

新大纲



英语专业 少级考试

阅读理解精讲精练

张 莉 主编

六级适用

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Preface 最前言

阅读理解是英语专业四级考试一个非常重要的组成部分。与其他项目相比,阅读理解所占的篇幅最长,分数比例也最大(占总分的比重为 20%)。如果考生的阅读理解能力不强,过不了快速阅读、准确理解、熟练推理判断这几关,就必然在考试中失利。阅读理解部分拿不到基本的分数,其他部分的得分很难补过来,那么也就失去了过四级的一次机会。为了帮助学生切实提高阅读理解能力,获取速读、理解的真功夫,应山东科学技术出版社外语图书工作室的要求,我们编写了这本《英语专业四级考试阅读理解精讲精练》。

为了编好这本书,我们深入地研究了历年全真试题

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在编写本书的过程中,我们自始至终坚持"一切为了考生,以考生的实际需要为根本出发点"的指导思想, 把切实增进考生的阅读理解能力、提高考生的语言水平 作为编写本书的根本目的。如果考生能够在本书的帮助下取得进步和提高,我们将感到莫大的喜悦和欣慰。

在编写过程中,河北师范大学外国语学院刘唤群教授、李少峰老师参与了策划、组织、审校工作。河北师范大学外国语学院潘炳信教授给予了鼎力帮助,在此深表谢意。

编者

Contents 個目录

概 述 …	(1)
第一部分	阅读理解专题训练(19)
Test 1	Education (21)
Test 2	Man & Nature (44)
Test 3	Anthropology (66)
Test 4	Science & Technology (88)
Test 5	Social Problems (110)
Test 6	Sports & Health (133)
Test 7	Economy (156)
Test 8	History (179)

目录(hothothothothothothothothothothothothoth						
第二部分	阅读理	!解综合模拟训练				
••••••	••••••		(203)			
Simulated	Test 1	••••••	(205)			
Simulated	Test 2		(227)			
Simulated	Test 3		(248)			
Simulated	Test 4		(273)			
Simulated	Test 5		(296)			
Simulated	Test 6		(322)			
主要参考书	i 🗏	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(345)			

Brief Introduction **经**根述

高等院校英语专业四级考试是在第四学期进行的以英语专业学生为测试对象的全国统考。它着重检验考生英语语言的综合运用能力。阅读理解是专业四级测试中一个非常重要的组成部分,与其它的考试项目相比,它所占篇幅最长,分数比例最大(占总分的20%)。这说明阅读理解在考试中受到高度重视。《高等院校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》对阅读理解能力提出了明确要求,即:能读懂英语国家出版的中等难度的各种材料和文章(包括新闻电讯与特写、短文、电报、传记、游记及史地和科普文章),难度相当于 Sons And Lovers 的文学原著或相当于美国 Newsweek 的国际新闻报道,以

阅读理解是考生利用自己的语言知识和背景知识对 读物所进行的一种积极思维过程,它可以分为三大层次:

- 1 字面理解层(literal comprehension level):读者仅理解文章的字面意思,如辨认和理解文章大意、细节、事件发展顺序、人物特征等。
- 2.推论理解层(inferential comprehension level):读 者根据文章的结构和层次,从字里行间推测语义、文章 大意、小件发展顺序、细节、人物特征和因果关系等。
- 3. 评价理解层(evaluative comprehension level): 读 者凭借自己的阅读经验和语言能力,分析、评价文章的 优劣。如评估信息的确切性、事件发生的可能性以及证 明事实的可信性等。

这三个层次在阅读过程中相辅相成。字面理解层 主要依靠语法能力或语言能力来完成;推论理解层则主 要依靠阅读技巧和语言能力来完成;评价理解层则是读 者与作者的观点碰撞交融的过程。阅读理解能力的提 高,是这三个层次的共同提高,是一个综合的过程,不仅 要扩大词汇量, 牢固掌握语法知识, 更要训练逻辑判断能力, 拓宽知识面, 增加背景知识。

