

710分

最新题型快突破

四级标准阅读100篇

主审◎上海交通大学博士 王海华

主编◎许淑清 时真妹 栗红

- 所选阅读文章设立难易梯度，由浅入深，由易到难，进阶提高
- “长难句分析”帮助考生抓住阅读重心
- 标注四级考点词汇，在阅读中“练”与“记”
- 指出解题“陷阱”，对试题强干扰项进行重点分析

ET4



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前言

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的精神,通过对参加过四级考试的考生进行的大量调查和了解,我们常年从事大学英语教学的几位教师,在悉心研究新样题和最近几次考试真题的基础上,为即将参加四级考试的考生编写了这本阅读参考书。

► 与同类阅读考试书相比,本书具有以下特色:

(一)最新题型,体现最新变化

全书的所有试题都涵盖了四级考试“阅读理解”部分的最新题型。新题型包括:

阅 读 理 解	仔细阅	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35 %
	读理解	篇章词汇理解 或 短句回答	选词填空 或 短句回答	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	

(二)文章选材注重原创,具有时效性、针对性和前瞻性

本书中的阅读文章选材涉及最新的社会热门话题,大多数选自近年欧美国家出版的报刊文章和书籍,语言地道规范,表达生动,完全符合大学英语四级考试的要求。

(三)人性化设计,直接针对考生阅读理解中的弱项

根据我们多年的考前辅导经验,多数考生都急于求成,他们虽然做了大量的阅读练习,但是结果却令其失望。究其原因无非是两条:(1)考生没有掌握阅读理解题的解题技巧和方法;(2)最重要的是考生所掌握的词汇量太少,如果没有一定的词汇量,考生想通过

PREFACE

四级考试或者想得高分,只能是纸上谈兵。新的四级考试中的阅读部分,无论是在题量、速度和难度上都对词汇的掌握有较高的要求。因此,针对这种情况,本书的重点是解决考生词汇量较少和阅读能力较差的问题。

► 帮助考生突破阅读难点,本书采取以下具体措施:

(一) 设立阅读梯度,由易到难,进阶提高

根据考生英语水平的差异,本书将 100 篇阅读理解文章分成 25 个单元,并将 25 个单元按三个难度指数分成:(1)较容易的“★”(接近于四级阅读题的难度);(2)稍难一点的“★★”(基本是四级阅读题的难度);(3)有一定难度的“★★★”(少部分题稍难于四级阅读题);(★分别代表三个档次)。基础各异的考生可以根据自己的实际情况选做其中的档次,从而通过阅读达到进阶提高之目的。例如:英语阅读能力较强,词汇量又很大的考生可以直接做第二个档次或第三个档次的题,反之可从头做起。

(二) 抓住阅读重心,掌握文章难点

四级阅读理解题的难度近年来有提高的趋势,考生在阅读时常抓不住重点,因此本书在每个单元后面设立了“篇章大意”、“长难句分析”和“答案精解”以帮助考生提高对阅读中句子、段落和篇章的理解能力,从而掌握原题中的重点和难点。

前 言

(三)在阅读中学习和巩固四级重点、考点词汇(该项是到目前为止阅读理解类书中的唯一)

通过分析多年来的四级真题我们发现,四级阅读中重点考点词的重复率相当高,因此,考生在掌握了高中词汇的基础上,掌握四级的重点、考点词是非常重要的。为了使考生达到既能够理解文章的内容,又能够掌握四级重点词和短语的目的,我们特别编写了:**词汇练习和翻译练习两部分**,即:将阅读理解题中的四级大纲要求掌握的重点、考点词精选出来,以词汇练习和翻译练习的形式对考生进行实际训练,从而使本书起到既能使考生提高阅读水平,又能使其掌握考生词汇的**一箭双雕**之作用(练习题中的**重点词和短语**以及所涉及**的句子结构都是该单元的文章中出现过的**),练习题后为考生提供了简单注释。

