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710分 最新题型 **快突破**

四级满分阅读100篇

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Band-4

最新增加快速阅读、
篇章词汇理解

大连理工大学出版社



710分 最新题型快突破

四级满分阅读100篇

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前言

本书依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》精神,严格按照四级考试最新题型样题结构来命题。参加本书编写的专家、教授都具有多年一线教学、考试辅导经验。他们洞悉四、六级考试的改革方向及命题规律,在悉心研究最新样题的基础上,精心推敲、优化设计了本书——四级满分阅读 100 篇。

▲ 本书具有以下特色:

(一) 最新题型,体现最新变化

本试题涵盖了四级考试“阅读理解”部分的最新题型。见下表:

阅读理解	仔细阅 读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择
		篇章词汇理解 或 短句回答	选词填空 或 短句回答
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他

本书所设计的试题接近或略高于样题水平,在题型、难度、考点覆盖率以及容量上都与四级样题相近。

(二) 文章选材注重原创,具有时效性和前瞻性

本书阅读文章选材涉及新近的社会热门话题,大多选自近年欧美国家出版的报刊文章和书籍,语言地道规范,表达生动,具有较强的现实性和实效性。

(三) 人性化设计,解决考生阅读解题中的弱项

根据多年来我们考前辅导的情况来看,多数考生急于求成,虽然做了大量的阅读练习,但是结果却令人失望。究其原因无非是两点:(1)考生对阅读理解的解题技巧和方法掌握不够;(2)也是最重要的一项,就是考生词汇量太少。没有一定的词汇量想通过四级考试或者说想拿高分,只能是纸上谈兵。特别是新的四级阅读考试在题量、速度和难度上都对词汇的掌握有较高的要求。所以本书重点解决考点词汇量掌握较少,而阅读能力差的问题。

▲ 具体措施如下:

(一) 设立阅读梯度,由易到难,进阶提高

根据考生英语水平的差异,我们将 100 篇阅读理解文章分成 25 个单元,其 25 个单元按三个难度指数分布;即:(1)较容易的 * (接近于四级阅读题的要求);(2)稍难一点的 ** (基本是四级阅读题的要求);(3)有一定难度的 *** (少部分题稍难于四级阅读题)。* 分别代表三个档次,基础各异的考生可根据自己的实际选作适合自己的档次,例如,英语阅读能力较强,词汇量又很大的考生可以直接做第二个档次或第三个档次的题,反之,即可从头做起。

PREFACE

(二) 抓住阅读中心,掌握文章难点

根据最新四级阅读理解题型难度有所增加以及考生在阅读时抓不住重点的问题,我们在每个单元之后设立了“篇章大意”、“长难句分析”和“答案精解”几个板块,以帮助考生提高对阅读中句子、语群、段落和篇章的理解能力,进而掌握原题中的重点和难点。

(三) 在阅读中学习和巩固四级重点词汇和考点词汇(该项是到目前为止阅读理解类书中的惟一)

分析了多年来的四级真题我们发现,四级阅读中其重点考点词的重复率高得惊人,也就是说,考生在掌握了高中词汇的基础上,对四级的重点、考点词的掌握是尤为重要的。为了使考生尽快掌握四级大纲所要求的重点、考点词汇,同时又能通过所掌握的词汇进一步检验和提高阅读理解的能力和水平,我们在每个单元后设立了“本单元考点词汇测试”,即:将文章中的四级重点词、考点词精选出来,以词汇练习的形式让考生自测从而达到复习词汇和巩固词汇的一箭双雕的作用(该单元的考点词汇全部来自四篇文章中,而且练习题多数是近年来词汇测试的真题;其干扰项也保证是四级大纲所要求的重点、考点词汇,练习题后为考生提供了简单注释)。

(四) 聚焦重点词汇,辅助阅读,提高根据上下文理解词义的能力

为了满足大多数考生尽快提高和扩大词汇量的欲望,我们根据词汇在文章中出现的先后顺序,分别给出了文章中的重点、难点、考点词以及一些常用的短语,并给出了词性和释义及其相关的词类或反义词等,使考生通过 100 篇文章的阅读和单词记忆,学会和掌握根据上下文理解和猜词的能力。

(五) 提出解题“陷阱”,即对强干扰项进行重点分析(指出为什么不是答案)

该部分主要是针对那些表面上看是对的,但实际上又是错误的选项。针对这样的选项帮助考生分析错误的根源,理解的误区,从中总结出解题的思路及规律,防止类似的错误再次发生。

本书的目的是帮助考生通过全新的阅读学习模式,提高复习备考的实际功效,希望本书的阅读效果能够满足广大考生的这一要求。祝考生考试顺利,取得理想的成绩!

