



大学英语四六级 **710分** 冲关快训

# 英语四级阅读

(第二版)

## 20天 冲天快训

主编 庞加光 副主编 苏蕴文 许小艳

### 特别启示

在全国 2007 年 6 月 23 日四级考试中，西安交通大学出版社出版的“英语四六级 710 分冲关快训”系列之《四级冲关测试卷第 8 套试题》中听力长对话部分，总计 28 分。

◎临考新锐 ◎讲练益彰 ◎疑难点睛 ◎日日见功



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



大学英语四六级 **710分** 冲关快训

# 英语四级阅读

## 20天 冲关快训

(第二版)

主编 庞加光 副主编 苏蕴文 许小艳

开本 787mm×960mm 1/16 印张 13.2 字数 332千字  
2008年3月第2版 2008年3月第1次印刷  
ISBN 978-7-2602-2070-4 ¥21.00  
定价 22.00元



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

### 内容提要

本书严格按照《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》、《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》以及近几年新四级考试命题趋势编写而成。全书分为5大部分:实战测试、基础技能训练、快速阅读训练、选词填空训练、常规阅读训练,共20天的训练。本书立足于阅读基本功、阅读技巧突破以及实战演练,对各大题型精细分析,透彻讲解,总结技巧,指点迷津,旨在帮助考生短时间内获得突破,攻克新四级阅读关。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语四级阅读20天冲关快训(第二版)/庞加光主编. —2版

—西安:西安交通大学出版社,2008.3

(大学英语四六级710分冲关快训)

ISBN 978-7-5605-2070-4

I. 英… II. 庞… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第092312号

书 名 英语四级阅读20天冲关快训(第二版)

主 编 庞加光

责任编辑 周 冀 陈 丽

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社  
(西安市兴庆南路10号 邮政编码710049)

网 址 <http://www.xjtpress.com>

电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)

(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)

传 真 (029)82668280

印 刷 陕西江源印刷科技有限公司

开 本 727mm×960mm 1/16 印张 17.5 字数 322千字

版次/印次 2008年3月第2版 2008年3月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-2070-4/H·519

定 价 25.00元



读者购书、书店添货、如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

订购热线:(029)82665248 (029)82665249

投稿热线:(029)82664953 (029)82664981

读者信箱:cf\_english@126.com

版权所有 侵权必究



## 代序

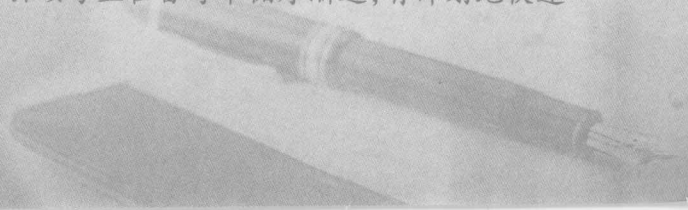
全新版“英语四、六级 710 分冲关快训”系列,是在认真研究《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》和《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的基础上,完全以教育部制定的新的四、六级考试大纲和样题为蓝本进行设计,并组织一批在英语授课以及四、六级考试辅导方面经验丰富的大学一线教师精心编写而成。

该系列自 2006 年 9 月第一版出版以来,以其紧扣四、六级考试最新脉搏、为考生提供更加快速有效的考前冲刺方案的特点而深受广大读者、考生和培训班的欢迎。更让我们喜出望外的是,在全国 2007 年 6 月 23 日四级考试中,该系列之《英语四级冲关快训预测试卷》一书中第 8 套试题押中听力长对话部分,总计 28 分,这更加印证了该系列书的权威性和有效性,也是对出版社的极大鼓舞和鞭策。为了不负广大考生众望,更上一层楼,我们再次组织编写教师,对第一版进行总结、分析并加以补充完善,推出第二版。

“英语四、六级 710 分冲关快训”系列改变了以往传统的训练模式,强调“快速”、“准确”、“有效”。专家合理分配时间,瞄准考试重点、难点,反映最新考试信息。具体表现在:

1. 体现科学性、实用性和灵活性的原则。
2. 听力部分录音按新样题标准语速朗读,再现真实考场效果。
3. 解题策略讲解透彻,详略得当;实战演练仿真度高,接近真题。

4. 20 天时间分配科学、合理,引领考生在备考中循序渐进,有计划地快速提高。



最后,我们衷心地希望广大考生能按这套书所提供的方法进行训练,并能在短时间内有较明显的突破。在短时间取得成效后还应及时巩固和不断提高,只有通过日积月累的磨练和学习,才有可能使英语水平真正达到新的高度。

