

轻松应战大学英语四级考试新题型

710分

阅读理解

应试攻略

王月等 编著

◎ 内容新颖

◎ 讲解细致

◎ 覆盖面广



中国水利水电出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书精选了大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题和 710 分大学英语四级考试阅读理解模拟试题多篇,讲解认真、细致,能切实帮助考生提高阅读水平和应试能力。

本书适用于准备参加大学英语四级考试的读者。

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710 分阅读理解应试攻略

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目 录

第一章 英文阅读理解理论知识概述	1
第一节 阅读理解透析	3
第二节 阅读理解策略方案	14
第二章 2006 年、2005 年与 2003 年大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题精析	23
2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题解析	25
2005 年 1 月大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题精析	35
2005 年 6 月大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题精析	45
2005 年 12 月大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题精析	56
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题精析	67
第三章 710 分大学英语四级考试阅读理解模拟试题	77
Model Test 1	79
Model Test 2	86
Model Test 3	92
Model Test 4	100
Model Test 5	108
Model Test 6	115
Model Test 7	123
Model Test 8	130
Model Test 9	137
Model Test 10	144
Model Test 11	152
Model Test 12	159
Model Test 13	165
Model Test 14	172
第四章 英文阅读理解练习 20 篇	179
附录 1 英文阅读理解中的一些长难句	210
附录 2 英语四级阅读理解中常见的一些形容词	216
附录 3 英语四级阅读理解中一些常见的高频词汇	221
附录 4 英文阅读中常用的一些谚语	226
附录 5 英文阅读中一些常见的动词短语	230



第一章

英文阅读理解 理论知识概述

第一节 阅读理解透析

大学英语四、六级考试的改革两年前已经开始，从2005年6月的考试起，改革后的大学英语四级考试（以下简称新四级考试）成绩采用满分710分的计分体制，不设及格线；在考试内容和形式上，新四级考试加大了听力理解的题量和比例，增加了快速阅读理解测试，增加了非选择性试题的比例，整个试卷包括听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。阅读理解部分有很大的变化，分仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分除了传统的单项选择题外还增加了选词填空，即考核考生在一定语境中对词汇的灵活应用，这无疑比单纯考词汇题更科学。而快速阅读理解题型的引入则是顺应了时代发展的要求，因为当今社会信息量爆炸，在学习、工作和日常生活中从海量信息中快速筛选出自己所需要的那部分已经成为现代人的必备素养。快速阅读理解与仔细阅读理解不一样，重点是快速而准确地把握文章的总体逻辑走向（logic structure）和信息要点（key points）。

在英语阅读试卷中所展示的文章，都是一些演绎性的短文，即从几个小的方面对主题进行阐述。阅读每一篇短文可利用的时间是9分钟，建议3分钟阅读材料，6分钟做题目。3分钟读完是有一定的难度的，但是我们应该知道，做题目不一定非要把材料理解透彻了才可以开始做。把每一段落的第一句话（一般都是主题句）理解清楚，然后就可以开始做题目了。新四级考试阅读理解题型基本上可以分成：主旨大意题、细节题、推理判断题、作者观点态度题等。

一、主旨大意题



（一）表现形式

任何一篇文章都有主旨（中心思想），它是通过文章中各部分内容及其内在联系体现出来的。主旨型问题主要考查考生能否通过理解、分析全文，区分主要信息和次要信息，进而总结归纳文章的大意。

确定文章主旨或段落大意的提问方式主要有：

1. The main point of the passage is...
2. The passage deals mainly with...
3. The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is...
4. The main idea of the passage may be best expressed as...
5. The passage is mainly concerned with...
6. The passage illustrates...
7. The passage makes clear that...
8. The main subject of the passage is that...
9. What's the main idea/subject/purpose/topic of the passage?
10. The passage is about...
11. The most accurate of the following statements, on the basis of the above paragraph, is that...
12. The author's purpose in writing this passage is...
13. The paragraph could be entitled...

