

大学英语四级考试

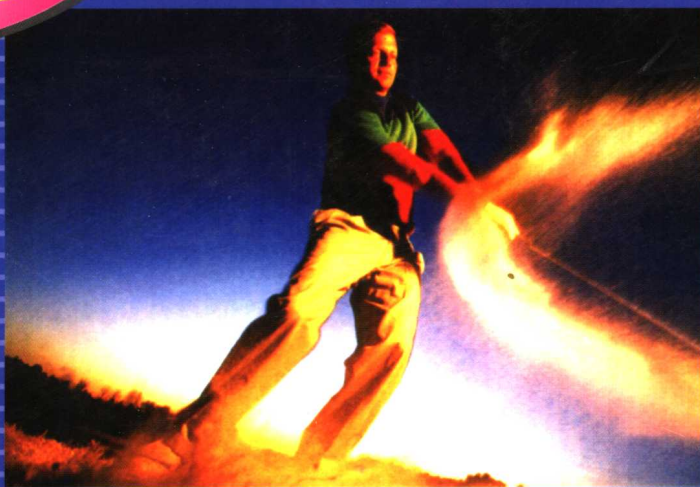
高分突破

高分突破-阅读·简答

主编：王华琴 张红

NEW

100篇



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前 言

阅读理解、简短回答问题这一老一新的两种题型,是对考生阅读能力的综合测试,在考题中所占分值相当大。国家教委 1999 年 5 月颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》中,对大学英语四级阅读能力提出了更高的要求(见本书第一章阅读理解应试技巧)。能否提高和熟练掌握这两种题型,对考试来说至关重要。

全书共分三个部分。

第一部分为阅读理解应试技巧。在这一部分中,作者针对考生在做阅读理解中所遇到的普遍问题,简明扼要地阐明做本时应掌握的要领及注意事项。作者还归纳和总结了阅读理解中关于主旨题、情节题、推断题、是非题、语义题等五种考题类型以及相应的命题方式,并逐一加以分析和例解。

第二部分为简短问题回答应试技巧。简答实际上是阅读技能与基本的表达(写)技能的综合。在这一部分中,作者根据考查内容、结合大纲的要求,对主旨大意题、事实细节题、判断推理题、词汇题进行了分类和剖析,并提供了相应的考试指导。

第三部分为阅读理解及简答练习。本部分提供阅读文章 100 篇,每四篇为一个单元,共 25 个单元。每一个练习后给出参考答案及详细的注释及做题指导,为学生充分利用业余时间提高自己的阅读水平创造了有利的条件,便于自学掌握。我们要求考生严格控制时间,每一单元所用时间应为 35 分钟。

本书所选的 100 篇阅读文章大都为英美书报刊的原文,题材广泛,体裁多样,内容生动活泼。文章的难易度与国家四级统考试题相近,生词量控制在 3% 左右,对那些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。本书内容涉及日常生活、科技小品、文化教育、人物传记、风土人情、医药卫生等方面。所选文章既有趣味性,又体现了新大纲对阅读理解的测试要求,很能激发学生的学习和训练热情与兴趣。

参加本书编写的都是多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的一线教师,他们比较了解学生,重点抓得准,所以本书所提供的材料适合学生的口味,有很强的针对性。

本书在编写出版过程中,阮宗利、鲍文娣、刘淑玲、王蔚等同志给予了很多帮助,在此表示感谢。同时也向热情关心和支持我们的专家、教授及广大同行表示深深的敬意和衷心的感谢。

本书主要供非英语专业的大学本科生作为四级考试前复习迎考的自测练习材料和模拟训练的教材。也可以作为研究生和出国人员的英语复习指导参考书。同时,也可以作为大学英语教师的教学辅助教材。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处,敬请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编 者
2002 年 8 月

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第一章 阅读理解应试技巧

一、基础阶段阅读能力要求

国家教委 1999 年 5 月颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》中,对大学英语四级阅读能力的具体要求是:能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,能掌握中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》中列出的语言技能表中有关阅读的技能有:

1. 理解主题和中心思想
2. 辨认主题展开的重要细节
3. 区分事实和看法
4. 进行推论
5. 作结论
6. 略读以获取阅读材料大意
7. 快速查阅特定信息
8. 猜测生词的词义
 - 1) 通过上下文的线索
 - 2) 通过构词法
9. 利用上下文猜测短语的含义
10. 理解句内关系
 - 1) 因果关系
 - 2) 比较和对比
 - 3) 定义
 - 4) 分类
 - 5) 举例
11. 利用参阅技能

二、阅读理解应试技巧和注意事项

阅读能力是一个综合的语言理解并运用的能力。读者要与材料不断地进行交流,将材料所展示的新知识与储存于大脑的原有知识相结合。这种过程融入读者的推理、判断、归纳总结等脑力活动,读者逐渐将分散于文章各处的各种主要信息联系起来,对全文文章进行全面理解。由于阅读测试部分的时间紧张(35 分钟),要在有效的时间内完成规定的要求,除了要具有一定的阅读能力之外,掌握一定的阅读技能和应试技巧也是十分重要的。根据我们多年的教学实践,尤其是对大学英语四、六级的指导经验,现将阅读理解的一些应试技巧和注意事项简单地介绍如下:

1. 正确利用略读 (skimming) 与寻读 (scanning)

略读是较常用的阅读方法之一。略读的作用是为了了解全文的大意,所以读者不必逐词、逐行地读。眼睛跳动的频率很快、幅度也很大,一般每次注目 1—2 个单词。通过略读可以获得很多信息,这些信息综合起来即是全文的大意。平时阅读时,读者应有意识地养成略读的习惯,在限定的时间内,集中精力读完一篇文章,然后,自己总结全文的大意。久而久之,眼睛跳动的频率就会加快,而且会越来越关注文中的关键词。

寻读是做一些事实、细节题的最有效的方法之一。一般来讲,考生在做题时,应先阅读问题,做到有针对性地阅读。题干或选项中提到的一些术语、人名、数据、关键词一定要先记在心中,然后去文章中寻读——快速找到与题干问题相关的那一句或几句。这样阅读速度、做题质量都会有很大提高。

2. 正确处理阅读中出现的生词与疑难点

在阅读的过程中,考生经常会遇到一些生词、或一些词义不明的词组以及疑难的句型等,从而影响了阅读的速度和解题的准确率。如果遇到这类情况,考生必须具有一定的猜词解意的技能,要善于从文章的上下文或字里行间找出相关的提示或线索来确定词义。如果这一方法还不奏效,考生可将生词或疑难点暂时放置一边,可通过继续阅读文章后面的内容而获得有关的线索,或者通过解答其他的问题得到某些启示。以下几条建议可帮助你猜测词义:

- 1) 看看上下文有没有生词的另一种说法,即找同义词。有时下文中会对一个生词作解释,或者提供一些暗示。
- 2) 看看生词在文章中的词性,即看这个词是名词、动词、形容词、副词或其他词类。另外再看看这个词在文中与哪些词搭配使用,再根据自己的其他知识,就可以进行正确的猜测。
- 3) 分析生词的构成,尤其是词的前缀和后缀。英语中很多词都是加前缀或后缀而变来的。比如你认识这两个词 write 和 similar,根据前缀 re- 和后缀 -ity 的含义,你就可以准确地猜出 rewrite 和 similarity 这两个词的意思。
- 4) 看看同一生词是否在上下文的其他地方出现,把两处的语境相比较,也许能更加准确地猜出词义。
- 5) 充分利用你所阅读的内容和已有的知识。

总之,考生做题时一定要沉着冷静,认真思考,反复推敲,不要因小失大,为了一两个生词或句型而影响了整篇文章的阅读理解。

3. 快速找出文章中的信号词

文中的关键数据、条件及一些表示句子间因果关系、比较对照、列举、归纳等的信号词也对理解全文和猜测生词非常关键。常用的过渡性信号词有以下几类:

- 1) 表示递进关系的词语有:

also, besides, further, furthermore, even, moreover, in addition, in particular, even more important 等。

- 2) 表示时间和顺序的词语有:

before, now, next, first, finally, at first, at last, then, until, soon, later, after,

eventually, afterwards, meanwhile, in the meantime 等。

3) 表示空间顺序的词语有:

beside, between, beyond, from, outside, inside, next to, opposite to 等。

4) 表示下文要引出例子的词语有:

such as, i. e., for example, for instance, in fact 等。

5) 表示因果关系的词语有:

because, thus, so, so that, as a result, therefore, consequently, for this (that) reason, hence, accordingly 等。

6) 表示比较、对比或转折的词语有:

like, unlike, similarly, likewise, in the same way, despite, in spite of, on the contrary, by comparison, in contrast, but, however, although, on the other hand, yet, nevertheless, conversely, otherwise 等。

7) 表示结论或概括意义的词语有:

to sum up, to conclude, in sum, in conclusion, in short, in brief, on the whole 等。

过渡性词语能以多种方式沟通和建立前后句子间、各段落间意义上的联系。这些功能词或消息词对考生的思维起着“指示灯”的作用,随时提醒考生将要读到什么。

4. 正确处理好速度与理解的关系

阅读速度的提高对大多数人来说是可以做得到的。如果在阅读中尽量快读的话,你会发现你还能读得更快。语言学家发现,阅读速度的提高对理解没有影响。所以不要担心快读会影响阅读理解。实际上,理解能力常常随着阅读速度的提高而提高。

但通过大量的教学实践和调查,我们发现,许多考生由于不能正确地处理好理解与速度之间的关系,在考试中发挥失常而达不到预期的效果。例如:有的考生在考试中感到特别紧张,眼睛不时地盯在时间上,一味地追求速度而忽略了理解;而另一种考生则十分注重理解,一字一句地细细研读,一遇到难以理解的词和句子就停滞不前,以致于影响了阅读速度,挤掉了下一篇的阅读时间,最终影响了考试的成绩。

许多优秀的考生在拿到阅读材料后采取先看题目再看材料的方法,这是比较合理的安排。由于考生与一般的读者不同,是被动地阅读这些材料,而且要回答问题,所以应作好回答问题的准备,带着问题去阅读无疑是既正确又迅速的方法。考生还应该一边阅读,一边思考,一边理解,一边做记号。特别是遇到生词或不太明白的地方,可以暂时用笔划出来,继续读下去,不要停滞不前。实践证明,有一些生词或难点会在阅读的过程中通过上下文得到启示,从而得到理解。在阅读的过程中,力求做到读一遍就能抓住文章的主要内容,真正做到既有速度,又有理解。

5. 稳定心理因素

在应试中,要求考生既要在规定的时间内完成规定的阅读量,又要确保阅读的准确率。因此,考生必须全身心地投入,灵活运用自己所掌握的语言知识,结合一定的阅读技巧,抓住问题的核心。

一般情况下,在阅读理解测试的四篇短文中,有 1—2 篇难度较大,或者内容偏僻,或者语言枯燥或者问题刁钻。如果遇到这类文章,考生更应该不畏困难,从容理智,稳定情绪,有必胜的信

心。充分运用文章中所提供的一切可以利用的信息,结合应试技巧,逐项排除,各个击破。有时往往难读的文章不一定难得分。

大学英语阅读是通过书面语言获取信息的过程。要顺利完成这一过程,考生必须要有扎实的语言基础,有足够的词汇量和语法知识;同时还必须具有较宽的知识面。如果在提高阅读理解能力的基础上,再掌握一些阅读技巧和应试技巧,那么要在阅读理解部分取得高分是完全可能的。

三、阅读理解题型分析

阅读理解部分所设置的选择题大致分为以下几种类型:主旨题、情节题、推断题、是非题、语义题等等。在做阅读理解题时,应首先搞清楚题目是属于什么题型,然后才能有的放矢,提高做题的准确度。

1. 主旨题

主旨题主要测试考生是否能够通过理解、分析全文,区别主要信息和次要信息,总结归纳文章的中心思想或者主要内容,从而达到对整篇文章理解的能力。它涉及的范围包括短文的标题、主题思想,主要内容、作者的态度、目的以及短文的基调等等。主旨题常见的表达形式有:

- 1) What is the passage mainly about?

