



大学英语
劲爆丛书



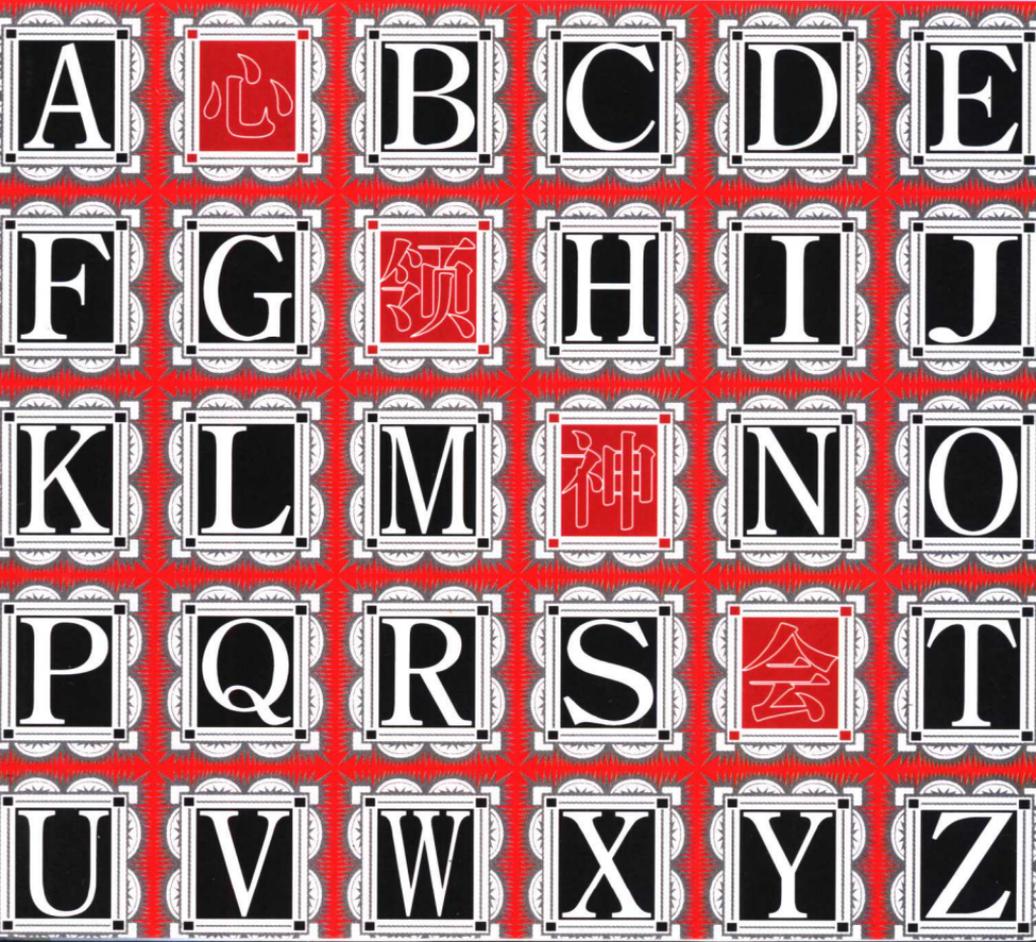
心领神会

—大学英语四级阅读扫描

萧宿荣 主编

国防工业出版社

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·北京·

内 容 简 介

本书根据阅读理解题的题型分单元逐步进行讲解,基本涉及到了大学英语四级考试中阅读理解题的所有题型。通过对某一类型题的详细讲解,使考生具有较为精湛的解题技巧。

全书共分为十六个单元,每个单元都列有八个模块,包括阅读技巧、美文精读、疑难点击、仿真模练、成绩返跳、热点自测、精彩解析、美文泛读。考生先通过对知识点的牢固掌握,然后进行针对性的试题训练,相信一定能够轻松突破四级阅读应试关。

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前言

阅读是一种书面的交际形式，是大学英语考试的重要内容。对广大考生来讲，阅读理解既是学习重点，又是学习的难点。“冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。”阅读能力的培养和水平的提高，绝非一日之功，我们必须明确要求，掌握方法，打好基础，细水长流，只有这样，阅读水平才能提高。

最新的《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语词汇量和阅读能力的培养也提出了更高的要求。根据这一精神我们编写了《心领神会——大学英语四级阅读扫描》一书。旨在激发学生的阅读兴趣，培养语感，强化阅读技能，通过大学四级阅读应试关。

