

大学英语四级专项训练

丛书主编◎陆丹云

# 听力与阅读

最新2009年12月CET-4真题解析

详实可行的训练方案

充足逼真的模拟试题



军事医学科学出版社

# 大学英语四级专项训练： 听力与阅读

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· 北 京 ·

## 内容提要

本书分为四个部分,前三部分分别介绍了大学英语四级考试中三个重要组成部分——快速阅读、听力和仔细阅读,最后一部分为一套精心设计的全真预测题。专题部分都以真题为例,对快速阅读、听力和仔细阅读的题型特点和考查重点进行了独到的分析和预测,指出考生普遍存在的失分点,提出高分突破的具体攻略。每专题后的实战训练题用于考生查漏补缺,实现逐项攻克。本书内容丰富,解析深刻,选材新颖,突出了大学英语四级考试最新的命题趋势,可作为考生考前冲刺和教师教学辅导的参考用书。

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# 第一部分 快速阅读

## 1. 考试标准

### 《大学英语课程教学要求》

根据《大学英语课程教学要求》，大学英语课程的教学目标是“培养学生英语综合应用能力，使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流”，强调了英语的实际应用能力。阅读能力即属于应用型技能之一。大学阶段的英语教学要求的一般要求是我国高等学校非英语专业本科生经过大学阶段的英语学习与实践应达到的基本要求。《大学英语课程教学要求》对阅读能力的一般要求为：“能够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，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。”推荐的词汇量为：“掌握的词汇量应达到约 4795 个单词和 700 个词组（含中学应掌握的词汇），其中约 2000 个单词为积极词汇，即要求学生能够在认知的基础上在口头和书面表达两个方面熟练运用的词汇。”

### 《大学英语四级考试大纲》

《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定对快速阅读的测试目的是测试学生用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息的能力。对快速阅读的测试要求是：快速阅读部分采用 1~2 篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文，总长度约为 1000 词。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力，阅读速度约每分钟 100 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示，如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等，快速查找特定信息的能力。快速阅读理解部分采用的题型有是非判断、句子填空、完成句子等。

## 2. 题型概述

快速阅读部分 (Skimming and Scanning) 的一般题型为：给出一篇约 1000 词左右的文章，共 10 个问题，前 7 题为判断题或选择题，要求根据篇章意思作出正确的判断或选择正确的答案；后 3 题为填空题，要求从篇章中找出恰当的词或者词组填入空缺处，保持句意的正确与完整。考试时间 15 分钟。

在解答题目方面，快速阅读并不强调对文章的精读，而是更强调对文章的宏观层次的理解，要求以极快的速度阅读大量的材料，定位文章的总体信息，寻找事实和观点上的主要信息。这也反映出四六级考试改革偏向于提升考生的实际应用能力。

### 2.1 试卷标准格式

快速阅读是 CET4 整套试卷的第二部分，考题指令如下：

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the

questions on Answer Sheet 1.

**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.

必须引起注意的是,自2007年12月起,快速阅读的前7题由判断题改为选择题,后3题填空不变。相应的考试指令变为:

**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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 ~ 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

此部分试题在 **ANSWER SHEET**(答题卡)1 上,必须在 **ANSWER SHEET 1** 上作答。

## 2.2 《考试大纲》样卷

《考试大纲》样卷中快速阅读的前7题为是非判断题。虽然自2007年12月起快速阅读的前7题由判断题改为选择题,然而这并不意味着判断题从此被排除在命题范围之外。因此需要提醒广大考生,对判断题还应保持足够的重视。不管题型如何变化,快速阅读部分的基本解题思路应该是一致的,即通过关键词在文中定位,寻找确切的依据。

### Work and Life

The pursuit of a better work-life balance is at the root of calls for flexible hours, affordable childcare and paid paternity leave. More than ever before are we demanding choice in our working lives. Gemma Lavender of the TUC explores the pressures and challenges.

#### The issue

If you're not careful, work can take over your life. People in Britain work longer hours than anywhere else in Europe. Too many workplaces are gripped by a long hours culture where everyone is expected to do hours of unpaid overtime every week. Astonishingly, people in Britain do 23 billion worth of unpaid overtime every year—that would be a 4,000 wages boost for the average long-hours worker.

