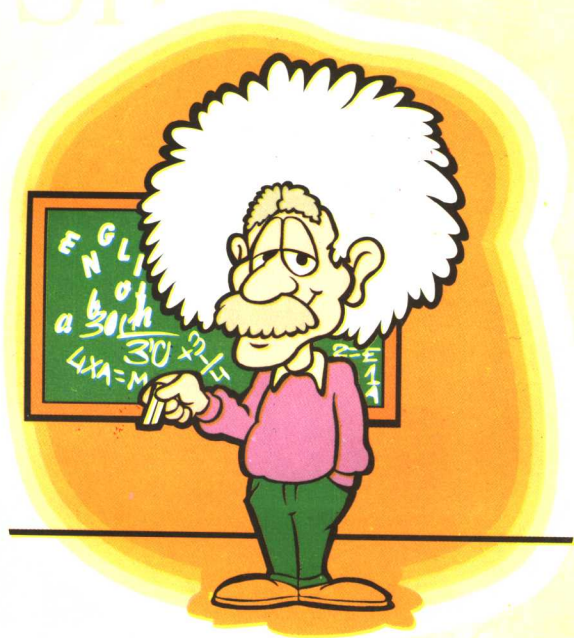


跨 世 纪 英 语 考 级 丛 书

# 四级英语阅读与完形填空

策划 刘明东 主编 刘明东 李 鲁



电子科技大学出版社

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四级英语阅读与完形填空  
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## 前言

在英语学习的五种技能（听、说、读、写、译）中，阅读无疑是最重要的，因为我们学习英语的目的就是要能以英语为工具获取专业所需信息，而大量的信息（甚至可以说所有的信息）都是（或者可以）通过阅读来获取的。因此，各类英语测试亦将重点放在阅读理解上。以四级英语统考为例，阅读题项的分值为40~50分，而其他3~4个题项的分值加起来才50~60分。

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和四级英语《考试大纲》对英语阅读提出的要求，结合编者多年的四级英语考试辅导经验编写而成，旨在帮助读者提高阅读速度和理解力，并增强四级英语阅读和完形填空的应试能力。

全书分三部分。第一部分为阅读理解及其应试技巧。本部分探讨了阅读的基本技巧如略读法、查读法和词义猜测，并剖析了多选题及简答题的解题技巧。第二部分为阅读实践。本部分精选了80篇多选题阅读材料，20篇简答题阅读材料，供读者进行大量的实践以真正提高阅读能力。第三部分为完形填空应试技巧与实践。

本部分既介绍了完形填空题的应试技巧，又精编了20篇完形填空材料供读者练习。所有练习题均编配了参考答案。

在本书的编写过程中参考了大量的国内外有关著作，我们在此谨向有关作者致以谢意。由于编者水平有限，错误之处难免，敬请读者和同行批评指正。

刘明东 李 鲁

1998年9月

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## 第一部分

# 阅读理解及其应试技巧

《大学英语教学大纲》对阅读能力的要求为：“掌握基本阅读技能，能顺利阅读并正确理解一般题材、语言难度中等的文章，速度达到每分钟 50 词。在阅读难度略低、生词不超过总词数 2% 的材料时，速度达到每分钟 90 词，阅读理解的准确率不低于 70%。”对阅读能力的较高要求为“掌握较高的阅读技能，能顺利阅读并正确理解一般题材、语言难度较高的文章，速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时，速度达到每分钟 120 词，阅读理解的准确率不低于 70%”。

《大学英语四级考试大纲》中规定的 35 分钟阅读理解部分要求考生阅读若干篇短文，总阅读量不超过 1 000 词。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是：

1. 题材广泛，可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等，但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解；
2. 体裁多样，可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等；
3. 文章的语言难度中等，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。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节；
3. 既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论；
4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求有一定的速度。

为了帮助读者达到《教学大纲》对阅读提出的要求并顺利完成四级考试中的阅读题项，本部分将对大学英语阅读理解及其应试技巧进行阐述。

## 一、略读法

略读法 (Skimming) 又称“快读”或“浏览”，它指的是快速浏览一遍文章，不必注重细节，只抓住文章的大意和主旨。

略读时应注意以下几点：

- 认真速读每段文章的段首句、中间句和结尾句，抓住段落大意。

- 对长文章应注意篇首段、中间段和结尾段，把握住全文大意。

- 集中注意力，留心文章中的关键词。

- 注意文章的体裁及其写作特点，了解文章的结构。例如，科技文章的结构和句式比较固定，一个段落的信息中心往往在该段落的第一句或最后一句。

- 在了解主题句的基础上，注意支持主题句或中心思想的信息句，其余细节可略去。

- 不进行逐词逐句的阅读，力求按意群扫视知其大意即可。

[例一]

