

大学英语



4级标准阅读 菁华100篇

最新阅读模式！双倍复习功效！

- 依照最新考试方向编写
- 考点词汇融于阅读篇章中
- 一箭双雕，阅读中记单词

CET-4 STANDARD READING MASTERPIECE 100

许淑清 主编



大连理工大学出版社





4级标准阅读 菁华100篇

CET-4 STANDARD READING MASTERPIECE 100

许淑清 主编
许艳秋 栗红 副主编

大连理工大学出版社

© 许淑清 2005

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级标准阅读菁华 100 篇/许淑清主编. —大连:大连理工大学出版社, 2005.3

ISBN 7-5611-2743-X

I. 大… II. 许… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 013936 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市凌水河 邮政编码:116024

电话:0411-84708842 传真:0411-84701466 邮购:0411-84707961

E-mail: dulp@dulp.cn URL: <http://www.dulp.cn>

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:147mm×210mm

印张:9.5

字数:436 千字

印数:1 ~ 10 000

2005 年 3 月第 1 版

2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑:李玉霞

责任校对:朱斌锋

封面设计:孙宝福

定 价:11.80 元

本书使用导读

1. 如果考生的词汇量较少,希望在解题时速度不要太快,至少要把每个单元中的考点词汇像掌握精读课的单词那样牢牢记住,这种方法被称为“边读边学,边读边记”,自然会达到水到渠成的效果。

2. 考生在使用本书时一定要切记,本书的初衷是通过阅读记词汇,千万不要理解为先看词汇再阅读,那样的话就真正变成地地道道的精读了。考生一定要先按照四级阅读题的要求,限定在35分钟内完成四篇阅读,对照答案给自己打分。然后再参考单元后的重点提示和释疑解决存在的一些问题。最后必须在自己认为已经确实掌握了四篇文章的重点、考点词以后才能开始做“本单元考点词汇测试”部分,以检验词汇的掌握情况,否则会影响其效果。

前 言

阅读是英语学习中最重要的一个组成部分,同时也是四级考试中的重中之重,可以说对于大多数考生来说,阅读理解是关系到四级考试成绩高与低的指挥棒。但是,根据多年来我们考前辅导情况来看,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)考生对阅读理解题的解题技巧和方法掌握不够;(2)也是最重要的一项,就是考生的词汇量太少。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。在通过对参加过四级考试的同学进行了大量的调查和了解之后,我们决定向即将参加四级考试的考生献上这本书,希望对你们有所帮助。

本书具有以下特色:

重点解决考生因词汇量掌握得少,而阅读理解能力差的问题。即:帮助那些既想尽快掌握四级大纲所要求的重点词、考点词,又想在短期内提高阅读能力在考试中取得理想成绩的考生。

具体编写措施如下:

1. 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,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水平选做其中适合自己的档次,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,需从头做起。

2. 抓住阅读中心,掌握文章难点

根据四级阅读理解题在近年来难度有所增加的趋势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“试题精解”几个版块,以帮助考生提高对阅读中的句子、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。

3. 在阅读中学习和巩固四级重点词汇和考点词汇(该项是目前阅读理解类书中的惟一)

无论英语考试的内容和形式发生什么样的变化,阅读理解题将始终是英

语四级考试中最重要内容之一,而想要在阅读这一项拿高分,词汇量的大小又是阅读理解的基础。那么如何解决这一既矛盾又统一的问题,便是本书的主攻目标。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。为了使考生尽快地学习和掌握四级大纲所要求的重点、考点词,与此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:将阅读理解题中的有关四级大纲所要求掌握的重点、考点词精选出来,以词汇练习的形式让考生在提高阅读理解能力和实际水平的基础上达到学习词汇、复习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)。

4. 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词、难点词、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来理解和猜词的能力。

5. 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。针对这样的选项我们设立了“陷阱”版块,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。

本书由许淑清主编,许艳秋、栗红任副主编,参加编写的人员还有:吴爱丹,王爽,林萌,赵崴,马秀琦,周喆,王冬梅,王海艳,鲁姗姗,李聪聪,刘东林,李萍,李之林,赵晓兰。

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满足广大考生的这一要求。祝考生学习进步,顺利通过考试!