(二) 考查形式和应试技巧

中心思想或主旨是一篇文章或一个段落的核心。但是不同作者表现主题思想的手法也不尽相同。为使读者能够直接了解文章的主要内容，作者通常采用主题句的写作手法，即用一句或几句话来直接表达主题。因此正确把握文章的主题句（top sentence）是解答这类问题的关键。主题句一般结构简单而且完整，一般不采用长句子的形式，在句法上简洁明了。主题句意思完整，能概括段中其他句子，可起解释、支持或扩展主题句所表述的中心思想的作用，这些句子叫做阐述句（supporting sentences）。一个段落由一个主题句和几个阐述句构成，所有阐述句必须紧密围绕主题句展开。如果一篇短文包括几个段落，那么每个段落的主题句都必须围绕短文的主题句展开。主题句在文中出现的位置不尽相同。在演绎性文章中，主题句一般位于开头部分，一开始就明确主题，然后展开讨论和说明。而在归纳性文章中，主题句常位于文章末尾，以加强文章的说服力。还有的主题句位于中间部分，这种段落开头的一、两句或几句都是铺叙，进而引出主题。主题句之后仍有一定数量的句子陈述、论述或引申这一主题句。

[例1]

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus. In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

The title of the passage should be _____.

- A) heavy traffic
- B) the bus driver
- C) a bus driver must answer questions
- D) driving a bus is hard work

文中第一句话指出：当交通拥挤的时候，汽车司机必须回答问题。第二句为：汽车司机整天毫不生气地回答同一个问题。第三句为：每隔几分钟他必须让顾客都到车后面去。最后一句为：尽管交通混乱给顾客造成了延误，人们还是要求汽车司机按时走完路程。每句话都说明汽车司机工作时面临不同的问题。纵观全文我们可以知道，整篇文章都是说明汽车司机工作的辛苦。选 D。

[例 2]

Let us consider how voice training may contribute to personality development and an improved social adjustment. In the first place, it has been fairly well established that individuals tend to become what they believe other people think them to be. When people react more favorably toward us because our voices convey the impression that we are friendly, competent, and interesting, there is a strong tendency for us to develop those qualities in our personality. If we are treated with respect by others, we soon come to have more respect for ourselves. Then, too, one's own consciousness of having a pleasant, effective voice of which he does not need to be ashamed contributes materially to a feeling of poise (泰然自若), self-confidence, and a just pride in himself. A good voice, like good clothes can do much for an ego (自我) that otherwise might be inclined to droop (萎靡).

The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.

- A) our ego
- B) the reflection of our personality
- C) how to acquire a pleasant voice
- D) voice training in personality development

作者一开始就说明发声训练对个性发展和人的社会化可能产生的作用。接着，分别由 in the first place 及 then 引出两个具体的方面展开讨论。第一个要点下又分别由 when 和 if 引出两个细节加以论证。结尾一句总括全段，与首句呼应。不难看出，主题句是第一句，正确答案应选 D。另外，要特别注意上例中提到的 in the first place, then, if 等连接语，这些连接语能帮助我们把握文章内容的编排方式，领会文章的要点，准确全面地理解文章。

主题句也会出现在段尾。作者先摆出事实依据，层层推理论证，最后自然得出结论，即段落的主题。

[例 3]

Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do. Others prefer to be left to work on their own. Still others like a democratic discussion type of class. No one teaching method can be devised to satisfy all students at the same time.

本段的中心思想在结尾句得到体现，它是此段内容的结论。

[例4]

If you were planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$79. Two-day sale. Hurry." However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to reassure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you." It costs \$359. This sales tactic is called "bait and switch." Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise (商品) and the reasons for the sale.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A) The customer must be on his guard when purchasing items on sale.
- B) Color television sets which sell for \$79 are sold out quickly.
- C) Many stores use the "bait and switch" technique to attract customers.
- D) Anyone planning to buy a television set should look for a sale.