What is the main idea of the passage?

This article/passage is mainly/chiefly about _____.

The passage/second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.

- 2) What is the best title of the passage?

The best title of this passage may be _____.

- 3) What is the main purpose of this passage?

The main purpose of this passage is _____.

The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.

- 4) What is the topic of this passage?

With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?

- 5) Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage?

- 6) What is the main theme of the passage?

这一类题目的最大特点是考生不能够从题目当中了解到文章的哪一句话或者哪段文字是和题目直接相关的,也就不能够读完一道题后再去看文章,出题人利用这样的题目促使考生阅读整篇文章之后再回答问题。

做这类题目,首先,考生应注意阅读第一、二句话。对于大多数总括型的题目来说,文章或者段落的第一、二句话非常重要。这是由于英文文章的行文方法比较规范,除了记叙文以外,一般的文章都会在一小段文字的开头处让读者对后面的内容有一个大致的概念,然后再继续深入地阐述具体内容。注意到了这一点,我们做主旨题时就省去了一些周折,只要把注意力集中在开始的几行文字上,吃透里面的含义,就可以比较容易地回答这类题目。其次,考生应注意,有些文章的主题句有时也会出现在文章的结尾,这类文章一般是采用总结归纳法写的,即:文章以列举事例开头,通过大量的论证,最后得出结论或阐明自己的观点。另外,还有一些文章,其主题思想不明

显,通过一两句话很难表达清楚。如果遇到这类文章,就必须通读全文,抓住其中的关键词语和主要论点来归纳出主题。

阅读下面两篇短文,然后做主旨题:

Passage 1

Americans are more willing to admit to having mental health problems now compared with 40 years ago, according to study published in the July issue of the American Psychologist. The percentage of Americans who report ever feeling like they were about to have a “nervous breakdown” has increased in the last 40 years, according to the results of three national surveys. The surveys were designed to measure the past and current views on mental health. The researchers say peoples’ reason in 1957 for feeling like they are having a nervous breakdown were most likely to be linked to health problems. But in 1996, the most frequently cited events related to nervous breakdowns were divorce, marriage problems and separation, and troubles with members of the opposite sex. The researchers say that to protect people from declining mental health, mental health policies should be aimed at prevention and focus on building coping skills and strengthening ties with family and friends.

Question: The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) newly discovered mental problems
- B) American marriage
- C) Americans’ view on mental health
- D) development of mental diseases

解析: 这道题的正确答案是 C)。这篇文章的第一句话是: Americans are more willing to admit to having mental health problems now compared with 40 years ago...。可以看出,文章的主要内容是关于心理健康问题的。在 4 个选项中,3 个选项都提到心理健康,只有选项 B)是关于婚姻问题的。单单从这句话来看,除了选项 B)可以排除以外,其他几个选项都有正确的可能性。如果考生留心阅读这一句话,还可以发现 willing to admit 的说法可能和答案相关。因为有 will 这个词出现,提示下文中可能会讲到观点的问题,所以选项 C)有可能是文章的主要内容。注意,在这里 will 一词的意思是“愿望”、“愿意”,而不是表示将来时。文章接下来的第二句话说: The percentage of Americans who report ever feeling like they were about to have a “nervous breakdown” has increased in the last 40 years...。美国人在过去的 40 年来越来越愿意承认自己有过心理危机。综合第一句和第二句话,这篇文章的主要内容应该是讲美国人对于心理健康的看法和感觉的变化。所以 C)项是正确答案。

Passage 2

In 1955, Martin Luther King Jr., gained national recognition for his nonviolent methods used in a bus boycott in Montgomery. This peaceful boycott, under Dr. King’s guidance, changed the law which required Black people to ride in the backs of buses. After his success, Dr. King used his nonviolent tactics in efforts to change other discriminatory laws.