阅读方式一般可分为下列几种:

- 1. 略读(skimming)。主要是了解文章大意。
- 2.**寻读**(scanning)。主要是在文章中查找所需要的细节。
 - 3. 细读(careful reading)。主要是把握文章的细节。
 - 4. 评读(critical reading)。主要是对所读文章进行评论。

四级考试中的阅读理解分为两部分,第一部分的文章需要细读和评读两种阅读方式,考生须把握所读文章的主旨大意,抓住具体的事实和细节,揣摩作者的态度和语气,进行必要的判断和推理。第二部分要求考生在5分钟内完成5~7篇总数大约在1000字的短文阅读,了解短文的大意,查找一些细节,这实际上是考查快速阅读能力,所运用的是略读和寻读两种阅读技巧。

根据上述阅读方式,阅读理解的提问形式一般分为 五种类型:主旨大意型、事实细节型、词语辨析型、推理 引申型和观点态度型。其中,前三种类型在四级考试中 出现频率较高,难度较低;后两种虽出现频率不高,但难 度偏高。下面以真题为例对这五种提问类型进行分析 和归纳。

)主旨大意型(main idea)

这种考题主要考查考生对文章中心大意的概括归纳能力,可以从文章的标题、主要内容、主题、作者的目的、文章的基调等方面提出问题。四级考试中,几乎所有的阅读材料都是由多个自然段组成的。这些段落都围绕着一个主题进行阐述和论证。但提出主题的手段

- - 1. The main idea of the passage is...
 - 2. A suitable title for this passage is...
 - 3. The purpose of this passage is...
 - 4. The best summary of this passage is...
 - 5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - 6. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

真题解析

In the past thirty years many social changes have taken place in Britain. The greatest of these have probably been in the economic lives of women.

The changes have been significant, but, because tradition and prejudice can still handicap women in their work careers and personal lives, major legislation to help promote equality of opportunity and pay was passed during 1970s.

At the heart of women's changed role in society has been the rise in the number of women at work, particularly married women. As technology and society permit highly effective and generally acceptable methods of family planning there has been a decline in family size. Women as a result involving in child-rearing for a much shorter time and related to this, there has been a rapid increase in the number of women with young children who return to work when the children are old enough not to need constant care and attention.

Since 1951 the proportion of married women who work has grown from just over a fifth to a half. Compared with their counterpart elsewhere on the Continent, Britain women comprise a relatively high proportion of work-force, about two-fifths, but on average they work fewer hours, about 31 a week. There is still a significant difference between women's average earnings and men's, but the equal pay legislation which came into force at the end of 1975 appears to have helped to narrow the gap between women's and men's basic rates.

As more and more women joined the work-force in the 1960s and early 1970s there was an increase in the collective incomes of women as a whole and a major change in the economic role of large numbers of housewives. Families have come to rely on married women's earnings as an essential part of their income rather than as "pocket money". At the same time social roles within the family are more likely to be shared, exchanged or altered.

TEM-4(1996)

The general idea of this passage is about

A. social trends in contemporary Britain.

B. changes in women's economic status.

C. women's role within the family.

D. equal opportunity and pay in Britain.

答案及答案详解

分析: 该题属于主旨大意型。本文的主题句出现在第一段"The greatest of these have probably been in the economic lives of women.",从这个句子中可以看出本文

概述 chacker ch

▶事实细节型(specific details)

事实细节型考题是测试对文章中的某一句话或某几个情节的理解。它是根据文章提供的信息和事实进行提问,选择的依据也必须是文章本身提供的信息。此类题在五种类型中出现频率最高。众所周知,文章中的具体细节是为了烘托主题,使主题更鲜明。因此,首是,其位文章的主题才能确定有关具体细节的准确位置。文章的细节,即某个具体的事实并不是孤立出现的,即某个具体的事实并不是孤立出现的,即是不是孤立出现的,即是这个规律,就容易把握细节。事实细节愿之的起现。掌握这个规律,就容易把握细节。事实细节原文的表达不尽相同,在词语和句法上有所变化。此时须遵循"意思一致"的原则,即无论选项如何表达,只要所传达的信息与原文一致,就是正确答案。排除法也是解答此类考题的有效方法。这类考题通常有以下几种问法:

- 1. All of the following are true EXCEPT...
- 2. The author does not mention...
- 3. Which of the following is mentioned as...
- 4. According to the passage, which of the following

statement is NOT true?

