

(第4版)

快乐英语岛

HAPPY ENGLISH ISLAND

专项专攻 直击高分

周周强化 步步为赢



阅 读

TEM-4 英语专业四级

总主编：孔翔兰 赵东林

主 编：张 艳

西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书根据最新考试大纲对阅读的要求精心编写的,在分析 1991—2008 年 TEM-4 阅读真题的基础上,将考题归纳为 18 个考点,对每一个考点详细讲解其特点、提问方式、解题思路 and 技巧,并配有大量全真模拟题,帮助考生快速提高英语阅读技能。

本书适合于英语专业四级考试的考前培训及强化,对参加其他英语测试的考生以及同等水平的英语自学者也大有裨益。

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第4版序

“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列以真题点兵串历年考点点播,以考点提醒串弱项强化,以妙方指点串应试技巧,以习作健身串模拟强化,以周末健身房串实战演习。该系列应试图书2006年1月出版,同年8月则推出第2版,2007年7月第3版上市,畅销全国,书店曾一度脱销,出版社也不断收到各地的增订要求;网上将之列为最畅销书,好评如潮。外语界同行赞扬这套“专四”系列内容丰富,含金量高:纵有深度,历年考点分解训练,重点难点讲深讲透;横有跨度,十年考点指导,超大量真题和模拟题强化。参加2007—2008年“专四”考试的学生反映:复习的时候,觉得这套书上的题很难;考试的时候,觉得“专四”的题不难。这正是这套书立足考点、专项专攻的奇特效果。

即将面市的第4版在保留前3版特色的基础上,各分册编者又作了认真修订,增加了2008年“专四”最新真题,并一一进行分析、点拨,同时也对考点进行了优化和更新。第4版的又一新特点是,调整和增加了许多由各分册编者精心设计、反复验证过的更有效的经典范例和答题技巧。经过3次修订的这套“专四”系列,含金量进一步提高,实用性进一步增强,更加适合读者立足考点、直击高分的需要。

总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

2008年5月

总编的话

迎战英语专业四级考试的学子们,现在是综合强化的时候了,你有计划了吗?你的实战能力强吗?你的复习得法吗?需要指点吗?

“快乐英语岛”丛书的主要编者集多年英语专业本科及研究生的教学经验,将教学和科研的积淀浓缩于“专四”系列。先进的教学理念、十年的“专四”辅导经历,以及连续多年的高通过率增加了本系列丛书的针对性和有效性,将使“专四”系列真正成为你的高分伴侣。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列特点:

• **专项专攻:**引领考生熟悉新大纲,立足历年听力、词汇、语法、完型、阅读和写作各分项的考点进行专项专攻。

• **各个击破:**以考点精讲和考试技能强化为重点,通过对真题和典型例题的详细分析,帮你理顺考试重点,找到薄弱环节,将考试重点、难点各个击破。

• **高分串联:**超大量的真题、模拟题汇集,以真题串考点,妙方串方法,模拟串实战,直击“专四”高分。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列有效导学指南:

• **周周强化:**本系列丛书的资深作者为你制定好了考前的详细复习计划,每周一个考点训练与周末模拟实战,为你搭起通向高分的台阶。

• **弱项强化:**本系列丛书的各分册将考点细分,你可以有针对性地按照考点分解进行训练,达到复习巩固和强化的目的,保证你“学得精中精,成为高分生”。

• **模拟强化:**在考前冲刺阶段,针对每分册的“真题点兵”和“习作健身”可任你自行选择,进行实战训练,将你带入“胸有成竹,轻松应试”的佳境。

专业四级强化训练实质上是英语基本功的整体强化,相信在“快乐英语岛”训练方法的指导下,你可以换一种心情,换一种效果挑战“专四”,赢得成功!

总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

第 4 版前言

最新的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)对阅读能力有了新的要求,你准备好了吗? Section B(快速阅读)取消了,同样的 25 分钟考试时间里,旧大纲只要求阅读 1 500 个词的短文并完成 15 道题,而新大纲则要求阅读 1 800 个词的短文并完成 20 道题。题型变了!篇幅长了!题量增大了!难度增加了!

怎么办?也许你总感到阅读时间不够;也许你做过大量的题仍收效甚微;也许你还在苦于没有阅读技巧……不要着急,你不是孤独的,许多考生正面临着和你一样的困惑。我们编写本书就是要帮助大家攻克阅读理解难关,应对新大纲的挑战!

