

实战大学英语四级考试 **新题型**

710分

阅读理解应试攻略

王月 等 编著

CE-4



中国水利水电出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书精选了大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题和 710 分大学英语四级考试阅读理解模拟试题多篇,讲解认真、细致,能切实帮助考生提高阅读水平和应试能力。

本书适用于准备参加大学英语四级考试的读者。

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实战大学英语四级考试新题型

710 分阅读理解应试攻略

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第一章

阅读理解理论知识

第一节 阅读理解透析

大学英语四、六级考试的改革日前已经开始,从2005年6月的考试起,改革后的大学英语四级考试(以下简称新四级考试)成绩采用满分710分的计分体制,不设及格线;在考试内容和形式上,新四级考试加大了听力理解的题量和比例,增加了快速阅读理解测试,增加了非选择性试题的比例,整个试卷包括听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。阅读理解部分有很大的变化,分仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分除了传统的单项选择题还增加了选词填空,即考核考生在一定语境中对词汇的灵活应用,这无疑比单纯考词汇题更科学。而快速阅读理解题型的引入则是顺应了时代发展的要求,因为当今社会信息爆炸,在学习、工作和日常生活中从海量信息中快速筛选出自己所需要的那部分已经成为现代人的必备素养。快速阅读理解与仔细阅读理解不一样,重点是快速而准确地把握文章的总体逻辑走向(logic structure)和信息要点(key points)。

在英语阅读中,都是演绎性的文章,即从几个小的方面对主题进行阐述。每一篇文章可利用的时间是9分钟,建议3分钟阅读材料,6分钟做题目。3分钟读完是有一定的难度的,但是我们应该知道,做题目不一定非要把材料理解透彻了才可以开始做。把每一段落的第一句话(一般都是主题句)理解清楚,然后就可以开始做题目了。新四级考试阅读理解题型基本上可以分成:主旨大意题、细节题、推理判断题、作者观点态度题等。

一、主旨大意题

(一) 题干表现形式

主旨大意题旨在考查考生的归纳总结能力以及对文章整体上的理解把握能力,这类题目常就文章的主要内容、主题或标题进行设问。此类题型又可细分为主题型主旨大意题、标题型主旨大意题和目的型主旨大意题。

1. 主题型主旨大意题的题干表现形式

- 1) The main idea (central idea) of the passage is...
- 2) The passage is mainly about...
- 3) The passage mainly discusses...
- 4) The passage is concerned primarily about...
- 5) Which of the following statements can best summarize/sum up the main idea of the passage?
- 6) Which of the following statements best expressed the main idea of the passage?

7) What is the passage mainly about?

2. 目的型主旨大意题的题干表现形式

1) The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to...

2) The passage is meant to...

3) The author's purpose is to show...

4) The purpose of the article is to...

3. 标题型主旨大意题的题干表现形式

1) The best title for the passage might be...

2) The best title for the passage would be...

3) Which of the following titles best summarize the main idea of the passage?

(二) 考查形式与应试技巧

1. 主题句的特点

1) 主题句所表达的意思具有概括性;

2) 句子结构简单明了, 作者一般不会采用长句或结构复杂的句子作为文章的主题句;

3) 文章或段落中的其他句子都是对主题句的进一步解释、说明、论证或扩展。

2. 如何寻找主题句

段落大意的主题句一般出现在第一段的第一句或最后一句, 有时也会出现在段落中间, 主题句不明显时, 段落的主旨往往存在于段落的几个关键句中, 这时就需要考生对其进行综合归纳, 得出段落大意。

[例 1]

Let us consider how voice training may contribute to personality development and an improved social adjustment. In the first place, it has been fairly well established that individuals tend to become what they believe other people think them to be. When people react more favorably toward us because our voices convey the impression that we are friendly, competent, and interesting, there is a strong tendency for us to develop those qualities in our personality. If we are treated with respect by others, we soon come to have more respect for ourselves. Then, too, one's own consciousness of having a pleasant, effective voice of which he does not need to be ashamed contributes materially to a feeling of poise (泰然自若), self-confidence, and a just pride in himself. A good voice, like good clothes can do much for an ego (自我) that otherwise might be inclined to droop (萎靡).

The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.

