hundreds or even thousands of other investors, which gives you added buying power and

access to a broad range of investments which are managed and monitored by professionals.

If you have *superannuation* (退休金) you may already be investing in a managed fund, and a financial adviser may well recommend that you invest in one, so it's a good idea to familiarize yourself with what's available. *Novice* (新手) investors are often a bit wary of managed funds, because their performance can fluctuate in the short term. As funds with volatile investments are more appropriate for the medium-long term, it shouldn't be of too much concern if you have an ordinary year once in a while. Of course, if a fund or investment performs poorly for several years running there may well be some cause for concern: this is why it's so important to put some time into choosing the right fund and the right investments.

How to invest

There are many different managed funds, but the two main vehicles through which your money is likely to be invested are unit trusts and insurance bonds. Some managed funds, notably property and share trusts, are listed on the Stock Exchange and you buy and sell them through a stockbroker. Most, though, are unlisted. Cashing in your investment can be easier with listed trusts, because the stock market matches buyers and sellers for the "units", without having to sell the assets themselves. The following is a snapshot of the main features of the most common managed funds.

- UNIT TRUST (信托公司)—*diversified portfolios (a balanced trust), Australian or international shares (share trust), range of property (property trust), mortgages (抵押) over residential or commercial properties (mortgage trust), fixed-interest (bond trust) or cash (cash trust).*
- INSURANCE BONDS (保险金)—*diversified portfolios, shares and fixed-interest are most common.*
- FRIENDLY-SOCIETY BONDS—*generally limited to fixed-interest (定额利息) securities (有价证券), although some invest in a restricted number of shares.*
- SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—*all investment sectors.*

What Does It Cost?

Entry fees for managed funds can range from 0 to 5 percent of your initial investment, some of which may be paid to your adviser by way of commission. Financial advisers referring clients to managed funds may instead charge a fee for their service and refund any part of the entry fee which represents a commission.

There are also management fees, which can amount to 0.5-2 percent of the value of your account balance. If you are paying higher than average fees, you could reasonably expect above-average performance and service.

Unit Trusts

To invest in a unit trust, you fill in an application form, which is available from the fund manager or a financial adviser. Because most trusts raise money from the public, their *prospectuses* (招股说明书) must follow stringent rules set by the Australian Securities Commission. Do take time to read any such prospectus before you commit any money.

When you invest in a unit trust, you are *allocated* (分派) a number of units according to the amount you wish to invest. Of course, the unit price can go down as well as up, because the price reflects the current market value of the investments. All unlisted trusts must have a "repurchase" or redemption provision, which means that the fund manager has to buy back from you any units you wish to sell, subject to certain conditions, usually within a maximum of sixty days (although in practice the majority of funds would not keep you waiting this long). With a unit trust, the income is generally distributed and you pay tax on this at your marginal tax rate.

Insurance and Friendly-society Bonds

These investments come into their own if you are on a high personal tax rate, because the earnings are taxed within the fund at a rate of 33 per cent (for friendly-society bonds) or 39 percent (for insurance bonds).

If you want to withdraw money from an insurance bond within ten years of making the initial investment, you must include some of the earnings in your tax return. If your personal tax rate is less than 39 percent, you will receive a tax *rebate* (回扣); If it is higher, you will have to make up the difference. If you hold the bonds for ten years, you

don't have to pay additional tax on the bonus earnings. If you withdraw after eight years, only a portion of your bonuses are included as assessable income, along with the respective rebate. Another plus is that each year you can increase the previous year's contribution by 125 percent without affecting the ten-year rule, because each such "top-up" is considered as part of the initial investment.

Managed Funds: Key Points

- You can begin with a relatively small amount of money: the minimum investment required is usually \$ 1,000- \$ 5,000.
- You benefit from professional expertise and research.
- You have access to investments which may not ordinarily be available to you as a direct investor. These include overseas investments and commercial properties.
- Your risk is reduced because you can choose to spread your money across a number of investment sectors, and to diversify within sectors.
- As with shares and property, over the long term a diversified managed fund should give you a better rate of return than a normal savings account.
- Some funds offer the facility for regular automatic debits from your bank account, which can be an effective way to increase your investment balance.

