

CET 大学英语四级

考试导考系列丛书

袁锡兴 总主编

Reading

阅读导考

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书

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前 言

为了提高英语学习者的英语综合能力,帮助广大考生更好地适应大学英语四级考试,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]对四级考试的要求,并参照最新的英语四级试题,编写了“大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书”。

“大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书”分为《听力导考》、《阅读导考》、《词汇导考》、《翻译、写作导考》、《语法、完形填空导考》、《综合试题汇编》六个分册。本书严格按照教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]编写,完全符合四级考试题型。本书在立足科学性的基础上,注重新颖、实践,有知识性重点讲解,有考试技巧点拨,有例题详细分析,还有大量模拟试题与详细注释。

《听力导考》以历届考试真题为例进行讲解、分析,指出考生答错的原因,总结出规律,加以指导,并指出应对策略,每种题型讲解之后都有同类的练习。实践部分配备了与试题水平接近的材料,并配有速度适中、读音清晰的高质量录音带。

《阅读导考》根据历届考题归纳总结出阅读理解部分的九种题型,对每种题型都做了详细的解析,总结了提问方式、出题思路和解题诀窍,对考生有实际的指导意义。各种题型都配有大量练习,选用的文章题材广泛,内容新颖。本书还对英语简答题做了分析、指导,并配有大量难度相当的练习。

《词汇导考》收录的词条和词义都以考试大纲为准。动词全部都有例句,重点词与短语也有例句。例句以历届考试的真题为主,也包括摘自阅读和完形填空的句子,便于考生从实战的观点学习与了解词的用法。该书还有丰富的常用词汇搭配,列出了同义词与反义词,并有同义词辨异,对掌握四级词汇、乃至通过四级考试有重要意义。

《翻译、写作导考》分为翻译和写作两部分。翻译部分对英译汉的基本技巧做了介绍,并有丰富的例句与练习。写作部分针对考试真题中的作文题型做了详细的讲解与分析,着重讲了段落的写作:如何确定主题句、如何组织扩展句和如何写好结尾句。对各种文体的作文提出了应试策略,并配有详细讲解与举例。

《语法、完形填空导考》以历届考试真题为例进行分析、讲解,总结出规律,对同类语法现象做了重点讲解。每个重点语法现象都有专项练习。完形填空部分对题型做了分析,归纳为四种:词汇题、搭配题、语法题、逻辑关系题。对每类题都做了详细分析及答题指导。

《综合试题汇编》有15套模拟试题,题型与考试真题完全一致,难度与考试真题相当,每套题后都有注释讲解。这是一本极富实战意义的试题集,考生

可以用来作为考前的热身训练，从中发现自己的优势及弱项，随时调整自己准备的重点。

本书集知识性、指导性、实践性于一体，在形式和内容上较同类辅导书籍有创新和突破，目的是帮助考生在短期内提高听力、词汇、语法、写作、翻译、阅读等方面的水平，从而顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

编 者

2003 年 2 月 · 北京

编写说明

《大学英语教学大纲》〔修订本〕就学生的阅读能力作了如下规定：“能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章，掌握中心大意以及说明大意的事实和细节，并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括，领会作者的观点和态度，阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。”全国英语四级考试阅读部分主要依据本大纲的要求对学生的英语阅读能力进行检测。因此，阅读测试题的题型也分别为主旨题、写作意图题、观点态度题、推理题、概括题、重述题、词义题、细节题和指代题九种。其中主旨题包含了文章主题、中心思想和段落大意三种。我们通过规则采样（regular sampling）的方式，对 1996 年至 2001 年 1 月的四级阅读进行了统计分析。总共 120 道题，按各题型所占比例排序分别为主旨题、重述题、推理题、概括题、词义题、写作意图题、观点态度题、指代题和细节题。详见下表：

阅读理解题型分析表^①

题 型	1996 年	1997 年	1998 年	1999 年	2000 年	2001 年	总计	百分比
主旨题	6	6	8	6	4	6	36	30%
写作意图题	1	2	1		1		5	4. 2%
观点态度题	3				1		4	3. 3%
推理题	5	3	1	5	3	1	18	15%
概括题	1	1	2	3	2	3	12	10%
重述题	3	2	5	5	8	8	31	25. 8%
细节题			1				1	0. 8%
词义题	1	3	2	1	1	1	9	7. 5%
指代题		3				1	4	3. 3%

但要说明的是，有些题型难以界定或划分，如概括题与推理题、部分指代题与词义题。有些题型则难以归属，如段落大意、段首句、甚至中心思想的重述（restatement），是归类于段意题和中心思想题，还是归类于重述题。本书将段落大意、段首句和中心思想的重述均归类于主旨题。这就是主旨题所占比例最大的原因之一。

实际上，每种题型都有它的出题规律——思维方式，只要考生掌握规律就可以找到正确的解题方法。本书主要揭示阅读理解的出题规律和解题方法，帮助读者顺利通过英语四级考试。

① 本表所列数据依据 1996 年至 2001 年 1 月考题。

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第一部分

阅 读 理 解

第一章

主旨题

一、题型介绍

主旨题(overview questions)是指测试文章中心思想和段意的题。文章的中心思想或段意是作者表达的最重要的信息。中心思想贯穿全文,是纲(细节是目)。在组织结构较好的文章或段落中,绝大部分句子围绕中心思想展开,对其进行阐述或说明。

通常,中心思想或段意由主题句(topic sentence)陈述,位于文首或段首,位置明显,容易发现。这种叫显性中心思想或段意(explicit main idea)。当然,中心思想有时位于文尾或段尾,由结尾句或结论句(concluding / ending sentence)表达。在有些情况下,中心思想是隐含的(implicit),需要读者自己总结或概括。这种叫隐性中心思想或段意(implicit / implied main idea)。

在回答主旨题时,务必选择高度概括的选项。当然,答案越概括越好,涵盖面越广越好。而且要把握好局部与整体、具体与一般、旁枝与主干的关系。

英语文章一般包含主题(topic)、中心思想或段意(main idea)和细节(supporting details)。主题是指文章谈论什么或谈论谁。通常是文章的标题,极其简练,且高度概括。作者对该主题提出的重要论点或观点就是中心思想或段意。细节是用来说明或支撑中心思想或段意的具体事实、思想、概念等。因此,细节是具体的,中心思想是泛指或一般的;中心思想是主干,细节是烘托中心思想的旁枝。

二、出题方式——重述与概括

实际上,在考试中,我们所说的主旨题只是测试点落在了文章主题、中心思想或段意上。有时需要考生费神去总结或概括,但多数情况下,由于英语文章几乎总是按照某种套路写作,其格式是固定的,而且主题突出,因此中心思想或段意所占的位置极其显眼可辨。这种开宗明义的写作方法和思维方式,使得出题人只能用同义词、近义词、不同的语法结构和不同的视角对这些

内容重新表述。这种出题方式简称为重述(restatement)。若文中没有现成的句子表达中心思想或段意,则称为概括(generalization)。

三、提问方式^①

(1) 文章主题

- The best title for this passage would be _____.
- With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
- What might be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled “_____”.

(2) 中心思想

- What is the main idea / subject of the passage?
- Which of the following best summarizes the author's main idea?
- What does the passage mainly discuss?
- The passage is mainly about _____.
- According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- What is the author trying to tell us?
- Which of the following is the major point of the passage?

(3) 段落大意

- In the first / second / third paragraph, the author tells us that _____.
- We can learn from the first / second ... paragraph that _____.
- From the last paragraph, we can learn _____.
- The first / second ... paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
- It is implied in the first / second ... paragraph that _____.
- What is true about _____ according to the third paragraph?
- According to the first / second ... paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

四、历年试题分析

(1)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage: [1996年1月]

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of *meteors* (流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through,

^① 提问方式并不一定决定题型,故仅供参考。比如 refer to 不一定只考指代题,有时用于词义题。imply 也并非只用于推理题型,有时也用于段落大意。

and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of *deformed* (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

51. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.

- A) it protects him against the harmful rays from space
- B) it provides sufficient light for plant growth
- C) it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
- D) it screens off the falling meteors

55. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) The Atmosphere and Our Environment
- B) Research on Radiation
- C) Effects of Space Radiation
- D) Importance of Protection Against Radiation ①

语篇分析②

[55 题-①] Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors (流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars [中心思想]. [51 题] The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth [段首句]. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave

① 本书所列真题的题号与原卷同。

② 符号说明：1) 同一道题的依据使用相同的线体，如 51 题；

2) 若同一道题有一处以上的依据，题号后则注明一①、②、③等，如 55 题。

the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

[55 题-②] Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space [段首句]. The unit of radiation is called 'rem'. Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, [55 题-③] but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

答案及解析

51. A 段落大意 虽然宇宙因射线而危险,但大气层充当我们的保护层。protective blanket, screen off \approx protect...against, 故解题钥匙是“同义替换是解^①”。
55. C 文章主题 第一段主要讲述 space radiation 与 atmosphere, 第二段则描述 space radiation 对宇航员健康的影响。答案 C 高度概括, 故解题钥匙是“高度概括是解^②”。答案 D 中的 radiation 前并没有表示范围的修饰词。

(2)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage: [1996 年 1 月]

The concept of “environment” is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and *vice versa* (反之亦然).

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a *bearer* (持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism,

① 该口诀是指以同义词、近义词、甚至反义词、不同的语法结构和句型表达相同的意思。

② 该口诀主要用于归纳总结出的答案,如中心思想、段意和概括题。这类题所包含的内容比较广泛,故包容性很大。

we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as “cultural”, which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and, if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

62. According to the author the concept of “environment” is difficult to explain because _____.

- A) it doesn't distinguish between the organism and the environment
- B) it involves both internal and external forces
- C) the organism and the environment influence each other
- D) the relationship between the organism and the environment is unclear

65. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.

- A) the interpretation of the term “environment”
- B) the discussion on organisms and biological environment
- C) the comparison between internal and external factors influencing man
- D) the evaluation of man's influence on culture

语篇分析

[65 题-①] The concept of “environment” is certainly difficult [段首句] and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. [62 题] But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and vice versa (反之亦然).

In the case of man, [65 题-②] the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated [段首句] because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a bearer (持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as “cultural”, which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and, if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

答案及解析

62. C 段落大意 “环境”概念难以下定义的原因之一。interacting \approx influence each other, 故解题钥匙是“同义替换是解”。
65. A 中心思想 两段均围绕关键词: concept of “environment”和 environmental concept 展开。答案 A 意思全面。解题钥匙: 意思全面是解^①。关键词是解^②。

(3)

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage: [1998 年 1 月]

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special *features* (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre, and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its *topicality* (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than *transient* (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

20. The best title for this passage would be “_____”.

- A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality
- B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
- C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper
- D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

① 该口诀是指答案所包含的意思比较全面或泛指,一般说来,这样的答案为标准答案的可能性极大。与“高度概括是解”意思相近。

② 关键词是文章中最重要信息词,是表达文章主题或中心思想的重要线索。故凡是包含关键词的答案较有可能是正确答案。

语篇分析

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is 〔20 题-①〕 remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre, and music. A newspaper is even more 〔20 题-②〕 remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next.〔20 题-③〕 A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

答案及解析

20. B 文章主题 答案 B 涵义广泛,可包含任何特点。解题钥匙:一物多面^①。答案 C 只谈及优秀报纸其中的一个特点(“多样化”),原文讲了三个特点,故意思不全面。

(4)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage: [1999 年 1 月]

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offered to *dieters* (节食者) with the message that there were fewer *calories* (热量单位,卡) in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not *dietetic* (适合于节食的), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

① 一个事物有多个方面、多种特点等。