

OLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

按照全国大学英语四、六级考试改革委员会 2005年10月最新公布(CET-4)试点考试样卷编写

710分新题型

大学英语四级考试

60

长喜英语》图书编委会

王长喜

编者按语

- ②改革后的四级考试在阅读能力测试手段上表现为多样化。传统的阅读理解文章由4篇减至2篇、新增"快速阅读"和"篇意识理解"条件等,新增等型以及不再介绍目的等源点。
- ●快速阅读中正误判断题的难度在于对和错之外还有第三种形态。未提及(Not Given)。很多同学会难以区分"No"和"Not Given"。本书将在这一方面重点容確。
- ●仔细阅读中新增的"篇章词汇理解"是一种新题型。属于 "高级完形填空",对于众多考生而言,既陌生又有一定的 难度。新题型与传统的完形填空相比,大大弱化选项本身的 词汇功能及语法功能的测试、而更注重基于语段、语篇层次 上的整体理解。

OLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

按照全国大学英语四、六级考试改革委员会 2005年10月最新公布的(CET-4)成点考试学卷编写

7/10

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会当凌绝顶,一览众山川

(代前言)

2005年9月下旬,在莘莘学子的牵挂中,大学英语四级考试新题型样卷终于面世了。毋庸讳言,这次姗姗来迟的样卷昭示着考试改革的方向。而每次考试改革的目的,都是试图与更为先进的语言学理论接轨,这次也不例外,突出表现为强调对篇章的理解,从整体上把握文章。

新题型样卷的阅读部分对原有部分的改动较大,出现了快速阅读和篇章词汇两种新题型,即 Skimming and Scanning 和 Reading in Depth 中的 Section A,阅读题型改革的意图是明显的,即扭转过去考试中"不识庐山真面目,只缘身在此山中"的应试倾向,向"会当凌绝顶,一览众山小"的境界过渡。

在过去的应试中,无论是词汇、完形填空还是阅读理解,考生中大面积地存在着为做题而做题,"只见树木,不见森林"的应试习惯,缺乏对整体的把握。考生一般关心的只是词语的搭配或是文章中的某个具体细节,以至于做完了题,都不知道整句话的意思、文章或是短文的中心思想、主要话题是什么。这种孤立的阅读习惯与生活实际脱轨,分明没有达到阅读能力的要求。这次阅读新题型的出现迫使考生努力提升自己的高度,即从整体上把握文章,站得越高,才能看得更全面,也更能把握住重点。

样卷中的快速阅读与专业英语考试中的快速阅读有所不同,更强调了对文章主题以及各部分话题的把握,与雅思中的阅读理解颇为接近。应试解题的方法也不拘一格,可以先通读全文,对文章的主题有个大概的了解;然后细读题干,抓住题干的关键词,把握题干句的主题,判断题干的主题大概在原文的某个小标题或段落处,缩小查找范围;最后在该部分进一步找到具体句子,即题干的具体出处,判断题干有无依据,正确还是错误等等。在这个由点及面、由面及点的过程中,要做到收放自如,张弛有度。

篇章词汇与完形填空大不相同,在很大程度上摆脱了对词义的细微辨析,而是侧重对文章的整体理解,如文章的主题,作者的态度(如正、反),行文的模式(如总、分;对比)。一般步骤为:第一遍通读全文,把握文章的结构和主旨,第二遍边阅读,边看选项,根据空格前后的单词、短语确定所填词的词性,再根据上下文判断词的含义,如应该具有消极还是积极含义,是总结、总领还是分述、举例,从几个相

同词性的选项中选择符合文章内容以及单词搭配的选项作为答案。

关于这两部分的解题技巧详见后面的"解题技巧"部分。

当然,要提升高度,并非一朝一夕之功,而是需要平时的积累,"不积跬步,何以至千里?"考生需要心怀攀登高峰的信念,不断总结,将各道题的解题过程有机联系起来,找到一套适合自己的解题方法,就能达到"一览众山小"的境界,就可以在成功时说声,"此无它,惟心熟尔"。

本书的阅读材料逼真度较高,解题过程充分体现了解题方法,不仅"授之以鱼",更实现了"授之以渔"的初衷。考生多加练习,用心总结解题过程,而不是孤立地就题解题,满足于得到具体答案,那么提升自己的高度并不是一件困难的事情。

端正态度,提升高度,本书就会帮你增强对自己的满意度!