Choosing a Fund

The performance of a fund is only ever as good as the investments which the fund manager chooses. So once again, it's essential to check the track record and credentials of any organization you are considering putting your money with. Different fund managers have different investment philosophies, so it's important you understand their objectives before you invest. Are they looking to buy undervalued shares which are expected to appreciate over a few years, offering slow and steady growth, or are they trading aggressively with greater risk? You may prefer one approach to another.



Questions

1. The passage gives a general description of fund management.
2. Green hands usually invest their savings in stocks and bonds cautiously because their performance can fluctuate in the short term.
3. Superannuation after fees and taxes are declared at 30 June each year, and withdrawals made after ten years do not incur.
4. The funds may charge entry fees, which can be at least 5 percent of the value of your first investment.
5. They raise the wind so much from the public that their prospectuses cannot be inconsistent with stringent regulations set by the Australian Securities Commission.
6. The earnings are taxed within the fund at a rate of 39 percent for friendly-society bonds and 33 per cent for insurance bonds.
7. Every other year you can increase the previous year's contribution by 125 percent without affecting the ten-year rule, because each such "top-up" is considered as part of the initial investment.
8. The two main vehicles through which your money is apt to be invested are diversified portfolios, for example a balanced trust, and _____.
9. With the help of the professional expertise and research, You can invest broad range of investments, which include overseas _____.
10. Because fund managers have their own fundamental opinions, it's vital to understand their objectives _____.



Answers

1. Y 2. Y 3. NG 4. N 5. Y 6. N 7. N
8. insurance bonds 9. investments and commercial properties 10. before you invest

样题分析

第一步 (略)

第二步 略读文章、把握大意

重点浏览文章标题和结构,发现文章有三级标题(即 Managed Funds→How to invest→What Does It Cost?),从而大致了解文章的主题,即讲述怎样投资理财,是一篇说明性题材的文章。文章开张明理:基金债券的投资回报极有可能高于银行存钱。然后介绍了怎样投资,投资需要注意的问题。浏览时将一些特殊印刷字符勾画出来,如大写、破折号、斜体字、数字等,用以表明重要信息。

第三步 扫描文章、定位答案

1. 题干线索: passage; general description; fund management

原文定位:文中一、二级标题:Managed Funds; How to invest; Managed Funds: Key Points; Choosing a Fund

辨析:从 passage, general, description 几个关键词可知,本题是一个对全文进行概括的题目,综合文章的一、二级标题就能判断本题是正确的。

2. 题干线索: Green hands; because their performance can fluctuate in the short term

原文定位:Managed Funds 部分,第二自然段:Novice (新手) investors are often a bit wary of managed funds, because their performance can fluctuate in the short term.

辨析:首先判断关键词 Green hands 的意思与 Novice (新手)是同义词;be wary of = do sth. cautiously,其次,题干的句子原因状语与原句相同。

3. 题干线索: Superannuation; are declared at 30 June each year

原文定位:1) Managed Funds 部分,第二自然段:If you have superannuation (退休金)...

2) SUPERANNUATION FUNDS (隶属 How to invest 层面)

辨析:关键词是 Superannuation,题目谈到“养老基金”将于每年的6月30日进行公告。原文里虽然两次提到 Superannuation,但都没有涉及是否要公告,所以命题与原文内容既不符合,也没有意义上的冲突。因此,本题判断为 NG。

4. 题干线索: at least 5 percent; first investment

原文定位:What Does It Cost? 部分(隶属 How to invest 层面)第一自然段,Entry fees for managed funds can range from 0 to 5 percent of your initial investment,...

辨析:数据是本题的关键,通过查读,很快能找到 range from 0 to 5 percent 而题目中是“can be at least 5”,因此,命题与原文内容对立(相反)判为 N。

5. 题干线索: Australian Securities Commission; raise the wind; so... that