编者

2005年1月



Unit 1	1
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 2	13
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 3	26
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 4	38
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 5	49
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 6	60
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 7	71
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 8	83
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 9	95
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 10	106
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 11	118
答案速查 · 本单元四级考点词汇 · 篇章大意	
长难句分析 · 试题精解 · 本单元四级考点词汇测试	
Unit 12	130

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 13 143

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 14 155

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 15 167

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 16 179

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 17 191

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 18 203

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 19 216

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 20 228

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 21 239

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 22 250

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 23 262

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 24 274

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 25 286

答案速查 • 本单元四级考点词汇 • 篇章大意
长难句分析 • 试题精解 • 本单元四级考点词汇测试

Unit 1

Passage One

四级难度指数★

Time: From __ To __ Total Time: __ minutes

Americans often try to say things as quickly as possible, so for some expressions we use the first letters of the words instead of saying each word. Many common expressions or long names are shortened this way.

An invitation to an official or very special event often has other letters at the bottom of it. The letters are RSVP. The letters **represent** the French expression “repondez sil vous plait”. In English, the words mean “Respond if it pleases you”. Americans use the letters as a short way to say please answer this invitation.

Another expression ASAP is often heard in business offices. My boss might say she wants something done ASAP. It means as soon as possible. She also might tell me she wants something done by COB. That means she wants it finished by close of business, or the end of the workday.

Beginning letters are often used to represent the name of a university. A famous one is MIT. It is short for the Massachusetts **Institute of Technology**. Another **major** university is UCLA, almost no one ever says its real name, the University of California at Los Angeles. That takes too long.

Some American businesses are better known for the beginning letters of their names than for their complete names. For example, you may not have heard of the company called International Business Machines, but you probably have heard of the company by its short name IBM. And the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is much better known as AT & T. Many American government **agencies** are known by the beginning letters of their names, too. For example, the FBI is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI **investigates criminal** activity in the United States. Then there is the IRS, the **Internal Revenue Service**. It is not a very popular agency. It collects Federal taxes. Here is an example you already know. Can you guess what it is? How about VOA? What's the short name of the “Voice of America”?

🔍 1. What is the main subject of this article?

- A. The voice of America. B. Short way of saying.
C. Introduction of famous companies. D. Brief introduction of VOA.

🔍 2. Why do Americans try to use a short way of saying?

- A. It's easy to remember.

- B. They like to shorten long names.
C. They try to say things as quickly as possible.
D. They are told to do so.
- ☛ 3. How do Americans shorten their long names?
A. They use the first letters of the words instead of saying each word.
B. They are told how to shorten them by authorities.
C. They shorten long names as they like.
D. Not mentioned in the article.
- ☛ 4. ASAP, which is often heard in business office, means _____.
A. the work must be finished by close of business
B. the work must be finished by the end of the workday
C. the work must be finished as soon as possible
D. the work must be finished at once
- ☛ 5. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
A. RSVP. B. COB. C. IRS. D. AT.

Passage Two

Time: From __ To __ Total Time: __ minutes

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial pages to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping 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 attract 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 relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears 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 selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

- ☛ 6. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
A. wide coverage B. uniform style
C. speed in reporting news D. popularity

7. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that _____.
 A. people scan for the news they are interested in
 B. different people prefer different newspapers
 C. people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
 D. people have different views about what a good newspaper is
8. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers _____.
 A. apply reading techniques skillfully
 B. jump from one newspaper to another
 C. appreciate the variety of a newspaper
 D. usually read a newspaper selectively
9. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because _____.
 A. it tries to serve different readers
 B. it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
 C. readers are difficult to please
 D. readers like to read different newspapers
10. The best title for this passage would be "_____".
 A. The Importance of Newspaper Topicality
 B. The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
 C. The Variety of a Good Newspaper
 D. Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage Three

Time: From ___ To ___ Total Time: ___ minutes

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.

11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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.

Passage Four

Time: From __ To __ Total Time: __ minutes

The ordinary family in colonial North America was primarily concerned with sheer phys-

ical survival and beyond that its own economic prosperity. Thus, children were valued in terms of their productivity, and they assumed the role of producer quite early. Until they fulfilled this role, their position in the structure of the family was one of subordination and their psychological needs and capacities received little consideration.

As the society became more complex, the status of children in the family and in the society became more important. In the complex, technological society that the United States has become, each member must fulfill a number of personal and occupational roles and be in constant contact with a great many other members. Consequently, viewing children as potentially acceptable and necessarily multifaceted members of society means that they are regarded more as people in their own right than as utilitarian organisms. This acceptance of children as equal participants in the contemporary family is reflected in the variety of statutes protecting the rights of children and in the social and public welfare programs devoted exclusively to their well-being.

