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阅读理解 与完形填空

清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书

分册



内容简介

本书是"清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书"中的《阅读理解与完形填空分册》。本书以教学大纲及考试大纲为依据系统地、详尽地分析了阅读理解与完形填空部分的命题要求、解题方法和步骤,并提供了大量专项模拟题。本书选材广泛,题材新颖,试题编写针对性强,使读者在学习本书后在提高应试技巧的同时又能切实增强英语阅读能力。

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自

1987年实行全国四、六级统一考试以来,参加四级考试的人数一直在快速增长。1999年高校扩大招生规模之后,增长势头更猛。有关数字显示,2002年6月参加考试人数高达220余万人。实际上,参加考试的不仅有大学生,一些颇具实力的高中生和社会各界人士也纷纷报名参加考试以一试身手,检验自己的英语水平。

目前有关大学英语四级统考的辅导材料已经相当多,在很大程度上满足了广大考生的实际需要。但是由于考生人数增长较快,对于专项性的辅导材料仍有较大的需求。为此,我们组织编写了这套大学英语四级统考系列丛书,旨在为考生提供必要的、有针对性的考前训练素材。

"清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书"之一《阅读理解与完形填空》是根据新考试大纲(1998年版)的要求编写的,本分册的主要特点如下:

- ① 以教学和考试两个大纲为依据,侧重实践性,通过实例分析 较详尽地介绍相关考试项目的命题要求和解题方法、解题步 骤。在此基础上,提供了大量专项模拟题并附以解析,使读 者既能学到应试技巧又能确实提高英语阅读水平;
- ② 各单项模拟题的难度及长度尽可能与四级考试的形式内容保持一致,所提供的模拟试题和近几年的曝光题大致相符,



词汇量严格控制在考试大纲范围之内:

③ 突出了语言材料的规范性,题材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。大部分材料选、摘、编自近年来国内外的各种图书、报刊和考试题,并根据四级统考的要求进行了必要的修改和加工。选用的语言材料题材涉及面广,覆盖面大,从文化教育、社会生活,到历史传记、风土人情、科技常识等,尽量做到兼收并蓄,有较强的时代感。

"清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书"《阅读理解与完形填空分册》由清华大学外语系多年从事英语教学与研究的教师精心编写、通力协作完成。我们希望本书的出版能够帮助考生更加有效地进行考前复习,取得满意的考试成绩。

本册书的考试分项指导和附录部分由张荣曦老师编写;专项模拟试题部分由苏旦丽老师、古秀玲老师编写;许建平老师审阅了全稿并对全书的整体结构提出了建议。

本书在编写过程中得到清华大学出版社的支持与帮助,我们在此表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限,时间仓促、错误之处在所难免,恳请读者能够批评指正。

编者

2003年1月于清华园

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第一部分

考试分项指导





第一章 阅读理解指导

大学英语四级考试是全国范围内举行的标准化考试,它以《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,着眼考核学生运用英语语言的能力和交际能力,准确性和流利程度。由国家教育部主持制定的《大学英语教学大纲》指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力和译的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力。为此,大学英语考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。由此可见:阅读能力的培养是我国大学英语教学的最主要目的,针对这一能力的测试必然成为重中之重。而大学英语四级考试试卷中阅读理解和完形填空两项考题均涉及阅读能力的考查,其分值占据了整个考卷的半壁江山。因此,能否做好这两部分考题在很大程度上决定了考试的成败。

一、阅读理解部分考试要求和范围

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,包括掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既理解词语字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系,理解文章的深层含义。阅读理解不但要求准确,而且要有一定的速度。

大学英语四级考试的阅读理解部分一般由四篇英语短文组成,每篇三百多英文单词。每篇短文之后有五道由 Why, Who, Which, Where, What 等开头的问答题或如: One significant improvement in the future car will be ______. 这样的填空题 (每题 2 分)。

每道题后附有 A、B、C、D 四个答案选项,要求考生从中选出一个正确答案。短文前的 Direction 为: There are 4 passages in this part, each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A、B、C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a line through the centre. 阅读理解部分总分 40 分,解题时间应控制在总计 35 分钟左右。