本书有以下特点：

1. 阅读技巧 循序渐进地详细介绍各种阅读知识，旨在帮助同学们提高阅读能力，丰富阅读技巧。

2. 美文精读 依据考纲要求精选各种题材的阅读短文。这些短文集时代性、知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，也是四级应试中常出现的文体。

3. 疑难点击 对文中一些难句进行结构分析，尤其是句中蕴含的重要短语予以诠释，以扫除阅读障碍。

4. 仿真模练 仿照大学英语考试模式设置题目，以便同学们把脉考试题型和趋势。

5. 成绩返跳 对“仿真模练”提供参考答案，以检测自己的学习效果，激励自己进行下一单元的学习。

6. 热点自测 根据大学英语四级阅读考试的要求，精心设计自测试题，让同学们通过练习增强阅读能力。

7. 精彩解析 详细精辟地对热点自测题目进行解析，给同学们提供全新的解题方法及思路，使同学们在和自己的解题过程对照中，学

习和巩固解题技巧。

8. 美文泛读 精心选编同类文章,供同学们泛读,以丰富英美文化知识,提高阅读速度。

本书是针对参加大学英语四级考试的考生所特别编写的《大学英语劲爆丛书》之一。通过阅读本书,不但有助于顺利通过考试,还可以增加词汇量,扩大知识视野,可以取得一举多得之功效。

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001 主旨大意题

阅读技巧



文章中心的确定

文章主旨大意题的主要有这些问题：

The passage is mainly about_____.

The main idea of the passage is that_____.

Which of the following can best sum up the passage?

这种问题是全局性的问题，也就是说只有读完全文，了解文章的大意才能解题。因此我们建议这类问题最好放在做完这篇阅读理解所有问题后再去解，因为你在做完前面几道局部性的、细节辨认性的问题后，自然会对文章大意有一定的了解。这时再去做主旨大意题，就可省去读全文。具体的时候应注意以下几点：

(1) 找文章中心思想句

任何一篇阅读理解文章都有一个中心思想。尽管绝大多数阅读理解文章是从一篇较长的文章中摘选下来的，但不管摘选一段还是几段，不管摘选哪几段，不管摘选长短，摘选下来的句子必须本身是自成一体的，是有中心思想的。一般来说，绝大多数文章的中心思想是用一个句子表达出来，其特点是概括性的。文章中心思想句到哪儿找？它在文章中的位置比较有规律，一般出现在文章的开头，或者结尾。

(2) 分析段落主题句

不是每篇阅读理解文章有明显的文章中心思想句，有的并不出现。这时就要对文章仔细分析。首先是对文章中各段的主题句进行分析。因为段落中心思想是全文中心思想的一部分，段落主题句是直接说明和支持文章中心思想句的。如果文章只有一段，则多半是从一个方面来说明文章中心思想的，有两段则从两个方面，有三段则从三个方面，因此只要把各段的主题句思想串起来，就能推导出文章中心思想。

(3) 概括各段落的主题大意

有时候阅读理解文章既没有全文中心思想句，文章各段也没有或不都有主题句，这时需要对各段的主题大意进行分析概括，把各段概括出来的大意相组合，就是文章中心思想。

(4) 注意作者论述的重点





有的阅读理解文章没有全文中心思想句, 文章各段没有主题句, 而且分析概括出来的各段落大意不是讲同一事, 整篇文章比较“散”。这时就要从作者论述的重点来分析, 看哪一段的思想是主要的, 哪一段的思想是次要的, 哪一段或哪一层思想论述得最多、最详细, 或哪一段的思想是全文的中心, 是支配和控制其他段的。

美文精读 (1)



Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produced the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized nursing administration; every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She also is a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.





► ① Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produced the best patient care possible.

nursing 在本文中指“护理工作系统或体制”。

patient care 在文中指具体的“护理工作”。

► ② If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

“be to + 动词原形”是一般将来时的一种形式，表示“打算或必定要做某事，有责任或义务做某事”，如：My sister is very busy nowadays. I am to take care of her baby for her. 我姐姐最近比较忙，我要替她照看孩子。They are to sacrifice their weekends to give campus a thorough cleaning. 他们打算牺牲周末来彻底打扫一下校园。

do well 是一常用词组，意为“做得对/好”，如：You would do well to take your doctor's advice. 你接受医生的建议会更好。You did well in coming to see me quickly. 你尽快来见我了，做得不错。

► ③ At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state.

visit with sb. 在句中意思为“与……谈话”，如：She loves visiting with her talkative neighbor. 她喜欢与她善谈的邻居交谈。

at length 是一常用词组，意为“冗长地，详细地，最后”，本句中意为“详细地”，如：He spoke of the matter at great length. 他对此事发表了长篇大论。At length they reached their destination. 他们最后到达了目的地。

► ④ Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

句子 plan 后有两个定语对其进行修饰，一是过去分词短语 centered on the patient's illness，另一是定语从句 which also includes everything else that is necessary。

► ⑤ The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor.

keep track of/with sb./sth. 意为“与……保持接触”，“跟上……的进程与发展”，如：He often reads newspapers to keep track of/with current events. 他经常阅读报纸了解时事。





▶ ⑥ If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor.
 respond to sth. 意为“对……作出反应”。本句中 is not responding to treatment 意为“对治疗没有反应”,即为“治疗无效果”。

本句中“it is not uncommon”为双重否定结构,表示肯定意义“很普遍,很通常”。

▶ ⑦ What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

what the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse 是 what 引导的名词性从句。动词 have 在此意为“得到,收到”。

▶ ⑧ Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

句中 who will work what shifts and when 从句作主句谓语动词 decide 的宾语,因宾语太长,被放到了句末,而状语 among themselves 提到了宾语之前。shift 为名词,意思是“换班,班次”。

仿真模练

1. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?

- [A]The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary nurse.
- [B]Each patient is taken care of by a primary nurse day and night.
- [C]The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.
- [D]The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- [A]compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel hospital are more patient
- [B]in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view
- [C]in most hospitals nurses get low salaries
- [D]compared with other hospitals nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel hospital

3. A primary nurse can propose a different approach of treatment when _____.

- [A]the present one is refused by the patient
- [B]the patient complains about the present one



- [C]the present one proves to be ineffective
 [D]the patient is found unwilling to cooperate

4. The main difference between a nurse-manager with a head nurse is that the former _____.

- [A]is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital
 [B]has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses
 [C]can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient
 [D]has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses

5. The author's attitude towards the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital is _____.

- [A]negative [B]neutral [C]critical [D]positive

成绩返跳

1. [A]主旨题。回答本题需要对文章所提到的 Beth Israel 医院的特点或特色进行归纳总结。综观全文, Beth Israel 医院的护理工作的特点是“each patient is assigned to a primary nurse”, “the primary nurse writes a care plan of the patient”, “the primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization”, “(the primary nurses) propose another approach to his doctor(if a patient is not responding to treatment)”, “what the doctor... has in the primary nurse is a true colleague”及“nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital”等,这是 Beth Israel 医院的本质特征,概括起来说就是责任护士全方位协助医生为病人提供更完善的护理服务,这正是选项 A 所反映出的内容,故为正确答案。而选项 B“由责任护士对病人进行日夜护理”,选项 C“责任护士每天对病人的健康状况进行记录”虽然均符合本文内容,但这些只是该医院一整套完善的护理系统中责任护士所做的日常护理工作的一部分,均不能完全概括该医院的特色。

2. [B]推理题。本题需要根据文章内容判断四个选项中哪个是可以从文章内容中推出的结论。文章第一段 Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produced the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.”指出 Beth Israel 能为病人提供最完善的服务,而且作者建议,如果我们想解决护理工作不足的问题





的话,各地医院的行政部门和医生最好效仿该医院的做法,暗示当今医院的现状是护理工作不足,因此作者才建议各地医院都来效仿,所以,选项B“从医疗专业观点上看,大多数医院不能为病人提供充分的医疗护理”为正确答案。选项A“与其他医院相比,Beth Israel医院的护士更耐心”是本文涉及到的。关于工资问题,本文第四段第二句话中也仅提到“they make salary recommendations”,文章中并未提到Beth Israel医院及其他医院的工资高低问题,故选项C不正确。同时,关于上班时间问题,本文第四段最后一句话也仅提到“Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when”,文章中并未涉及各医院工作时间的长短问题,故选项D也不正确。

3. [C] 细节题。本题需要回答在什么情况下责任护士可建议换新治疗方案。文章第三段第二句“If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor.”因此选项C的内容“当目前的方案证明无效时”为正确答案。选项A“当病人拒绝接受当前方案时”、选项B“当病人抱怨目前的医疗方案时”及选项D“当发现病人不愿配合治疗时”均不是本文涉及到的内容,故均不是正确答案。