A) Our Ego

B) The Reflection of Our Personality

C) How to Acquire a Pleasant Voice

D) Voice Training in Personality Development

作者一开始就说明发声训练对个性发展和人的社会化可能产生的作用。接着,分别由 *in the first place* 及 *then* 引出两个具体的方面展开讨论。第一个要点下又分别由 *when* 和 *if* 引出两个细节加以论证。结尾一句总括全段,与首句呼应。不难看出,主题句是第一句,正确答案应选 D。另外,要特别注意上例中提到的 *in the first place*, *then*, *if* 等连接语,这些连接语能帮助我们把握文章内容的编排方式,领会文章的要点,准确全面地理解文章。

主题句也会出现在段尾。作者先摆出事实依据,层层推理论证,最后自然得出结论,即段落的主题。

[例 2]

Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do. Others prefer to be left to work on their own. Still others like a democratic discussion type of class. No one teaching method can be devised to satisfy all students at the same time.

本段的中心思想在结尾句得到体现,它是此段内容的结论。

[例 3]

If you were planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$ 79. Two-day sale. Hurry." However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to reassure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you." It costs \$ 359. This sales tactic is called "bait and switch." Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise (商品) and the reasons for the sale.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A) The customer must be on his guard when purchasing items on sale.
- B) Color television sets which sell for \$ 79 are sold out quickly.
- C) Many stores use the "bait and switch" technique to attract customers.
- D) Anyone planning to buy a television set should look for a sale.

2. The paragraph could be entitled _____.

- A) Buyer Beware
- B) Closeout Sale
- C) Crime Pays
- D) Buying a TV Set

作者从一则电视机的广告入手,介绍了降价推销的惯用手段,称为 "bait and switch" (廉价销售某种不打算出卖的商品,意在诱人购买昂贵的物品)。最后笔锋一转,点出作者的真正意图,即本段的主题句,告诫人们在购买降价商品时要警惕中圈套。

[例4]

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形) painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bar.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A) a new way of highway speed control C) a new approach to training drivers
B) a new pattern for painting highways D) a new type of optical illusion

主旨题。这篇文章主要讨论……。文章先介绍了日本人运用视觉错觉的原理,使用人字形条带减少交通事故,美国人想效仿这种做法。接着讲引起交通事故的重要原因是超速行驶,实验证明,人字形线条可以给司机造成错觉而减速,而且将人字形条带与横直条带进行了对比。所以这篇文章主要讨论的是一种新的控制交通速度的方法。

二、主要事实或特定细节题

在文章中,作者总是要通过许多具体内容(details)来说明、解释、证明或分析文章的主题思想。在通读全文、掌握了文章主题思想的基础上,读者还应该能抓住阐述和发展主题思想的主要事实,或者按要求找出特定细节。

在通读全文的过程中,我们要特别注意涉及 who, what, when, where, how 和 why 等问题的内容。在有关此类内容的地方要做出标记,以便在回答问题时迅速查找。

一般来说,阅读理解测试中要求找出主要事实或特定细节的问题,在文章中

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均可找到回答。但是，需要注意的是，这些问题的表述常常不是采用文章中的原话，而是使用同义的词语来进行提问。因此，在回答此类问题时，首先要认真审题，看清问题提问的究竟是什么。然后，根据所涉及到的问题，快速扫视到文章中相应的部分，找到与答题内容相关的关键词或短语，再细读一两遍。在确信理解了原文的基础上，来确定正确答案。在查到的关键词句下面应划线，以引起注意，便于参考与复查。此外，如果回答此类问题需要读者具有一定的背景知识，那也只是最基本的常识。因此，切勿脱离文中内容而根据自己的主观想像或其他来源的知识来选择答案。

(1) 当问及时间、距离以及其他用数字表示的细节时，有时需要进行计算方能得出答案。此时要把计算过程简单列出，不可随意心算一下即确定答案。

[例 1]

The history of the flag of the U. S. has become so cluttered by myth that hardly any facts can be established. One thing all agree on is that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution adopted by Congress June 14, 1777. It read:

Resolved: that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternated red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

The flag of 1777 was used until 1795. Then, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress passed an act that after May 1, 1795, the flag should have 15 stripes and 15 stars.

When new states were admitted it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress thereupon ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing the 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars, and that when ever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following the admission.

The 50-star flag of the United States was raised for the first time officially on July 4, 1960, at Fort McHenry in Baltimore. The 50th star had been added for Hawaii, a year earlier the 49th, for Alaska. Before that, no star had been added since 1912, when New Mexico and Arizona were admitted to the Union.