- 5. Which of the following is referred to by the author as...
- 6. What does the passage say about?

真 颞 解 析

University teaching in the United Kingdom is very different at both undergraduate and graduate levels from that of many overseas countries.

An undergraduate course consists of a series of lectures, seminars, and tutorials and in science and engineering, laboratory classes, which in total account for about fifteen hours per week. Arts students may well find that their official contact with teachers is less than this average, while science and engineering students may expect to be timetabled for up to 20 hours per week. Students studying for a particular degree will take a series of lecture courses which run in parallel at a fixed time in each week and may last one academic term or the whole year. Associated with each lecture course are seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes which draw upon, analyze, illustrate or amplify the topics presented in the lectures. Lecture classes can vary in size from 20 to 200 although larger sized lectures tend to decrease as students progress into the second and third year and more options become available. Seminars and tutorials are on the whole much smaller than lecture classes and in some departments can be on a one-to-one basis (that is, one member of staff to one student). Students are normally expected to prepare work in advance for seminars and tutorials and this can take the form of researching a topic for discussion, by writing essays or by solving

problems. Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length, whilst laboratory classes usually last either 2 or 3 hours. Much emphasis is put on how to spend as much time if not more studying by themselves as being taught. In the UK it is still common for people to say that they are "reading" for a degree! Each student has a tutor whom they can consult on any matter whether academic or personal. Although the tutor will help, motivation for study is expected to come from the student.

TEM-4(1997)

Which of the following is the length of lectures or seminars or tutorials?

A.1 hour

B. 2 hours

C. 3 hours

D. 1. 5 hours

答案及答案详解

分析:该题属于事实细节型。本题问的是这些讲座的时间一般是多长?对于这类细节问题,可以直接从文章中找到答案。与这道题对应的句子在本文的最后一段,"Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length."。因此,选项 A 为正确答案。

→ 词语辨析型(vocabulary)

词汇和阅读之间的关系是辨证的。要读得懂、读得快,就必须扩大词汇量。反之,扩大词汇量的最好办法是通过大量阅读。在四级考试中,考生往往会遇到一些生词、偏词,它们不仅影响阅读速度,还会妨碍对文章的正确理解。这就要求考生在熟悉上下文的基础上,运用逻辑推理的能力判断出其确切含义。这就是我们常说的"猜词"的技巧。"猜词"的依据是上下文及一些提示

1. In line	, the wo	rd	means	
2. To which	of the follow	ving is t	he word _	in
line	_ closest in n	neaning s	?	
3. Which of	the following	phrases	could be sul	ostituted
for the p	hrase	_ in lir	ne	without
changing t	the meaning o	of the se	entence?	

真题解析

On January 10, 1962, an enormous piece of glacier broke away and tumbled down the side of a mountain in Peru. A mere seven minutes later, when cascading ice finally came to a stop ten miles down the mountain, it had taken the lives of 4,000 people.

This disaster is one of the most devastating examples of a very common event: an avalanche of snow or ice. Because it is extremely cold at very high altitudes, snow rarely melts. It just keeps piling up higher and higher. Glaciers are eventually created when the weight of the snow is so great that the lower layers are pressed into solid ice. But most avalanches occur long before this happens. As snow accumulates on a steep slope, it reaches a critical point at which the slightest vibration will send it sliding into the valley below.

Even an avalanche of light power can be dangerous, but the Peruvian catastrophe was particularly terrible because it was caused by a heavy layer of ice. It is estimated that the ice that broke off weighed three million tons. As it crashed down the steep mountainside like a gigantic