This new view of children and the increasing contact between the members of society has also resulted in a surge(猛增) of interest in child-rearing techniques. People today spend a considerable portion of their time conferring(探讨) on the proper way to bring up children. It is now possible to influence the details of the socialization of another person's child by spreading the gospel of current and fashionable theories and methods of child rearing.

The socialization of the contemporary child in the United States is a two-way communication between parent and child rather than a one-way, parent to child training program. As a consequence, socializing children and living with them over a long period of time is for parents a mixture of pleasure, satisfaction, and problems.

16. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Place of Children in United States Society
- B. The Children of Colonial North American
- C. The Development of Cultural Values
- D. The Child as a Utilitarian Organism

17. What can be inferred from the passage about formal schooling in colonial North America?

- A. It was generally required by law.
- B. It was considered relatively unimportant.
- C. It was improperly administered.
- D. It was highly disciplined.

18. Which of the following does the author mention as a cause of changes in the role of the child in the United States?

- A. An increase in technology.
- B. The growing complexity of the child's psychological needs.

- C. A decrease in the child's intellectual capacities.
- D. The growing number of single-parent families.
19. According to the passage parents have become increasingly interested in _____.
- A. their children's future occupations
- B. having smaller families
- C. adoption for childless couples
- D. child-rearing
20. In the fourth paragraph, what does the author mean by the clause "the socialization of the contemporary child in the United States is a two-way communication"?
- A. There are two current methods of socializing children.
- B. Both parents play major role in the contemporary child-rearing process.
- C. Socialization is a process shared by parents and their children.
- D. Raising children is both pleasurable and problematic.

参考答案	所用时间	准确率____/20个	得分____/40分
Passage One BCACD			
Passage Two BADAB			
Passage Three ACDAB			
Passage Four ABADC			

本单元四级考点词汇

Passage One

- represent *v.* 代表; 描绘, 声称, 象征, 扮演
- Institute *n.* 学院, 学会, 协会
- major *adj.* 主要的, 较多的 *vi.* 主修 (majority *n.* 大多数)
- technology *n.* 技术, 工艺, 工程
- agency *n.* 代理(处), 机构, 社, 中介
- revenue *n.* 税收, 国家的收入
- criminal *n.* 罪犯, 犯罪者 (crime *v. n.* 对……定罪, 罪行, 犯罪)

Passage Two

- contain *v.* 包含; 控制
- modify *v.* 修改, 更改, 修正
- efficiently *ad.* 效率高的; 有能力的 (efficient *adj.*)
- attract *v.* 吸引, 引起……注意
- comment (on) *v. n.* 评论, 议论
- demand *v. n.* 要求, 需要, 强令

Passage Three

- demanding *adj.* 挑剔的, 要求高的
- worldly-wise *adj.* 世故的

passion *n.* 激情,酷爱

depart *v.* 离开,出发;背离

consulting *adj.* 咨询的(consult *v.*)

appointment *v.* 任命;委任;约定(appoint *v.*)