考试只是对自己英语水平的测试和鉴定,而不是学习的最终目的。希望考生能借助该系列书顺利通过四、六级考试,但同时希望考生能以此为基点全面提高英语的综合应用能力。

读者在使用本系列书过程中,如有什么感想、要求及建议,请与我们联系,并欢迎投稿。

E-mail:cf\_english@126.com

电话:029-82664981 / 82664953

西安交通大学出版社

## 编者的话

由教育部高教司主持,大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证,于2005年2月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。2006年6月24日,大学英语新四级考试第一次在试点院校展开;2006年12月23日,全面铺开。

经过对改革方案以及近几年新四级的研究,我们认为,新四级阅读理解部分的考查核心是:“注重能力、地位不减”。

首先,新四级凸显出对能力的考查。从近几次考试情况看,快速阅读为了“难倒”考生,不允许提前开启试卷;选词填空时间紧迫,建议完成时间仅为5分钟;常规阅读继承了旧四级阅读的特征:文章生词多,选项似是而非。因此,考生迫切需要一本书,让自己能够“拨开迷雾,重见日出”。

其次,新四级阅读部分分值虽然从原先的40%降至35%,但仍处于“老大”地位,折算成标准分为249分,与听力理解所占比重相同。从阅卷经验看,考生往往因阅读部分拿不到令人满意的分数而“无颜见江东父老”。

为帮助大家渡过这个阅读难关,我们潜心研究了新考纲、样题和历年真题,特别是近几次新四级试题,终成此书奉献给大家。本书旨在帮助考生破解阅读谜团,全面掌握阅读应对技巧,以求在短时间内获得突破,顺利攻克新四级阅读关。本书具有以下四大特色:

### 一、基础入手、层层深入

本书可划分5大部分,共20天的训练。其中,第1天和第20天是两个真题演练,均为新四级试题,前者旨在让考生了解自己当前的阅读水平;后者则为考前实战。第2天至第5天是基础训练,旨在从词、句、篇三个层次和选项设计规律方面来帮助考生攻克新四级阅读的“硬障碍”,为题型技巧训练打好基础。第6天和第7天(快速阅读训练)、第8天和第9天(选词填空训练)、第10天至第19天(常规阅读训练)均为题型训练,旨在帮助考生学习并掌握各类题型命题规律及应对策略,提高“软实力”。这三部分的编排从领悟到掌握、从讲解到实战、从知彼到知己、由浅入深,层层深入,帮助考生迅速掌握阅读技巧。

## 二、真题分析、仿真模拟

本书讲解例证皆来自1996~2007年四级考试真题,特别是近几年的新四级,极具针对性,书中所列技巧是经过这十年来四级考试反复检验、修改、再检验得来的,可谓是真金刚,不惧火炼!在此基础上,我们编写了模拟试题,这些试题在文章难易度、选项难易度以及题型设计等方面都极其接近新四级阅读,具有极高的仿真度。

## 三、考点归纳、技巧点拨

本书编者均战斗在大学英语教学的第一线多年,具有丰富的教学经验和大学英语四、六级考试阅卷经验,这使得本书在技巧和点拨方面极具实效性与实战性。同时,本书清晰的思路,翔实的例证,实用的讲解,为帮助考生在短时间内迅速提高答题速度与准确率提供了有力保证。

## 四、实战分析、透彻理解

每一天的训练都是先技巧讲解,再题目实战,最后针对考生的薄弱环节进行题目精讲,讲练结合,科学合理。而且,我们在每一天的实战后提供给考生知己分析表或实战分析表:前者旨在让考生在完成题目后对自己的答题思路和方法进行自我剖析,做到“知己知彼”;后者旨在帮助考生进一步理解相应题型的难点与要点,做到“百战百胜”。

方寸之间皆显匠心。愿大家在感受本书的便利性及实用性的同时,在阅读能力和答题技巧方面也能取得长足的进步!

# 预祝大家四级考试一举成功!

编者

2008年1月



# Contents 目录



(E01)	.....	英文解題掌 天行掌
(E71)	.....	英文解題掌 天行掌
(E81)	.....	英文解題掌 天行掌
第 1 天 诊断测试	.....	( 1 )

## 第一部分 阅读基础训练

第 2 天 推测词义	.....	( 11 )
第 3 天 分析难句	.....	( 30 )
第 4 天 阅读文章	.....	( 44 )
第 5 天 辨识选项	.....	( 68 )

## 第二部分 快速阅读训练

第 6 天 领悟快速阅读	.....	( 93 )
第 7 天 掌握快速阅读	.....	( 114 )

## 第三部分 选词填空训练

第 8 天 领悟选词填空	.....	( 131 )
第 9 天 掌握选词填空	.....	( 142 )

## 第四部分 常规阅读训练

第 10 天 领悟释义题	.....	( 151 )
--------------	-------	---------





# 目录 Contents

第 11 天 掌握释义题 .....	(163)
第 12 天 领悟细节题 .....	(172)
第 13 天 掌握细节题 .....	(183)
第 14 天 领悟推断题 .....	(197)
第 15 天 掌握推断题 .....	(210)
第 16 天 领悟主旨题 .....	(221)
第 17 天 掌握主旨题 .....	(233)
第 18 天 领悟态度题 .....	(242)
第 19 天 掌握态度题 .....	(251)
第 20 天 实战测试 .....	(263)

(88) .....