Hardly surprising, then, that there's an epidemic of workplace stress. Contrary to some expectations, according to a recent TUC poll, Brits do actually enjoy their jobs. 85 per cent told us that they found their work enjoyable and fulfilling, yet slightly more than half said they also found it hard to cope with the pressure.

Eight million people complain that pressure of work gives them headaches or migraines, 12 million say they get bad tempered and irritable at home, nearly three million need to take time off work and more than two-and-a-half million say they drink too much.

That is why work-life balance is the slogan of the moment. Unions, good employers and the government are all concerned-but much more needs to be done.

#### The pressures

The core agenda with work-life balance issues is still the family. And despite all the improvements in equality between the sexes, this is still largely perceived as an issue for women rather than men.

But times are changing. Mothers still take the greater responsibility for childcare but are also more likely to have paid jobs than ever before. Seven out of ten women of working age now have jobs, and

half of mothers with children aged under five are in work. Today's women are breadwinners.

Men and women are both taking on multiple roles. Men are doing more of the care responsibilities. according to the Equal Opportunities Commission, a surprising 36% of couples say that the man is the main carer and women are working more. Polls show that fathers feel they are missing out on time with their children.

With people living longer, more workers are experiencing care demands on elderly relatives as well as children. The fact that women are now having children later in life means that they may end up facing caring responsibilities for both ends of the age spectrum.

The attitude of female workers has also changed. Women are growing more ambitious as they become key players in the world of work, contributing to major company successes. Whether you're a Martha Lane Fox or a Marjorie Scardino, the impact of the female boss is considerably more powerful than ever before.

The pressure for women to achieve drives them to work harder and for longer, especially when wanting to prove themselves against their male counterparts.

Technology both helps and hinders. Email and the Internet gives people the potential to work flexibly. Some now work for themselves or for their employer entirely from home. This doesn't suit everyone-some find it far too isolating to be cut off from office networks, but working from home for part of the week can be a real help.

However, technology can also increase work pressure. The overflowing email inbox and the constantly ringing phone can really step up the stress levels.

Progress on work-life balance is likely to give individual employees much more choice about how and when they work. Research shows that the more control you have over your own work, the less stressed you're likely to get. But organizations, as a whole, need to tackle the issue-it can't just be the sum of individual responses.

And work-life balance issues are not just for carers. Everyone needs their personal space, and policies that only benefit parents or carers might cause antagonism with other colleagues.

### **The challenges**

Flexitime, working at home, and crèches are available only to a minority, but they are on the increase. Falling unemployment in most parts of the country means that employers are having to put a bit more effort into retaining staff and providing good conditions designed to attract particular staff with skills and experience.

While flexitime and home-working options are not appropriate for every type of job, there is still room for imaginative approaches to choosing working hours.

The main obstacle is employer resistance. Too many think that progressive policies will cost them. Small companies, in particular, say it may be all right for big organizations but we don't have the same options to be flexible.

But the independent Institute of Employment Studies shows that some small and medium-sized businesses have saved up to £ 250,000 on their budget simply by using family-friendly work policies. This is mainly because people take less time off sick when they have a better balance in their life.

### **The benefits**

Businesses benefit if they make the best use of their most valuable resource: their staff. The main

advantage of balancing personal and professional life is that the workers are happier. If they are happy, they work better; if they work better, the company profits. And if staff are happy they will stay.

In a tight labour market, employers need to retain and recruit good, hard-working, loyal staff, especially and increasingly women. Offering good working conditions cements the company's reputation as an employer of choice and will attract the best candidates for the job. Workers are also holding companies more and more accountable for bad working conditions and inflexible practices. The pressure is growing on employers.

Society demands choice in the 21st century. The choice to take the kids to school and then go to work, the choice to leave early to attend a language course or visit granny, the choice to return to work on a basis you want, the choice to take unpaid leave to travel somewhere new, to train, or to have more time to visit friends.