2. The paragraph could be entitled _____.

- A) Buyer Beware
- B) Closeout Sale
- C) Crime Pays
- D) Buying a TV Set

作者从一则电视机的广告入手，介绍了降价推销的惯用手段，称为“bait and switch”（廉价销售某种不打算出卖的商品，意在诱人购买昂贵的物品）。最后笔锋一转，点出作者的真正意图，即本段的主题句，告诫人们在购买降价商品时要警惕中圈套。

[例5]

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形) painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially

cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bar.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A) a new way of highway speed control C) a new approach to training drivers
B) a new pattern for painting highways D) a new type of optical illusion

主旨题。这篇文章主要讨论……。文章先介绍了日本人运用视觉错觉的原理，使用人字形条带减少交通事故，美国人想效仿这种做法。接着讲引起交通事故的重要原因是超速行驶，实验证明，人字形线条可以给司机造成错觉而减速，而且将人字形条带与横直条带进行了对比。所以这篇文章主要讨论的是一种新的控制交通速度的方法。

二、主要事实或特定细节题



在文章中，作者总是要通过许多具体内容（details）来说明、解释、证明或分析文章的主题思想。在通读全文、掌握了文章主题思想的基础上，读者还应该能抓住阐述和发展主题思想的主要事实，或者按要求找出特定细节。

在通读全文的过程中，我们要特别注意涉及 who, what, when, where, how 和 why 等问题的内容。在有关此类内容的地方要做出标记，以便在回答问题时迅速查找。

一般来说，阅读理解测试中要求找出主要事实或特定细节的问题，在文章中均可找到回答。但是，需要注意的是，这些问题的表述常常不是采用文章中的原话，而是使用同义的词语来进行提问。因此，在回答此类问题时，首先要认真审题，看清问题提问的究竟是什么。然后，根据所涉及到的问题，快速扫视到文章中相应的部分，找到与答题内容相关的关键词或短语，再细读一两遍。在确信理解了原文的基础上，来确定正确答案。在查到的关键词句下面应划线，以引起注意，便于参考与复查。此外，如果回答此类问题需要读者具有一定的背景知识，那也只是最基本的常识。因此，切勿脱离文中内容而根据自己的主观想象或其他来源的知识来选择答案。

(1) 当问及时间、距离以及其他用数字表示的细节时，有时需要进行计算方能得出答案。此时要把计算过程简单列出，不可随意心算一下即确定答案。

[例1]

The history of the flag of the U. S. has become so cluttered by myth that hardly any facts can be established. One thing all agree on is that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution adopted by Congress June 14, 1777. It read:

Resolved: that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternated red and

white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

The flag of 1777 was used until 1795. Then, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress passed an act that after May 1, 1795, the flag should have 15 stripes and 15 stars.

When new states were admitted it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress thereupon ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing the 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars, and that when ever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following the admission.

The 50-star flag of the United States was raised for the first time officially on July 4, 1960, at Fort McHenry in Baltimore. The 50th star had been added for Hawaii, a year earlier the 49th, for Alaska. Before that, no star had been added since 1912, when New Mexico and Arizona were admitted to the Union.

1. Since 1777, the U. S. flag has changed its design _____.

- A) twice B) 3 times C) 5 times D) more than 5 times

要求回答美国国旗图案自 1777 年以来变化了几次。回答这样的题目须把文中所有提及 1777 年以来美国国旗变更次数的关键词语划出: 1795; July 4, 1818; since 1912; a year earlier the 49th; July 4, 1960。

文中似乎只提及 5 处, 但是文内又提到 1818 年时为 20 颗星, 以后每加入一个州增加一颗星。从文中又可看出 1912 年增加的是第 47 和 48 颗星, 从第 20 颗星到 47 颗星之间必然还有若干次变动, 因此答案应为 D。

2. In 1912, before July 4, the U. S. flag had _____.

- A) 15 stars B) 20 stars C) 46 stars D) 48 stars

提问的是 1912 年 7 月 4 日以前的情况。由于新墨西哥和亚利桑那于 1912 年 7 月 4 日加入联邦, 国旗上星星的数目增至 48 颗。因此。1912 年 7 月 4 日以前国旗上的星数应为 46 颗。正确答案为 C。

3. Congress decided in 1818 that the U. S. flag should have 13 stripes because _____.

- A) since 1777 it had always had 13 stripes
B) since 1777 it had always had more than 13 stripes
C) in 1818 there were only 13 states in the Union of the U. S. A.
D) at the founding of the Union of the U. S. A. there had been only 13 states

答案为 D。其根据是 symbolizing the 13 original states.

