

大学英语四级考试系列用书

最新

大学英语四级 考试胜策 阅读

□ 大学英语测试研究组



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

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前 言

本书是专门为准备参加大学英语四级考试并志在短期内尽快提高英语阅读理解能力的考生而编写。根据2005年最新修订的大学英语四、六级考试大纲,四级考试从形式到内容都有了一定程度的改变。考试内容原来的五个部分减少为四个部分,剔除了词汇与语法结构部分。改革后的四级考试阅读理解所占的比重为总分的35%。其中仔细阅读的文章由4篇减少至2篇。另外出现两种新的阅读考查方法:快速阅读和选词填空。不难看出,改革后的四级考试阅读部分的考查方式更加灵活多样,同时题量也有所增大。基于上述原因,本书编写的宗旨主要侧重于培养考生阅读理解(包括仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)与快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning))能力,以及培养考生对简短回答题(Short Answer Questions)和篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)的解答能力。

本书由多名具有丰富教学经验的教师执笔,经验与教训结合,从学生角度与应考结合,深入浅出,简洁适用。本书针对性强,实用性广,相信考生通过勤勉的自助实战训练,短期内阅读理解能力会有显著的提高。

本书具有以下主要特点:

1. 对阅读理解的出题内容、题型设计进行了详细归类,介绍了提问的句型、答题的步骤和技巧。有助于学生熟悉出题的重点和特点,掌握难点,并能够有效预测未来可能出题的范围和形式。

2. 理论介绍与实例分析相结合,每一种技巧和方法后面都有两个例子加以佐证和说明,方便考生较快地掌握阅读要领和做题策略与技巧。

3. 所有的模拟试题都按照最新大学英语考试标准进行编排,难易程度科学合理,力求接近四级考试实考试题的水准。同时,每道题都提供正确答案和详解,方便学生检验做题效果、解疑释惑。帮助学生通过模拟训练巩固和强化相关做题技巧。

4. 所选短文题材广泛、形式多样、信息量大、内容新颖。综观历年的四级考试阅读理解部分,一个显著的特点就是文章覆盖面极其广泛,文学、历史、地理、哲学、艺术、机械、电子、金融、贸易等各个领域均有涉猎。因此,通过本书的阅读练习,学生可以丰富自己的知识面,开阔视野。

本书的编著者均为长期从事大学英语教学的一线教师,具有丰富的四级考试教学和辅导经验。编写组成员有:总主编刘世娟教授,主编孙边旗、褚立宏,副主编潘宏声、张俊玲、杨雷、王永杰,编者田星、董爱华、魏芳、王柘、高艳红、黄玉荣、张瑾、郭澄宇。主审为张德金。在本书的编写过程中北京印刷学院给予了全方位的大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢,同时也对所有支持和帮助我们的相关部门和人士表示深深的谢意。

如书中有不当之处,敬请指正。

编 者

2006年3月

目 录

第一部分 阅读理解测试要求	1
1. 《大学英语课程教学要求 (试行) 》对阅读理解的要求	2
2. 《大学英语四级考试大纲》对阅读理解的要求	2
3. 《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案 (试行) 》对阅读理解的要求	3
第二部分 阅读理解样卷解析	5
1. 仔细阅读理解	6
2. 快速阅读理解	14
第三部分 仔细阅读理解	21
1. 阅读技巧与策略	22
2. 试题类型及解题技巧	29
3. 模拟练习	65
第四部分 快速阅读理解	141
1. 测试要求	142
2. 文章特点分析	142
3. 试题特点分析	142
4. 解题技巧	143
5. 简短回答题	144
6. 模拟练习	161
第五部分 答案与解析	219
答案与解析	220

1

第一部分

阅读理解测试要求

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》对阅读理解的要求

① 一般要求

能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章,阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟100词。能基本读懂国内英文报刊文章,掌握中心意思,理解主要事实和有关细节。能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。