Until the War of 1812, the United States had always bought its manufactured goods, especially its fine cloth, from England. During the war, however, the United States could neither sell its raw materials, nor buy manufactured goods in European markets. There was nothing to do but manufacture its own goods. By the end of the War of 1812 there were nearly 150000 men and women working in cotton and woolen mills in the United States. We have no figures on the number of workers employed in the various stages of iron production, but we know that the iron industry had greatly increased. Besides the cloth and iron works, there was a great leather industry, including shoe factories, saddle shops, and harness (马具) - making shops, while American hatters were able to supply the market with wool hats and fur caps.

**Question:**

The central idea of this paragraph is:

- A) As a result of the War of 1812, American began to produce better cloth than they had previously obtained from abroad.
- B) The War of 1812 caused large numbers of Americans to move from the farms into the factories.
- C) After the War of 1812 the United States was far less dependent on Europe for its manufactured goods.
- D) The War of 1812 caused a temporary change in the pattern of trade between the United States and Europe.

分析：

用略读法首先从第一句了解到的信息是“1812 年的战争以前美国总是从英国购买工业品”。从第二句中的衔接词 *however* 可预测出本段要讲的是美国不会像以前那样从国外购买工业品，当然意味着自己生产工业品。这样，接下来的细节像棉毛、钢铁、皮革等工业的发展情况便可一扫而过。这不仅节省了阅读时间，而且还可正确确定本段的大意为 C。

[例二]

Experience, it is said, is a costly teacher. Direct experience is often desirable, despite its cost, but not all our experience can or need be acquired directly. It is possible to avoid disaster, for instance, and yet lay hold of the quality of character that disaster sometimes creates or at least reveals. The imaginative projection of ourselves into the consciousness of others, through literature, yields experiences that would be too strenuous to endure without hazard in actual life, and yet can chasten (磨炼) and humanize us, bring us to a better understanding of ourselves and others. The range of such vicarious experiences is surprisingly large and varied — from the outrageous to the sublime — but they are most meaningful to the reader when they complement his actual experiences. Steinbeck's "The Chrysanthemums" holds much meaning for any woman who has even vaguely felt herself beckoned by something beyond her daily life, and Yeats' "Down by the Salley Gardens" cuts deep into the man who already regrets that he has restrained himself from tasting more freely life's pleasure.

**Question:**

The central idea of this paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) experience can be acquired indirectly through literature.
- B) experience can be acquired directly.
- C) not all our experience need be acquired directly.
- D) a man will regret having restrained himself from sampling more freely life's pleasures.

分析:

本段第二句说到了人们渴望获得直接的经验,但并非所有的经验都可以或需要直接获得。那么怎样间接获得经验呢?本段的中间句(句四)给予了回答:通过文学可间接获得经验。接下来的两句话是进一步的解释和举例。因此,尽管 B)、C)、D) 在意义上正确,但段落大意只有 A) 才能概括。

[例三]

In 1860, Fishport was a small rural settlement on the west coast of Newland with a population of 204 pioneers. The inhabitants were small farmers and fishermen. They farmed the land during the summer months and survived the sub-zero temperatures from November to May by fishing and hunting. The population of Fishport rose steadily. The birth rate and longevity increased and child mortality decreased due to improvements in medical care and greater attention to problems of nutrition. By 1950, there were 2 000 people living in the community.

In the 1940's and early 1950's, exploration companies discovered large deposits of iron ore and other minerals in a re-

gion some 500 km inland. There is now a 500 km railroad which carries minerals from Iron City and Fairview to Fishport. There, the minerals are loaded directly onto ships to be transported to the industrial centers in southern Newland or exported to foreign countries. As a result of this development, Fishport's population rose dramatically until, by 1980, there were 110 000 residents. Immigration from other countries was higher than that of other areas of Newland and, consequently, Fishport is now a multi-lingual urban community. It has a small but busy airport and road, rail and sea links with most important towns in the rest of the country.

The Fishport town council is now seriously concerned about the size of the community and about its future. If the town continues to grow at the same rate as for the last twenty-year period, it will have nearly 200 000 inhabitants by the year 2 000. If this happens, hospitals, housing, schools, and other important services will all be inadequate.

**Questions :**

1. What does the passage mainly talk about?
  - A) Mineral wealth in a country called Newland.
  - B) The growth of a town called Fishport.
  - C) The early settlers of a town called Fishport.
  - D) The people living in Fishport.
2. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
  - A) Agricultural Life in Fishport.
  - B) The Growth of Urban Communities.
  - C) The History and Development of Fishport.

D) The Observed Effect of Population Growth on a Rural village in Western Newland.

分析:

采用略读法, 可以发现本文叙述了 Fishport 从 1860 年的 “a small rural settlement” 发展到 1980 年的 “a multi-lingual urban community”。居民亦从 204 名开拓者壮大到 110 000 居民。因此, 全文围绕的主题是 Fishport 的发展, 故问题一的答案应为 B), 问题二的答案应为 C)。

## 二、查读法

查读法 (Scanning) 指的是从大量的文字中迅速查找出某一(些) 特定信息, 如日期或地点等。查读是一种快速阅读技能, 在阅读时应注意以下几点:

- 迅速阅读问题, 确定该查寻的信息范围, 做到有的放矢。
- 综合运用眼睛的各种运动模式, 迅速扫视全文, 只能在所需内容处停顿。
- 注意所查阅信息的特点, 如数字一般用阿拉伯数字书写, 十分易找; 人名地名首字母大写, 格外醒目等。
- 注意关键词句, 略去所有不相关内容。

[例]

Washington was chosen as the cite of the nation's capital in 1790. In 1800 Congress and the rest of the government moved from Philadelphia to Washington, where they have been located ever since. Approximately half-way between New England and Georgia, it was a compromise site between North and South. Washington was also at the head of the Potomac River

tidewater, well situated for commerce, but far enough inland to protect it against sea attack.

Pierre L'Enfant, a Frenchman, was selected as the original designer of the city. Most of his plans for Washington have come to fruition, despite his disputes with the federal government.

The District of Columbia was laid out in the shape of a diamond, with the corners pointing exactly north, south, east and west. The U. S. Capitol is in the center, and imaginary lines drawn from it to each of the corners divide the city into four quadrants — northwest (N. W.), northeast (N. E.), southwest (S. W.), and southeast (S. E.). The quadrant designation is an integral part of all D. C. addresses.

Streets running north-south are numbered from the Capitol, and streets running east-west are lettered from the Capitol, so that many names appear twice or more in opposite ends of the city. For example, 6th Street and I Street (sometimes written Eye Street) intersect in the N. W., S. W., N. E., and S. E. quadrants. Toward the end of the alphabet, close to the district limits, two and then three syllable alphabetized words serve as street names. (There is no J street, however, since John Jay was a traitor to the revolution.)

Most of the broad avenues are named after states and run diagonally across the city. Frequently, where they cross the intersections of two streets, or intersect each other, there are circles.

**Questions :**

1. Washington was selected as the site for the capital of the United States in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1800  
B) 1790  
C) 1789  
D) 1890
2. The selection of Washington as the site of the nation's capital was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a great victory for the North  
B) a victory for the South  
C) a compromise between North and South  
D) a failure for the South
3. The river is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Potomac  
B) Georgia  
C) Times  
D) Washington
4. U. S. Congress and the government offices moved to Washington from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) New York  
B) Boston  
C) New England  
D) Philadelphia
5. The first designer of the city was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Frenchman  
B) Englishman  
C) American  
D) German
6. In the center of the city is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the House of Representatives  
B) the Senate  
C) the Supreme Court  
D) the Capitol
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are given to the streets running north-south

from the Capitol.

A) Numbers

C) Names

B) Letters

D) Words

8. There is no J street, however, since John Jay was

\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a great man

B) a traitor

C) not as outstanding as others

D) too ordinary to be remembered by the people

分析:

题1问的是华盛顿选为美国首都的年份,因而只须注意扫读年份信息(阿拉伯数字),从第一句便可一下得出正确答案为B)。

题2选项中的关键词为 victory, compromise 和 failure, 通过查读在第二段第三句便可发现 compromise 一词,再细看此句正合题意,故正确答案为C)。

题3问的是河流的名称,因此只要查读专有名词(以大写字母开头),在第二段最后一句便可发现 Potomac River, 随即得出正确答案为A)。

题4问的是美国国会及其政府办公室是从何处搬到华盛顿的,通过以大写字母开头的地名,在第一段的第二句中便找到正确答案D)。

题5的四个选项均表国籍(同样以大写字母开头),通过快速查找,只在第二段第一句中发现了 Frenchman 一词,再细看本句,正好与题义相符,故正确答案为A)。

题6四个选项全为专有名词(以大写字母开头),通过查找,只发现第三段中出现有 U. S. Capitol, 它正是所要求的正确答