4. [D] 细节题。本题需要回答Beth Israel医院中的nurse-manager与其他医院中的head nurse的主要区别。文章第四段的第二句话对这个问题作了回答,这句话指出“*There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations.*”其中,in addition to引出了两者的共同之处,那就是日常医疗责任,剩余部分提到的负责招聘、解雇、为雇员提供咨询服务及建议工资提升,即为二者的区别。这四个选项中只有选项D“(区别在于nurse-manager)对本科室的护士具有全权管理的责任”符合这一部分内容。选择选项A的学生混淆了文章提到的nurse-manager及nurse-in-chief,因为文章第五段第二句话提到nurse-in-chief“is a member of the Medical Executive Committee.”文章第四段的最后一句“Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.”说明各个科室的护士们自行决定谁在何时上什么班,而不是C“(nurse-manager)能决定给予病人什么样的治疗”。

5. [D] 推理题。本题需要回答本文作者对Beth Israel医院的护理体制的态度。在文章第一段的“Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produced the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.”,作者首先提到该医院的护理体制使医院能为病人提供最好的护理,这就显示了作者对该医院的肯定,





同时作者还建议各地医疗管理部门及医生如果想解决护理工作不足的问题,最好效仿该医院,这就进一步表明了作者对 Beth Israel 医院的护理体制是持肯定的态度。所以选项 D 为正确答案。而选项 A“否定的”、选项 B“中立的”和选项 C“批判的”均脱离了文章第一段表达的内容。

美文精读 (2)

Banking is about money; and no other familiar commodity arouses such excesses of passion and dislike. Nor is there any other about which more nonsense is talked. The type of thing that comes to mind is not what is normally called economics, which is inexact rather than nonsensical, and only in the same way as all sciences are at the point where they try to predict people's behavior and its consequences. Indeed most social sciences and, for example, medicine could probably be described in the same way.

However, it is common to hear assertions of the kind "if you were left alone on a desert island, a few seed potatoes would be more useful to you than a million pounds" as though this proved something important about money except the undeniable fact that it would not be of much use to anyone in a situation where very few of us are at all likely to find ourselves. Money in fact is a token, or symbolic object, exchangeable on demand by its holders for goods and services. Its use for these purposes is universal except within a small number of primitive agricultural communities.

Money and the price mechanism, i. e. the changes in prices expressed in money terms of different goods and services, are the means by which all modern societies regulate demand and supply for these things. Especially important are the relative changes in prices of different goods and services compared with each other. To take random examples: the price of house-building has over the past five years risen a good deal faster than that of domestic appliances like refrigerators, but slower than that of motor insurance or French Impressionist paintings. This fact has complex implications for students of the industry, trade unionism, town planning, insurance companies, fine-art auctions, and politics. Unpacking these implications is what economics is about, but their implications for bankers are quite





different.

In general, in modern industrialized societies, prices of services or goods produced in a context requiring a high service-content (e.g. a meal in a restaurant) are likely to rise more rapidly than prices of goods capable of mass-production on a large scale. It is also a characteristic of highly developed economies that the number of workers employed in service industries tends to rise and that of workers employed in manufacturing to fall. The discomfort this truth causes has been an important source of tension in Western political life for many years and is likely to remain so for many more.

疑 难 点 击

► ① **The type of thing that comes to mind is not what is normally called economics, which... its consequences.**

基本句型是主谓表语从句,即 **the type of thing is not what...** 其它都是修饰成分:**that comes to mind** 修饰 **the type of thing**; **which is inexact...** 修饰 **economics**. **as** 是 **the same as** 的基本句型,也可以说 **as...** 修饰 **way**; **where** 是修饰 **point**, 此时此地之义。

译文:人们想起来的并不是什么平常叫做经济学的东西。这种叫法与其说没有意义还不如说不够正确。其方式只是跟一切想要预测人们的行为及其后果的科学一样。

► ② **However, it is common to hear assertions of the kind "if you were left alone... ourselves."**

引号中带 **if clause** 的直接引语是 **assertions of the kind** 同位说明语。

译文:可是,经常可以听到这种说法“如果你一个人留在荒漠的岛上,那么几个种子马铃薯要比百万英镑对你更有用,”这种说法好像证明了某有关钱的重要东西,可惜实际这种说法除了证明这一不可否认的事实:我们没有几个人可能会生活在那种环境中。这种假定对我们没有多少用处。

► ③ **Money and the price mechanism, i.e. the changes in price expressed in... thing.**

expressed in... 分词短语修饰价格变化, **by which...** 定语从句修饰 **means**.