编 者 2005年10月



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四级阅读新增题型综述

四级考试改革后,传统的篇章阅读理解由 4 篇减至 2 篇,新增"快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)"和"篇章词汇理解"各 1 篇,现共计 4 篇文章。阅读理解新、老题型测试内容、测试题型及分值比例对照如下表

阅读理解	测试内容	测试题型	分值比例	
新四级	/	多项选择	OF 0/	
	仔细阅读	选词填空或补充句子	25%	
	快速阅读	是非判断十句子填空	10%	
	仔细阅读	多项选择题	40%	

从上表我们可清晰地看出,改革后的四级考试在阅读能力测试手段上表现为多样化。今后阅读理解测试越来越强调9项阅读微技能的综合运用,尤其强调阅读中的流畅性(Fluency)和准确性(Accuracy)。现将快速阅读和篇章词汇理解的题型要求、解题步骤及应试策略依次详细讲述。

第一音 四级快速阅读理解



新增的快速阅读要求在 15 分钟内完成一篇 1000—1200 字左右的文章和后面的 10 道题。快速阅读的文章属于信息密集性文章(Information-intensive Reading),体裁一般为说明文,题材涉及环保、科技、教育、文化、产品说明书等。文章下面的 10 个题中,前 7 个是判断正误,即 7 个陈述句,要求考生判断陈述的内容与文中给出的信息相符合时选 Y(for Yes);陈述的内容与文中给出的信息相矛盾时选 N(for No);陈述的内容在文中未提及或找不到依据时选 NG(for Not Given);后 3 个是补充句子题(答案基本都是原文中出现的原词),由此不难看出,"快速十准确"是今后四级阅读部分考查的重点。在备考过程中,考生务必要有意识地训练自己 Skimming & Scanning 的能力,如刚刚出版的样题中的快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)。

判断正误这种题型的难度在于,在对和错之外还有第三种状态:未提及(Not Given)。很多同学难以区分"No"和"Not Given"。判断题中的 Y(for Yes),N(for No)及 NG(for Not Given)对考生的语言基本功,逻辑理解是一个挑战。但大多数题



目还是有规律可循的,同学们应认真阅读下面讲的方法和规律,争取做对所有的题目。



第一步:定位,找出题目在原文中的出处 一、仔细阅读各小标题并综合归纳出文章的主旨或主题。 例(样题)

【原文】

Landfills

How Much Trash Is Generated?
How Is Trash Disposed of?
What Is a Landfill?
Proposing the Landfill

Building the Landfill

What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

How Is a Landfill Operated?

【题目】1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill.

【解析】文章前三段为总论,将前六个小标题综合归纳为 the structure of a landfill,最后一段作为 the use of a landfill 的归纳依据,本题陈述符合原文给出的信息,故答案为 Y。二、找出题目中的关键词,最好先定位到原文中的一个段落。

将题目中的关键词与原文各段落的小标题或每段话的第一句相对照。有些题目能先定位到原文中的一个段落,这必将大大加快做题时间,并提高准确率。如样题中的第2题:

【原文】Americans generate... What happens to this trash? Some gets recycled (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in land fills.

下脚中,前下个是判断正误。前下个除冰句,类点也未判断游戏的内容与文中绘出的

(of How Is Trash Disposed of? The Third And The Trash Disposed of?

57 percent is buried in land fills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

【题目】2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.

【解析】本题考查词语的转换。判断本题陈述正误,考生应带着陈述中关键词及线索



词在文中查找定位点,即通过查读(Scanning)理解明确表达的概念或细节。根据谓语动词 ends up 可把答案依据定位于标题为"How Is Trash Disposed of?"段, ends up 与 is disposed of 同义。

三、从头到尾快速阅读该段落,根据题目中的其他关键词,在原文中找出与题目相关 简的一句或几句话。comparts consider a substance a small consider in the substance and a small consider in the substance and a small consider in the substance and a small consideration in the substance and a sma

确定一个段落后,答案在该段落中的具体位置是未知的。所以,需要从头到尾快速阅读该段落,找出该段落中与题目相关的一句话或几句话,通常是一句话,如:

2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills, some 3

【解析】本题陈述中 Most 及 ends up 为关键词, landfills 为线索词。上面的解析中已 经确定本题答案依据定位于"How Is Trash Disposed of?"段, 再根据另一个关键词 Most 可把范围缩小到... 57 percent is buried in landfills 和第二段中的... but the majority is buried in landfills。most, the majority, 57 percent 均可看作为"大多数", 因此本题陈述符合原文内容,答案为 Y。本题属于典型的数字概念转换题,如果在今后的考试中出现 most, majority, measure, fee, size, cost, speed 等与数字有关系的名词时,考生可直接与原文中的某一具体数字联系在一起。

四、仔细阅读这一句话或几句话,根据第二大步中的原则和规律,确定正确答案。

快速阅读中的题目是有顺序的。第一题的答案应在文章的前部,第二题的答案 应在第一题的答案之后。这个规律也有助于大家确定答案的位置,如样题中试题在 原文中的顺序:

As customers outer the site, their quoise are weighed at the scale house. Clasm(文朝)

charged uppear less for using the site, "allithma has ware from \$ 10 to \$ 10 per ton.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets recycled (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, 2(01) but the majority is buried in landfills.

How Much Trash Is Generated? as boog noticellos llogar edit all littlend edit not best

serve an important purpose, in the luture new recharged papers in the luture of the serve and library and the luture of the serve and library are served in the luture of the served in the luture of the luture of

... About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 2(02)57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. 3 The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major

Landfills are complicated structures that a when properly designed and margard



countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills,

What Is a Landfill?

... 4 A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

Proposing the Landfill

- ... 5 In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. ...
- 6 In the Unites States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities...

2世以國民進行。至二二正。至末五年 主题属于真型的數字概念转换题以如果在

Building the Landfill

What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

. . .

How Is a Landfill Operated?

A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. 8 Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

. .

As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. 9 The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton.

...

10 In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and methane (甲烷) station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

md 2(02) で表表eccept is bigged in langfalls. The armount of trash buried in land【目頭】

1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill.



- 2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.
- Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills.
- 4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash.
- 5. In most countries the selection of a landfill site is governed by rules and regulations.
- 6. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments.
- 7. Hazardous wastes have to be treated before being dumped into landfills.

-	1.	[Y] [N] [NG]	2.	[Y] [N] [NG]	3.	[Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
1	5.	[Y] [N] [NG]	6.	[Y] [N] [NG]	7.	[Y][N][NG]	可出潮難以和中心

- 9. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of ______
- 10. Materials that are not permitted to be buried in landfills should be dumped at 第二步:判断,根据下列原则和规律,确定正确答案 考生在做正误判断题时可对号入座,加快解题的速度和准确率,但不要僵化理解。
- 一、判断题
- 1. Y(for Yes)

例 1(样题)

【原文】... but the majority is buried in landfills. ... 57 percent is buried in landfills. 【题目】2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.

【解析】most — majority, 57 percent; ends up — buried

例 2(样题)

【原文】... In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a land-fill can be placed and how it can operate. ...

【题目】5. In most countries the selection of a landfill site is governed by rules and regulations.

In most countries — In most parts of the world
the selection of a landfill site — where a landfill can be placed
is governed by rules and regulations — there are regulations that govern

1913

【原文】Few are more than five years old.

【题目】Most are less than five years old.

【解析】题目与原文是同义结构,Few are more than(很少超过)与 Most are less than



(多数少于)意思相同,所以答案应为 Y。 maring an amount of the days and an analysis of the second and a second an

2)题目是根据原文中的几句话做出推断或归纳。此类题目要求考生简单推断,但有时有些考生会走入另一个极端,即自行推理或过度推理。

I amidith are like compact piles in that they speed up deconfosition of the buried united

【原文】Compare our admission inclusive fare and see how much you save. Cheapest is not the best. If you compare our bargain Daybreak fares, beware — most of our competitors do not offer an all inclusive fare.

【题目】Daybreak fares are more expensive than most of their competitors.

【解析】虽然文章没有直接提到的费用比绝大多数的竞争对手都昂贵。但从原文几句话中可以推断出 Daybreak 和大多数的竞争对手相比, 收费更高, 但服务的项目要更全, 这与题目的意思一致, 所以答案应为 Y。

到 2

【原文】For example, it has been demonstrated that rapid response leads to a greater likelihood of arrest only if responses are in the order of 1-2 minutes after a call is received by the police. When response times increase to 3-4 minutes — still quite a rapid response — the likelihood of an arrest is substantially reduced.