(89) .....

(91) .....

(101) .....

(103) .....

(121) .....



## 第1天



## 诊断测试



## 考纲透视

2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点实施《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》),其中指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、读、写、译能力,使他们在以后的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。

随着《教学要求》的实施,教育部高教司又适时推出了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》(以下简称《改革方案》),对阅读理解部分的规定如下:在考试内容和形式上增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。阅读理解部分在整套试卷中的比重由以前的40%调整为35%,其中仔细阅读部分占25%,快速阅读部分占10%。

具体来说,仔细阅读部分的最大变化是由旧四级中的4篇阅读理解(每篇阅读文章后有5道选择题,共20题,占总分值的40%),变为现在一篇选词填空和两篇常规阅读理解。在《改革方案》中关于选词填空的描述为“对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试”,即从一篇长度约为250个单词的文章中留出10个单词的空格,要求考生从15个备选单词中选出10个正确的单词填入文章相应处,共占总分值的5%)。两篇常规阅读理解和旧题型相比没有太大变化,每篇后各有5道题目,共10题,占总分值的20%。

新四级的第二个大变化是增加了快速阅读部分,占总分值的10%。该题型要求学生在15分钟内通过阅读一篇长度为1,000~1,200词左右的文章并完成其后的10道题目,其中前7题为正误判断或多项选择题,后3题为根据文章提供的信息填空。

由此可见,新四级的阅读理解部分更加注重对学生实际阅读能力的考查,如快速阅读能力,理解文章细节的能力和在篇章中运用词汇的能力等,这也是考生在提高自己阅读能力方面应该努力的方向。



## 诊断测试

## Part I Skimming and Scanning (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1~7, mark

第1天

第2天

第3天

第4天

第5天

第6天

第7天

第8天

第9天

第10天

第11天

第12天

第13天

第14天

第15天

第16天

第17天

第18天

第19天

第20天

## 英语四级阅读 20 天冲刺快训

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.

### 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.

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, 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."

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. 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 in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

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.

#### 1. 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* (推销员).

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 land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

## 2. 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, 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.

## 3. 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, such as "Intranet 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.



**4. 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. 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.

**5. Protect your references.**

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

**6. 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. 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8~10题在答题卡2上作答。

1. Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.
2. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
3. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.
4. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.
5. Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder.com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.
6. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
7. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.
8. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from



receiving \_\_\_\_\_.

9. To protect your references, you should not post online their \_\_\_\_\_.

10. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part II Reading in Depth (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** 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 fill each blank with the corresponding letter. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Years ago, doctors often said that pain was a normal part of life. In particular, when older patients 11 of pain, they were told it was a natural part of aging and they would have to learn to live with it.

Times have changed. Today, we take pain 12. Indeed, pain is now considered the fifth vital, as important as blood pressure, temperature, breathing rate and pulse in 13 a person's well-being. We know that *chronic* (慢性的) pain can *disrupt* (扰乱) a person's life, causing problems that 14 from missed work to depression.

That's why a growing number of hospitals now depend upon physicians who 15 in pain medicine. Not only do we evaluate the cause of the pain, which can help us treat the pain better, but we also help provide comprehensive therapy for depression and other psychological and social 16 related to chronic pain. Such comprehensive therapy often 17 the work of social workers, *psychiatrists* (心理学家) and psychologists, as well as specialists in pain medicine.

This modern 18 for pain management has led to a wealth of innovative treatments which are more effective and with fewer side effects than ever before. Decades ago, there were only a 19 number of drugs available, and many of them caused 20 side effects in older people, including dizziness and fatigue. This created a double-edged sword: the medications helped relieve the pain but caused other problems that could be worse than the pain itself.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

第1天

第2天

第3天

第4天

第5天

第6天

第7天

第8天

第9天

第10天

第11天

第12天

第13天

第14天

第15天

第16天

第17天

第18天

第19天

第20天

## 英语四级阅读 20 天冲刺快训

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) result      | I) determining |
| B) involves    | J) limited     |
| C) significant | K) gravely     |
| D) range       | L) complained  |
| E) believed    | M) respect     |
| F) issues      | N) prompting   |
| G) seriously   | O) specialize  |
| H) magnificent |                |

## 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), D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

## Passage One

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

I've been writing for most of my life. The book *Writing Without Teachers* introduced me to one distinction and one practice that has helped my writing processes tremendously. The distinction is between the creative mind and the critical mind. While you need to employ both to get to a finished result, they cannot work in parallel no matter how much we might like to think so.