② 较高要求

能基本读懂英语国家大众性报纸杂志的一般性题材的文章,阅读速度为每分钟70词。在快速阅读篇幅较长的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟120词。能就阅读材料进行略读或寻读。能阅读所学专业的综述性文献,并能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节。

③ 更高要求

能读懂有一定难度的文章,理解其意义,能借助词典阅读英语原版教材和英语国家报纸杂志上的文章,能比较顺利地阅读所学专业的综述性文献。

《大学英语四级考试大纲》对阅读理解的要求

共20题,考试时间35分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过1000词。每篇短文后有若干问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个答案。选材的原则是:

- a. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解。
- b. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。
- c. 文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- a. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- b. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

- c. 既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论；
- d. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

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，既要求准确，也要求有一定的难度。

3

《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》对阅读理解的要求

阅读理解部分分值比例为35%；其中仔细阅读部分（Reading in Depth）25%，快速阅读部分（Skimming and Scanning）10%。仔细阅读部分分为：a) 选择题型的篇章阅读理解；b) 篇章层次的词汇理解（Banked Cloze）或短句问答（Short Answer Questions）。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。

在改革后的大学英语四级考试中，阅读理解的比重由原来的40%减为35%。其中仔细阅读部分的文章减少至两篇，分数占全卷的20%，另外增加了快速阅读和选词填空。选词填空要求从一篇220词左右的文章中，留出10个单词的空格，从给出的15个备选单词中选出10个填入文章相应处。快速阅读要求在15分钟内完成一篇1200词左右的文章和后面的10道题。

2

第二部分

阅读理解样卷解析

1

仔细阅读理解



① 样题

Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

When Roberto Feliz came to the USA from the Dominican Republic, he knew only a few words of English. Education soon became a 47. "I couldn't understand anything," he said. He 48 from his teachers, came home in tears, and thought about dropping out.

Then Mrs. Malave, a bilingual educator, began to work with him while teaching him math and science in his 49 Spanish. "She helped me stay smart while teaching me English," he said. Given the chance to demonstrate his ability, he 50 confidence and began to succeed in school.

Today, he is a 51 doctor, runs his own clinic, and works with several hospitals. Every day, he uses the language and academic skills he 52 through bilingual education to treat his patients.

Roberto's story is just one of 53 success stories. Research has shown that bilingual education is the most 54 way both to teach children English and ensure that they succeed academically. In Arizona and Texas, bilingual students 55 outperform their peers in monolingual programs. Calexico, Calif., implemented bilingual education, and now has dropout rates that are less than half the state average and college 56 rates of more than 90%. In El Paso, bilingual education programs have helped raise student scores from the lowest in Texas to among the highest in the nation.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) wonder | I) hid |
| B) acquired | J) prominent |
| C) consistently | K) decent |
| D) regained | L) countless |
| E) nightmare | M) recalled |
| F) native | N) breakthrough |
| G) acceptance | O) automatically |
| H) effective | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

“Tear ‘em apart!” “Kill the fool!” “Murder the *referee* (裁判)!”

These are common remarks one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem innocent enough. But let’s not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real bloodshed. Volumes have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain *connotations* (含义) may cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior. I see the term “opponent” as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to delete it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term “opponent” is “adversary”; “enemy”; “one who opposes your interests.” Thus, when a player meets an opponent, he or she may tend to treat that opponent as an enemy. At such times, winning may dominate one’s intellect, and every action, no matter how gross, may be considered justifiable. I recall an incident in a handball

game when a referee refused a player's request for a time out for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player proceeded to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then exclaimed, "Are they wet enough now?"

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the consequences that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also witnessed a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and illegal blocking by deliberately hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that make any sense? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which departs from normal behavior.

Therefore, I believe it is time we *elevated* (提升) the game to the level where it belongs, thereby setting an example to the rest of the sporting world. Replacing the term "opponent" with "associate" could be an ideal way to start.

The dictionary meaning of the term "associate" is "colleague"; "friend"; "companion." Reflect a moment! You may soon see and possibly feel the difference in your reaction to the term "associate" rather than "opponent."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's view?

