COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

(BAND 4)

GDT-4聚化培训教程

全新 NEW

大学英语四级题型 **仔细阅读理解**



黄建滨 ◇ 总主编

教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员 《大学英语教学大纲》编订者之一



全新大学英语四级题型 仔细阅读理解

总主编 黄建滨

(教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员 . 《大学英语教学大纲》编订者之一)

本册主编 吴越民





图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新大学英语四级题型. 仔细阅读理解 / 黄建滨主编; 吴越民分册主编. 一杭州: 浙江大学出版社,2006.7 ISBN 7-308-04796-2

I.全... II.①黄... ②吴... III. 英语一阅读教学 -高等学校一水平考试一习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 068200 号

责任编辑 诸葛勤

封面设计 张作梅

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州市天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310028)

(Email: zupress@mail. hz. zj. cn) (网址: http://www.zjupress.com)

排 版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心

印 刷 德清县第二印刷厂

开 本 880mm×1230mm 32 开

印 张 6.5

字 数 243 千字

版印次 2006年7月第1版 2006年7月第1次印刷

印 数 0001-5000

书 号 ISBN 7-308-04796-2/H・383

定 价 10.00元

有言

大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部大学英语四、六级考试委员会组织实施的全国性标准化考试。从 2007 年起,全国所有高校将全面采用全新的大学英语四级题型。新的样题对原来的题型进行了较大的修改。听力部分的比重大大提高,由原来的 20%提高到了 35%,复合式听写成为必考项目(占总卷的 10%),增加了长对话听力(占总卷的 7%)。阅读的比重由原来的 40%(甚至 50%)降低到 35%,题型也有了较大变化,增加了快速阅读理解和篇章词汇理解,篇章阅读理解则降低到只占总分的 20%。不再考英译中,改成了中译英:增加了改错,去掉了词汇与结构。改革开始朝着实用型方向发展,听力和阅读(两项占总卷的 70%)成为对考试成绩至关重要的两大部分。

新四级考试各个部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下:

试卷构成	测证	式内容	測试题型	比例	
第一部分: 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择		
		长对话	多项选择	35%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择		
		短文听写	复合式听写		
第二部分: 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%	
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空		
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	1	
第三部分: 综合测试	完型填空 或 改 错 篇章问答 或 句子翻译		多项选择	15%	
			错误辨认并改正		
			简短回答		
			中译英		
第四部分: 写 作	写作		短文写作	15%	

新四级试卷结构、答题顺序、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡(根据样卷)如下:

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答題卡	
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1	
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	Allswei Silect i	
Part III	Listening Comprehension: Short conversations Long conversations Short passages Compound dictation	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2	
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth): Banked cloze Short passages	25 minutes	Answer Sneet 2	
Part V	Cloze or Error Correction	15 minutes]	
Part VI	Translation or Short Answer Questions	5 minutes		

请考生特别注意答题顺序的变化,即作文是第一项,之后才能拿到试卷的其余部分,并开始做快速阅读,这两项用时为45分钟。之后答题卡1将被收走,其余试题将做在答题卡2上。因此,考生要注意合理分配时间。

在本系列丛书中,我们按照《大学英语课程教学要求》,根据大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的最新样题,参照历年考试真题,分册介绍了大学英语四级考试的各种题型和应试技巧,并有针对性地分题型编写了配套练习,同时专门编写了模拟试卷集和考试指南等。这样的安排有助于考生考前集中时间和力量针对自己的薄弱环节进行复习,掌握正确的对策,提高学习效率。丛书包括以下分册:

- 1 全新大学英语四级题型・710 分冲刺
- 2 全新大学英语四级题型・模拟试卷
- 3 全新大学英语四级题型・听力理解
- 4 全新大学英语四级题型・仔细阅读理解
- 5 全新大学英语四级题型·快速阅读理解 (含快速阅读和与阅读相关的简短回答题、即简答题)
- 6 全新大学英语四级题型·综合测试
- 7 全新大学英语四级题型•写 作