(2) 当问题要求对某一事实作出正误判断或询问文中是否提到某一事实时, 我们应先把所给的选择项大体上看一下, 做到心中有数。然后, 根据选择项中提供的线索, 迅速找到文章中相应的部分, 细读一下有关内容。与文中内容一致的即可肯定, 不一致的即可否定。注意, 在回答 Not True 之类问题时, 必须逐项找出须肯定的

内容,方可确定要否定的内容。回答这类问题时,也必须以文章的中心思想为前提,与中心思想一致的可能是正确答案,反之可能是错误答案。

[例2]

One word that sums up our age better than any other—whether “our age” is “the technological age” of western countries or the “modernizing age” of China—is the word CHANGE.

But has change not always been present? True, but never before at such a breakneck speed. Today it is more than just change. It is unprecedented change. In such a world, reading provides the best tool we have for keeping up and for avoiding future shock in a world continually being remade.

Which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Western countries and China are being remade.
- B) Reading will help understand our age.
- C) The present age and future world are continually changing.
- D) Reading is the best tool provided by our age.

A, B, C 项均与文章中的意义一致, D 不符。因为文中说的是: “Reading serves as the best tool for us” (对我们来说, 阅读可以作为一个最好的工具); 而不是如选择项 D 所表示的那样: “Reading is the best tool provided by our age” (阅读是由我们时代所提供的最好的工具)。所以, 我们答案为 D。

(3) 在文章中, 为避免重复提及某一词或短语, 作者常常使用指代词 (Reference Words) 来代替。在寻找细节时, 读者须准确理解被指代的对象。通常, 我们可根据上下文的句子结构、主谓一致关系以及语义关系等来确定所指代的内容。

[例3]

The basketball team never lacked vociferous supporters, but **they** rarely responded to this show of enthusiasm.

文中的黑体字 **they** 若是指高声呼叫的支持者, 则与后面的意思 (对这种热情很少作出响应) 不符合。因此, **they** 只能指球队球员。

三、推理与是非判断型



(一) 推理型

阅读的目的不仅在于只读懂原文, 而且还要求考生在理解原文直接陈述观点的基础上, 领悟作者的言外之意。这种题的答案一般不能直接在短文中找到。阅读时要理解字里行间的含义, 分析文章的大意和细节, 注意作者的措词。根据提问中的

关键字眼和短文中相应的有关内容进行分析、归纳和逻辑推理，从而得出作者未说明却已在字里行间所暗含的意思和观点。

推理型试题常见提问方式有：

1. The author implies that...
2. It can be easily guessed that...
3. The author seems to be in favor of (against) ...
4. We can infer (assume) that...
5. We can learn from the passage that...
6. It can be concluded from the passage that...
7. Which of the following can (not) be inferred from the passage?
8. What does the article (passage) say about...?
9. The passage suggests that...
10. The author of the passage would most likely imply...
11. The author may probably agree with (support) ...
12. An inference which may (not) be made from the passage is...
13. From the last sentence we guess that...
14. It can be concluded that...

推理型问题主要包括以下几大类：对作者态度、语气、风格、倾向的推理，对作者意图、主题思想的推理，对数字的推断，对文中细节的推断等。

1. 针对作者态度、语气、风格、倾向的推理

作者写文章时，经常持有某种态度或倾向。作者的语气和态度往往并不直接在文章中写出来。有时通过全文的叙述，考生可以从文章中领悟作者的观点；有时可以通过对作者使用的词汇（多为形容词和副词）的分析，来推断出作者的态度和感情，例如作者对某一观点是赞成还是反对，是批评还是客观陈述。

[例1]

Like other opinion about the situation, Burke's predictably, and sensibly, forecasts a rise in unemployment among the young.