Dr. King urged Blacks to use nonviolent sit-in, marches, demonstrations, and freedom rides

in their efforts to gain full freedom and equality. Arrested for breaking discriminatory laws, Dr. King went to jail dozens of times. He became a symbol around the world for people to protest peacefully against laws. In recognition of his work for peaceful change, Dr. King received the 1964 Nobel Prize.

Question: What is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Effectiveness of Nonviolent Methods
- B) Martin Luther King Jr., Nobel Prize Winner
- C) The Need to Change Discriminatory Laws
- D) Martin Luther King Jr., Advocate of Nonviolence

解析: 这道题的正确答案是 D)。由于本文的主题句不太明显,要在这四个选择项中选出一个最佳标题,来表达全文的主题思想,考生就必须对这四个选项进行认真的剖析。A)项中强调非暴力手段的有效性。在文中的第二段中虽然叙述了马丁路德·金如何采用非暴力手段以取得自由、平等,但是这些句子只能是主题的发展,而不是主题句。B)项中提到马丁路德·金——诺贝尔的获得者。文章的最后一句话谈到了他于 1964 年获得了诺贝尔和平奖,但这仅仅是作者所列举的一个例子,也不是文章的主题。C)项提到了改变种族歧视法律的必要性。文章第一段的最后一句话谈到了这一点。然而这只是一个过渡句,起承上启下的作用,引出第二段文章,至多可做第二段的逻辑上的主题句,但仍然不能做全文的主题句。最后再来看 D)项。一般情况下,文章的主题句应放在开头。但因主题不明,就要从 who、what、which、where、when、how 等因素入手考虑。本文主要是谈人物的,应着重考虑“who”这一因素,由此可以排除两项。综合全文的信息可以得出:马丁路德·金使用非暴力手段领导了一场非暴力的革命而得到了全国的承认,自然他是这一革命的倡导者。由此可见,D)项符合题意,因此,D)项是最佳标题。

2. 情节题

情节题在阅读理解测试中占有相当大的比例。一般情况下,情节题是根据短文的内容进行提问的。情节题大致可分为两种:一种较为简明,其正确答案几乎可以直接从短文中找到。而另一种则比较复杂,在原文中几乎找不到正确的答案,其正确答案可能是原文中的某一事实的前提、原因、结果等等。

做情节题时,较理想的做法是在浏览全文时,将表示主要事实或细节的语言标志做记号,看完问题后扫描所需要的细节时,首先扫描标有记号的地方,这样就可以大大地节省时间。同时,在做题时,一定要根据原文中所提供的信息,在短文中找到相关的词、句,甚至是整个段落,而绝不能凭自己的主观想象或假设来选择。

综观四级考题,表示主要事实或细节的语言标志,有以下几种形式:

- 1) 表示因果关系的词语,如 because, since, as, so, therefore, hence, as a result of, consequently, in that, ...; 冒号、破折号、分号; with 结构; 现在分词短语等等。
- 2) 与主旨大意有关的重要细节和事实,如举例、引用、实验、调查研究、重要数据等。其语言形式有: for example, for instance, a case in point, the most important, it is important/necessary/essential that 等。
- 3) 表示转折、对立关系的词语有: while, whereas, however, but, although, yet, still, in

fact, conversely, on the contrary 等。

试阅读下列短文,然后做选择题:

When an art museum wants a new exhibit, it buys things in finished form and hangs them on its walls. When a natural history museum wants an exhibit, it often must build it realistically — from a mass of material and evidence brought together by careful research.

An animal, for example, must first be skinned. Photographs and measurements are used to determine the animal's structure in a natural position — fighting, resting, or feeding. Then muscle forms are built and a plaster shell is made. Finally the skin is pulled over the shell like a wet glove. This completes the animal subject.