注意:此部分试题在试卷1上;8~10题在答题卡1上。

1. The article shows that work can never take over one's life if he finds it enjoyable.
2. The Brits will have to find a solution to the work-life imbalance.
3. As it is before, men are the family supporters and hence endure more pressure.
4. Technology doesn't help solve any problem of work-life issue.
5. The author suggests that the organizations should care children for parents to reduce their pressure.
6. Less and less people who work may have flexi-time or working at home.
7. The employer will be the greatly benefited if works are done to establish a work-life balance.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]    2. [Y] [N] [NG]    3. [Y] [N] [NG]    4. [Y] [N] [NG]

5. [Y] [N] [NG]    6. [Y] [N] [NG]    7. [Y] [N] [NG]

8. Basically, the pursuit of a better work-life balance means \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Key to the work-life balance issue is the problem of \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The main obstacle to more flexible time and home-working options come from the \_\_\_\_\_.

### 【文章大意】

本文介绍了工作与生活的关系,如何在两者之间取得平衡。第一部分介绍相关背景(The issues),第二部分工作中的压力(The pressures),第三部分一些措施的弊端(The challenges),第四部分这些措施的益处(The benefits)。

### 【答案解析】

1. 答案:N。题意:The article shows that work can never take over one's life if he finds it enjoyable. 文章认为一份令人愉快的工作决不可能占据全部的生活空间。文章在开头就讲到 If you're not careful, work can take over your life,“一不小心,工作就可能控制你的生活。”可见本题是错的。
2. 答案:Y。题意:The Brits will have to find a solution to the work-life imbalance. 英国人将不得不寻找办法,实现工作和生活的平衡。文章通篇讲的都是工作和生活的平衡,因此选Y。
3. 答案:N。题意:As it is before, men are the family supporters and hence endure more pressure. 正如以前一样,男人是家里的顶梁柱,承受的压力也更大。在文章“The Pressures”这一部分的第二段,可以找到这句话“Today's women are breadwinners.”可见现在的女性也能养家,这和过去有所不同。



4. 答案:N。题意:Technology doesn't help solve any problem of work-life issue. 技术无法帮助缓解工作与生活之间的矛盾。在文章“The Pressures”这一部分的倒数第四段,第一句话是:Technology both helps and hinders. 表示技术有利有弊。例如电子邮件和互联网,就可以让人们实现弹性工作制,在家上班。可见本题选 N。
5. 答案:NG。题意:The author suggests that the organizations should care children for parents to reduce their pressure. 作者建议,单位应该为员工照看孩子,以减轻工作压力。文中并未出现这样的建议,因此应该选择 NG。
6. 答案:N。题意:Less and less people who work may have flexi-time or working at home. 能够弹性工作或者在家工作的人越来越少。在文章“The Challenges”这一部分的开头是这样的:Flexitime, working at home, and crèches are available only to a minority, but they are on the increase. 说明弹性工作或者在家工作的人呈上升趋势。本题选择 N。
7. 答案:Y。题意:The employer will be the greatly benefited if works are done to establish a work-life balance. 如何能够采取措施帮助员工实现工作和家庭之间的平衡,公司/雇主将受益匪浅。文章最后一个部分专门谈到这些好处。
8. 答案:flexible hours, affordable childcare and paid paternity leave。这部分可在文章开头第一句话就能找到。
9. 答案:family。在“The Pressures”小标题下第一句话为“The core agenda with work-life balance issues is still the family.”可见题干是对这句话进行了同意改写。
10. 答案:employer resistance。在文章“The Challenges”这一部分的倒数第二段开头:The main obstacle is employer resistance。

### 2.3 2009 年 12 月 CET 真题

**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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 ~ 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

#### Colleges taking another look at value of merit-based aid \*

Good grades and high test scores still matter a lot to many colleges as they award financial aid.

But with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population in coming years, some schools are re-examining whether that aid, typically known as “merit aid”, is the most effective use of precious institutional dollars.

George Washington University in Washington, D. C., for example, said last week that it would cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of recipients (接受者), pouring the savings, about \$2.5 million, into need-based aid. Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., made a similar decision three years ago.

Now, Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y., says it will phase out merit scholarships altogether. No current merit-aid recipients will lose their scholarships, but need-based aid alone will be awarded beginning with students entering in fall 2008.

Not all colleges offer merit-aid; generally, the more selective a school, the less likely it is to do so. Harvard and Princeton, for example, offer generous need-based packages, but many families who don't meet need eligibility (资格) have been willing to pay whatever they must for a big-name school.

For small regional colleges that struggle just to fill seats, merit aid can be an important revenue-builder because many recipients still pay enough tuition dollars over and above the scholarship amount to keep the institution running.

But for rankings-conscious schools in between, merit aid has served primarily as a tool to recruit top students and to improve their academic profiles. "They're trying to buy students," says Skidmore College economist Sandy Baum.

Studies show merit aid also tends to benefit disproportionately students who could afford to enroll without it.

"As we look to the future, we see a more pressing need to invest in need-based aid," says Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, which has offered merit scholarships for 10 years. During that time, it rose in *US News & World Report's* ranking of the best liberal arts colleges, from 25 to 17.

Merit aid, which benefited about 75 students a year, or about 4% of its student body, at a cost of about \$1 million a year, "served us well," Inzer says, but "to be discounting the price for families that don't need financial aid doesn't feel right any more."

Need-based aid remains by far the largest share of all students aid, which includes state, federal and institutional grants. But merit aid, offered primarily by schools and states, is growing faster, both overall and at the institutional level.

Between 1995-96 and 2003-04, institutional merit aid alone increased 212%, compared with 47% for need-based grants. At least 15 states also offer merit-aid, typically in a bid to enroll top students in the state's public institutions.

But in recent years, a growing *chorus* (异口同声) of critics has begun pressuring schools to drop the practice. Recent decisions by Hamilton and others may be "a sign that people are starting to realize that there's this destructive competition going on," says Baum, co-author of a recent College Report that raises concerns about the role of institutional aid not based on need.

David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, says many of his schools would like to reduce their merit aid but fear that in doing so, they would lose top students to their competitors.

"No one can take one-sided action," says Laird, who is exploring whether to seek an *exemption* (豁免) from federal anti-trust laws so member colleges can discuss how they could jointly reduce merit aid. "This is a merry-go-round that's going very fast, and none of the institutions believe they can sustain the risks of trying to break away by themselves."

A complication factor is that merit aid has become so popular with middle-income families, who don't qualify for need-based aid, that many have come to depend on it. And, as tuitions continue to increase, the line between merit and need blurs.

That is one reason Allegheny College doesn't plan to drop merit aid entirely.

"We still believe in rewarding superior achievements and know that these top students truly value the scholarship," says Scott Friedhoff, Allegheny's vice president for enrollment.

Emory University in Atlanta, which boasts a \$4.7 million *endowment* (捐赠), meanwhile, is taking another approach. This year, it announced it would eliminate loans for needy students and cap them for middle-income families. At the same time, it would expand its 28-year-old merit program.

“Yeah, we’re playing the merit game,” acknowledges Tom Lancaster, associate dean for undergraduate education. But it has its strong points, too, he says. “The fact of the matter is, it’s not just about the lowest-income people. It’s the average American middle-class family who’s being priced out of the market.”

**\* A few word about merit-based aid :**

Merit-based aid is aid offered to students who achieve excellence in a given area, and is generally known as academic, athletic and artistic merit scholarships.

Academic merit scholarships are based on students’ grades, GPA and overall academic performance during high school. They are typically meant for students going straight to college right after high school. However, there are scholarships for current college students with exceptional grades as well. These merit scholarships usually help students pay tuition bills, and they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify. In some cases, students may need to be recommended by their school or a teacher as part of the qualification process.

Athletic merit scholarships are meant for students that *excel* (突出) in sports of any kind, from football to track and field events. Recommendation for these scholarships is required, since exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a *referee* (裁判). Applicants need to send in a tape containing their best performance.

Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area. This generally includes any creative field such as art, design, fashion, music, dance or writing. Applying for artistic merit scholarships usually requires that students submit a *portfolio* (选辑) of some sort, whether that includes a collection of artwork, a recording of a musical performance or a video of them dancing.

注意:此部分试题在试卷1上;8~10题在答题卡1上。

1. With more and more low-income students pursuing higher education, a number of colleges are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) offering students more merit-based aid
  - B) revising their financial aid policies
  - C) increasing the amount of financial aid
  - D) changing their admission processes
2. What did Allegheny College in Meadville do three years ago?
  - A) It tried to implement a novel financial aid program.
  - B) It added \$ 2.5 million to its need-based aid program.
  - C) It phased out its merit-based scholarship altogether.
  - D) It cut its merit-based aid to help the needy students.
3. The chief purpose of ranking-conscious colleges in offering merit aid is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) improve the teaching quality
  - B) boost their enrollments
  - C) attract good students
  - D) increase their revenues
4. Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, believes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) it doesn’t pay to spend \$ 1 million a year to raise its ranking
  - B) is gives students motivation to award academic achievements

- C) it's illogical to use so much money on only 4% of its students  
 D) it's not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition
5. In recent years, merit-based aid has increased much faster than need-based aid due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more government funding to colleges  
 B) fierce competition among institutions  
 C) the increasing number of top students  
 D) school's improved financial situations
6. What's the attitude of many private colleges toward merit-aid, according to David Laird?
- A) They would like to see it reduced.  
 B) They regard it as a necessary evil.  
 C) They think it does more harm than good.  
 D) They consider it unfair to middle-class families.
7. Why doesn't Allegheny College plan to drop merit aid entirely?
- A) Rising tuitions have made college unaffordable for middle-class families.  
 B) With rising incomes, fewer students are applying for need-based aid.  
 C) Many students from middle-income families have come to rely on it.  
 D) Rising incomes have disqualified many students for need-based aid.
8. Annual renewal of academic merit scholarships depends on whether the recipients remain \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Applicants for athletic merit scholarships need a recommendation from a coach or a referee who \_\_\_\_\_ their exceptional athletic performance.
10. Applicant for artistic merit scholarships must produce evidence to show their \_\_\_\_\_ in a particular artistic field.

**【真题点评】**

此次快速阅读与往年相比缺少了段落中的小标题,显然给寻找定位关键词带来一定的难度,从而增加了考试的整体难度。考试题材为“大学奖学金问题”,再次与大学教育相关,与2007年12月四级考试快速阅读题材近似,体现出选材“贴近实际、关注热点”的趋势。出题时延续了以往快速阅读的一贯思路,即返回原文寻找定位。在各题题干中,关键词的标识信息明显,如人名、学校名、连字符、时间等,可充分加以利用,帮助考生在原文中迅速找到相关信息并加以辨别。

这次快速阅读主要特点有:第一,考点分散。文章缺少小标题,段落众多,考点较为分散,给考生寻找定位带来难度;第二,考题难度大。不少题目即使找到依据,还需要进行理解和归纳方可得出正确答案,如第6题,要基于原文意思进行推理;第三,词形变换。尤其是填空题,不像以前找到考点可直接照搬,这次的三道填空题全部要进行词形变换,分别为动词原形改为形容词、被动态改为主动态、动词改为名词。这体现了未来四级考试快速阅读的出题方向,即除了考查考生迅速查找信息的能力外,同时也考查语法知识和对单词的灵活应用。

**【文章大意】**

文章主要讲述了大学的奖学金问题。现在多数学校是根据学生的学习成绩评定奖学金,可这一做法受到了质疑,有观点认为奖学金应当给予那些最需要的学生。但真正实行奖学金的按需分配又会面临诸多问题,如重视排名的学校希望通过奖学金的方式吸引拔尖人才,等等。但无论争论的结果如何,部分大学已经开始了奖学金分配制度的改革。文章还介绍了一些专项奖学金以及获得这些奖学金所需的相关要求。

## 【答案解析】

1. 答案:B。根据题干中带连字符的定位词“low-income”可迅速定位于第二段,很多学校都在“重新审视(re-examining)”他们的资助政策,B选项中的“revising”为同义改写。
2. 答案:D。根据专有名词“Allegheny College in Meadville”定位于第三段,可知该校三年前做出了类似的决定,再看前文可知这一决定就是资助政策向需要的学生倾斜。
3. 答案:C。根据题干中带连字符的定位词“ranking-conscious”定位于第七段,注重排名的学校把奖学金看作是招募顶尖学生的工具(recruit top students)。
4. 答案:D。根据人名“Monica Inzer”找她说的话,定位于第十段,“to be discounting the price for families that don't need financial aid doesn't feel right any more.”表示对于能够付得起学费的家庭,不应当再给予学费上的优惠,即奖学金。
5. 答案:B。该题有一定难度,因为在题干中找不到明显的定位词,只有根据“increased much faster”这一信息寻找到第十二段,但仍需进行推理,根据原文中的“in a bid to enroll top students”可知,学校这么做是为了吸引最好的学生,而其根本原因就是学校间的激烈竞争。
6. 答案:B。该题具有很大难度,需要仔细甄别。根据人名“David Laird”去寻找他发表的观点,从而定位于第十四段。他的完整观点应该为“很多学校都愿意降低优秀生奖学金,但是又害怕一旦这么做就会失去优秀生源,输给竞争对手。”因此,很多学校在这个问题上都有一种矛盾的心态。A选项只说了一半,他们愿意降低优秀生奖学金,从而给选择带来强烈干扰。B选项“a necessary evil”正确,意为“想做但害怕去做的事”。
7. 答案:C。从第6题接着往下找“Allegheny College”,可定位于第十六段,“many have come to depend on it”,很多中等收入家庭也依赖于奖学金,与C选项表述一致。
8. 答案:qualified。从第8题起可在介绍奖学金的最后一部分找到答案,但需进行适当的改写。本题定位于倒数第三段“they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify.”但在题干中所填的空在remain后,显然要填入形容词,因此需将原文的qualify改写为qualified。
9. 答案:recognizes。定位于全文倒数第二段“exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a referee.”但尤其要注意的是原文为被动语态,但题干却用了主动语态;不但要用主动态,还要看到定语从句的先行词“a coach or a referee”为第三人称单数,因此动词后的s千万不可忽略。
10. 答案:excellence。该题具有极大难度。定位较容易,显然为最后一段,但最大的难度在于句意的把握与改写。最后一段第一句话“Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area.”明确指出艺术类奖学金要求申请者在某一艺术领域内表现优异(excel);而题干的意思为“申请者需要提供证据来展示他们在特定艺术领域的\_\_\_\_\_。”此空显然要填入名词,再根据第一句话的意思,可以判断,应填入“优异表现”(excellence)。此题要将谓语动词 excel 改写为名词 excellence,这在快速阅读考题中可以说是前所未有,因而难度极高。

## 2.4 评分标准

大学英语四级快速阅读评分标准为:

选择题选择正确,得1分。

选择题选择错误,不得分。

填空题意思、拼写均正确,得1分。

填空题意思错误,不得分。

填空题意思正确但拼写错误,不得分。

## 2.5 题材范围

阅读部分命题的语料均选自英文原版材料,包括日常生活中的对话、讲座、广播电视节目、报刊、杂志、书籍、学术期刊等。选材的原则是:

(1) 题材广泛,包括人文科学、社会科学、自然科学等领域,但所涉及的背景知识应为学生所了解或已在文章中提供;

(2) 体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;

(3) 仔细阅读篇章难度适中,快速阅读、听力和完型填空的篇章难度略低;

2006年以来快速阅读的题材大致归纳如下:

历年快速阅读部分文章标题及题材内容

时间	标题	题材
2009年12月	Colleges taking another look at value of merit-based aid	大学奖学金问题
2009年6月	How Do You See Diversity	文化多样性
2008年12月	That's enough, kids	教育子女
2008年6月	Media Selection for Advertisements	媒体形式
2007年12月	Universities Branch Out	大学教育
2007年6月	Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online	电脑网络
2006年12月	Six Secrets of High-Energy People	精力充沛人群的特点
2006年6月	Highways	高速公路发展史

因此,阅读题材的范围极广,大致可分为:

(1) 人文管理:涉及到政治、经济、法律、历史、文化、习俗、教育、娱乐、人物等。

(2) 科学技术:包括科普知识,如地质、遗传、天文、地理、语言、动植物、电子技术、空间技术等。

(3) 生物医学:涵盖生物发展及医学常识等。

此外社会问题,如家庭、婚姻、伦理、犯罪、青少年、妇女、种族、交通、住房、环境、能源等亦属学术英语的表现范围。平时多涉猎这方面题材的文章,丰富自己的知识结构,能使许多阅读理解问题迎刃而解。