Trying to criticize writing on the fly is possibly the single greatest barrier to writing that most of us encounter. If you are listening to that 5th grade English teacher correct your grammar while you are trying to capture a *fleeting* (稍纵即逝的) thought, the thought will die. If you capture the fleeting thought and simply share it with the world in raw form, no one is likely to understand. You must learn to create first and then criticize if you want to make writing the tool for thinking that it is.

The practice that can help you past your learned bad habits of trying to edit as you write is what Elbow calls "free writing." In free writing, the objective is to get words down on paper non-stop, usually for 15~20 minutes. No stopping, no going back, no criticizing. The goal is to get the words flowing. As the words begin to flow, the ideas will come out from the shadows and let themselves be captured on your notepad or your screen.

Now you have raw materials that you can begin to work with using the critical mind



that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the page as the deadline draws near.

Instead of staring at a blank screen start filling it with words no matter how bad. Halfway through your available time, stop and rework your raw writing into something closer to finished product. Move back and forth until you run out of time and the final result will most likely be far better than your current practices.

21. When the author says the creative mind and the critical mind "cannot work in parallel" (Line 4, Para. 1) in the writing process, he means                     

- A) no one can be both creative and critical
- B) they cannot be regarded as equally important
- C) they are in constant conflict with each other
- D) one cannot use them at the same time

22. What prevents people from writing on is                     

- A) putting their ideal in raw form
- B) attempting to edit as they write
- C) ignoring grammatical soundness
- D) trying to capture fleeting thoughts

23. What is the chief objective of the first stage of writing?

- A) To organize one's thoughts logically.
- B) To choose an appropriate topic.
- C) To get one's ideas down.
- D) To collect raw materials.

24. One common concern of writers about "free writing" is that                     

- A) it overstresses the role of the creative mind
- B) it takes too much time to edit afterwards
- C) it may bring about too much criticism
- D) it does not help them to think clearly

25. In what way does the critical mind help the writer in the writing process?

- A) It refines his writing into better shape.
- B) It helps him to come up with new ideas.
- C) It saves the writing time available to him.
- D) It allows him to sit on the side and observe.

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based in the following passage.

I don't ever want to talk about being a woman scientist again. There was a time in my life when people asked constantly for stories about what it's like to work in a field dominated by men. I was never very good at telling those stories because truthfully I



never found them interesting. What I do find interesting is the origin of the universe, the shape of space-time and the nature of black holes.

At 19, when I began studying astrophysics, it did not bother me in the least to be the only woman in the classroom. But while earning my Ph.D. at MIT and then as a post-doctor doing space research, the issue started to bother me. My every achievement—jobs, research papers, awards—was viewed through the lens of *gender* (性别) politics. So were my failures. Sometimes, when I was pushed into an argument on left brain *versus* (相对于) right brain, or nature *versus* *nurture* (培育), I would instantly fight fiercely on my behalf and all womankind.

Then one day a few years ago, out of my mouth came a sentence that would eventually become my reply to any and all provocations: I don't talk about that anymore. It took me 10 years to get back the confidence I had at 19 and to realize that I didn't want to deal with gender issues. Why should curing sexism be yet another terrible burden on every female scientist? After all, I don't study sociology or political theory.

Today I research and teach at Barnard, a women's college in New York City. Recently, someone asked me how many of the 45 students in my class were women. You cannot imagine my satisfaction at being able to answer, 45. I know some of my students worry how they will manage their scientific research and a desire for children. And I don't dismiss those concerns. Still, I don't tell them "war" stories. Instead, I have given them this: the visual of their physics professor heavily pregnant doing physics experiments. And in turn they have given me the image of 45 women driven by a love of science. And that's a sight worth talking about.

26. Why doesn't the author want to talk about being a woman scientist again?

- A) She feels unhappy working in male-dominated fields.
- B) She is fed up with the issue of gender discrimination.
- C) She is not good at telling stories of the kind.
- D) She finds space research more important.

27. From Paragraph 2, we can infer that people would attribute the author's failures to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the very fact that she is a woman
- B) her involvement in gender politics
- C) her over-confidence as a female astrophysicist
- D) the burden she bears in a male-dominated society

28. What did the author constantly fight against while doing her Ph.D. and post-doctoral