Displaying such things as stone heads, giant trees, and meteorites is basically mechanical. Most other natural history exhibits present more difficult problems. For instance, how can a creature be exhibited when it is too small to be seen clearly? In these cases, larger-than-life models are built. The American Museum of Natural History has models of fleas, houseflies, and a myriad of other insects enlarged up to seventy-four times. The models show the stages of the insects' development and the workings of their bodies.

Question 1: Natural history exhibits differ from art exhibits in that they _____.

- A) are not displayed to the public
- B) often must be constructed
- C) are bought
- D) do not require research

Question 2: Models are built larger than life to _____.

- A) display animals of many different sizes
- B) seem more realistic
- C) appear more natural
- D) show details that would be hidden in true scale

解析: 上述短文后所给的两个问题都属于细节题。第一题比较容易,答案可以从文章的第一段中直接获得。特别是第一段的第二句话“*When a natural history museum wants an exhibit, it often must build it realistically ...*”提供了答案所需要的有关信息,且句中的 *build* 与选择项中的 *construct* 也十分相近,故正确答案应为 B)。而第二题则较为复杂,在原文中找不到同正确选择相近的词。其正确答案为 D)。根据第三段的第三句和第四句话“*For instance, how can a creature be exhibited when it is too small to be seen clearly?*”“*In these cases, larger-than-life models are built.*”。但是,这两个句子也没能直接把正确答案的内容用相近的文字表现出来。结合文章最后两句话,特别是短语 *enlarged up to seventy-four times*,我们可以来确定正确的选择是 D)。

3. 推断题

推断题测试的目的是检验考生根据已知的信息进行推理判断的技能。在阅读中,人们首先理解的是语言的字面意思。然而语言所表达的内容常常超过其字面意义。阅读的目的不仅仅是只读懂原文,还应做到能从文章的字里行间“读出”作者虽未说明,但意欲表达的意图,这就是我

们通常所说的言外之意。由于篇幅或其他原因,作者常常对某些问题一带而过,有的只给出一些暗示(hints),这就要求考生掌握逻辑判断和推理的方法,根据作者已经给出的观点、事实,结合上下文,在理解原文的基础上,做出符合作者原意的推断。在阅读中,这种判断、推理和引申的能力相当重要。只有具备了这种能力,才有可能理解文章中语言上没有明确表达却又隐含的意思。

推断题的问句中一般都含有 infer、imply、indicate 等词,常见的形式有:

- 1) It can/may be inferred from the passage that _____.
- 2) It is implied in the passage that _____.
- 3) The author/writer of the passage implies that _____.
- 4) From the passage we may learn that _____.
- 5) It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- 6) In the author's/writer's opinion, _____.
- 7) The author thinks that _____.
- 8) We can learn from the passage that _____.

阅读下列短文,然后做推断选择题:

Passage 1:

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, i. e., worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory laborer or as a farmhand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years; middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fast-growing groups in our working population — growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production.

Question: It is implied that fifty years ago _____.

- A) eighty percent of American working people were employed in factories
- B) twenty percent of American intellectuals were employees
- C) the percentage of intellectuals in the total work force was almost the same as that of industrial workers
- D) the percentage of intellectuals working as employees was not so large as that of industrial workers

解析:这是一道推理题,要求从四个选项者找出文章所隐含的意思:即五十年前“百分之八十的美国劳动者受雇于工厂”A),或是“百分之二十的知识分子当雇员”B),或是“劳动大军中知识分子所占比例与产业工人的比例不相上下”C),还是“在受雇人员中知识分子的比例远远小于产业工人”D)。本题的关键是“五十年前……”,A)是现在的情况,B)是一百年前的情况,C)在文章中暗示不出来,D)为正确答案,从 the employee of today is increasingly a middle class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or

management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years; middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fast-growing groups in our working population — growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production. 两句话中我们可以推断出：五十年前，在受雇人员中知识分子的比例远远小于产业工人。