- (综合性考前冲刺演练)
- (含6套试卷和光盘,美国语言专家朗读,语音纯正)
- (含光盘, 美国语言专家朗读, 语音纯正)
- (含篇章阅读理解、即多项选择题型阅读理解;篇章 词汇理解即选词填空归入《写作》分册)
- (含快速阅读和与阅读相关的简短回答题,即简答题) (含完型填空、改错、篇章问答、其中的句子翻译归 入《写作》分册)
- (含选词填空、中译英和短文写作,即从词汇到句子, 再到文章的有机结合)
- 8 全新大学英语四级题型 考试指南
- 本丛书主要按照测试内容分项分册编排,同时根据教学规律略加调整,以适应考生复习归纳的要求。 大学英语口语考试已在全国不少大、中心城市举行,为大学生提供了检测自己口语表达能力的机会。本丛书也对其题型和应试方法作了简要的介绍。

考试分数报道也进行了改革,不再发合格证书或优秀证书,考试得到的将是经过处理的分项成绩和总成绩。这一改革给考生提供了展示自己英语水平的平台,但同时也对考生提出了新的挑战,因为用人单位也同时拥有了了解考生分项成绩的可能。不同的用人单位可以根据自己的情况选取不同的总分数线和分项成绩的分数线,由此使得考生须更加努力方能达到理想的成绩,才能为进入理想的工作单位奠定基础。

本丛书编者主要来自浙江大学外国语言文化与国际交流学院、浙江大学宁波理工学院外语学院、杭州师范学院等高校长期工作在大学英语教学第一线的骨干教师。他们长期从事大学英语教学,对大学英语考试有深入的研究。本丛书正是他们历年教学实践和辅导大学英语四级考试的经验结晶。相信本丛书出版将会有助于大学生们的英语学习和英语综合能力的提高,并帮助他们在四级考试中取得更优异的成绩。

必须指出的是,考前辅导只是权宜之计,绝不可能取代系统的课堂教学和语言基本功的训练。所以,我们希望读者在使用本丛书时,还应该在老师的指导下,通过课堂教学和课外自主学习,进一步打好语言基础,提高听、说、读、写、译的综合应用能力,从而达到社会对大学生英语应用能力的要求,成为21世纪中国改革开放的有用之材。

黄建滨 2006 年 6 月干求是园

目 录

स क	
第一章	仔细阅读理解的要求和解题方法
-,	基本要求
Ξ,	如何提高阅读理解能力
Ξ、	常见的题型和解题方法
第二章	仔细阅读理解边讲边练19
第三章	模拟试题121
# &	模拟减额发来

第一章

仔细阅读理解的要求和解题方法

一、基本要求

在大学英语四级考试新题型测试卷构成中,阅读部分的得分权重很大,阅读理解部分分值比例为 35%,考试时间 40 分钟,其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)10%。仔细阅读部分分为: A) 篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或短句问答(Short Answer Questions); B) 选择题型的篇章阅读理解。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。

本书介绍的是多项选择题型的篇章阅读理解,该题型共 10 题,要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量 700 个词左右,一般为两篇文章,每篇约 300~380 个词,每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是:

- 1)题材广泛,包括科技、社会、文化等方面,但是所设计的背景知识应能为学生所理解:
 - 2) 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
- 3) 文章的语言难度以教学大纲中的规定为准,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义(每篇一般限制在2~3个词)。

大学英语考试中的阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- 1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意(主旨大意题和作者观点题);
- 2) 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节(细节是非题);

- 3) 既理解字面意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论 (判断推理题):
- 4) 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系(逻辑关系题):
 - 5) 能根据上下文猜测并判断词汇的意思(词汇短语题)。

二、如何提高阅读理解能力

1. 熟练掌握英语词汇和语法

- 1)词汇是语言的建筑材料。提高阅读能力必须扩大词汇量。《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)规定四级要求掌握 4500 个单词,六级要求掌握 5500 个单词,此外还有一定数量的短语。阅读理解部分的阅读材料中凡超出大纲词汇表的单词如果根据上下文无法猜出词义的都用中文注明词义,但每篇一般不超过三个,因此,如果没有掌握大纲所规定的词汇,阅读就会有困难。此外,还必须正确掌握词义,掌握词的搭配关系,否则当然也要影响阅读理解。
- 2)语法是语言的结构方式,即以一定的规则把词组织到句子中,从而表示一定的思想。熟练掌握语法也是阅读理解的基础。动词时态的用法、虚拟语气的确切意义、非谓语动词的用法、强调、省略和倒装、复杂的复合句等都是必须掌握的重点。
- 3)正确理解指代关系也是阅读理解的重要方面,如 it, this, that, do, so 等词在句子中的指代关系,如果理解错误也会影响对文章的整体理解。