译文:钱和价格机制手段,也就是不同商品和服务以钱的方式表达的价格变化,是所有现代社会用来调节这些东西供求的一种手段。

► ④ **Unpacking these implications is what economics is about, but their implication... different.**

译文:解开这些内涵之义是经济学涉及的范畴,可是这些内涵对银行家来说则完全不同。





► ⑤ In general, in modern industrialized societies, prices of services or goods... scale.

基本句型就是主谓表，句中两个分词 **produced and requiring** 分别修饰 **prices of services or goods** 和 **context, capable of...** 修饰 **good**。

译文：一般说来，在现代工业社会中，服务和需要有高度的服务内容（如：饭店的饭菜）的商品，其价格上涨的可能性比能进行大规模生产的商品高得多。

► ⑥ The discomfort this truth causes has been an important sources of... for many more.

主谓表结构中插 **this truth causes** 定语从句，修饰 **discomfort**。

译文：这一真相所引起的不安许多年来一直是西方政治生活中紧张的根源，而且还可能会继续存在许多年。

仿真模练

1. According to the passage, economics is _____.

- [A] similar to other social sciences because a lot of nonsense is talked about it
- [B] different from social sciences which try to forecast the way people behave
- [C] similar to other social sciences because it can foretell the tomorrow
- [D] different from sciences such as medicine

2. In the writer's view, the assertion that money would be useless on a desert island _____.

- [A] illustrates one limitation to the importance of money
- [B] is only of importance to people stranded in such places
- [C] proves that there are many situations in which money is irrelevant
- [D] tells us nothing of significance about money in a certain situation

3. Modern societies control supply and demand _____.

- [A] by direct intervention in the pricing of goods and services
- [B] by means of money and the price mechanism
- [C] by keeping a watchful eye on relative price changes
- [D] by fixing prices in specific industries

4. The writer suggests that economics is concerned with _____.

- [A] explaining to bankers the price changes
- [B] understanding the effect of relative price changes



[C] trying to understand why some prices rise fast

[D] the same financial considerations as banking

5. In developed economies, service industries _____

[A] tend to employ an increasing number of people

[B] employ more people than manufacturing industries do

[C] cause problems for the white-collar unions

[D] try to reduce their employees to combat rising costs

成绩返跳

文章论及“金钱及其某些作用”，采用定义性手法。首先提出金钱不是经济，金钱是一种标记、象征性物体，根据持有者对商品和服务的要求而变换。以金钱标定的商品和服务价格的变化用于调节市场供求关系，更重要的是价格相对变化上的相互比较，升降快慢，其中复杂的内涵是经济学解决的范畴。最后提及西方政治生活紧张一个重要原因也和金钱产生的后果有关。

1. [C] 经济学类似其它社会学科，因为它能预测未来。疑难点①中提到，它像一切学科一样，试图预测人们的行为及其后果。

A“类似其他社会学科，因为关于它讲了许多废话”。B“不同于社会学科，这些学科试图预测人们的行为方式”。D“不同于类似医学等学科”。三者均不对。

2. [D] 没有告诉我们有关金钱在一定的环境中的意义。见疑难点②。

A“阐明金钱重要性的有限度”。B“金钱只对处于那种困境中的人很重要”。C“证明许多情况下金钱无足轻重”。这三项都不对。

3. [B] 通过金钱和价格机制的手段。第三段开始，见疑难点③。

A“通过直接干预商品和服务价格”。C“密切关注相对的价格变化”。D“在特定的工业中固定价格”。这三项文内没有提。

4. [B] 了解对价格变化的影响。第三段，疑难点③后面的句子“特别重要的是不同商品和服务价格的变化，相对加以比较。任意举个例子：过去5年，建房的价格比家用电器，如冰箱等价格上涨快得多，可是比汽车保险和法国印象派的画要慢些。”

A“给银行家解释价格变化”。C“试图了解为什么有些价格升得快”。D“和金融业一样的财政考虑”。

5. [A] 倾向于雇佣越来越多的人数。最后一段，疑难点⑥句前的句子“受