Passage 2

Between ten and midnight the United States is politically leaderless — there is no center of information anywhere in the nation except in the New York headquarters of the great broadcasting companies and the two great wire services. No candidate and no party can afford the investment on election night to match the news — gathering resources of the mass media, and so, as every citizen sits in his home watching his TV set or listening to his radio, he is the equal of any other in knowledge. There is nothing that can be done in these hours, for no one can any longer direct the great strike for America's power; the polls have closed. Good or bad, whatever the decision, America will accept the decision — and cut down any man who goes against it, even though for millions the decision runs contrary to their own votes. The general vote is an expression of national will, the only substitute for violence and blood. Its decision is to be defended as one defends civilization itself.

Question 1: Between ten and midnight the United States is politically leaderless because _____.

- A) the government has resigned
- B) the general strike for power has ended
- C) the general vote is being held
- D) the president has been killed

Question 2: Without the general vote, the author implies _____.

- A) there would be a civil war
- B) there would be a general strike
- C) there would be an election campaign
- D) there would be a fierce debate

解析: Question 1. 从文章提供的信息可知，大选投票完毕，结果尚未揭晓时，人们不知道谁会入选白宫当总统，故这段时间为权力空白。所以答案是 C)。

Question 2. 文章倒数第二句话指出，大选是唯一能取代暴力和流血事件而进行权力更替的方式。由此可推断：如果没有大选，就有可能因为争夺权势而发生内战。所以答案为 A)。

推断题的解题方法是多种多样的。但只要掌握了这类题的关键点，就不难作出正确的推理判断。推断题的关键点概括如下：

- 1) 准确把握作者已陈述的中心思想和段落大意；

- 2) 体会作者的语气和态度。这主要表现在作者陈述观点的措辞方面;
- 3) 纵观全文重要情节,牢记作者所列举的事实;
- 4) 善于从作者言犹未尽的地方领悟文章的特点。

4. 是非题

是非题也是阅读中常见的测试题型之一。是非题的特点是:对文章中具体的事实和依据进行提问,确定或证实某一说法是否真实。其实质可能涉及整篇文章,也可能只涉及短文的一部分。这类题主要是问什么是真实的,或什么不是真实的;什么是正确的,什么是不正确的;除了哪个都是正确的,除了哪个都是错误的。常见的问题形式有:

- 1) Which of the following statements is true/correct according to the passage?
- 2) Which of the following statements is NOT true/correct according to the passage?
- 3) Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- 4) The author mentions all the following in the passage Except _____.
- 5) Which of the following is Not listed in the first paragraph?
- 6) The author mentioned all of the following except _____.

做是非题时,大多数情况下要使用排除法。是非题在考题设计上往往是以某种形式说明是非判断的出发点。因此,做题时,首先要明确是非判断的出发点。不同的着眼点其正确答案的选择必定有所不同,特别是问句中包含有 According to the author/writer/the first paragraph/George... 提问形式,其提供的信息有时可能与原文相悖。如果遇到这种情况,考生就必须谨慎对待,要看准题型,做到有的放矢,排除干扰选项,从而达到迅速而准确的解答题目的。

阅读下列短文,然后做是非选择题:

Passage 1

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubrication oils, come from one source — crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the

vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasolines.

Question 1: According to the first paragraph, which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Crude oil is found below land and water.
- B) Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
- C) Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
- D) A variety of petroleum products are obtained from crude oil.

Question 2: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A) The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
- B) Heating and condensation produce the various products.
- C) Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
- D) Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.

Question 3: Which of the following is NOT listed as a light oil?