二、阅读理解的解题方法

1. 解题步骤概述

要做好阅读理解题,考生除了需要掌握一定数量的词汇(四级英语的词汇量约为 4 500 词)和阅读技巧之外,还应该有相当多的阅读实践和训练,熟能生巧。

解题步骤因人而异:

阅读理解试题的题目要求(Direction)是固定的,考试时不用阅读。

英语水平较高,阅读速度较快的考生可以先通读短文,一边阅读一边思考文章的主旨大意,理解文章的细节,基本理解原文之后再看考题及选项并做出选择,遇上个别无把握的题时再回头查阅短文的相关部分,仔细推敲定夺,以求准确无误得高分。当然这种方法只适合那些有能力获取优异成绩的考生,其优点是,对全文理解全面准确,缺点是,仔细通读全文需要充足的时间。

对于大多数考生来说,考试的时间较为紧迫。建议使用以下几个步骤:

第一步: 掠读短文

用极短的时间扫视短文每段的第一句话和最后一段的最后一句话。因为各段的主题 句往往在句首,而文章的最后一句很可能是概括总结。掠读的目的是掌握短文的主旨大 意,做到对全文的内容心中有数。(阅读速度中等偏下或感时间实在紧迫的考生可跳过此 步骤)

第二步:浏览问题,有针对性地阅读短文

浏览题目,揣测出题者出此题的目的并侧重阅读短文相关部分。由于对所问问题及文章主旨都已有所了解,在阅读时自然会知道哪些地方得细读,哪些地方可一带而过甚至跳过不读。所有问题都是根据文章内容提出的,基本反映并覆盖了文章内容的主干。先阅读问题再阅读全文可以做到"成竹在胸"。

第三步:按照文章内容选择正确的答案。当文章内容涉及常识或你所熟悉的知识范畴时,请注意:考题考的是你的阅读理解能力而不是你对某种知识的掌握程度,因此,选择答案绝对不能脱离文章内容或作者观点。

这种方法的优点是:可在较短的时间内有针对性地阅读并解决问题,事半功倍。缺点是有时可能会遗漏关键细节,从而产生理解偏差答错题。

对于英语水平相对较低,阅读速度较慢,只求考试及格过关的考生来说不妨采用第 三种方法:

先浏览所有五道题的题目,对文章所涉及的内容有个粗略的估计或了解。然后看第一题的选项,寻读短文的相关部分,选择正确答案。接着做第二题,依此类推,各个击破。如遇有关文章主旨大意或需要推理的题可先放一放,等做完其他题再做这类题会容易一些。这种方法能在相对短的时间里做完阅读理解部分,但准确率不高。对于那些如采用上述前两种方法,则在规定时间内根本做不完试题,对文章只能一知半解看了后面忘了前面,词汇量不足的考生来说不能不说是一种没有办法的办法。

五个问题的顺序一般按照文章内容的顺序列出,但有时也会有命题者故意打乱顺序, 干扰考生思路的情况。

2. 阅读的步骤与练习详解

请阅读下面的文章并选择适合你的步骤解题:

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher (肉商), the baker and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus (剩余) bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you will get rid of that terrible hum.

- 1. The statement "In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that
 - A. the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
 - B. the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties
 - C. there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
 - D. the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
- 2. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?
 - A. People would not buy more food than was necessary.
 - B. Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
 - C. Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
 - D. People had effective ways to preserve their food.
- 3. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?
 - A. Inventors.

B. Consumers.

C. Manufacturers.

- D. Traveling salesmen.
- 4. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?
 - A. "Hum away continuously"

B. "Climatically almost unnecessary"

C. "Artificially-cooled space"

- D. Compromising
- 5. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?
 - A. Neutral

B. Critical

C. Objective

D. Compromising

参考阅读步骤与解析

第一步:略读

迅速略读短文之后,你会了解到:这篇短文是谈冰箱给人们生活带来的影响。虽然 第一段的第一句话说,冰箱被人们认为是必需品,但从后面每段的段首句和最后一段的 尾句可看出作者的观点与众不同。

第二步: 阅读文后的问题

阅读问题并扫视选项。

第三步:选择答案

第一题:

审题并扫视选项后可知这是一道既考查语义理解又考查推断能力的题。题中涉及的 "In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." 是第二段的第一句,恰好是第一步已经读过的,是该段的主题句。扫视一下接下去的几句。都是举例说明作者儿时虽无冰箱,但是食品也是新鲜可口的。由此可知 Fifties 是指(20 世纪)50 年代,而不是五十多岁(应注意,Fifties 首字母大写),fridgeless 意为:没有冰箱的。因此,正确答案为:C. there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s.