1. Since 1777, the U. S. flag has changed its design _____.

A) twice B) 3 times C) 5 times D) more than 5 times

要求回答美国国旗图案自 1777 年以来变化了几次。回答这样的题目须把文中所有提及 1777 年以来美国国旗变更次数的关键词语划出: 1795; July 4, 1818; since 1912; a year earlier the 49th; July 4, 1960

文中似乎只提及 5 处，但是文内又提到 1818 年时为 20 颗星，以后每加入一

个州增加一颗星。从文中又可看出 1912 年增加的是第 47 和 48 颗星，从第 20 颗星到 47 颗星之间必然还有若干次变动，因此答案应为 D。

2. In 1912, before July 4, the U. S. flag had _____.

- A) 15 stars B) 20 stars C) 46 stars D) 48 stars

提问的是 1912 年 7 月 4 日以前的情况。由于新墨西哥和亚里桑那于 1912 年 7 月 4 日加入联邦，国旗上星星的数目增至 48 颗。因此。1912 年 7 月 4 日以前国旗上的星数应为 46 颗。正确答案为 C。

3. Congress decided in 1818 that the U. S. flag should have 13 stripes because _____.

- A) since 1777 it had always had 13 stripes
B) since 1777 it had always had more than 13 stripes
C) in 1818 there were only 13 states in the Union of the U. S. A.
D) at the founding of the Union of the U. S. A. there had been only 13 states

答案为 D。其根据是 symbolizing the 13 original states.

(2) 当问题要求对某一事实做出正误判断或询问文中是否提到某一事实时，我们应先把所给的选择项大体上看一下，做到心中有数。然后，根据选择项中提供的线索，迅速找到文章中相应的部分，细读一下有关内容。与文中内容一致的即可肯定，不一致的即可否定。注意，在回答 Not True 之类问题时，必须逐项找出须肯定的内容，方可确定要否定的内容。回答这类问题时，也必须以文章的中心思想为前提，与中心思想一致的可能是正确答案，反之可能是错误答案。

[例 2]

One word that sums up our age better than any other—whether “our age” is “the technological age” of western countries or the “modernizing age” of China—is the word CHANGE.

But has change not always been present? True, but never before at such a break-neck speed. Today it is more than just change. It is unprecedented change. In such a world, reading provides the best tool we have for keeping up and for avoiding future shock in a world continually being remade.

Which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Western countries and China are being remade.
B) Reading will help understand our age.
C) The present age and future world are continually changing.
D) Reading is the best tool provided by our age.

A, B, C 项均与文章中的意义一致，D 不符。因为文中说的是：“Reading serves as the best tool for us”(对我们来说，阅读可以作为一个最好的工具)；而不是如选择项 D 所表示的那样：“Reading is the best tool provided by our age”(阅读

是由我们时代所提供的最好的工具)。所以,我们答案为 D。

(3)在文章中,为避免重复提及某一词或短语,作者常常使用指代词(Reference Words)来代替。在寻找细节时,读者须准确理解被指代的对象。通常,我们可根据上下文的句子结构、主谓一致关系以及语义关系等来确定所指代的内容。

[例3]

The basketball team never lacked vociferous supporters, but **they** rarely responded to this show of enthusiasm.

文中的黑体字 they 若是指高声呼叫的支持者,则与后面的意思(对这种热情很少作出响应)不符合。因此,they 只能指球队球员。

三、推理判断题

在阅读中,人们首先理解的是语言的字面意义。然而,语言所表达的内容常常超过其字面意义。这就需要我们掌握逻辑判断和推理的方法,根据事物发展的自然规律以及语言本身的内在联系,从一定的文字符号中获得尽可能多的信息。

有时,作者在文中并未把需要读者理解的所有意思直接表达出来,而是期待读者能领悟文章的内在含义,即从字里行间来体会他想表达的意思。由于有的意思文中没有直接说明,读者必须根据文中所陈述内容的逻辑发展,上下文的联贯以及文中有关部分的暗示,作出判断或进行推理。

在阅读中,判断和推理的能力是十分重要的。只有具备这种能力,才有可能真正地看懂文章中语言上没有明确表达却又隐含的意思,达到真正的理解。

(一) 判断

在阅读中,有时要求我们对文章中阐述的事实或细节,按照逻辑发展的规律,进行分析和概括,并以此为依据得出合乎逻辑的结论。我们将这个过程称作“判断”。

[例]

The male and female mosquitoes make an odd couple. The female is vampire and lives on blood. The male is a vegetarian that sips nectar and plant juices. Females of different species choose different hosts on which to dine. Some feed exclusively on cattle, horses, birds, and other warm-blooded creatures. Some favor cold-blooded animals. Still others prefer man.

While the female's menu varies, her bite remains the same. She drives her sharp tubular snout through the skin, injects a fluid to keep the blood from thickening, and drinks her fill, which takes a minute or less. It is the fluid she injects that carries disease. After her blood meal, she rests while her eggs develop. She then looks for a moist

or flooded place to lay them.