- A) Distillate oil
- B) Gasoline
- C) Lubrication oil
- D) Kerosene

解析: Question 1 正确答案是 B)。本题只涉及第一段的内容,是对什么不是真实的进行提问的。要找出不真实的一个答案,应该使用排除法,把其他三个答案一一排除。那么剩下短文中未提到的内容一定是正确答案。该题只涉及第一段的内容,让我们来查阅第一段。由第一句话可知,石油产品,如汽油、煤油等都是由原油提炼而来的,而原油又来自地下、水下,从地下几百英尺至 25 000 英尺。这样我们就可断定 A) 和 D) 项都是真实的。从第一段的最后一句话又知,地下原油是靠油泵或地下压力使其提到地面上来的。因此选项 C) 也是真实的。这样可判断选项 B) 是不真实的,是题目要求的正确答案。

Question 2 正确答案是 B)。第 2 题的是非判断出发点是针对全文的,所以做好本题应从整篇文章的角度来考虑。本题问什么是真实的,所以除了需要从原文中找到正确答案的依据之外,最好还要找到充分的理由证明其他答案与文章的观点相矛盾。综观全文,“制造石油产品”既没有像 A) 所提到的使用过滤(filtration)方法,也没有像 C) 所提到的使用化学分离(chemical separation)方法,更没有像 D) 所提到的使用诸如离心机(centrifuge)之类的机械装置(mechanical means)。从短文的第四段第一句话可得知,各种各样的石油产品都是通过加热和冷凝方法从原油中制取的,所以 B) 项是正确答案。

Question 3 正确答案是 C)。第 3 题的是非判断出发点是从短文的一部分内容来考虑的。从第四段第二句话可知,汽油(gasoline)、煤油(kerosene)和馏出油(distillate oil)都属于轻油或称低粘度油(light oil),但没有提到润滑油(lubricating oil)。因此 C) 项是正确答案。

Passage 2

We are still in control, but the capacities of computers are increasing at a fantastic rate, while raw human intelligence is changing slowly, if at all. Computer power has increased ten times

every eight years since 1946. In the 1990s, when the sixth generation appears, the reasoning power of an intelligence built out of silicon will begin to match that of the human brain.

That does not mean the evolution of intelligence has ended on the earth. Judging by the past, we can expect that a new species will arise out of man, surpassing his achievements as he has surpassed those of his. Only a carbon chemistry enthusiast would assume that the new species must be man's flesh-and-blood descendants. The new kind of intelligent life is more likely to be made of silicon.

Question: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Future man will be made of silicon instead of flesh and blood.
- B) Some day it will be difficult to tell a computer from a man.
- C) The reasoning power of computers has already surpassed that of man.
- D) Future intelligent life may not necessarily be made of organic matter.

解析: 正确答案是 D)。本题是一个判断细节题。A)项的意思是将来人类将由硅材料组成,不再是血肉之躯了,这个说法不对,因为原文最后一段说硅材料构成的计算机可能成为一种新的智慧生命。B)项说有朝一日计算机和人无法区别,原文没有提到。C)项说计算机的推理能力目前已超过人类,这个说法不对,原文第一段只说到 90 年代,计算机第六代问世时,硅片智能的推理能力将与人类的大脑相匹敌。D)项说将来的智慧生命不一定由有机物构成,原文说的是可能由硅片构成。

考生必须注意的是: 做是非测试题时,一定要细心,切勿粗心大意。特别要留神有时测试题会故意混淆整体和局部的概念或一个局部和另一个局部的概念。

5. 语义题

语义题测试的目的并非是学生的词汇量有多大,主要是检验学生在阅读短文中根据上下文理解词义和词组意义的能力,尤其是文章中逻辑关系有些复杂的地方。语义测试题中可能会出现以下的词语或表达方式:

- 1) ... probably means _____
- 2) the word ... in paragraph one/two... probably means _____
- 3) the word ... is closest in meaning to _____
- 4) ... in the second sentence of the last paragraph could be best replaced by _____

许多考生易犯的错误是根据自己已经有的知识来回答问题,尤其是一些词汇量比较大的考生,可能会不假思索地根据记忆中的词义进行选择。而事实上,这一类的考题一般都不会考察单词的本义,而是强调单词在上下文中的含义,有时候这种含义与单词的本义相去甚远。例如下面这篇短文:

The word "television", derived from its Creek (tele; distant) and Latin (visio; sight) roots, can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image (focused on a special photo-conductive plate within a camera) into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television