

四级阅读·翻译·简答

750 题

主 编 吴卓娅

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大 连 理 工 大 学 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

四级阅读·翻译·简答 750 题/吴卓娅主编.—3 版.—大连:大连理工大学出版社,2001.8(2001.9 重印)

(四六级考试高手助阵)

ISBN 7-5611-1536-9

I. 四… II. 吴… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 043373 号

大连理工大学出版社出版发行

大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024

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URL:<http://www.dutp.com.cn>

大连业发印刷有限公司印刷

开本:850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32 字数:283 千字 印张:10.5

印数:100001—120000 册

1998 年 3 月第 1 版

2001 年 8 月第 3 版

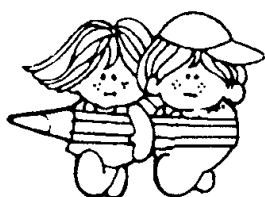
2001 年 9 月第 11 次印刷

责任编辑:琴 声

责任校对:晓 枫

封面设计:孙宝福

定价:11.00 元



长期以来,四六级考试诸项内容的教与学总是处于一种尴尬状态之中。对于广大考生而言,四六级考试的成与败,关系到能否为今后前程与事业打下夯实的基础,而对于与之休戚相关的图书出版者来说,我们感到了肩上担子之重。校园里,有传道解惑的师者,也有朝夕相处的同窗应试高手,更随处可见指点迷津的参考书籍……然而一些考生仍视进考场如临深渊。总之,四六级图书走到今天,作为出版者,我们已感到了极大的压力,选题策划再也不能仅凭教师的辅导经验和编辑的市场直觉,必须到第一线去了解读者的需求,于是便有了我们的……

——与四六级考生的第一次亲密接触

我们走访了多个院校,接触的考生分二、三、四年级,文理兼顾,其目的是增加调查结果的信度。广大考生纷纷倾其苦恼,同时又尽其心法。

▶“以往四六级考试类图书都是辅导四六级考试的教师在唱独角戏,忽视了学生的备考主动性。”

▶“老师写的命题规律和应试技巧很空泛,感觉与授课无二,不解渴,未能解决我们应试中的实际困难。”

▶“以学生为主导,同龄人中的应试高手的现身说法让我们更信服。”

.....

那我们何不请出四六级应试的诸位高手一齐来为学弟、学妹们助阵呢?

.....

于是又有了我们的.....

——与四六级考试高手的全接触

认真研究了学生提供的心法,结合长期的编辑经验,我们拿出了较成熟的选题方案,与教师研讨,研究其可操作性。与高手们的接触,让我们感到兴奋,这些英语应试高手们的技巧让人解渴。什么技巧?就是高手们战斗经验的总结,是高招,是绝招!

► 凡是全真试题中出现过的题型都可能是再次考试的考点。
结论：“考过的是题解”。

- “同义替换往往是答案”。
- “but 后面有题眼”。
- “听到的不是题解”。
- “概括性的是题解”。

于是我们的编写设想出台了：第一，学生介入写作过程中，教师按策划要求选出所有的试题，首先发到学生中去，由学生做，然后教师再收上来在批阅中寻找写作重点，从各个角度和各个层面尽可能地使不同层次的考生都能从我们的书中有所收获。第二，教师的写作重点体现在对解题思路的点拨和知识的拓展方面。

这样，教与学双方的互动都在本丛书中得到了很好的体现。

——本丛书的特点

著名英语语言学习专家和应试专家钟道隆教授在他的一次讲座中表述了这样的观点：模拟题只能检验学生的水平，不能提高学生的水平。效度高的模拟题只要做一两套就可以了，关键是从中找到自己的差距。基于此种观点，我们把每本书的结构分成两大块：第一部分，真题在线，目的是用足用透真题。采取一题一解的形式，让学生从信度极高的真题中找寻自己的不足，给学生的复习提出指导性建议。第二部分，名题点击，采取少而精的原则选编模拟题，让学生检测自己的水平，在整套题后做出注释。高手们的高招自始至终贯穿在全书的内容中。

本丛书每道题的注释分为四个版块：

解题思路(正向思维引导)

应试陷阱(逆向思维点拨)

名师寄心语(知识拓展迁移)

高手点高招(揭示应试诀窍)

本丛书的写作亮点在于：

特色一：极具亲和力的应试高手现身说法，点高招。

特色二：资深老道的一线教师齐上阵，吐露解题心经。

特色三：教学互动，设题科学，注释到位，能充分满足多层面学生备考中的个性化差异。

特色四：让考生做上帝，充分体现“以人为本”的出版理念。

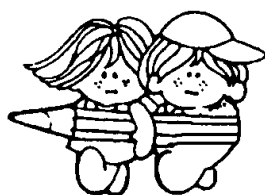
《四六级考试高手助阵》丛书凝结了教学第一线的辅导教师及全国比较有代表性高校优秀四六级高手们的心血，丛书内容与形式的选择都为四六级备考学生量身打造，更是深思熟虑的结果，绝非朝夕之间的拼凑。《荀子·劝学》中有一脍炙人口的佳句：“吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也，吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。”如果广大学生能藉此套丛书通达考路，登顶揽胜，我们便可聊以自慰。

《四级阅读·翻译·简答 750 题》由吴卓娅主编，丁蔓、凌冰、杨仲韬、于风军、刘文宇副主编，编委：李荣、陈丽辉、郭梅、鲍倩、冷晓萍、辛敏裕、于娟、马春利、戚英超、吴卓克。

2001 年 8 月



录



1 高手心语

第一部分 真题在线

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洪伟
考试成绩
94分

高手心语

做阅读题的时候有两大重要原则：中心思想一定要看懂。四六级考试阅读中最主要的出题形式就包括主旨题、逻辑推理题、情感态度题。这三种形式的问题都可以在中心思想中找到答案。掌握了中心思想就掌握了阅读题的得分要点。所以每篇文章的首段一定要认真的读。尽量使用形象思维去记忆自己读过的内容，并时刻将自己正在读的内容与已经读完的内容做简单的联系和思考。

真题在线



2000 年 6 月真题

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage :

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tour-

nament (锦标赛) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyse the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

51. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to _____.

- A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
- B) analyse the causes of errors made by football referees
- C) set a standard for football refereeing
- D) reexamine the rules for football refereeing

52. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was _____.

- A) slightly above average
- B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
- C) quite unexpected
- D) as high as in a standard match

53. The findings of the experiment show that _____.

- A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
- B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
- C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
- D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot

54. The word "officials" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.

- A) the researchers involved in the experiment
- B) the inspectors of the football tournament
- C) the referees of the football tournament
- D) the observers at the site of the experiment

55. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?

- A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
- B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
- C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
- D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

这是一篇说明文。文章首先说明足球迷们对1998年世界杯赛裁判的判罚有疑意。为此指派了一名研究人员进行调查研究,并为调查进行了模拟比赛,其结果表明,确实存在误判的情况。与此同时,研究人员解释并说明了误判的原因。

51. 解题思路 答案 A)。此题属主旨题。尽管该短文从第二段到最

后一段用了大量的笔墨描述了调查的过程和结果,但篇章的主题段是第一段,其中最后一句话(A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.)是主题句,直接交待了试验的目的。根据题干要求,选项 A)同原文含义相符,为正确答案。原句中的 the performance 相当于选项 A)中的 the decisions。

应试陷阱 选项 B)是本题的最大干扰项。论及句子的字面含义:“分析足球裁判错误的原因”的确同原文第三、四段内容有关,但这只是试验过程的一部分,故不能满足题干要求。

名师寄心语 在问题后的四个选项当中,有时两个选项的内容极其相近,甚至都符合原文含义。

此时更重要的是按题干要求,仔细斟酌选项内容间的细微差别,以求得其解。



高手点高招

如果对选项犹豫不决,那么,回头再看题干。

52. 解题思路 答案 C)。此题属事实细节题。文中第三段第二句: Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, ... a remarkably high number. 即:转换成 90 分钟的标准比赛后,每个裁判的错误率为 23,这是一个相当高的数字。至于这个数字具体有多高,文中并未说明。所以,只有选项 C)正确。

应试陷阱 A), B)和 D)各选项也说明了错误率,但各项都有与之相比的参照物(average; in the 1998 World Cup; in a standard match)。而文中的 23 个错误根本没有比较对象,所以其他各项均不符合原句含义。

名师寄心语 凡属事实细节题类,考生务必找到题解在原文中的出处。不可想当然地凭印象选择,应做到毫不含糊。

高手点高招 数字常考,但选项角度与原文不同。

53. 解题思路 答案 A)。此题是对句子层次含义作判断的事实细节题。短文第四段的各句多涉及裁判距离足球位置远近所产生的结果,其第二句是关键句: Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. 即:裁判离球近很可能造成误判(该句的 the incident 等于 the ball)。所以,选项 A) 正确。

高手点高招

来自于原文的词义转换和换一句话表达多半是答案。



名师寄心语 当段落中的几句话从不同角度或正反方面叙述同一事实时,考生可边读边总结句子层次的中心含义。此举既有助于理解全文的主题,又可回答针对段落层次所设的题项。

54. 解题思路 答案 C)。此题属词汇与语义题。根据该词所在的上下文可知: ...when the referees were close to the incident. 指的是裁判的误判,而 When the officials got it right, ... 句子的含义显然同上文的“误判”相反,由此可断定,同一事件的发出者应该是同一个主体,那么, the officials 肯定是前文提到的 referees。

名师寄心语 词汇与语义题类在四级考试阅读理解题中占有一定的比例。要解此题,考生必须根据上下文的内容来确定答案。另外,作者换词的目的往往是为了避免重复,所以,被指代的事物理应在上下句中。

高手点高招 被指代的词肯定是上下文出现的词。

55. 解题思路 答案 B)。此题属综合推理题。短文最后一段涉及到裁判的年龄和身体问题。依据第二句: If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical. 可推断出 B) 项为正确答案。根据第一句: ...that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. 可排除 A) 选项。

名师寄心语 文后五道题往往覆盖篇章的前后各段。如果题干不能明示正确选项所在原文的出处,考生可按选项的内容在文中确定答案位置,然后判断正确答案。

高手点高招 来自于原文的词义转换和换一句话表达多半是答案。

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage :

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states — at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$ 6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For *advocates* (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Laim, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a *toxin* (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to

rebuild the work *ethic* (道德观), which is much more important.”

Mr. Rector and others argued that once “the habit of dependency is cracked,” then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

56. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.
- A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
 - B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
 - C) is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
 - D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
57. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
- A) Because many families are divorced.
 - B) Because government aid is now rare.
 - C) Because their wages are low.
 - D) Because the cause of living is rising.
58. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that _____.
- A) greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
 - B) 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
 - C) 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
 - D) the living standards of most people are going down
59. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.
- A) saving welfare funds
 - B) rebuilding the work ethic
 - C) providing more jobs
 - D) cutting government expenses
60. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.
- A) the poverty rate was low
 - B) average living standards were higher
 - C) the average worker was paid higher wages
 - D) the poor used to rely on government aid