2. 正确理解事实和细节

对阅读理解来说,理解字面意义是最起码的要求,也就是说起码 应该理解文字已明确表达的意思。当然,这里也需要运用综合和判断 能力。

3. 理解隐含的意义和深层的含义

□ 阅读时不但要理解字面意思,还要能根据所读材料进行一定的判 □ 断和推论,进而理解文章隐含的意义和深层的含义。

仔

聋

4. 注重语篇水平上的阅读理解

阅读时不能只停留在句子水平上,孤立的句子好像是理解的,但整篇文章讲的是什么则不甚了解。在阅读教学中必须重视高级技能的训练,把句子水平的阅读理解提高到语篇水平的阅读理解,才能避免在阅读中见树不见林,真正理解文章的意思。语篇水平上的阅读理解包括在宏观上理解上下文的逻辑关系、跟上作者思路的展开、掌握文章的主题思想、通过概括得出结论、了解作者的观点和态度、推测词义、进行预测的能力(即善于利用原有的知识来加深阅读理解能力)等等。

三、常见的题型和解题方法

阅读理解部分测试的目的是考查学生通过阅读获取信息的能力, 既要求准确, 也要求有一定的速度。选择题型的篇章阅读理解常见的 题型和解题方法分述如下。

1. 主旨大意题

掌握所读材料的主旨和大意是正确理解全文的关键。对主题思想的提问是阅读理解测试的必考题,此类题主要考查学生对文章主题的把握和归纳文章中心思想的能力。此类题目常见的提问方式如下:

- 1. What is the passage mainly about?
- 2. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- 3. The passage mainly/chiefly deals with/discusses _____.
- 4. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- 5. What is the best title of the passage?
- 6. This passage/paragraph chiefly focuses on_____

解答这类题目的基本方法是找出主题句,概括和归纳主题思想。 文章的组成和段落的组成一样:在大多数情况下,每篇文章都有其主 题段。它可能是第一段,即作者开门见山地抛出其论点:也可能是最 后一段,对全文做一个总结。这要求考生在第一遍阅读时着重从整体 上对文章的构建进行把握。通过段与段的联系、意层与意层的联系来了解作者是如何阐明其观点的。一旦找到主题段,此段就应成为阅读的重点。而这段的主题句很可能就是全文的中心思想。

(H) 1

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.

- A) the way you handle major events may cause stress
- B) what should be done to avoid stress
- C) what kind of event would cause stress
- D) how to cope with sudden changes in life

(大学英语四级考试 2002 年 6 月全真试卷)

本题为主旨归纳题。本文对 Holmes-Rahe 心理测试以及其他有关造成心理压力的原因和影响作了评论。而此题的考点便是让考生找出 Holmes-Rahe 的医学研究结果告诉我们了什么。只要认真阅读以上段落(第一段),就不难看出他们的研究结果是列出了引起心理压力的事件,其中包括消极事件(如家人病重),也包括积极事件(如结婚),因此选 C)。

9 2

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of the most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are *tax-deductible* (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Uniforms and Society
- B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
- C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform

D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

(大学英语四级考试 2000 年 6 月全真试卷)

这是一道典型的主旨大意题。选项 A)、B)、C)都部分涉及了文章的内容。第一段末尾一句用疑问句形式提出了本文所要讨论的问题:为什么美国人喜欢制服?后面四个段落的第一句均为各段的主题句。从这四个主题句可以看出,作者不仅谈到了人们对制服的尊重、喜爱和穿制服的好处(前三段),而且还谈到了相反的观点,认为制服缺乏个性和变化(后两段)。因此,只有答案 D)才能概括文章的思想,才适宜用来做文章的题目。

2. 作者观点题

与掌握所读材料的主旨和大意类似,领会作者的观点、意图和态度也是阅读理解题中较难解答的问题。每篇文章都不可避免地融入作者本人对某人、某物、某事的观点和看法。这要求考生运用良好的判断、推理能力在对原文理解的基础上作出符合逻辑的推论。这类题目常见的提问方式有:

- 1. What is the author's attitude towards ?
- 2. What is the author's opinion of ...?
- 3. The author appears to feel that _____.
- 4. Which of the following does the author want to illustrate in discussing ...?
 - 5. The author's main purpose of writing this passage is . .
 - 6. What is the tone of the passage?