此题为有关细节的问题,其内容涉及第二段和第三段,似乎四个选项都有点道理。 细读该段,仔细思索: 作者为什么说冰箱发明前,没有什么东西被浪费掉? 可用排除的 方法解决问题。原文中谈到剩余的面包和牛奶,因此排除 A。牛奶天天送,星期天卖的 肉可留到星期三,排除 B。C 选项的后半部分不合理,排除。第三段谈到了过去的各种 保存食品的方法,与 D 吻合。此题的正确答案为: D. People had effective ways to preserve their food.

第三题:

注意审题,benefited 后面有 the least,问题是:根据作者的观点,谁从冰箱的发明出现中获利最少? (而不是最多!)这是一道细节题。读第四段,这段说冰箱的出现的确使市场营销在全球范围大大发展,暗示制造商、销售商均会获利。因此,排除 C 和 D。在文章的最后两段谈到冰箱的噪声污染和在寒冷的冬季里人工制造的暖环境里制冷造成巨大的消费。可见,作者认为获利最小的是消费者。全篇未提及冰箱的发明者,正确答案是: B. Consumers.

第四题:

这显然是一道语义题。B、C、D 均与对环境的负作用无直接关系。根据上下文,可猜出"Hum away continuously". 意为:持续嗡嗡作响(即:不断发出噪声)。所以答案应是: A. "Hum away continuously". 第五题:

作者对冰箱的总体态度是什么?

这是主旨大意题。我们在第一步略读时,已经感到作者的观点与众不同。作完前四题,更知作者对冰箱持否定态度,一味强调冰箱的"坏处"。其态度是批评的,吹毛求疵的,因此正确答案是: B. Critical。其余答案的词义为:

Neutral——中立的; Object——客观的; Compromising——妥协的

3. 解题方法分类指导

根据命题要求阅读理解题可分为四类: 1. 主旨大意题, 2. 细节题, 3. 语义题, 4. 推断题。其中细节题所占比例最大,约为 50%;其次为推断题,约占 20%;语义题略少于推断题;主旨大意题约占 10%。不同的题类应采用不同的思路和解题方法。下面我们分别介绍各类题型。

1) 主旨大意题解题指导

这类考题旨在考查考生对文章主旨大意的理解和概括归纳能力。考题中往往出现下列词汇: subject, topic, theme, title, main idea, purpose。这类题多询问:

- ① 短文的写作目的,对某人或事物的总体看法
- ② 短文的标题
- ③ 全文或某段的中心思想或大意

这类题的典型提问主要有以下八种:

- ① What is mainly discussed in this passage?
- 2 What is the author's main concern?
- ③ The main idea of this passage maybe best expressed as _____.
- 4 The selection informs us that .
- (5) Which sentence contains a statement of the theme?
- The topic of the passage is . .
- 7 The passage (or paragraph) mainly deals with _____
- What is the author's overall attitude toward ?

这类题主要考查考生的概括归纳能力。文章或段落的主旨大意往往存在于主题句(Topic sentence)中。主题句常出现在段落的开始,提纲挈领,接下去是支撑该句的例证等陈述。也有的段落先陈述事例,再归纳总结,这种段落的主题句在段末。一般来说,找到了所有段落的主题句就可归纳出全文的中心思想。事实上,第一段的主题句或最后一段的主题句很可能就是全文的主题,而其他段落都是支撑段。不过四级考试题中有时会有一些引言性的段落或段首句进行干扰,考生需对此加以必要的注意。

主旨大意题练习与解析

练习一: 阅读下面的段落并选择正确答案:

Hospitals across the country regularly blame a shortage of registered nurses for their staffing deficiencies, but in reality, there is more often a shortage of nurses willing to work in

篘

hospitals. Deteriorating, oppressive workplace conditions—from mandatory overtime to stagnant pay—have made hospital jobs less appealing. And other options, both inside the health-care field and outside it, have enticed nurses to quit hospitals for less stressful, better paying positions.