从此句我们可以看出：1) 说话者同意 Burke 的关于年轻人失业现象要增多的看法；2) Burke 不是唯一持这种看法的人（根据 like other opinion...）。

2. 对作者意图、主题思想的推理

考生可以利用确定中心思想（主旨）的方法先确定短文的主题和大意，然后分析句子之间的关系，在全面理解原文的基础上，推测出作者的写作意图和目的。

3. 对数字的推断

考生要先在短文中找出问题所涉及的数字和文字，然后根据题目要求对各数字进行推算。考生应注意，有的题目只要求找出相关的数字，有些题目则要作简单的计算。

4. 对文中细节的推断

作者为了说明一个主题或者观点，肯定会作出一系列论述或解释，采用方式可能是举例、论证、摆事实或讲道理、提出问题或者指出事件的原因等。这种题型常常集中对文章中某一点或几点、某一方面或几方面、某一部分或几部分提出问题。回答这类问题时，考生应首先仔细阅读原文以确定推理依据的范围，然后按题意进行推断。

[例2]

The early settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and in Virginia were drawn largely from the rural areas of England. Few actual paupers and few of the really rich were among them. Nevertheless, exclusively members of what today would be described as the rural middle - class did not people the colonists. Many settlers were so poor that they paid for passage across the Atlantic by selling their freedom for a given number of years; poverty forced others to leave their native lands for the New World against their will.

It can be inferred from the passage that some settlers were able to pay for travel to the New World by.

- A) disguising themselves as wealthy merchants
- B) falsifying their ancestor's wills
- C) drawing and selling portraits of upper - class Europeans
- D) working for other people for several years

对于该问题，文章有提示，即文章的最后一个句子。我们可以从该句子中 they paid for passage across the Atlantic by selling their freedom for a given number of years 所包含的信息，推断出“这些人为了过大西洋需要去挣钱，其方式就是为别人打工，出售自己的自由”。故选 D 是正确的。

(二) 是非判断型

这类题型主要测试考生对文章内容是否真正看懂，并且理解得非常精确和全面。A、B、C、D 四个选项中肯定有一个是错的，也就是说与原文不符，或者在文中根本没有提到。

这种题型的常见提问方式主要有：

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
2. Which of the following aspects of...is NOT mentioned in the passage?
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
4. Which of the following is NOT answered by...?
5. Which statement of the following is not accurate?
6. Which of the following does the author NOT express...?
7. The author mentions all of the items listed below EXCEPT...?
8. Which of the following is NOT considered as...?

9. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?

10. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

11. Which of the following does the author NOT express?

选择这类题型的正确答案时，要把四个选项逐一与文中信息对照才能确定。一般可在做完其他题型后再做，因为在查找其他信息时，可能会找到与是非题有关的信息，这样可以节省时间。

[例]

As the South was beginning to find itself after the American Civil War, the North, too, focused its interest on the lands below the Mason Dixon line. Northerners swarmed over the South, including journalists, agents of prospective investors, and speculators with plans for railroads, writers anxious to expose themselves to a new environment. One of these was Constance Fenimore Woolson, a young woman from New Hampshire, grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper, who was like many Northerners, was drawn to the unhappy South by affection, compassion, admiration, or the charm of the life there. With her singular gift of minute observation and a talent for analysis, her imagination lingered over the relics, of the ancient South, the quaintly emblazoned (古雅的饰有纹章的) tablets and colonial tombs, the wrecked old mansions (大楼) that stood near by, perhaps in ruined rice lands, amid desolated fields and broken dikes. Such was the dwelling on the Georgia sea island that sidled and leaned in Jupiter.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as the kind of people who went to the South after the Civil War?

- A) Investment agents.
- B) Newspaper writers.
- C) Railroad speculators.
- D) Northern statesmen.

文中开始指出北方人涌向南方，这些人包括：记者，投资代理人，准备投资铁路的投机商和急于投身新环境的作家。因此，A、B、C三个选项都在文中提到，只有D选项是没有提到的。因此D选项正确。

四、作者观点态度题

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观点态度题是指测试作者的观点和态度以及文章基调的题。这类问题无法直接从文章里找到答案，考生必须通过字里行间对作者的用词、口气等进行认真揣摩，才能把握住关键所在。这类试题是所有试题中最难回答的。观点态度题常用选项如下：

positive, negative, neutral, worried, humorous, favorable, unfavorable, outraged, optimistic, pessimistic, critical, impersonal, objective, subjective, compromising, angry,