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710分

四级阅读单项技能突破

王焯 赵立洁 等 编

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》阅读理解部分考试内容的最新改革而编写的,内容新颖,主题突出,实用性强。

书中第一章是阅读能力考核解读,主要向大家说明大纲的基本要求,让考生复习时做到“有法可依”。第二章是阅读自我测评部分,通过这部分,读者可以清楚地知道自己的做题漏洞,方便以后做有针对性的练习。第三章是阅读解题技巧,详细地归纳了各种阅读技巧和解题策略。第四章为阅读实践演练,所选的题材和篇幅与四级考试阅读中的文章长短相似、难易程度相仿。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的读者。

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Preface

前 言

自从大学英语四六级考试改革以后，阅读理解部分的变动很大。改革后的阅读理解包括仔细阅读（Reading in Depth）和快速阅读（Skimming and Scanning），测试学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力；所占分值比例为 35%，其中仔细阅读部分 25%，快速阅读部分 10%。考试时间 40 分钟。

首先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 个单词。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，阅读速度为每分钟 100 个单词。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。

仔细阅读部分要求考生阅读三篇短文。两篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试，每篇长度为 300~350 个单词。一篇为选词填空（Banked Cloze）或简答题（Short Answer Questions），选词填空篇章长度为 200~250 个单词，简答题篇章长度为 300~350 个单词。仔细阅读部分测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词意等。多项选择题型的短文后有若干问题，考生根据对文章的理解，从每题的 4 个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力。要求考生阅读一遍删去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给选项中选择正确的词汇填空，使短文复原。简答题的篇章后有若干问题，要求考生根据对文章的理解用最简短的表述（少于 10 个

单词) 回答问题或完成句子。

本书秉承“内容创新、能力创新”的原则,在编写逻辑上遵循“测与评·教与学·练与模”的思路,让考生在备考前准确抓住重点、难点和弱点,有针对性地进行复习。

“测与评”先让考生熟悉考试内容与结构,同时检测自身的英语水平,给自己一个比较准确的定位。“教与学”主要讲解大学英语四级考试的重点和应试技巧,考生可根据自己的具体情况学习其中的方法技巧。在“练与模”这一全书重要环节中,精选“应试难度”和“拔高难度”两个梯次的习题,进行考前热身,以达到让考生轻松应对考试的效果。

要想攻破“阅读”这个难关,必须通过认真的学习和足够的练习。本书正是按照这一标准进行编写的,相信读者通过本书的细致讲解和有针对性的练习,定能在考试中超常发挥,取得理想成绩!

本书由王焯、梁媛编写,马云秀、王建军、王海娜、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、张娟娟、张静、李光全、李良、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等同志也参与本书的编写工作,在此一并向他们表示感谢。

Contents



前言

第一章 CET-4 阅读能力考核解读	1
第二章 CET-4 阅读自我测评	4
第一节 快速阅读测与评	4
第二节 篇章词汇阅读与简答测与评	28
第三节 篇章阅读理解测与评	42
第三章 CET-4 阅读解题技巧	63
第一节 快速阅读解题方法与答题技巧	63
第二节 篇章词汇阅读与简答解题方法与答题技巧	66
第三节 篇章阅读理解解题方法与答题技巧	69
第四章 CET-4 阅读实战演练	71
第一节 快速阅读模拟训练——应试难度	71
第二节 快速阅读模拟训练——拔高难度	90
第三节 篇章词汇阅读与简答模拟训练——应试难度	106
第四节 篇章词汇阅读与简答模拟训练——拔高难度	113
第五节 篇章阅读理解模拟训练——应试难度	120
第六节 篇章阅读理解模拟训练——拔高难度	144
第五章 CET-4 阅读真题及答案	171
第一节 2007年12月阅读真题及答案	171
第二节 2008年6月阅读真题及答案	182

第一章 CET-4 阅读能力考 核解读

大学英语教学大纲是对本科英语教学的指导，大纲对阅读能力的基本要求是：能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章，掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节，并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断，领会作者的观点和态度，阅读速度达到每分钟 70 个单词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时，能掌握中心大意，捉住主要事实和有关细节，阅读速度达到每分钟 100 个单词。

阅读理解能力测试的主要方面：

(1) 读材料的主旨和大意，以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。

(2) 既理解具体的事实，也理解抽象的概念。

(3) 既理解字面的意思，也理解深层的含义，包括作者的态度，意图等。

(4) 既理解某句，某段的含义，也理解全篇的逻辑关系，并据此进行推理和判断。

(5) 既能根据所提供的信息去理解，也能结合大学生应有的常识去理解。

根据这 5 项要求，我们可将阅读理解多项选择题归纳为以下几种题型：细节理解题，词句理解题，主题、主旨题，猜测词意题，推理判断题。

大学英语四级考试是全面考核结束基础阶段英语学习的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项目标。以下为大学英语四级考试中的

阅读考试内容介绍：

四级考试包括 5 个部分，第二大题阅读理解共 20 题，总分为 40 分，即每道题 2 分。考试时间 35 分钟。

阅读理解题要求考生阅读 4 篇短文，总阅读量不超过 1000 个单词。每篇短文后有 5 个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

一、阅读理解选材的原则

(1) 题材广泛，可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等，但是所涉及背景知识应能为学生所理解。

(2) 体裁多样，可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

(3) 文章的语言难度中等，无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词，如超出大学英语教学大纲四级词汇表的范围，用汉语注明词意。

二、阅读理解部分主要测试的能力

(1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。

(2) 了解和说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。

(3) 既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。

(4) 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求有一定的速度。

三、阅读理解技能概述

大学英语教学大纲中列出的语言技能表中的阅读技能为理解主题和中心思想 (Understanding the Topic and Main Idea)。阅读的首要目的是看懂所读材料的主旨大意。

辨认主题句是获取文章主旨大意的一个有效方法。主题句的特点为结构一般比较简单，表述的意思比较概括。

有些文章首尾都有主题句前后呼应，两次点题。对于没有主题句的文章，可把文中细节所集中论述的要点，运用逻辑推理的方法，酝酿出文章的主题。抓住了文章的中心思想，也就不难用浓缩、简练的语言，概括出文章的标题。

第二章 CET-4 阅读自我测评

第一节 快速阅读测与评

► Passage one

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

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.

Theft Deterrent System

To deter the vehicle theft, the system is designed to give an alarm and keep the engine from being started if any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is forcibly unlocked or the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected when the vehicle is locked. The alarm blows the horn intermittently and flashes the headlights, tail lights and other exterior lights. The engine cannot be started because the starter circuit will be cut.

Setting the System

1. Turn the ignition key to the "LOCK" position and remove it.
2. Have all passengers get out of the vehicle.

3. Close and lock the front, sliding and back doors and hood.

The indicator light will come on when the front, sliding and back doors and hood are closed and locked. As the front doors are locked, the system will give you a preparation time of 30 seconds before the setting, during which the front, sliding and back doors and hood may be opened to prepare for the setting.

Be careful not to use the key when opening either front door. This will cancel the system.

4. After making sure the indicator light starts flashing, you may leave the vehicle. The system will automatically be set after the preparation time elapses. The indicator light will flash to show the system is set. If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is opened at that time, the setting is interrupted until it is closed and locked. Never leave anyone in the vehicle when you set the system, because unlocking from the inside will activate (使启动) the system.

When the System is Set

Activating the system. The system will give the alarm and cut the starter circuit under the following conditions:

If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is unlocked without using the key.

If the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected.

After one minute, the alarm will automatically stop with the starter circuit cut kept on.

Reactivating the alarm

Once set, the system automatically resets the alarm each time the front, sliding and back doors and hood are closed after the alarm stops.

The alarm will be activated again under the following conditions:

If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is opened. If the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected.

Stopping the alarm

Turn the ignition key from the "LOCK" to "ACC" position. The alarm will be stopped with the starter circuit cut kept on. Stopping the

alarm in this manner will keep the alarm from being reactivated when any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is opened.

Interrupting the setting

With the system set, the back door can be opened with the key without activating or canceling the system. While it is open, the front and sliding doors and hood may be opened in addition, and the system can be activated only by the battery terminal disconnection.

To resume the setting, close and lock the front, sliding and back doors and hood. The back door must be closed with the key removed.

Cancelling the System

Unlock either front door with the key, or unlock the sliding door with the key when it has been closed. This cancels the system completely and the starter circuit cut will be cancelled at once.

Indicator Light

The indicator light gives the following three indications when the system is in use. When the light is:

Flashing — The system is set. You need the key to open the front, sliding and back doors and hood.

On — The system will automatically be set when the time comes. The front, sliding and back doors and hood may be opened without a key.

Off — The system is inactive. You may open any door and hood.

Testing the System

1. Open the driver's and front passenger's windows.
2. Set the system as described above. The front doors should be locked with the key. Be sure to wait until the indicator light starts flashing.

3. Unlock one of the front, sliding and back doors from the inside. The system should activate the alarm.

4. Cancel the system by unlocking either front door with the key.

5. Repeat this operation for the other doors and hood. When testing

on the hood, also check that the system is activated when the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected.

If the system does not work properly, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

提示: 在实考试卷中, 8~10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. The system is used to deter the vehicle theft according to the instructions.
2. In order to set the system, you should have all passengers get out of the vehicle.
3. The system will be cancelled when you use the key to open the back door.
4. The system will be not be activated unless you use the key to open any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood.
5. In order to stop the alarm, you have to turn the ignition key from the "ACC" to "LOCK" position.
6. When the indicator light is flashing, it is needless to use the key to open any of the doors and hood.
7. The passage tells us that the system works so effectively that it never breaks down.
8. As the front doors are locked, the theft deterrent system will give you a preparation time of _____ before setting.
9. Before leaving the vehicle, make sure that the indicator light _____.
10. According to the passage, if the system refuses to work properly, have it checked by your _____.

答案 1. Y 2. Y 3. N 4. N 5. N 6. N 7. NG
8. 30 seconds 9. starts flashing 10. Toyota dealer

解析:

1. Y)。该句句意为: 根据说明, 该系统是用来防止车辆偷盗的。本题解题依据为文章第一段第一句话, 与原文之意相符。

2. Y)。该句句意为：设定该防盗系统时，你应该让所有乘客下车。本题依据为 **Setting the system** 标题下列出的第二点，与原文之意吻合。
3. N)。该句句意为：当用钥匙打开车后门时，该系统设置将被取消。本题解题依据为 **Cancelling the system** 下面一段，该段大意为：用钥匙打开前门或滑门该系统将完全取消，显然本题句意与原文所述不符。
4. N)。该句句意为：该系统只有在使用钥匙打开前门、滑门、后门及发动机罩时才会启动。本题解题依据为 **Activating the system** 下面第二句话即 **If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is unlocked without using the key**（如不用钥匙打开前门、滑门、后门和发动机罩，该系统将发出警报并切断起动机电路），由此可见，该句意与本题之意相反。
5. N)。该句句意为：如果终止警报，你得把车的点火钥匙从“ACC”位置拨到“LOCK”位置。本题解题依据为 **Stopping the alarm** 下面第一句话：**Turn the ignition key from the “LOCK” to “ACC” position**（把点火钥匙从“LOCK”拨到“ACC”位置），显然与原文不符。
6. N)。该句句意为：当指示灯闪烁时，不需要用钥匙打开任何门和发动机罩。本题解题依据为 **Indicator light** 下面的第二句话：**You need the key to open the front, sliding and back doors and hood.**（你需要钥匙打开前后门、滑门和发动机罩）。显然本题句意与原文所述不符。
7. NG)。该句句意为：本文告诉我们该系统能有效工作以致于从未出现故障。通览全文，本文根本未提及该信息。因而无法得知。
8. 30 seconds 答案依据为本文 **Setting the system** 标题下“... the system will give you a preparation time of 30 setting...”。
9. starts flashing 答案依据为 **Setting the system** 标题下，小标题4后面的内容。
10. Toyota dealer 答案依据为文章最后一句话。

测评:

题型 \ 正错题数	正确题数	错误题数
判断题		
选择题		
正确率		

备注: 正确率达 80% 以上为优秀, 70% 以上为良好, 60% 以上为合格

▶ Passage two

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

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.

Computer Crime

A computer crime is generally defined as one that involves the use of computers and software for illegal purposes. This doesn't mean that all the crimes are new types of crime. On the contrary, many of these crimes, such as embezzlement of funds, the alteration of records, theft, vandalism, sabotage, and terrorism, can be committed without a computer. But with a computer, these offenses can be carried out more quickly and with less chance that the person responsible for the crime will be discovered.

Computer crimes are on the rise and have been for the last twelve years. Just how much these computer crimes cost the American public is in dispute, but estimates range from \$3 billion to \$5 billion annually. Even the FBI, which attempts to keep track of the growth or decline of all kinds of crimes, is unable to say precisely how large a loss is involved; however, it estimates that the average take from a company hit by computer crime is \$600,000. A number of reasons are given for the increase in computer crime: (A) more computers in use and, thus, more people who are familiar with basic computer operation; (B) more computers tied together in satellite and other data — transmission networks; and (C) the easy access of microcomputers to huge mainframe data bases.

The Criminal

Movies and newspaper stories might lead us to believe that most computer crimes are committed by teenage “hackers” — brilliant and basically good children who let their imagination and technical genius get them into trouble. But a realistic look at the crimes reveals that the offender is likely to be an employee of the firm against which the crime has been committed, i. e. , an “insider”.

Difficulty of Detection and Prevention

Given the kind of person who commits a computer crime and the environment in which the crime occurs, it is often difficult to detect who the criminal is. First of all, the crime may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone discovers it.

Second, once the crime has been revealed, it is not easy to find a clear trail of evidence that leads back to the guilty party. After all, looking for “weapons” or fingerprints does not occur as it might in the investigation of more conventional crimes.

Third, there are usually no witnesses to the computer crime, even though it may be taking place in a room filled with people. Who is to say

if the person at the next terminal, calmly keying in data, is doing the company's work or committing a criminal act?

Fourth, not enough people in management and law enforcement know enough about computer technology to prevent the crimes. Authorities have to be familiar with the computer's capabilities within a given situation to guard against its misuses. In some large cities, such as Los Angeles, police departments have set up specially trained computer crime units.

But even when an offender is caught, the investigators, attorneys (律师), judges, or juries may find the alleged crime too complicated and perplexing to handle. More attorneys are specializing in computer law and studying the computer's potential for misuse.

After a computer crime has been discovered, many companies do not report it or prosecute (起诉) the person responsible. A company may not announce the crime out of fear that the public will find out the weaknesses of its computer system and lose confidence in its organization. Banks, credit card companies, and investment firms are especially sensitive about revealing their vulnerabilities (脆弱性) because they rely heavily on customer trust.

To avoid public attention, cautious companies will often settle cases of computer tampering out of court. And if cases do go to trial and the offenders are convicted, they may be punished only by a fine or light sentence because the judge or jury isn't fully trained to understand the nature and seriousness of the crime.

Not all companies are timid in apprehending computer criminals. For example, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company decided it had to get tough on violators. So when the company discovered that one of its computer technicians had embezzled \$200,000 by entering false benefit claims, it presented its findings to the state's attorney and aided in the prosecution of the technician. The technician was found guilty and sentenced to prison, not just for the computer misuse, but also for grand