本书由许淑清、马建军主编,王悦、刘征任副主编,参加编写的人员还有:周喆,许艳秋,栗红,吴爱丹,王爽,林英玉,王萌,刘欣。

编者

2006年1月

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Unit 1

Part I Skimming and Scanning (15 minutes)

四级难度指数 ★

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 statement 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 .

Time:	From	To
Total:	From	To

Why Don't Girls Think Like Boys?

Do you believe that only boys do well in science? Does it seem to you that girls have better vocabularies than boys? In your opinion, are boys better at building things? If your answer to each of those questions is "Yes", you are right, according to an article in Current Science. There are exceptions, but here are the facts.

On the average, males score higher on tests that measure mathematical reasoning, mechanical ability, and problem-solving skills. Females show superior ability in tests measuring vocabulary, spelling and memory. But these differences will probably not always exist. In the future, a person's abilities may not be determined by sex. As one scientist says, "Nothing is impossible for a person to be or do."

In several recent studies, young babies have been observed and tested to discover how different abilities are developed. A scientific team headed by Jerome Kagan, a

psychologist at Harvard University, is studying the thinking ability of children 11 months old. The test is a simple one. The baby, while seated on its mother's lap, watches "show" on a small theater stage.

In act 1 of the show, an orange-colored block is lifted from a blue box and moved slowly across the stage. Then it is returned to the box. This is repeated six times. Act 2 is similar, except that the orange block is smaller. Baby boys do not seem to notice the difference in the size of the block, but girls immediately become excited and begin to make noises that sound like language. They seem to be trying to talk.

It is known that bones, muscles, and nerves develop faster in baby girls. Usually, too, baby girls talk at an earlier age than boys do. Scientists think there is a physical reason for this. They believe that the nerve endings in the left side of the brain develop faster in girls than in boys. And it is this side of the brain that strongly influences an individual's ability to use words, to spell, and to remember things.

By the time they start to school, therefore, little girls have an advantage that boys do not have. Girls are physically more ready to remember facts, to spell, and to read. There, of course, are skills that are important in elementary school.

But what have the boys been doing in the years before starting school? They have been developing something called aggression. An aggressive person has courage and energy. He feels strong and independent. He is often the first one to start a fight.

What produces aggression in little boys? It has long been assumed that aggression is caused by male hormones. Scientists today believe that male hormones are not the only part of the explanation, however. They say aggressiveness in boys is also caused by mothers.

A team of psychologists discovered this by placing mothers and their one-year-old babies in a room filled with toys. The room had a wall through which the scientists could observe what happened without being seen. They took notes on everything the mothers and babies did.

Here is a sample of those notes, taken during the observation of a baby boy and his mother:

"Baby leans against mother. Looks up at her. She speaks to him. She turns him around. He walks away, picks up a toy cat. Goes to mother, drops the cat, and leans against her. Looks up at her. She turns him around."

From such observations and from conversations with mothers, the scientists learned something about the treatment of baby boys and baby girls. While the mother keeps her daughter close to her, she unconsciously trains her son to move away from

her, to develop independence, and to explore his surroundings. She trains him to become aggressive and to be a problem solver.

Consequently, it is easy to understand why little girls often perform school tasks more satisfactorily than boys, especially if the task requires sitting still, obeying commands, and accepting the teacher's ideas. A girl may pass easily through the first few grades. While boys of her age bring home low marks, the girl may easily get good grades. Girls seem to have "better brains" in school. Why, then, do so few girls become great scientists? Why is the most important thinking in adult society done by men?

According to scientists, the answer is aggression. Because boys are aggressive, they refuse to accept other people's solutions; they insist upon solving problems for themselves. Thus, while little girls are getting high marks in school for remembering what the teacher has told them, little boys are learning to think in more independent ways.

In the adult world, the aggressive person is usually the one who gets the big salary, the great responsibility, the powerful job. And since males are trained at an early age to be aggressive, males are more often chosen for key positions.