根据文中 the male is a vegetarian that sips nectar and plant juice, 我们可以得出结论: 雄蚊相对地说对人类无害。根据文中 The female is a vampire and lives on blood. Some feed on ...warm-blooded creatures. Some favor cold-blooded animals. Still others prefer man, 我们可以得出结论: 雌蚊对多数动物构成威胁。纵观全文, 我们可以得出结论: 蚊子应该被消灭。

(二) 推理

推理就是以已知的事实为依据, 来获得未知的信息。在阅读中, 我们要善于利用文章中明确表示的内容, 进行正确的推理, 以挖掘作者的隐含意思; 要求进行推理的问题, 在文中均找不到直接答案。如果问题要求理解某句或某段的含蓄意义, 我们必须在文中找到所涉及的关键词语, 仔细阅读一至两遍, 吃透意思, 并以此为根据, 进行分析和推理。然后, 再逐个考虑选择项, 选出答案。如果需要进行推理判断的内容涉及全文, 则必须在理解通篇中心思想、掌握全文逻辑发展过程的基础上, 才能进行正确的推理判断。推理题可分为语义推理和逻辑推理。

1. 语义推理

语义推理指通过词汇意义和语法规则推导出作者说话的言外之意。

[例1]

Like other opinions about the situation, Burke's predictably, and sensibly, forecasts a rise in unemployment among the young.

从此句我们可以看出: 1) 说话者同意 Burke 的关于年轻人失业现象要增多的看法(根据 predictably, and sensibly); 2) Burke 不是唯一持这种看法的人(根据 like other opinions...)。

2. 逻辑推理

对比和比较是常用的构思和写作手段, 通常将两个性质相反或者相对立的事物进行对比。一般来说, 只谈甲的性质或特点, 让读者根据逻辑推导出相反的性质和特点。有时, 也使用逻辑标记词 unlike, never, different, contrary to, in contrast to, in comparison to, than 等。

[例2]

He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. I couldn't understand him. My teacher never spoke like that.

推论结果: My teacher always spoke slowly nor clearly.

(三) 预测

根据上文中已出现的语言信息, 预测下文即将出现的信息, 这也是我们必须掌握的一项阅读技能。例如, 当我们读到 Though progress on the subway has not actually stopped... (虽然修建地铁的工程尚未完全停止……)。我们根据 Though 所引出的让步状语从句的意义, 应能推测到 Something is wrong with the project (修建

工程出了问题)；同时从 not actually 中推测到 progress on the subway has almost stopped (工程几乎已经停止了)。据此预测，下文可能会出现 it is likely that the completion of the project will be delayed (这项工程的竣工很可能要推迟)，却不可能出现 the project will be completed ahead of time (工程将提前完成)。

若下文与预测一致或基本一致，则证明自己对上文理解正确，可以继续阅读；若不一致，则说明对已读信息的理解有偏差，或这里有特殊含义，需要调整自己的思路，或应给予特别的注意。

通常，我们可以借助于语法结构、常用句型进行预测；通过标题或主题句进行预测；结合自己的背景知识进行预测；根据语篇标志的提示词或者连接上下文的承接手段(Transitional Devices)来进行预测等。

同样，我们也可根据所给的某一段文章的内容，来推测上文讨论的是什么话题，或已经谈到过什么事情。

[例3]

Though progress on the subway has not actually stopped, it is likely that the completion of the project will be delayed.

根据该句所提供的信息，我们可以推测到上文讨论的内容可能是：Strikes have severely hampered the project(罢工已经严重影响了工程的进展)；而不可能是：The boss has promised to give his men a pay rise. (老板同意给工人增加工资)。

四、作者观点态度题

观点态度题是指测试作者的观点和态度以及文章基调的题。这类问题无法直接从文章里找到答案，考生必须通过字里行间对作者的用词、口气等进行认真揣摩，才能把握住关键所在。这类试题是所有试题中最难回答的。观点态度题常用选项如下：

positive, negative, neutral, worried, humorous, favorable, unfavorable, outraged, optimistic, pessimistic, critical, impersonal, objective, subjective, compromising, angry, respectful, offensive, approving, disapproving, concerned, unconcerned, indifferent, defensive, sympathetic.

[例]

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states—at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent—twice the national average.

For advocates(代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin(毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.

- A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
- B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
- C) is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
- D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful

答案是 D。作者开宗明义, 说社会福利改革已经在许多州内取得了极大的成功, 并列举了自从改革以来已经有两百多万人不靠福利生活了。