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# 大学英语四级

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# n e Preface

自2006年起,大学英语四、六级考试不仅改革了计分体制(由100分制改为710分制)和成绩报告方式(由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单),而且题型和分值也发生了很大变化。阅读理解部分的分值由40%调整为35%(其中,仔细阅读部分占25%,快速阅读部分占10%)。面对改革后的新题型,考生该如何应对才能在考试中得心应手呢?

我们对改革后考生四级阅读的成绩进行了全面调查、统计、分析,考生的阅读成绩很不理想。其实,四级阅读轻取高分,并非难事,因为它有章可循、有法可依、有规可据,只要考生稍加努力,便可取得好成绩。

因此,我们精心设计了此书,为广大考生提供四级阅读经典权威的章法、规矩,为您揭开庐山真面目,使四级阅读真题的内在规律、阅读技巧一览无余,伴您轻松体验"会当凌绝顶,一览众山小"的身心快感。

本书的特色在于:

- 1. 阅读技巧: 简要介绍各类题型的解题技巧, 为考生提供应试指导:
- 2. 实战演练:以真题为模板,以原版书籍的材料为语料,按照 考试题型编写试题,为考生提供大量真实的实战机会;
- 3. 答案与解析:详细解析试题的答案、分析文章中的难句和重点、列出常用短语及关键词汇,旨在帮助考生提高解题能力,同时又能丰富语言知识,从而达到鱼与熊掌兼得。

本书由多年从事大学英语教学、考前辅导和阅卷工作的老师, 针对四级阅读考试的重点、难点量身定制。希望通过此书,使那些 莘莘学子们在英语学习中不再走弯路,早日在四级考试中取得高 分。编写过程中参考了国内外的诸多材料,不再——注明,在此一 并表示感谢。

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## 第一部分 大学英语四级考试阅读技巧

### 一、阅读理解技巧。编集的原则,则是是不可能是是现代的实际

教育部 2005 年 9 月下旬公布了大学英语四、六级考试改革的新题型并改革分数报告形式,由原来的 100 分制改为 710 分的计分体制,不设及格线,只发成绩单。2006 年又进行了修订,同年 6 月份的四级考试采用新的考试题型,把阅读理解列为考试的第二部分,新题型及分值如下:

试卷构成		测试内容	测试题到	比例	
过位 及复	听力	短对话	多项选择	阳其圆弧	块
听力理解	对话	长对话	多项选择	15%	35%
	听力	短文理解	多项选择	读考核等	
	短文	短文听写	复合式听写	20%	
力 快速阅	仔细	篇章阅读 理解	多项选择		大 活 類對支
阅读理解	阅读理解	篇章词汇理解 或短句问答	选词填空或 短句问答	25%	35%
管的付料均 等战机会;	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空 或其他	10%	
完型填空	完型填空		多项选择	10%	10%
写作和翻译	U	写作	短文写作	15%	20%
		翻译日州丰津	中译英	5%	

## 4 smeasure f

教育部最新修订的《大学英语四级考试大纲》明确规定:"阅读理解部分包括仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)和快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning),测试考生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力。本部分所占分值比例为35%,其中仔细阅读25%,快速阅读占10%。考试时间40分钟。

仔细阅读部分要求考生阅读3篇短文。2篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试,每篇长度为300~350词。1篇为选词填空(Blanked Cloze)或简答题(Short Answer Questions)。选词填空的篇章长度为200~250词,简答题的篇章长度为300~350词。仔细阅读部分测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力,包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推理判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。多项选择题型的短文后有若干个问题,考生根据对文章的理解,从每题的4个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中词汇的理解和运用能力。要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文,然后从所给出的选项中选择正确的词汇填空,使短文复原。简答题的篇章后有若干个问题,要求考生根据对文章的理解用最简单的表述(少于10个词)回答问题或完成句子。

快速阅读部分采用1~2篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文,总长度约为1000词。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考核考生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力,阅读速度约每分钟100词。查读考核考生利用各种提示,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。快速阅读理解部分采用的题型有是非判断题、句子填空题、完成句子题等。

本书是根据大学英语四级新考纲阅读理解部分量身定制的。共包括三部分:①阅读技巧:简要介绍各类题型的解题技巧,为考生提供应试指导;②模拟试题:以真题为模板,以原版书籍的材料为语料,按照考试题型编写试题,为考生提供大量真实的实战机会;③答案解析:详细解析试题的答案、分析文章中的难句和重点、列出常用短语及关键词汇,旨在帮助考生提高解题能力,同时又能丰富语言知识,从而达到鱼与熊掌兼得的目的。