boast *v.* 夸耀

campaign *n.* 运动;战役

take sth. for granted 认为……是理所当然的

~~~~~ Passage Four ~~~~~

prosperity *n.* 兴旺,繁荣,前景

subordination *n.* 次要地位,从属

occupational *adj.* 职业的,职业造成的
(occupation *n.*)

reflect *v.* 反映,反射;深思

potentially *ad.* 潜在的,可能的(potential *n.*
adj.)

rear *v.* 养育

exclusively *adv.* 特有地,排除其他地
in terms of 从……的角度

Passage One

►► 篇章大意

该文主要说明了缩略语在美国广泛应用,其原因是美国人常常设法用尽可能快的速度讲话,其方法是使用词组的首字母缩略词。

►► 长难句分析

[分析] 这是一个由 so 连接的并列句,介词短语 for some expressions 意为“就某些词组而言”。将其放在主语前起强调作用。

[译文] 因为美国人常常设法用尽可能快的速度讲话,所以当说到某些词组时,他们使用首字母缩略词而不是说出这些词组的每个词。

►► 试题精解

1. B 主旨题。通读全文后我们不难发现文章主要讲的是缩略语,因此本题答案为 B 项。
2. C 细节题。文章在一开头说:Americans often try to say things as quickly as possible, 据此不难选出本题的正确答案应该是 C 项“他们设法尽可能快地说话”。
3. A 细节题。文章在其开头第一句话中介绍美国人使用缩略语的原因的同时也介绍了缩略方法。由此可见 A 项是本题的正确答案。
4. C 词汇语意题 根据文章的第四段可知 ASAP 的意思为 as soon as possible。本题的正确答案是 C 项。
5. D 细节题。本题要选出文章中未提及的缩略语,符合这一要求的只有 D 项。

Passage Two

►► 篇章大意

文章指出了现代报纸首先涉及内容广泛;其次阅读方式独特;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

[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。

[分析] 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修饰 *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* 引导的时间状语从句。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

- 6.B 细节题。依据文章所叙述的内容可知,只有 B 项“统一的风格”未提到,因此为答案。要注意的是 *uniform* 在这里是形容词,而不是名词。
- 7.A 细节题。依据文章倒数第二句“*For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper...*”,即:人们根据自己的需要选择自己感兴趣的内容,正好与 A 项相同。
- [陷阱] 文章中的“*same*”的确切含义可从下面的同位语中分析出来,因此不要误选 C,因为文章指出人们即使是看同一份报纸也是看他们自己感兴趣的内容。
- 8.D 细节推理题。依据第 7 题的分析和文章最后一句的总结可以推论出,只有 D 项的内容与原文相符,即:读者看报纸通常是有选择的。
- 9.A 细节题。第二段的第一句话直接回答了该问题,即“*A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in.*”(一份好的报纸会用它的多样性来吸引不同的读者,而不是仅仅针对某一个人),句中的 *far more than* 意为“不仅仅是……”。
- 10.B 主旨题。通读全文,可知本文的主要内容是关于一份好的报纸具有什么样的特征的问题,因此选项 B 为答案。

Passage Three

►► 篇章大意

这是一篇说明文。文章指出了随着以色列人越来越富有,更多的人喜欢到国外旅游。由于在国外得到了优质的服务,他们对服务水平也越来越挑剔。由此引发了在以色列的各行各业在提高服务质量方面所采取的各项改革措施。

长难句分析

[分析] 本句的主干为 Monopolies now fear what...。句中 that 引导定语从句,修饰 monopolies; what 引导宾语从句。

[译文] 过去从不关心顾客的垄断者现在也开始害怕像市场学教授所说的那种“报复的顾客”了。

试题精解

11. A 主旨题。解好本题必须认真分析和理解文章的全部含义,即:“随着收入水平的提高以及对国外了解(文中已给例子)的增加,以色列消费者对厂家和商家的要求也在日益提高”。而且第二段又说到“服务质量不好,顾客会报复”,因此选项 A 为正确答案。

[陷阱] 原文中提到“as they've become wealthier...”,是指“以色列人越来越富有”,而不是“富有的以色列人”,因此不能选 B。

12. C 细节题。根据全文所述的内容及第一段最后一句话“Nothing happens without competition”,即可确定应选 C 为答案。

13. D 细节题。依据第二段倒数第三句“Now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour”,尤其是关键词 half-hour 说明最多不过半个小时就可以享受到服务。

14. A 逻辑推理题。文章的第二段主要是说明现在受到了报复的消费者(revengeful customer)的威胁,其中所举的实例也正是为了说明其中心思想,即:服务质量不佳会增添顾客的报复,对企业发展不利,因此可推论出答案为 A 项,即:“报复的顾客对企业的垄断是个威胁”(电力公司和航空公司的例子)。

[陷阱] 根据上下文分析,El Al Airlines 之所以重新培训员工是源于如果不那样做他们也会失去顾客,造成经济损失,因此选项 D 只是提高质量的一个细节(重新培训员工),其实质还是怕“顾客的报复”,否则就没有必要重新培训员工,因此选项 D 不是最佳答案。

15. B 细节题。文中 Perry 的评论“People wanted revenge for all the years of bad service.”就是对 Bezaq's international branch lost 40% of its market share 的解释,选项 B 正是对 Perry 所说的话的同义转述。

Passage Four

篇章大意

本文主要论述了美国社会中孩子在家庭中的地位。第一段谈的是美国早期北美殖民地时期孩子在家中的位置;第二段指出随着工业技术的复杂化,孩子在家庭中的地位的重大变化;第三段和第四段谈到了父母花费大量时间商讨使孩子健康成长的方法并指出美国当代儿童的社会化是一种双向的交流。