## 2.6 常见题型

快速阅读在考试中可以一文多题,本节中,我们以短文为例说明题型。

### ※ 多项选择

和仔细阅读一样,快速阅读类的试题中最常见的题型也是多项选择。但是由于快速阅读的目的是抓细节或主题,不要求读者在短时间内进行较为复杂的推理和判断,所以多项选择往往倾向于测试考生对于主题的把握能力,或者是要求考生搜索重要信息、相关信息或事实型的细节,如在叙述文中寻找时间、地点、人物;在字典上查某个词的用法;在广告上寻找价格或联系方式;在说明书上照解决某个具体问题的方法,等等。

【例题】

**Ordering information**

**Free publications**

Free publications (News Releases, Reports, Summaries) may be obtained from the Bureau's Division of Information Services in Washington DC, or from any of the Bureau's eight information offices while supplies last.

**Priced publications**

Orders for BLS bulletins can be placed with the BLS Publication Sales Center in Chicago. This Bureau office stocks all Bulletins offered through the Government Printing Office (GPO) sales program. In addition to current BLS titles, the Publication Sales Center maintains many older titles no longer available from GPO.

Orders for BLS bulletins from the Publications Sales Center can be made by mail, fax, telephone, or personal visit.

To order by mail or fax, please fill out a publication order form listing the titles of the publications you wish to order. Indicate the method of payment on the order form—advance payment is required in the form of cash, check, money order, or credit card (MasterCard, Visa, Discover/NOVUS, or American Express), or by using a Government Printing Office Deposit Account. Once it is completed, the order form can be mailed or faxed to:

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Publications Sales Center  
Room 960  
230 South Dearborn Street  
Chicago, IL 60604  
Fax: (312) 353-1886

To order by telephone using a credit card, call the Publications Sale Center at (312) 353-1880 between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. central time and select option '0'.

To order by personal visit, stop by the BLS Chicago Information Office between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. central time at:

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Economic Analysis and Information  
230 South Dearborn Street, 9th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60604

1. Which of the following publication is NOT offered free?
  - A) News Releases
  - B) Reports
  - C) Summaries
  - D) BLS bulletins
2. To order BLS bulletins by personal visit, you should \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) fill out a publication order form
  - B) stop by the BLS Chicago Information Office
  - C) call the Publications Sale Center

D) use a Government Printing Office Deposit Account

**【答案】**

1. D 2. B

**【解析】**

本题为一道查读题,阅读内容为一个官方网站关于该机构出版物索取或订阅方式的介绍。第一部分“Free Publications”为介绍免费索取方式,第二项部分“Priced Publications”介绍付费出版物的订购方式。在读懂题义的同时,我们就可以预测到阅读材料的大致内容。因为题目要求我们回答:(1)哪一种信息不可免费获得;(2)客户上门订购应该怎样做。所以我们预测阅读材料与购买某种资料有关。这样在看到段落标题时,我们已经明确阅读材料的内容和查找答案的方式。我们在第一部分“Free Publications”中找到了免费的三种资料的名称,所以答案是 D“BLS bullitins”;在第二部分“Priced Publications”中,我们先找到“To order by personal visit”,然后就知道上门订购必须前往“BLS Chicago Information Office”,所以第二题的答案是 B)。

**※ 正误及无关判断题**

正误及无关判断题型(True/False/Not Given)通常被称作是非判断题,出题方式是根据阅读段落给出一至数个陈述句,让考生根据文章内容判断。如果题目内容与原文内容一致,则选 True;如果题目内容与文章内容相抵触,则选 False;如果题目内容在原文中并没有提到,则选 Not Given 或 Not Mentioned;在解答 True/False/Not Given 题型时,考生应该注意到以下几点:

(1)这种题型绝对不能够只凭自己的感觉来做题,一定要仔细阅读题,然后回到文章中寻找对应信息。考题中很少出现需要通读全文才能加以判断的 True/False/Not Given 题目,就是说我们一定可以在文章中找到一个信息点与文章后的某道题目相对应。

(2)在解答 True/False/Not Given 题目时,一定不要根据自己的常识或背景知识加以判断,应将思路严格限制在文章所给范围内。比如:有一道讲国际互联网的题目,其中题目说上网的人要多缴电话费。对于大多数中国考生来说,这是个不争的事实,所以很多人选了 True,而正确答案应该是 Not Given,因为在全文任何一个地方都没有提级上网和电话费之间的关系。

(3)True/False/Not Given 题目基本是按照信息点在文章中重现的顺序来出题的,掌握这一点,考生就能很快为信息定位,从而节省答题时间。

(4)在解答 True/False/Not Given 题目时,对原文出现的副词以及题目中出现的副词要特别加以注意。副词在程度高低、范围大小、局部整体、经常偶尔等方面的区别往往是解题的关键。

**【例题】**

Alfred Hitchcock is one of the best-known film-makers in the world. This gentle-looking, overweight Englishman has been connected the cinema audiences with some of the most mysterious and frightening films ever made.

*The 39 Steps* made in 1939 was the film that made him famous outside Britain. He received many offers from Hollywood, where he went to make *Rebecca*. This was the most expensive he had made, costing over a million dollars. This was impossible in Britain, where budgets were very small. But as soon as shooting started on *Rebecca*, the Second World War started. Like many other film people, Hitchcock decided to stay in America, and was sometimes called a traitor at home. But he was too old to fight, and the British film industry had closed down. He finished *Rebecca*, and got his first Oscar, for the Best Film of the year.

He was also the first film director to become a TV star. In 1955 he started a TV show which showed mystery and horror stories, called “Alfred Hitchcock presents...” This was a new idea, for



most of the Hollywood people hated television and thought it was beneath their talents to work in the TV world. The audience loved Hitchcock, however, however, and he made more shows. These shows gave him more opportunity to try new ideas and make more and more mysterious or frightening films.

**Directions:** Read the following statements and decide if they are

A) True

B) False

C) Not Given

1. Alfred Hitchcock was famous outside Britain for his *The 39 Steps*.
2. The British people agreed that Alfred Hitchcock should stay in America during the WWII.
3. *Rebecca* was a very expensive film.
4. Alfred Hitchcock also won many awards for his TV series.
5. Most of the Hollywood People in the 1940s respected the TV world.

**【答案】**

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

**【解析】**

这是一篇介绍大导演希区柯克的短文，文中提到他的电影风格：“mysterious”（神秘）和“frightening”（恐怖），提到他早期在英国和后来向好莱坞的发展，提到他在电影界和电视界的成就。读题后，我们已经可以得到很多信息，例如：阅读材料的主人翁是大导演希区柯克，因为有三题提到他的名字；材料与电影、电视有关，因为有四题提到相关内容；材料涉及英国和美国，因为题目中讲道“Britain”和“Hollywood”。在阅读时，我们已对文章题材基本了解，只需关注题目中提及的信息点，就很容易找到相关答案。

### ※ 句子填空

在快速阅读里面，有可能出现做句子填空，要求读完一篇文章以后，根据文章的意思把一句话里面的单词填出来。句子填空是阅读中的综合题，它既可以考核学生的快速查读能力，又可以考查学生的把握大意能力，既可以考核学生的词汇，又可以考核语法，是题型中较能考查综合能力的题型。

**【例题】**

Wall Street is the banking center of New York city. But how did the street get its unusual name? To find out, we must go back to the early years of exploration in North America.

New York City was first called New Amsterdam by the explorer Henry Hudson. He was working for a Dutch trading company when he entered what is now the lower Hudson River area in the Year 1609. There he found an island that was a perfect trading harbor. The Manhattan Indians lived there.

Dutch traders built a town on the end of Manhattan Island. It became a rich trading harbor. But the British questioned the right of the Dutch to control the area. The two nations went to war in 1652.

The governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, worried that British settlers in New England would attack his town. He ordered that a protective wall be built at the north edge of Manhattan. The wall was more than 2,290 feet long. It extended from the Hudson River to the East River.

The British never attacked New Amsterdam. So the wall was never tested in war. But the path beside it became known as Wall Street. Later, Wall Street became a street of banks and business.

**Directions:** Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with one word. Make sure your statement corresponds to the meaning of the passage.