(四)聚集重点词汇,辅助阅读,提高根据上下文理解词义的能力

为了满足大多数考生尽快提高和扩大词汇量的欲望,我们根据词汇在文章中出现的先后顺序,分别给出了文章中的重点、难点、考点词以及一些常用的短语,并给出了词性和释义及其相关的词类或反义词等,使考生通过100篇文章的阅读和单词记忆,学会和掌握根据上下文理解和猜词的能力。

(五)指出解题“陷阱”,即对强干扰项进行重点分析(指出为什么不是答案)

该部分直接针对那些在表面上是对的,但实际上是错误的选

PREFACE

项。通过这样的干扰选项,帮助考生分析错误的根源和理解的误区,从中总结出解题的思路及规律,防止类似的错误再次发生。

本书的目的是帮助考生通过全新的阅读学习模式,提高复习备考的实际功效,希望本书的阅读效果能够满足广大考生的要求。

本书由许淑清、时珍妹、栗红主编,马建军、吴爱丹任副主编,参加编写的人员还有:高志强、许艳秋、周喆、刘靖、王爽、刘欣、李东辉,林萌,李品,王月,王卓,王新伟,薛昱,曹亮,隋晓玲。

编 者

2008年1月

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Unit 1

Part I Skimming and Scanning (15 minutes)

四级难度指数 ★

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.

Time: From	To
Total: From	To

General Dining Tips

Misuse of Silverware

Never grip your knife and fork like daggers — this is a major dining no — no.

Never rest silverware partially on your plate and partially on the table. This is to prevent any kind of accident with your food. Once you pick up your silverware, it should never touch the table again.

Another important thing to remember is to never let your knife blade face outward. This is thought of as offensive to the other people at the table.

Treat your knife with care. For those of you that speak a lot with your hands, don't hold your knife while doing so. No one would want someone's eye to get poked out in the middle of a great conversation.

Misuse of Napkin

Napkins are only meant to catch food that may fall on your lap, or to lightly dab the corners of your mouth. The napkin should immediately be unfolded and placed on your lap (following your Host's lead) when starting a meal.

Until the end of the meal, it should remain as invisible to others eating with you as possible. If you are to leave the table during the meal, place the napkin on your chair and gently push your chair in.

When you are finished with your meal, place your napkin on the left side up your plate in a "neat" wad. Do not try to refold your napkin and never put your napkin on your plate.

The Menu

The menu in a dining situation may vary. If dinner is being hosted privately in which a menu has already been prepared, then you have nothing to worry about. Most probably, you were notified of the dinner choices ahead of time and were given an option of two choices along with a chance to alert the host of any allergies or special diet preferences.

If you as a guest are treated to dinner at a restaurant, then the menu may be very elaborate. If uncertain about some items on the menu, don't be afraid to ask your server about anything unfamiliar. It is part of the server's job to answer your question. Plus, it is much better to find out about a dish on the menu before it is brought to you and you realize that it is either not to your liking, or that some ingredients may be hazardous to your diet (i.e. allergens, high sodium, high sugar, etc.)

A well-mannered host will usually allow your order to be taken first and have his or her order taken last. A good server will always take women's orders first. This does, however, depend on the training of the waiter. In some situations, they are trained to take orders by going around the table in a certain sequence.

Never order one of the more expensive items on the menu unless it is in some way suggested by the host. You should also not order more courses from the menu than your host unless he or she suggests it. Because your order will mostly be taken before the host's, it may be difficult to know what to do. Just use your best instincts.

Breaking Bread

In fine dining situations, you will be offered an individual bread roll or slices, not an entire loaf that everyone at the table will cut and pick at. The breadbasket will

usually be brought out right before the main entree is served, depending on the menu.

When the basket arrives at the table, the person closest to the basket should take the basket and pass it around the table to the right. This person should be the last person to take a roll from the basket. Always offer first.

Bread is the only part of the menu that you can eat with your bare hands. In fact, it is proper to eat bread with your hands.

Never butter an entire slice of bread before eating it and never bite your entire piece of bread. Instead, tear the bread into bite-sized pieces and butter each piece right before you plan to eat it.