The main idea of this paragraph can be summarized by the statement that . .

- A. the lack of enough permanent in the country is mainly caused by enough training
- B. the shortage of well trained nurses is mainly caused by the poor pay and poor conditions offered to the nurses
- C. most nurses are unwilling to work in hospitals as assistant to their much better-paid physicians
- D. the hospitals' oppressive workplace conditions are no longer ideal places for the nurse-school graduates

这段的段首句 Hospitals across the country regularly blame a shortage of registered nurses for their staffing deficiencies, but in reality, there is more often a shortage of nurses willing to work in hospitals. 是 Topic sentence。全国的医院总是抱怨缺乏注册护士,而实际上,往往是缺乏愿意在医院工作的护士。下面的句子陈述了医院超时工作,收入低等情况使医院护士职业缺乏吸引力,一些护士们另谋高就。所以正确答案是: B. the shortage of well trained nurses is mainly caused by the poor pay and poor conditions offered to the nurses.

选项中的 A. enough training 文中未提及;

选项中的 C. much-better paid physicians 与本文内容无关;

选项 D.的陈述不全面,文中也未提及 nurse-school graduates,不能作为 main idea。

练习二: 阅读下面的短文并选择正确答案:

With only about 1,000 pandas left in the world, China is desperately trying to clone the animal and save the endangered species. That's a move similar to what a Texas A&M University researcher has been undertaking for the past five years in a project called "Noah's Ark."

Dr. Duanc Kraemer, a professor in Texas A&M's College of Veterinary Medicine and a pioneer in embryo (JSJI&) transfer work and related procedures, said he salutes the Chinese effort and "I wish them all the best success possible. It's a worthwhile project, certainly not an easy one—and it's very much like what we're attempting here at Texas A&M — to save animals from extinction."

Noah's Ark is aimed at collecting eggs, embryos (胚胎), semen (精液) and DNA of endangered animals and storing them in liquid nitrogen. If certain species should become extinct, Kraemer says there would be enough of the basic building blocks to reintroduce the species in the future.

It is estimated that as many as 2,000 species of mammals, birds and reptiles will become extinct over the next 100 years.

The panda, native only to China, is in danger of becoming extinct in the next 25 years.

This week, Chinese scientists said they grew an embryo by introducing cells from a dead female panda into the egg cells of a Japanese white rabbit. They are now trying to implant the embryo into a host animal.

The entire procedure could take from three to five years to complete.

"The nuclear transfer of one species to another is not easy, and the lack of available panda eggs could be a major problem," Kraemer believes.

"They will probably have to do several hundred transfers to result in one pregnancy. It takes a long time and it's difficult, but this could be groundbreaking science if it works."

"They are certainly not putting any live pandas at risk, so it is worth the effort," adds Kraemer, who is one of the leaders of the Missyplicity Project at Texas A & M, the first-ever attempt at cloning a dog.

"They are trying to do something that's never been done and this is very similar to our work in Noah's Ark. We're both trying to save animals that face extinction. I certainly applaud their effort and there's a lot we can learn from what they are attempting to do. It's a research that is very much needed."

The best title for the passage may be: _____.

- A. China Will Remain the Native Place of Pandas Forever
- B. China Is Trying to Clone Pandas
- C. China Will Shock the World in Her First Cloned Panda
- D. Exploring the Possibility to Clone Panda

这篇文章的第一段是主题段。中国正急迫地想用克隆技术挽救濒危物种——大熊猫,而这一举措与美国得克萨斯州农工大学的研究人员五年来在"诺亚方舟"项目中所进行的用克隆技术挽救濒危动物的研究工作异曲同工。接下去的几段是概述中美科学家在这方面的进展与困难,以及美国科学家对中国科学家研究工作的评论,最后一段是归纳总结。

本题正确答案是 B. China Is Trying to Clone Pandas