#### 二、快速阅读题

#### 動 题型及阅读方式

快速阅读测试考生浏览文章把握文章主旨、快速提取信息的能力。要求考生在15分钟内阅读一篇长达1000字左右的文章,并根据文章内容完成10个题目,前7个是判断正误题(包括正确的或错误的信息,也包括文章没有提及的信息),后3个是填空题(根据文章,将信息补充完整)。值得一提的是NOT GIVEN类的题目,相对较难,它表示题目中的某些内容在原文中没有提及或题目的范围大于原文的范围。

在如此短的时间内,考生要完成如此大的阅读量,必须使用skimming(略读)和 scanning(查读)这两种阅读方法。Skimming 指在阅读的过程中通过找每一段的中心论点或中心句来确定文章大意,对于记叙文而言,就是找出故事发展的线索以及故事的起因、经过和结果。Scanning则是为了寻找某些特定信息而大致地快速浏览文章。

Skimming 和 scanning 这两种阅读方法,我们应该都很熟悉。比如读报、读广告,或为寻找感兴趣的材料、或为获取信息而进行的阅读。

#### **劉** 阅读步骤

第一步:阅读题目。先阅读文章后的题目,可以帮助考生对文 意的内容和要回答的问题心中有数,做到有的放矢。

第二步:阅读文章。根据题目要求,在文中相应位置划出所需要的信息,个别没找到的可先行略过。

第三步:完成题目。根据所做的标注和题目进行回答,把 刚才没有找到的题目再进一步确定。如果时间允许,可再检查 一遍。

#### **制阅读练习**

以2007年6月的大学英语四级真题为例,对上面描述的阅读



过程进行练习。

#### (1) 了解题目要求

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. (快速阅读理解要求做在答题卡1上,要在规定的时间收卷,对时间的要求很高)

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.

如果考生在考前对题目要求非常熟悉的话,可以迅速转入下一步骤。

#### (2) 略读文章

考生应用 skimming(略读)的方式迅速浏览文章,把握文章的中心大意,考生要重点阅读文章的前一两段和文章的结尾,作者往往在文章开始点明主题或在结尾处总结主题,还要关注小标题,这是作者对文章大致内容给予的提示。

#### (3) 看文章后题目

考生可根据题目先行确定解题线索。下面例子中以下划线和黑体字分别标明了解题的线索(以下划线表示)和关键词(以黑体表示):

① Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it. (可以根据人名找到文



#### 章中相应位置)

- ② In many cases, identity theft <u>not only causes</u> the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.

  (根据 cause 后的名词可知, 本题提问 identity theft 的不利影响)
- ③ <u>Identity theft</u> is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated. (对 identity theft 罪行的定位)
- ④ It is important that <u>your resume</u> not stay online longer than is necessary. (从常识上可判断这个题目的正误,答案应该是肯定的,但考生也需从文章中验证)
- ⑤ Of the three options offered by <u>CareerBuilder. com in Suggestion 2</u>, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended. (根据机构名称来定位)
- ⑥ Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks. (从常识上判断应该属于否定,但要在文章中确认,建议先打个问号)
- ⑦ Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online. (应聘者应使用的名称)
- ⑧ Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving . (电子邮件地址的优点)
- ① To protect your references, you should not post online your\_\_\_\_\_. (求职者不应做的事情)
- (I) According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for (identity theft 的目的)

根据下划线部分的解题线索,考生可以比较容易地给题目定位,到文章中相关的地方去找答案。题干中的关键词是考生解题的 关键,考生判断关键词与文章内容的关系,就可得知题干的正误或 空白处应填入的答案。

#### (4) 阅读文章相关部分

运用 scanning (查读) 的阅读策略,快速找到文章中已定位的



相关部分,然后结合题干的关键词和文章,判断题干的正误,或在空白处填入正确的短语或句子。要注意的是,题目的顺序和文中对应答案出现的顺序往往不一致。在阅读文章相关部分时可以粗看文章,但干万不可跳看,否则容易遗漏信息。阅读时在与答案有关的地方做标记,边做题边看文章,这样既省时又可减少错误率。如:

#### Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. (第十題,根据題目中下划线所指出的线索可以很容易定位,填空题的答案一般为文中的原词,此题提问身份盗窃的目的,正确答案为 economic gain)

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is "an absolute epidemic", states Robert Ellis Smith (第一题,根据人名很容易定位), a respected author and advocate of privacy. "It's certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It's worldwide. It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can't detect it until it's probably too late." (第一题,由此处下划线的关键词可得知,第一题的题干与文章一致)

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people



have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims' names. (第三題解題线索,第三题与第二题有密切联系, identity theft 的窃贼以受害者的名义犯罪,给受害者带来很大损失,所以决不能是 minor offence,第三题题干错误) In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation (第二題,解題线索非常明确,financial losses 和 restore their reputation 的 losses 正是第二题题干的内容,所以答案是Y) in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible (第三题的补充,强调了 identity theft 带来的严重后果).