Many people believe this situation is wrong. They think women could be successful in science and industry if their early training included some "aggression lessons," if they were rewarded for independence and problem-solving, as boys are.

Furthermore, some psychologists believe that boys may get too much training in aggression. Perhaps little boys should be permitted to learn more on their mothers. It might make them more gentler. The world needs gentleness as much as aggressive strength.

Questions:

1. It is usually the case that girls learn better in vocabularies than boys.
2. Sex will not always determine a person's ability.
3. In the show that mentioned above, baby boys seem to notice the difference in the size of the block earlier than the girl babies.
4. The nerve endings in the left side of the brain develop faster in boys than in girls.
5. Male hormones are not the only reason that boys are aggressive.
6. In scientists' observation, the mother trains her son to develop independence consciously.
7. Teachers tend to like girls because they can get better grades and accept the teachers' ideas faster.

8. According to scientists, boys insist upon _____ and they refuse to accept other people's solutions which teach them to think in more independent ways.
9. Many people believe that _____ and problem-solving will make women successful in science and industry.
10. According to the author, the world needs gentleness as much as _____.

Part II Reading in Depth (25 minutes)

Section A

Direction: 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.

Time: From _____ To _____
Total: From _____ To _____

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it (11) _____: The range of news from local crime to (12) _____ politics, from sport to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features(特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more (13) _____ for the way one reads it: Never completely, never straight through, but always by (14) _____ from here to there, in and out glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next.

A good modern newspaper offers a variety to (15) _____ many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality(时事性), its immediate (16) _____ to what is happening in your world and your locality now. ①【But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what (17) _____ in a newspaper has no more than transient(短暂的) value.】For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: What each person does is to put together out of the pages of that day's paper, his own(18) _____ and sequence, his own newspaper. ②【For all these reasons, reading newspapers (19) _____, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self (20) _____ as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.】

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A efficiently | <input type="checkbox"/> B reflect | <input type="checkbox"/> C jumping | <input type="checkbox"/> D effectively |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> F potential | <input type="checkbox"/> G remarkable | <input type="checkbox"/> H attract |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I relation | <input type="checkbox"/> J selection | <input type="checkbox"/> K appears | <input type="checkbox"/> L in terms of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> M contains | <input type="checkbox"/> N international | <input type="checkbox"/> O establishment | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statement. 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 center.

Passage One

Time: From _____ To _____
Total: From _____ To _____

Oceanography has been defined as “the application of all sciences to the study of the sea”.

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travellers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface.

①【The first time that question “What is at the bottom of the oceans?” had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable(电缆) from Europe to America was proposed.】The engineers had to know the depth profile(起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

②【It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter.】In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings(测深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific

expedition(考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

21. The passage implies that the telegraph cable was built mainly _____.
 A) for oceanographic studies B) for military purposes
 C) for business considerations D) for investigating the depths of the ocean
22. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.
 A) the American Navy
 B) some early intercontinental travellers
 C) those who earned a living from the sea
 D) the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable
23. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was _____.
 A) to make some sounding experiments in the oceans
 B) to measure the depths of the two oceans
 C) to estimate the length of cable that was to be made
 D) to collect samples of sea plants and animals
24. "Defied" in the 5th paragraph probably means "_____".
 A) doubted B) gave proof to C) challenged D) agreed to
25. This passage is mainly about _____.
 A) the beginnings of oceanography B) the laying of the first undersea cable
 C) the investigation of ocean depths D) the early intercontinental communications

Passage Two

Time: From _____ To _____
 Total: From _____ To _____

In recent years, Israeli consumers have grown more demanding as they've become wealthier and more worldly-wise. Foreign travel is a national passion; this summer alone, one in 10 citizens will go abroad. Exposed to higher standards of service elsewhere, Israelis are returning home expecting the same. American firms have also begun arriving in large numbers. Chains such as KFC, McDonald's and Pizza Hut are setting a new standard of customer service, using strict employee training and constant monitoring to ensure the friendliness of frontline staff. Even the American habit of telling departing customers to "Have a nice day" has caught on all over Israel. "Nobody wakes up in the morning and says, Let's be nicer," says Itsik Cohen, director of a consulting firm. "Nothing happens without competition."