本书是“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列的《阅读》分册,根据最新《考试大纲》精心编写,在认真分析 1991—2008 年 TME-4 阅读真题的基础上,帮你将庞杂的考题梳理成 18 个考点,如确立文章的标题、推断作者的态度、正误判断、区分事实与观点等。对每一个考点,我们用**真题点兵**引出**实考真题**,用**考点点拨**告诉你本题的解题思路,用**妙方指点**举一反三,推广到此类题型的特点和应试技巧,用**特别提示**强调注意事项,如干扰项的特征、解题的线索等,用**考点提醒**使你熟悉各种提问方式,让每个题对号入座,用**习作健身**来专门训练单个考点的解题方法,助你将考点各个击破;还特别提供**周末健身房**,用 91 篇精选全真模拟题让你一试身手,体验计时阅读的压力,挑战 2000—2008 年的真题,感受考场气氛,从而在心理和知识上做好应试的准备。此外,我们给所有题目都配有详尽的题解,给你一个完满的答案。

你可以根据自己的情况,先从自己最薄弱的考点开始或按部就班地逐一学习。总之,我们的宗旨是:一方面将大量的阅读题化整为零,分门别类,各个击破,使你学会应对每种题型的方法和窍门;另一方面为你提供综合处理各种题型、实战演练的平台,使你充满信心地迎接考试。阅读无忧,则考试无惧。

编者

2008 年 5 月

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第一单元 TEM-4 阅读理解大盘点

一、纲举目张

2004 年新的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》以下简称《考试大纲》对阅读理解的要求如下:

1. 测试要求

- (1) 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。
- (2) 能读懂难度相当于美国 *Newsweek* 的国际新闻报道。
- (3) 能读懂难度相当于 *Sons and Lovers* 的文学原著。
- (4) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意,了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节;既理解字面意思,又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理;既能理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。
- (5) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。
- (6) 考试时间 25 分钟。

2. 测试形式

本部分采用多项选择题,由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料共长 1 800 个单词左右。每篇材料后有若干道题。学生应根据所读材料内容,从每道题的四个选项中选出一个最佳的答案,共 20 道题。

3. 测试目的

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力,考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性,也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟 120 个单词。

4. 选材原则

- (1) 题材广泛,包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。
- (2) 体裁多样,包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。
- (3) 阅读材料的语言难度中等,关键词汇基本上不超出《考试大纲》规定的范围。

《考试大纲》对阅读理解部分作了很大调整,具体变化如下:

1. 内容

取消了 Section B Skimming and Scanning 部分,保留了原先的 Section A Reading Comprehension 部分。

2. 考试时间

旧大纲阅读理解部分共需 30 分钟。Section A 为 25 分钟,Section B 为 5 分钟。新大纲阅读理解部分时间为 25 分钟。

3. 题量

将 Section A 的短文长度 1 500 个词左右,共 15 题改为长度 1 800 个单词左右,共 20 道题。

4. 难度

比较新旧《考试大纲》的考试时间和题量可知,阅读理解部分的难度加大。而且,测试要求中新增了两项:能读懂难度相当于美国 *Newsweek* 的国际新闻报道。能读懂难度相当于 *Sons and Lovers* 的文学原著。

5. 分值

将阅读理解部分的总分从 15 分(不包括 Section B 的 10 分)增加为 20 分,分值所占比重加大。

从《考试大纲》的变化我们可以看出,对考生的阅读理解能力更加重视,要求更高。而阅读理解往往是考生的一个弱项,所以在平时的学习中考生一定要注意提高阅读理解能力。

二、实战演练

以下是 2008 年 TEM-4 阅读理解实考真题,读者可以进行自测,通过自测了解《考试大纲》阅读理解考试的特点和难度。

Starting time _____

Finishing time _____

Accuracy rate _____

TEXT A

When the sun is up in Amsterdam, the largest city in the Netherlands sits quietly on the Amstel River. You can rent a bicycle, visit the Van Gogh or Anne Frank museum, or take a water taxi.

But when the sun goes down, the partying begins. In the big clubs and in coffee shops, tourists gather to hang out, talk politics and smoke.

Several areas of the city clearly show the two worlds that rule Amsterdam. And they're all within a short cab ride of each other.

For example, Dam Square attracts daytime sightseers to its festivals, open markets, concerts and other events. Several beautiful and very popular hotels can be found there. And there is the Royal Palace and the Magna Plaza shopping mall.

But as evening descends on Dam Square so do the party-seekers. Hip pop or funk music begins blaring from Club Paradiso and Club Melkweg. These are two of the most popular clubs in Europe. So if you come, be ready to dance. The clubs don't shut down until 4 a. m.