- A) The words people use can influence their behavior.
- B) Unpleasant words in sports are often used by foreign athletes.
- C) Aggressive behavior in sports can have serious consequences.
- D) Unfair judgments by referees will lead to violence on the sports field.

58. Harsh words are spoken during games because the players _____.

- A) are too eager to win
- B) treat their rivals as enemies
- C) are usually short-tempered and easily offended
- D) cannot afford to be polite in fierce competitions

59. What did the handball player do when he was not allowed a time out to change his gloves?

- A) He angrily hit the referee with a ball.
- B) He refused to continue the game.
- C) He claimed that the referee was unfair.
- D) He wet his gloves by rubbing them across his T-shirt.

60. According to the passage, players in a game may _____.
A) kick the ball across the court with force
B) lie down on the ground as an act of protest
C) deliberately throw the ball at anyone illegally blocking their way
D) keep on screaming and shouting throughout the game
61. The author hopes to have the current situation in sports improved by _____.
A) regulating the relationship between players and referees
B) calling on players to use clean language on the court
C) raising the referees' sense of responsibility
D) changing the attitude of players on the sports field

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife *Refuge* (保护区) (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? President Bush certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR's oil would help ease California's electricity crisis and provide a major boost to the country's energy independence. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth, with the last government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.

The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U.S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two to three decades, lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to all shipments to the U.S. from Saudi Arabia. Sounds good. An oil boom would also mean a multibillion-dollar *windfall* (意外之财) in tax revenues, *royalties* (开采权使用费) and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal Government. Best of all, advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. "We've never had a documented case of an oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice," says Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan.

Not so fast, say environmentalists. Sticking to the low end of government estimates, the National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more than 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining over

leases, environmental permits and regulatory review. As for ANWR's impact on the California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output — and just 3% of the nation's.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What does President Bush think of tapping oil in ANWR?
- A) It will increase America's energy consumption.
 - B) It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves.
 - C) It will help reduce the nation's oil imports.
 - D) It will help secure the future of ANWR.
63. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry _____.
- A) shows little interest in tapping oil in ANWR
 - B) expects to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia
 - C) tends to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil
 - D) believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will produce high yields
64. Those against oil drilling in ANWR argue that _____.
- A) it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region
 - B) it can do little to solve U.S. energy problems
 - C) it can cause serious damage to the environment
 - D) it will not have much commercial value
65. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so fast" (Line 1, Para. 3)?
- A) Don't be too optimistic.
 - B) Don't expect fast returns.
 - C) The oil drilling should be delayed.
 - D) Oil exploitation takes a long time.
66. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth _____.
- A) involves a lot of technological problems
 - B) remains a controversial issue
 - C) is expected to get under way soon
 - D) will enable the U.S. to be oil independent

② 答案及解析

Section A

篇章层次的词汇理解 (Banked Cloze) 考查方式为: 在一篇 220 词左右的文章中, 留出 10 个空格 (所缺单词通常为实词), 从给出的 15 个备选单词中选出 10 个填入空格处, 使文章意思通顺、表达正确。这部分主要考查考生对词汇的认知和语法的理解。与传统的词汇题相比, 篇章词汇理解给出的词汇相对较容易一些, 但是由于要求做每题都是从 15 个备选词汇中选 1, 蒙对的概率大大降低, 因此, 传统的阅读技巧的作用将越来越小。在做这项练习时, 可从以下思路出发, 从句子甚至段落层面考虑: 1. 单词的词性; 2. 单词的词形; 3. 单词的词义; 4. 单词的用法及固定搭配等。在充分考虑了上述内容的情况下, 由于同一个单词只能用一次 (You may not use any of the word in the bank more than once.), 因此正确答案可有效锁定在比较窄的范围内。从样题可以看出, 单词的词性主要集中在名词、动词和形容词。

◎ **解析** 第 47 题答案为 E。根据空格前的不定冠词可确定这里需要填一个单数名词, 可选名词有 A, E, G, N; 从首段内容可知, 对 Roberto Felio 来说, 教育是一件痛苦的事情。因此, 答案只能是 E) nightmare。