Privatization, or the threat of it, is a motivation as well. *【Monopolies (垄断者) that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted now fear

what Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the revengeful (报复的) consumer".】 When the government opened up competition with Bezaq, the phone company, its international branch lost 40% of its market share, even while offering competitive rates. Says Perry, "People wanted revenge for all the years of bad service." The electric company, whose monopoly may be short-lived, has suddenly stopped requiring users to wait half a day for a repairman. Now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour. The graceless El Al Airlines, which is already at auction (拍卖), has retrained its employees to emphasize service and is boasting about the results in an ad campaign with the slogan, "You can feel the change in the air." For the first time, praise outnumbers complaints on customer survey sheets.

26. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) customer service in Israel is now improving
B) wealthy Israeli customers are hard to please
C) the tourist industry has brought chain stores to Israel
D) Israeli customers prefer foreign products to domestic ones
27. In the author's view, higher service standards are impossible in Israel _____.
A) if customer complaints go unnoticed by the management
B) unless foreign companies are introduced in greater numbers
C) if there's no competition among companies
D) without strict routine training of employees
28. If someone in Israel today needs a repairman in case of a power failure, _____.
A) they can have it fixed in no time
B) it's no longer necessary to make an appointment
C) the appointment takes only half a day to make
D) they only have to wait half an hour at most
29. The example of El Al Airlines shows that _____.
A) revengeful customers are a threat to the monopoly of enterprises
B) an ad campaign is a way out for enterprises in financial difficulty
C) a good slogan has great potential for improving service
D) staff retraining is essential for better service
30. Why did Bezaq's international branch lose 40% of its market share?
A) Because the rates it offered were not competitive enough.
B) Because customers were dissatisfied with its past service.
C) Because the service offered by its competitors was far better.
D) Because it no longer received any support from the government.

答案速查										准确率	所用时间
1. Y	2. Y	3. N	4. N	5. Y	6. N	7. NG					
8. solving problems for themselves										___/10	___/15
9. independence 10. aggressive strength											
11. M	12. N	13. G	14. C	15. H	16. I	17. K	18. J	19. A	20. E		
21. C	22. D	23. B	24. C	25. A	26. A	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. B	___/20	___/25

本单元考点词汇

Part I

psychologist [saɪ'kolədʒɪst] *n.* 心理学者
 elementary [eli'mentəri] *adj.* 初步的
 elementary school 小学
 assume [ə'sju:m] *v.* 假定; 承担; 呈现
 aggression [ə'ɡresʃən] *n.* 进攻, 侵略

(aggressive *adj.*)
 consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] *ad.* 所以, 因此
 explore [ɪks'plɔ:] *v.* 勘探, 勘察, 探索
 lean against 倚, 靠, 倾斜

Part II

Section A

contain [kən'teɪn] *v.* 包含; 控制
 modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] *v.* 修改, 更改, 修正
 efficiently [i'fɪjəntli] *ad.* 效率高地; 有能力地 (efficient *adj.*)
 attract [ə'trækt] *v.* 吸引, 引起……的注意
 comment (on) ['kɒment] *v./n.* 评论, 议论
 demand [dɪ'mænd] *v./n.* 要求, 需要, 强令

Section B

Passage One

oceanography [ˌəʊfɪə'nɒɡrəfi] *n.* 海洋地理学
 remote [ri'məʊt] *adj.* 遥远的
 intercontinental [ˌɪntə'kɒntɪ'nenti] *adj.* 跨大陆的, 大陆间的
 investigate [ɪn'vestɪɡeɪt] *v.* 调查, 了解
 arouse [ə'raʊz] *v.* 唤起, 激起, 引起
 permanent [pə'mænənt] 永久的, 不变的

define as 定义为 (definition *n.*)
 few and far between 风毛麟角
 with the exception of 除了……之外
 let alone 更不用说; 不管
 responsible for [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] 对……负有责任

Passage Two

demanding [dɪ'mændɪŋ] *adj.* 挑剔的, 要求高的
 worldly-wise ['wɜ:ldli'waɪz] *adj.* 世故的
 passion ['peɪʃən] *n.* 激情, 酷爱
 depart [dɪ'pɔ:t] *v.* 离开, 出发; 背离
 consulting [kən'sʌltɪŋ] *adj.* 咨询的 (consult *v.*)
 appointment [ə'pɒɪntmənt] *v.* 任命; 委任; 约定 (appoint *v.*)
 boast [bəʊst] *v.* 夸耀
 campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 运动; 战役
 take sth. for granted 认为……是理所当然的