回答这类题首先要在阅读过程中注意体会作者的观点、意图和态度。这种信息有时是直接的表达,但更多的是间接、含蓄的流露,一般我们可以根据对文章中一些动词、副词、形容词——尤其是连接词——的运用的分析来把握作者的语气。不过,作者的这种主观情感和态度往往和全文的主题和要点相关联,所以在依据主题和主旨的同时应该揣测作者的观点、意图和态度。

仔

谨

9) 1

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent *asteroids* (小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the *meteoroids* (流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are:

1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from *doomsday* (毁灭性的) rocks than from a great unclear fleet set against them," said a *New York Times* article.

Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?

A) Optimistic.

C) Objective.

B) Critical.

D) Arbitrary.

作者引用了一些科学家以及报刊文章的观点对有关小行星的内容进行了介绍。在介绍中,作者客观地、不带批评地引述观点和例证,用直接引语或间接引语说明出处或原著者。可见本文是一篇对事实情况的客观报道,作者的语气是客观的,因而 C)项正确。

(大学英语四级考试 2000 年 1 月全真试卷)

9 2

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic *congestion* (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a *retractable* (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an

4

automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

A) Enthusiastic.

C) Optimistic.

B) Pessimistic.

D) Cautious.

(大学英语四级考试 2002 年 1 月全真试卷)

这也是一道作者观点题。从第一段的副词 however 我们就可以看出,作者持有的是与 pessimistic experts 相反的观点,而与 other authorities 持相同的观点,认为 the auto is here to stay 以及 the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future。在接下去的段落中,作者向人们描述了未来智能化的城市高速公路交通系统的美好图景。尽管作者肯定了今后汽车发展的变化,但是这种变化是朝着好的方向发展: It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types. 从全文来看,作者对未来汽车的发展是持乐观态度的,因此本题的答案为 C)。

3. 细节是非愿

为了准确理解每篇文章或每段文章的中心思想,我们必须学会在文章中寻找与中心思想有关的事实和细节。一般情况下,作者会在文章中引用事例,或分析原因,或对比事物之间的关系等,以论证自己的论点。常用以提问此类问题的方式有两种。一种是要求找出文章中的重要事实或细节,这些常与 who, when, where, which 或 why 有关。例如:

- 1. Why does the author mention ...?
- 2. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of ...?
- 3. What time does the author think is ...?

Where in the passage does the author describe	e?
---	----

- 5. He successfully got his Master Degree by _____.
- 6. Children in the usual classroom learn very quickly when _____.

另一种问题是要求辨认某一细节在文章中是否被提及,一般针对 真假、对错、有无提及等设问。例如:

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following is true/mentioned/discussed?
- 2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true/mentioned/discussed?
 - 3. Which of the following is NOT a result of ...?
 - 4. The author states all of the items listed EXCEPT _____.
 - 5. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT .
 - 6. All of the following may be ... EXCEPT ____.

为了正确回答这类题目,应试者可采用各种阅读方法和解题技巧,即采用综合解题法来解题。在通读全文、掌握文章中心思想的基础上,应试者首先要仔细看懂问题,明确问的是什么,然后按照题意进行寻读,在文章中找到相应的事实和细节,即正确答案的根据,从而据此来回答问题。

9) 1

Brazil has become one of the developing world's greatest successes at reducing population growth—but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth _____.

- A) by educating its citizens
- B) by careful family planning

仔

ҽ

- C) by developing TV programmes
- D) by chance

(大学英语四级考试 1999 年 6 月全真试卷)

很明显,这是一道细节是非题,只要在文中找出巴西减少人口的 方式即可。文章的第一句话就提到巴西降低人口增长的成功更多的是 偶然而不是设计好的。该句中的 by accident 与选项 D)中的 by chance 同义,都表示"出于偶然",因此选 D)。

9 2

Visual cues can help prevent absent-minders, say Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write ourselves a note that you keep in a pocket.

A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because ____

- A) it will easily get lost
- B) it's not clear enough for you to read
- C) it's out of your sight
- D) it might get mixed up with other things

(大学英语四级考试 2002 年 6 月全真试卷)

该段提到视觉提示可以帮助预防健忘:同时,如果不在视野之内, 提示就很难起到作用。因此,放在口袋里的笔记很难起到提示作用, 因为它在视野之外。正确答案是 C)。

4. 判断推理题

判断和推理的能力对深刻理解一篇文章十分重要,特别是对理解 作者字里行间的言外之意以及作者的观点、写作意图和态度十分重 要,所以这也是阅读理解测试中常见的题目内容。下面是判断、推理 的一些常见的表达方式: