

王牌英语  
WANGPAI  
ENGLISH

新题型大学英语

# 四级王牌

## ——阅读

吴树敬 / 主编



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# 新题型大学英语四级王牌——阅读

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## 第一部分 阅读题综述

大学英语四级考试新题型的阅读理解部分与旧题型有很大差异。旧题型的阅读理解部分由4篇仔细阅读组成,每篇文章的字数在400—450之间,每篇文章后有5道A、B、C、D选择题,每道题2分共40分,题型涵盖了主旨大意题、具体细节题、推断引申题、作者态度题和词义题5种题型。

新题型的阅读理解部分被分为3个部分: PART II Reading Comprehension (SKIMMING and SCANNING) 的快速阅读1篇; Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) 仔细阅读部分的 Section A 篇章词汇理解1篇(选词填空)和 Section B 篇章阅读理解2篇。

快速阅读部分包括1篇字数在1000—1200字左右的阅读文章,文章后是10道阅读理解题,其中第1至第7道题是判断正误题,第8至第10道题是简短回答题。与传统的判断正误题不同,它不是要求考生在一个陈述后写T (for true) 或F (for false), 而是要求考生在标准答题卡的3个选项[Y] [N] [NG] 上划线,考生应该注意[Y] 代表英文单词Yes, 也就是传统判断正误题的T; [N] 代表英文单词No, 也就是传统判断正误题的F; [NG] 代表英文单词Not Given, 该选项表明文章中没有提到, 增加这一选项的目的是为了降低做题时的猜测成分。第8至第10题如同旧题型中的简短回答题(Short Answer Questions), 要求考生根据文章所给出的信息补足不完整句子。

篇章词汇理解部分包括1篇字数在250字左右的文章,文章中有10个空,需要从文章后所给出的15个单词中选出合适的单词填空。比起旧题型的词汇语法题,这种形式的词汇考试要容易一些,因为选择项有限,而且有比较完整的语境,还不需要改变单词的词类。

篇章阅读理解包括2篇字数在400—450字的阅读文章,这部分同旧题型的阅读理解一样,也是在每篇文章后有5道A、B、C、D题,根据文章所给信息,选出最佳答案,在标准答题卡上相应的字母上划线。

要想在新题型考试中考出理想的成绩，首先必须对考试的步骤和题型非常熟悉，多做一些模拟题，在提高自己英语水平的同时，掌握各种题型的解题技巧。

## 一、快速阅读

该部分要求考生在 15 分钟内读完 1 篇 1000 – 1200 个单词的文章并做完文章后的 7 个是非判断题和 3 个简短回答题。考生一定要注意时间的分配，因为到了 15 分钟就要收答题卡 1，一定要在规定的时间内读完文章，做完题。

### 1. 是非判断

该部分有 7 道题，要求根据文章信息判断某一陈述是否正确或文章中是否提到，然后在标准答题卡的 3 个选择项 [Y] [N] [NG] 上相应地划线。

#### 【解题策略】

快速阅读题考查的是考生的阅读速度，所以文章一般不会很难。要想做好这种题，关键是要学会 **Skimming**（浏览法）和 **Scanning**（查阅法）这两种基本的阅读技巧。

如果陈述题与整篇文章的中心思想有关，应该使用浏览法，也就是快速浏览每一段的第一句话，因为大部分情况下每一段的第一句话是整段的中心思想所在（**Topic Sentence**），把每一段的第一句话读完后应该能够对整篇文章的中心思想有一个比较清晰的了解。

如果陈述题与文章中的具体细节有关，应该使用查阅法，也就是到具体的地方寻找具体的信息。要想快速查找到具体的信息，首先必须明确要去查什么。要做到这一点，必须仔细阅读考题，找出考题中的关键词，然后到文章中找到与考题中的关键词一样或近义的词，答案应该在该句或上下句中。

阅读文章时要注意文章中的异常标记，如黑体、斜体等，因为这些标

记往往就是某一部分的副标题，关注这些异常标记有利于快速找到所要查找的信息，提高做题速度。

## 2. 句子填空

该部分有3道题，要求是补足不完整句子。在文章中查找到答题的信息，把答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

### 【解题策略】

做这类题也需要使用浏览法和查阅法（见是非判断题解题策略），找到信息后能够从文章中直接截取答案就直接截取，如果不能直接截取就考虑如何用自己的话表达。答题时注意语法的正确性。

## 二、篇章词汇理解

该部分要求考生阅读一篇有10个空的短文，然后从文章后给出的15个单词中找出合适的单词填在这10个空中，然后在答题卡2的相应字母上划线。

### 【解题策略】

(1) 先把文章后给出的15个单词划分词类，在每个单词后分别注明该单词的词类，如n.(名词)；v.(动词)；adj.(形容词)；adv.(副词)等。

(2) 快速阅读文章，掌握文章的大意。

(3) 确定每一空格处需要添什么词类的单词。

(4) 在给出的15个单词中找出该类单词，从中挑选出意思合适的单词填入空格处，并把该单词从列表中划掉。

(5) 10个空都填完后再读一遍文章看是否达意。

(6) 在答题卡相应字母上划线。

## 三、篇章阅读理解

该部分要求考生仔细阅读2篇文章，并根据文章内容做每篇文章后的

5 道题。2 篇文章 10 道题都是 A、B、C、D 选择题，选出答案后在答题卡相应的字母上划线。

### 【解题策略】

仔细阅读题包括 5 种题型：主旨大意题、具体细节题、推断引申题、作者态度题和词义题，不同的题型有不同的解题技巧。

## 1. 主旨大意题 (skimming)

(1) 用 **skimming** 浏览每一段的第一句话 (topic sentence)，各段第一句话的意思加在一起就是本篇文章的主旨大意。

(2) 对于 **best title** 题来说，如果某一选项只出现在某一段中，或只是问题的一个方面，即可排除掉该选项。

(3) 如剩下 2 个选择项无法确定，看哪个选择项中的单词在第一段第一句话中出现得多，即是答案。

## 2. 具体细节题

(1) 在问题中划出关键词 (确定问的是什么)。

(2) 用查阅法 (**scanning**) 在文章中找出与问题中的关键词意思相同或相近的词，答案就在该句或上下句。

(3) 理解该句，分析句子成分，猜测单词意义。

(4) 选出答案，再读该句，确认答案。

(5) (**not**) **true/(not) mentioned/ except...** 判断正误题

1) 题干中无关键词，一误三正 / 一正三误。

2) 需拿各选项分别同文中信息对比，大部分信息可以直接找到。

3) 第一遍阅读时作标记至关重要。

4) 用排除法。

## 3. 语义题

(1) 问题种类：

1) 超纲词 (3% 生字)，用上下文线索猜测词义。

- 2) 代词(人称代词/指示代词), 分析句子成分和逻辑关系。
- 3) 普通词在特殊语境下的特殊含义, 利用上下文和信号词推测。

(2) 应试策略:

- 1) 答案选项一般是同义词或近义词, 或是文中短语/句子的复述、义释、概括, 3个干扰项从不同角度对文中的相应词作似是而非的改写。
- 2) 找到该词, 根据上下文确定词义, 确定答案。
- 3) 可根据词性、搭配词、词缀来猜测词义。

#### 4. 推断、引申题

- (1) 注意题中/选项中的关键词。
- (2) 注意相关信息的深层意义。
- (3) 用归纳、演绎、推理、反向思维等解题。
- (4) 注意作者的语气、语调、文章来源、写作思路。
- (5) 文章中直接陈述的不是答案。
- (6) 得出结论后, 文章中找证据。

#### 5. 作者态度题

- (1) 注意文章的语气, 作者对某一问题的看法、态度。
- (2) 分清哪些是客观陈述, 哪些是作者的观点、态度。
- (3) 注意积累选项词汇及常出现的选择项:

|            |             |             |             |          |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| negative   | positive    | suspicious  | neutral     | critical |
| realistic  | questioning | indifferent | concerned   | anxious  |
| favorable  | tolerant    | optimistic  | pessimistic | humorous |
| cynical    | ironical    | satirical   | popular     | biased   |
| prejudiced | insightful  | superficial |             |          |

## 第二部分 快速阅读理解

### 一、试 题

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.*

*For questions 1—7, mark*

**Y** (for YES)

*if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

**N** (for NO)

*if the statements 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.*

#### Passage 1

When Kristen Gustafson got her first job out of college at a small publishing company in Virginia, she was so excited to be making a salary—one that seemed huge compared to the \$60 she earned in a good week of work-study at school—that she rushed to the mall. “I managed to spend my entire first paycheck in an afternoon,” she says with a laugh.

Shortly afterward, on her first night at her new apartment, her car was towed because she unwittingly parked in someone else’s assigned spot. It was a stressful expensive evening, Ms. Gustafson remembers: She initially thought her car had been stolen, her phone wasn’t hooked up yet, and she realized how far away from home she was when she finally reached the police, spelled out her Massachusetts license plate, and the officer began repeating it to her: “Y as in Yankee?”

She can laugh now—four years later—but that night Gustafson discovered that life after college doesn't always have the rosy hue painted by commencement speeches. Dr. Seuss's "Oh, the Places You'll Go" may be a popular graduation gift—but who knew those places might include parents' basements, a job with unfathomable office politics, or a new city where they get lost trying to find the grocery store.

Suddenly, Mom and Dad are no longer picking up the bills, and half a dozen roommates can no longer be counted on for a midnight pizza run. The realization hits: "I have to pay my own bills and fix my own food!"

Gareth Jones, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1999, can attest to that. He remembers his first day of work at a consulting firm in San Francisco. It was a gorgeous fall day, not a cloud in the sky—the kind of afternoon he might have skipped classes to enjoy back in college. "It was 2, and I was like 'I am exhausted. I got here at 8. How much longer do I have to stay?'" The frustration helped Mr. Jones learn more about time management than he ever did in college—and he now goes to bed early on Friday night so he can rise with the sun on Saturday and enjoy precious time outdoors.

When Amy Merritt graduated from Princeton last May with a major in architecture and urban planning and a minor in finance, she thought she had it all figured out: the right degrees, the right job, the right city, the right roommate, the right apartment.

Unfortunately, things weren't so simple. "Not one thing has worked out like I planned it," Ms. Merritt says ruefully.

She'd signed on for an investment banking position in midtown Manhattan, but was placed in a different department, with no other young workers. Then, the new job's downtown location made her carefully selected apartment less practical.

Sept. 11 was Merritt's second day on the job—a traumatic beginning for anyone, one that sent her (and other new hires) home for a month as her company regrouped. When Merritt returned to the city, she discovered that her roommate's boyfriend had moved in and she didn't have enough money to cover her rent.

"When they told me my salary, it sounded like a big number," she says with

a laugh. But it didn't go as far as she had expected. Unlike many new graduates, Merritt knew she needed a budget. But "when I tried to figure out what I could afford for rent, I didn't take out taxes, I budgeted about \$100 a month for food—I grossly underbudgeted pretty much everything."

Now, she boasts a 12-page spreadsheet recording every expense, from subway rides to dinners out. Two weeks ago she moved into another apartment, with a different roommate and lower rent.

"I would say I've learned more about myself in the last nine months than through most of college," she says. Her advice to new graduates: Scrap any hard-and-fast expectations. If she had been too fixated on any of the things that didn't turn out as planned, she says, she might have packed up and left.

Indeed, the uncertainty of the post-college years — which terrifies many graduates initially — can actually be something to take advantage of and enjoy. Recent grads emphasize that it's a time with relatively few responsibilities and high flexibility, and say that if they could talk to today's graduates, they'd tell them to take a year off, try a job that's less traditional, or move to a new city.

Ashley Conrad-Saydah thought she might work for a New York start-up company when she graduated from Princeton in 1990—until a summer fellowship in England convinced her she liked teaching and scientific fieldwork. So she accepted a job running outdoor workshops for school groups at the Adirondack Center, near Johnstown, N.Y. It was a lonely year—the center was on a dirt road, miles from the nearest town, and she was the only young person there—but she never regretted the decision.

She learned to snowshoe and cross-country ski, developed marketing and business-management skills, and found she could get by on a small salary. "It was a difficult experience," she says, "but for me it was the right difficult experience."

Housing can be a particularly tough issue for recent grads. In some cities, they find that locating an affordable—and at least somewhat livable—apartment is tougher than the knottiest engineering problem they encountered as students, and may require just as creative a solution.

When Mark Ledbetter moved to New York to try life as an actor, he knew that finding an affordable apartment was going to be difficult. But he put his ingenuity to work. First, he discovered someone who needed a housesitter. Later, he tracked down a family that rented out bedrooms. It wasn't until last month, two years after graduation, that he finally got his own apartment, but his flexibility enabled him to pursue his dream.

Navigating the details of insurance, retirement plans, and office culture can be as daunting as Los Angeles's fabled free ways but the best solution may also be the most obvious, say recent grads; ask questions and observe.

When Ms. Conrad-Saydah finally got a job with benefits, at a San Francisco science museum, she says she showered her "corporate friends" with questions, and they proved an invaluable resource.

"One of the best things you can do is learn when to shut your mouth and listen," advises Mr. Ledbetter, who often observes experienced actors in auditions and rehearsals.

Ultimately, those with a few years' experience under their belts encourage new graduates to relax and roll with the punches.

"For all people say about college being the best four years of your life, I have loved the years after college," says Train. "It's your life, and you get to totally plan what you do."

And if that means a few bounced checks, lots of Ramen noodles, or months sleeping on a friend's couch, at least it will make for good stories a few years down the road.

1. On the first night at her new apartment, Kristen Gustafson had her car stolen.
2. Parents are especially worried about the future of their children who just entered the society.
3. Gareth Jones' first day of work at a consulting firm turned out to be gorgeous and relaxing.
4. Amy Merritt has learned to carefully budget her expense and to be more realistic.

5. The graduates just out of college tend to have little confidence because of their lack of work experience.
6. It was ingenuity and flexibility that made Mark Ledbetter solve his problem of accommodation when he first arrived in New York.
7. Ashley Conrad-Saydah once worked for a New York start-up company when she graduated from Princeton.
8. The advice from Amy Merritt to the new graduates is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Recent graduates emphasize that the post-college years is a period of time with \_\_\_\_\_.
10. To deal with such daunting things as navigating the details of insurance, retirement plans, and office culture, the best solution is to \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage 2

Do you ever avoid big parties so you won't have to make small talk with people you don't know? Do you get butterflies in your stomach at the mere thought of giving a presentation to colleagues? If you're among the 15 percent of shy adults out there, you may be comforted to know that almost everyone—even those “life of the party” types — feels anxious in some social situations.

Therapists who help people with social phobias have developed techniques that can help anyone to master situations in which they feel shy. John Walker, director of the Anxiety Disorders Program at St. Boniface General Hospital in Winnipeg talked about what steps people could take to get over their shyness in common situations.

### You Avoid Cultivating New Friendships

You have a few close friends. You like them. You see them every weekend. So, what's the problem? “Often we find that people who are quite shy have a very small circle of friends. They stick with safe situations in which they know people well. But then if their very best friend moves out of town, they can feel high and dry, isolated,” says Walker.

How do you expand your social network? Like any skill, cultivating new

friendships takes practice. Walker suggests starting with smaller challenges. Interact more with the people you see around you every day. "Often people who are shy imagine they have to go out to a bar to meet people. But that's not a great place to meet people. Often it's a good place to meet troubled people," he says. Instead, initiate conversations with classmates you haven't spoken to before. Ask how their weekend was. Or say hello to your neighbor and mention how great his lawn is looking. Compliments, when warranted, are a wonderful way to break the ice.

The next step is to make slightly more ambitious plans for cultivating friendships by extending invitations to people whom you would like to become more friendly with. Don't start off by inviting three couples over to your home for a lavish dinner party. You'll put too much pressure on yourself. Instead, perhaps invite another couple alone to see a movie you think they'd enjoy. Then maybe move up to having them over for a barbecue or a video evening. Setting these kinds of modest goals can help extend your social circle in a low-pressure way.

#### You Dread Big Parties

Many shy people think they must say brilliant things to others at parties. "We take that pressure off by encouraging people to be good listeners," says Walker. "People really like good listeners actually. It's very valued." Simply realizing this can be a big step towards making you feel more at ease.

Walker suggests preparing ahead of time to help ease into conversations. "Think of a few questions. Write them on a card if you want to." What kinds of questions get a conversation moving? "There are certain conversation points that work really well with people." For example, people love to talk about vacations they're planning or have recently taken. People rarely get tired of being asked about their children. And current events usually get people talking. Think of what's topical right now in the news, and ask your fellow partygoers what they think.

Once you've thought about what kinds of questions to ask people at the party, set a goal. Plan to talk to two or three new people at the party tonight. Say "hello." Ask

a question. If it works out, hang around and listen for a while to the conversation. You don't have to talk with one person for too long.

Another learning technique is to observe the pros. What are outgoing people doing? "Become an anthropologist or a sociologist at the party," suggests Walker. "Note what topics of conversation they go to. Watch how someone sort of interrupts or joins in with another group." It's an extremely good way to get ideas, it gets you to stop worrying about your own behavior, and it's entertaining, too!

Try to avoid common pitfalls that shy people have a tendency to fall into. "Don't play it safe, for example, by glomming on to one person such as your partner or best friend." And don't take on the job organizing the food in the kitchen. "It's great to help out, but don't get so caught up in that job that you don't go along with the purpose of the get-together, which is to meet other people and to socialize," warns Walker.

#### You Feel Intimidated by Authority Figures

Whether it's the boss or your math professor, some people struggle to feel comfortable with people in authority. Walker says to keep in mind that they are people, too. And they like to be recognized just as anyone else does. So, if you feel anxious around your manager, for example, try to say just one thing to them on the way into the office. Ask them how their weekend was or how their family is doing. If you talk to that person in those low-stress situations, then when you get into a more supervisory situation, you've got some kind of history with the person. If you hold back and only speak to people about work-related things, you don't have much comfort or much of a relationship when it comes time to talk about something more challenging.

Some people who are shy say they hate small talk, according to Walker. "But that small talk is like oil on the wheels of a machine. When you oil the wheels, they turn better, and then when you have some important business to take care of, you've got a relationship there. Everyone involved will feel more comfortable."

#### You Tremble at the Thought of a Job Interview