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

#### Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder. com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors (准销页).

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you had a job (第四題解題线索,由 resume 可以定位在此处、题干中的关键词 not



stay online longer than is necessary 与此处所说"一旦找到工作就将网上的简历删掉"一致,因此第四题题干是正确的,与我们的背景知识相符). Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

#### Take advantage of site features.

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder. com (第五題, 由机构名称来定位), for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is anonymous (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder. com without retyping their information. (第五题,文章中并没有与题干中的关键词 the third one is most strongly recommended 相关的部分,文章只是给出三条选择,没有对三种选择给予侧重,所以应该选NG)

#### Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities.

Replace your name on your resume with a generic (泛指的) identifier, (第七題,根据题干中的关键词 generic name 确认本题答案应为 Y,

因文章内容与题千内容一致) such as "Internet Developer Candidate" or "Experienced Marketing Representative".

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as "Major auto manufacturer" or "International packaged goods supplier".

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

#### Establish an email address for your search.

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox (第八題, 由 a special email address 定位在此处, 題干中的关键词 prevent you from 和文章中的关键词 eliminate possibility 相对应,空白处的答案为 receive 后的 unwelcome emails). When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as Salesmgr2004@provider.com.

#### Protect your references.

(第九题, 由题干中的 To protect your references 定位在此部分)

If your resume contains a section with the <u>names and contact</u> information of your references, take it out (第九题, 題干中的关键词 not post online 和文章中的 take it out 对应, 那么应从简历中去掉的是 names and contact information). There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.



#### Keep confidential (机密的) information confidential.

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application (第六題,雇主不需要的信息指本段第一句提到的那些个人信息,而第六題題干中的关键词 submit very personal information 与文章内容相反,因此可以确认答案为 N). Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book — don't fall for it.

#### Keys for reference

- 1~7 YYNYNGNY
- 8. unwelcome emails
- 9. names and contact information
- 10. economic gain

快速阅读并不可怕,考生只要有信心,不慌乱,按照前面介绍的程序做,一定没有问题。另外,考生在平时的学习中要注意三点:1)多做一些快速阅读练习,熟悉程序;2)平时阅读训练时,要学会抓大意,抓重点;3)多读英文报刊杂志,养成浏览英文的习惯。

#### 三、选词填空题

选词填空也是大学英语四级考试改革后启用的新题型。要求考生阅读一篇 200~250 词的文章,其中有 10 个单词缺省,考生需在阅读文章的基础上从给出的 15 个备选单词中选出 10 个填入空格处,使文章意思通顺、表达正确。这部分主要考查考生对上下文的理解、词汇及搭配的认知和语法知识的掌握。

#### 参 题型

选词填空主要考查名词、动词、形容词、副词四大词类。要求

考生在单词缺省的情况下正确理解句意,并根据句意填出所空缺的 单词,这要求考生有较强的阅读理解综合能力。根据近两次的四级 考试统计,词性对比如下:

	动词	形容词	名词	副词
2007年6月	5	2	1	1
2006年12月	3	3	2	2

#### 近两次动词测试情况统计

	动词原形	过去式	V-ing	单数第三人称
2007年6月	2	1	1	1
2006年12月	2	1		

#### 劉 解题步骤

第一步:迅速浏览文章,找到主题。即:文章讲的是什么内容。这有助于理解单独句子的句意,从而帮助填入正确的单词,文章的第一句往往可以使考生把握文章的文体和主题。

第二步:缩小可选词的范围。根据文章的上下文判断应填入的词性,如果是动词,还可根据不同的形式,如现在分词,过去分词,动词原形等进一步缩小可选范围。当同一词性的词有几个时,再结合上下文的意义进行判断,从所分类词性中寻找最合适的词语。

第三步:通读复核全文,调整答案。把填好的短文通读一遍,进行核查,同时注意上下文的一致性:即时态语态的一致;代词、名词、单复数的一致;上下文的逻辑一致;段与段、句与句之间的衔接是否连贯等。

值得注意的是:填入的词一定是原词,即十五个备选词在填入原文中的时候不发生任何词形的变化。另外,十五个词中只有十个词会被选择填到原文中,每个词只用一次。选词填空考查的对象皆为实义词,主要包括名词、动词、形容词、副词。