【题目】A response delay of 1-2 minutes may have substantial influence on whether or not a suspected criminal is caught. 这周海局文周围常业。是美文同的文章是国验。

【解析】从原文的两句话可以推断出:只有反应时间在警察接到电话之后 1-2 分钟,抓住罪犯的可能性很大,当反应时间增加到 3-4 分钟,仍然是非常快的反应,抓住罪犯的可能性就实质性地降低。所以,1-2 分钟的反应延迟会对嫌疑犯是否被抓住产生实质性的影响,故答案应为 Y。

2. N(for No)

1)题目与原文直接相反,通常用反义词、not 加同义词及反义结构。 例 1 (样 题)

【原文】... A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

【题目】4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash. boosta ad as a lithbast a special speed up decomposition of the

【解析】原文中说 A landfill is **not like** a compost pile,但题目中却 Landfills **are like** compost piles,显然两个陈述完全相反,即题目中的陈述与原文中的陈述相矛盾,故本题答案为 N。

191 2

【原文】A species becomes extinct when the last individual dies.



【题目】A species is said to be extinct when only one individual exists.

【解析】可以看出题目与原文是反义结构。原文说一个物种中当最后一个个体死亡时,才叫灭绝,而题目说只有一个个体存活时,就叫灭绝,题目与原文直接相反,所以答案应为 N。

2) 原文是两个或多个情形(通常是两种情形)都可以,常有 both... and, and, or 及 also 等词,有时正好是相反。原文是多个条件并列,题目是其中一个条件,即题目是"必须"或"只有"其中一个情况,常有 must 及 only 等词。

例 1(样题)

【原文】In the Unites States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities....

【题目】6. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments.

【解析】原文说,在美国,照料(处理)垃圾及修建垃圾填埋洼地是地方政府的义务,但在题目中则说,在美国,修建垃圾填埋洼地是联邦政府和地方政府两者共同的义务,这与原文所提供的信息相矛盾,故本题答案为 N。

Fig. 2) have pair κ and λ are an identity are all k and p long, a step λ and k angular k . If

【原文】Booking in advance is strongly recommended as all Daybreak tours are subject to demand. Subject to availability, tickets can be purchased from the driver.

【题目】Tickets must be bought in advance from an authorized Daybreak agent.

【解析】原文说,提前预定是强烈建议的,因为所有的 Daybreak 旅行都是由需求决定的。如果还有票的话,可直接向司机购买。原文是强调提前预定、直接向司机购买都可以,是多个条件的并列。题目是"必须"提前购买,是"必须"其中一个情况,所以答案应为 N。

【原文】... The United States *ranks* somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

【题目】3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills.

【解析】原文中说,美国在主要工业化国家把垃圾掩埋处理中大约属于中间位置,仅接着下一句中提到,The United Kingdom ranks highest... burying... solid waste in landfills,而题目中说的... America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills. 则与原文矛盾,much higher ≠ in the middle of,故答案为 N。判断此题



答案的干扰信息为原文第二段中的 This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. 但这句只是讲美国人制造垃圾的量,而不是题目中的垃圾处理的方式。

4) 原文和题目中使用了表示不同范围、频率、可能性的词。

原文中常用 many(很多), sometimes(有时)及 unlikely(不太可能)等词。题目中常用 all(全部), usually(通常), always(总是)及 impossible(不可能)等词。

1到 1

【原文】Frogs are sometimes poisonous.

【题目】Frogs are usually poisonous. demonstrates a global recombined and dividing the state of the

【解析】原文的意思是"青蛙有时是有毒的",其中 sometimes 强调的是"有时",题目的意思是"青蛙通常是有毒的",其中 usually 强调的是"通常",sometimes \neq usually,所以答案应为 N。

191. 2 区间到域的电景重新用车里会整线型设计中国 (4月1月) 百多子 (47年18年

【原文】Without a qualification from a reputable school or university, it is unlikely to find a good job.

【题目】It is impossible to get a good job without a qualification from a respected institution.

【解析】原文的意思是"如果没有毕业于名牌学校或大学的证书,不太可能找到一份好的工作",其中 unlikely 强调的是"不太可能"。题目的意思是"如果没有毕业于名牌学院的证书,找到一份好的工作是不可能的",其中 impossible 强调的是"完全不可能",语气过于绝对。 unlikely \neq impossible,所以答案应为 N。

原文中包含条件状语,如 if, unless 或 if not。题目中去掉了这些表示条件状语的成分。这时,答案应为 N。

例

【原文】The Internet is a hazardous tool if it is not properly used.

【题目】The Internet is dangerous. See somethy common about a mobile of the sound of t

【解析】原文中有条件状语从句 if it is not properly used, 题目将其去掉了,所以答案应为 N。 who was not properly used, 题目将其去掉了,所以答案

- 3. NG(for Not Given)

hadfills. 所题目中能的。 America burles a much higher percentage of its soll【文职】

... In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemi-



cals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. ... Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants. ...

【题目】7. Hazardous wastes have to be treated before being dumped into landfills.

【解析】原文中虽然提到,家庭制造的危险垃圾,即危险垃圾不能用 landfill 方式处理,接着提到,有些涂料被回收后可反复利用,有些有机化学品可在炉子里或电厂被烧掉,但原文中始终没有提及危险垃圾倒进垃圾填埋洼地前如何处理,故本题答案为NG。

2)题目中涉及的范围小于原文涉及的范围,也就是更具体。原文涉及一个较大范围的范筹,而题目是一个具体概念。也就是说,题目中涉及的范围比原文要小。

1到

【原文】Tourists in South Africa come mainly from Europe. 用面面 是是是是是

【题目】Tourists in South Africa come mainly from England. A 南京 2010年,新年2010年

【解析】题目中涉及的概念"England"比原文中涉及的概念"Europe"要小。原文只说,到南非旅游的游客主要来自欧洲,有可能主要来自英国,也可能主要来自欧洲的其他国家,文章中没给出进一步的信息,所以答案应为 NG。

191 2

【原文】Our computer club provides printer.

【题目】Our computer club provides color printer.

【解析】题目中涉及的概念比原文中涉及的概念小,即 color printer < printer。换句话说,计算机俱乐部提供打印机,但提供的是彩色还是黑白的很难推出,即原文中没有给出进一步的信息,所以答案应为 NG。

3) 题目中有比较级,原文中没有比较。

13

【原文】In Sydney, a vast array of ethnic and local restaurants can be found to suit all palates and pockets.

【题目】There is now a greater variety of restaurants to choose from in Sydney than in the past.

【解析】原文中只是提到了悉尼现在有各种各样的餐馆,但并没有与过去相比,所以答案应为 NG。

4) 原文是某人的目标、目的、想法、愿望、保证、发誓等,而题目是事实。

原文中常用 aim(目的),purpose(目的),promise(保证),swear(发誓)及 vow(发誓)等词,而题目中用的是实意动词,表示"事实"。



图 1

【原文】He vowed he would never come back.

【题目】He never came back.

【解析】原文中说,他发誓将永不回来,但实际怎么样,不知道。也可能他违背了自己的誓言,所以答案应为 NG。

图 2

【原文】His aim was to bring together, once every four years, athletes from all countries on the friendly fields of amateur sport.

【题目】Only amateur athletes are allowed to compete in the modern Olympics.

【解析】原文中提到,他的目的是把各国的运动员每四年一次聚集到友好的业余运动的赛场上,其中 aim 表示"目的",而题目中用实意动词 compete 表示"事实"。把各国的运动员聚集到友好的业余运动的赛场上,这只是创建者的目的,实际情况如何,文章中没说,所以答案应为 NG。

- 1. 题目中的"形十名"结构由原文中的"动十副"结构转换而来,即原文中的"动状结构"转换成题目中的"定中(心词)结构"。

例(样题)

【原文】A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

【解析】原文中的 Customers are typically 转换成了题目中的 Typical customers are, 但这种转换对整个句子结构、句子成分及答案的捕捉没有影响,故此空填 municipalities and construction companies。

2. 题目中的句子结构与原文中的句子结构没有明显的区别,答案的确定可根据题目中某一关键词。

例(样题)

【原文】As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. ...

【题目】9. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of ______.

【解析】本题句子结构与原文句子结构没有明显的区别,答案的摄取只根据题目中的 关键词 fee 可确定此空需要填具体价格。考生今后做类似题目,如题目中出现 fee,