Poor Posture

Do not slouch. Sit up straight and don't sit all the way back in your chair. Food doesn't go well when you sit slumped over. And you're not as attractive to your dining companions either. Not only will you feel more comfortable when sitting up straight, but you may avoid choking on a piece of food.

Eating Quickly

Whether you're at McDonald's or a fine dining restaurant, eating too quickly and gulping is not only bad for your digestion, but it is very unattractive. Since dining with others is a shared experience, dining partners should generally have the same number of courses and start and finish each at about the same pace.

Picking Your Teeth

Never, ever pick your teeth when dining or after the meal. If it is absolutely necessary, excuse yourself and make a visit to the rest room. Remember that picking your teeth includes fingers, fingernails, toothpicks or other foreign objects doing the job.

Talking with Your Mouth Full

Talking with your mouth full is something that your mother has probably told you not to do since you were very young. This means that it must be important.

In the same way, chewing with your mouth open is also very bad manners. If you are in the middle of a conversation, don't be afraid to continue eating, after all, that is the main purpose of a meal — to eat. Just make sure to keep your mouth closed until you swallow and then answer the question. Your companion is sure to understand.

To eliminate a long wait, take small bites, finish chewing, smile and then carry on your part of the conversation.

Accessories (and Lipstick) at the Table

Do not do it! This rule includes briefcases, purses, keys, gloves, hats, cell phones (which should be turned OFF and not used throughout the meal anyway) and anything else that is not part of the meal. This also means that no compacts or lipsticks should be used or opened at the table. This is why ladies call the rest room the “powder room”. Make-up should be taken care of away from the table.

Why are all these accessories not allowed at the table? It is both unsightly and unsanitary.

Questions:

1. While speaking, do not hold your knife with the blade facing outward.
2. After the meal, you should neatly fold your napkin before placing it on the left side on your plate.
3. Being a guest to dinner, it is not proper to ask the waiter about anything.
4. In most cases, a good server will ask the host and hostess' advice before serving.
5. Unless the host (hostess) suggests, never order the most expensive items or more courses than your host.
6. When the basket arrives at the table, the person closest to the basket should take a roll from the basket first.
7. While dining, you need to sit up straight because food will go well without choking you and you will look more beautiful.
8. Since dining with others is a shared experience, so you can't eat _____.
9. In the middle of a conversation, you needn't worry about _____ so long as you keep your mouth closed until you swallow before speaking
10. According to the passage, ladies can use _____ at a “rest room” to make themselves look beautiful.

Part II Reading in Depth (25 minutes)

Section A

Direction: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the

centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Time: From	To
Total: From	To

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it (11) _____; the range of news from local crime to (12) _____ politics, from sport to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special *features* (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more (13) _____ for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by (14) _____ from here to there, in and out glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the text.

A good modern newspaper offers a variety to (15) _____ many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its *topicality* (时事性), its immediate (16) _____ to what is happening in your world and your locality now. ❶ 【But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what (17) _____ in a newspaper has no more than *transient* (短暂的) value.】 For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together out of the pages of that day's paper, his own (18) _____ and sequence, his own newspaper. ❷ 【For all these reasons, reading newspapers (19) _____, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self (20) _____ as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.】

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A efficiently | B reflect | C jumping | D effectively |
| E awareness | F potential | G remarkable | H attract |
| I relation | J selection | K appears | L in terms of |
| M contains | N international | O establishment | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statement. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Time: From _____
Total: From _____To _____
To _____

Oceanography has been defined as “the application of all sciences to the study of the sea”.

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. ❶ 【The first time that question “What is at the bottom of the oceans” had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable (电缆) from Europe to America was proposed.】 The engineers had to know the depth *profile* (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

❷ 【It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter.】 In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which *soundings* (测深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific *expedition* (考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

21. The passage implies that the telegraph cable was built mainly _____.
 A) for oceanographic studies B) for military purposes
 C) for business considerations D) for investigating the depths of the ocean
22. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.
 A) the American Navy
 B) some early intercontinental travelers
 C) those who earned a living from the sea