Part I

篇章大意

本文解释了为什么男孩和女孩在某些领域的表现不同。通过近期一些研究,科学家们从他们大脑的早期发育、家长及学校的教育方式等方面分析了产生这些区别的原因。然而,文章同时也指出,这种差异并不是绝对的,“一个人的能力并不完全取决于他\她的性别”。

试题精解

1. Y 第一段指出,根据 Current Science 的一篇文章,在大部分情况下,女孩子在单词方面要比男孩子掌握得好,由此可知题干符合原文内容。
2. Y 第二段倒数第二句话指出 a person's abilities may not be determined by sex,由此可知人的性别不可能在人的一生中都对他\她的能力起决定性的作用,由此可知题干与原文相符。
3. N 第四段倒数第二句话指出 Baby boys do not seem to notice the difference in the size of the block,由此可知题干不符合原文意思。
4. N 第五段第四句指出 the nerve endings in the left side of the brain develop faster in girls than in boys,而题干表达的意思与原文正好相反,因此答案为 N。
5. Y 第八段最后一句指出 aggressiveness in boys is also caused by mothers,由此可知男性荷尔蒙并不是男孩好胜的惟一原因,题干符合原文。
6. N 文章第十二段指出 she unconsciously trains her son to move away from her, to develop independence,由此可知母亲是不知不觉地培养男孩子的独立性的,题干与原文不符。
7. NG 倒数第五段指出由于家长早期教育方式的不同,女孩在学校的时候往往比男孩学习成绩更好,但并没有提到老师是否因为这些而更喜欢女孩,因此答案为 NG。
8. solving problems for themselves 文章倒数第四段指出男孩子的“闯劲”使他们不愿接受别人解决问题的方法,坚持自己解决问题,这样就使他们学会独立地思考问题,由此可知此处该填 solving problems for themselves。
9. independence 文章倒数第二段指出,如果女人也能像男人那样在早期教育里学会独立和解决问题,她们在科学和工业领域中也会出色的,由此可知此处该填 independence。
10. aggressive strength 文章最后一段的最后一句话即是答案。

Part II

Section A

篇章大意

文章指出了现代报纸首先涉及内容广泛;其次阅读方式奇特;第三,具有多样性。所有这些特点决定了人们在读报时,为了提高阅读效率,应根据自己的需要有选择性地阅读。

长难句分析

- ① 本句属于复合句,句中包含一个由 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 *the speed of production*, 一个由 *that* 引导的宾语从句,在宾语从句中又包含一个由 *what* 引导的介词宾语从句。

译文 而正是时事报道的即时性和与之相适应的出版速度使其只有短暂的阅读价值。

- ② 该句的重点第一要注意四个从句的语法作用和理解,即:*which* 引导的非限制性定语从句指代 *reading newspapers efficiently*; *what* 引导的宾语从句;先行词 *things* 之后的 *you need* 为定语从句(省略了 *that* 关系代词);及由 *as* 引导的方式状语从句。二是搞清楚 *reading newspapers efficiently* 为句子的主语, *demands* 为谓语。

译文 由于这些原因,要想有效地阅读报纸,即从中得到你所需要的信息而不浪费时间,就要求你在修正和运用阅读方法时需要有技巧和自我意识。

试题精解

11. **M** 根据空格之后的两个并列成分可知,该处的动词应该是 *contains*, 即:下面所提到的或包含的内容(*the range of ... and the range of ...*)。
12. **N** 根据上下文内容,即 *from local ... to ...* 的对应关系,该处应该选 *international*, 即:从当地的犯罪到国际的政治范围内的消息。
13. **G** 所给的词汇中既符合句意又符合结构的词只有 *remarkable*, 句中指“报纸是更显著的”。
14. **C** 从下文中的几个并列成分可知 *by* 之后的词应该是 *jumping* 即:跳读。
15. **H** 根据空格之前的 *offers a variety to* 分析,即可确定这里只能填 *attract* (吸引许多不同的读者)。
16. **I** *relation to* 为习惯搭配,意为“与……相关联”,句中指“直接关联的事情”。
17. **K** *appears in a newspaper* 指“报纸上出现的许多信息”,所给的其他动词都不能放在此处;*contain* 虽然在语法上说得过去,但是其含义与上下文不符。
18. **J** 根据上句“... no two people really read the same paper: ...”,可知这里所指