◎ **解析** 第 48 题答案为 I。首先这里要填一个动词, 后半句出现了 came 和 thought, 为了保持时态一致, 该动词应该为一般过去式, 只有 B, D, I, M 符合; 其次, 从意思上理解, hid from 有躲避某人的意思, 所以该题答案选 I。

◎ **解析** 第 49 题答案为 F。本句的空格决定了只能用形容词, 该词与语言有关, 同时又由于谈到双语教育, 因此很容易使人想到 native language, 形容词选项 H, J, K, L 表达的意义与本句内容不符。

◎ **解析** 第 50 题答案为 D。根据本句中 began 一词可推断这里要填一个动词, 该动词应该为一般过去式, 只有 B, D, I, M 符合, I 为 48 题的正确答案, 可排除。表达赢得信心的动词只能用 regain。B) acquire 表示“取得, 获得, 通过自我努力得到”, M) recall 表示“回忆, 回想, 召回”。

◎ **解析** 第 51 题答案为 J。修饰名词 doctor, 只能用形容词。形容词选项 H, J, K, L 中只有 J) prominent (卓越的, 显著的, 突出的) 与本句的内容相符。K) decent 用来修饰人的时候表示“正派的, 可敬的”; H) effective 表示“有效(果)的”。

◎ **解析** 第 52 题答案为 B。本句的主要动词所用的时态为一般现在时, 但定语从句表示的意义为过去发生的事情, 所以用动词的过去式。动词选项 B, D,

I, M中D, I已用过, 所以只能从B) acquired 和M) recalled中选出。B) acquire表示“取得, 获得, 通过自我努力得到”, M) recall表示“回忆, 回想, 召回”。获得知识技能等只能用B) acquired。

◎ 解析 第53题答案为L。修饰名词短语只能用形容词。本句相当于本段的主题句, 从以下的例子不难看出, 类似的成功例子还有很多, 故选L) countless。

◎ 解析 第54题答案为H。形容词只有K) decent和H) effective, effective意为“有效(果)的”, 常用于修饰“方法、措施、努力”等。

◎ 解析 第55题答案为C。本句有完整的主语、谓语、宾语, 修饰动词outperform显然只能用副词。选项中只有两个副词选项C) consistently(一贯地, 一向), O) automatically(自动地, 机械地)。本句的意思是受过双语教育的学生总是比接受单语教育的同伴做得更好, 故选C)。

◎ 解析 第56题答案为G。56题谈到两种rate的比较, 从dropout rate(辍学)一词我们可推断这里只能选名词, 且意思与dropout对应, 故只能选G) acceptance。

Section B

Passage One

57. 选A。主旨题。作者开门见山用了三个体育比赛中的粗鲁用语, 并在第二段中就语言和行为的关系进行了明确地论述。在第二段第四句中直接说到语言能够影响行为, 甚至可能导致流血。其他段落中的内容只是服务于这一主旨。
58. 选B。推断题。第三段中, 作者就“opponent”一词的负面作用进行详细地论述, 由于把对手当成敌人, 粗鲁的语言和行为在运动员看来都是正当的。
59. 选D。细节题。第三段最后一句话直接告诉我们该运动员做了些什么。
60. 选C。细节题。第四段第二句话, 作者亲眼目睹了有人故意用球击打违规阻拦的对手。本文没有提及其他三个选项的行为, 如A)用力把球踢过球场, B)躺地抗议, D)在比赛过程中一直大喊大叫。
61. 选D。推断题。第四段最后一句说到运动员上场下的态度迥异, 紧接着在最后两段中阐明opponent变为associate很可能改变运动员的反应。因此可推断只有改变运动员在赛场上的态度才能使目前的局势得到改善。

Passage Two

62. 选C。推断题。答案在第一段, Bush认为开采保护区石油可“secure America's energy future; ease California's electricity crisis; provide a major boost to the country's energy