And while you are there, check out the various inexpensive ways to tour the city. Don't worry about getting lost. Although Dutch is the official language, most people in Amsterdam speak English and are happy to help you with directions.

And you'll notice that half the people in the streets are on bicycles. They rent for US\$ 17 to \$ 20 for a whole day.

Amsterdam also has a good canal system. From anywhere between US\$ 2 and \$ 9.50, you can use the canal bus or a water taxi to cruise the "Venice of the North".

You can take in the picturesque canal house architecture: The rows of neat, narrow four-story dwellings of brownstone with large windows are well worth seeing. Many of them are several centuries old.

You might also want to jump out of the canal bus at the Museum Quarter and start walking. Masterpieces by Dutch artists such as Rembrandt, Bruegel, Van Gogh and others are on display at the Van Gogh Museum, Rembrandt House and others.

The city has an appreciation of its historic past. One place to visit is the Anne Frank House in Nine Streets. It was there that the young Jewish girl wrote her famous diary during World War II.

Visitors can view Anne's original diary and climb behind the bookcase to the room where she and her family hid from the Nazis for two years.

- At the beginning of the passage, the author indicates that _____.
 A. Amsterdam is generally known as a quiet city
 B. parties go on all day long in Amsterdam
 C. Amsterdam presents two different pictures
 D. Amsterdam attracts many daytime visitors
- Which tourist attraction is cited for elaboration in Paragraphs Four and Five?
 A. Royal Palace. B. Dam Square.
 C. Club Paradiso. D. Magna Plaza.
- According to the passage, the local people have all the following characteristics EXCEPT _____.
 A. they are party goers B. they show hospitality
 C. they can speak English D. they are fond of cycling
- Which of the following adjectives can best describe Amsterdam as a tourist city?
 A. Modern. B. Delightful.
 C. Quiet. D. Historic.

TEXT B

In an article some Chinese scholars are described as being “*tantalized* by the mysterious dragon bone hieroglyphics.” *Tantalized* is one of many English words that have their origins in myths and legends of the past (in this case, Greek and Roman ones). The meaning of the verb *tantalize* is a very particular one; “to promise or show something desirable to a person and then take it away; to tease by arousing hope.” Many (but not all) English dictionaries give you a brief indication of a word's origins in brackets before or after the explanation of the meaning. For *tantalize* the following explanation is given: [*>Tantalus*]. This means that you should look up the name *Tantalus* to find out the word's origins, and if you do, you will find out that in Greek mythology, Tantalus was a king who was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst; he was put up to his chin in water that always moved away when he tried to drink it and with fruit on branches above him placed just a little bit out of his reach. Can you see why his name was changed into a verb meaning “to tease or torment by arousing desire”?

Another example is the word *siren*, familiar to us as the mechanical device that makes such an alarming sound when police cars, ambulances, or fire engines approach. This word also has its origins in Greek mythology. The traveler Odysseus (Ulysses to the Romans) made his men plug their ears so that they wouldn't hear the dangerous voices of the sirens, creatures who were half bird and half woman and who lured sailors to their deaths on sharp rocks. So the word came to be associated both with a loud sound and with danger!

When someone speaks of a “*jovial mood*” or a “*herculean effort*,” he or she is using words with origins in mythology. Look these words up to find their meaning and relationship to myths.

Many common words, such as the names for the days of the week and the months of the year,

also come from mythology. *Wednesday* derives from the ancient Norse king of the gods, Woden, and *Thursday* was originally *Thor's day*, in honour of Thor, the god of thunder. As a matter of fact, all the planets, except the one we live on, bear names that come from Roman mythology, including the planet that is farthest away from the sun and for that reason was called after the Roman god of the dead. This god has also given his name to one of the chemical elements. Several other elements have names that come from mythology, too.

It seems that myths and legends live on in the English language.

5. The purpose of the first sentence in Paragraph One is _____.
 - A. to describe the work of some Chinese scholars
 - B. to arouse readers' interest in hieroglyphics
 - C. to lead readers onto the main theme
 - D. to link the preceding part to the present one
6. We learn from the passage, all English dictionaries include _____.
 - A. legends
 - B. mythology
 - C. word origins
 - D. word definitions
7. The example of tantalize is to show _____.
 - A. how the word came into existence
 - B. how Tantalus was punished in the lower world
 - C. how all English dictionaries show word origins
 - D. how the meaning of the word changed over the years
8. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT have origins in myths or legends?
 - A. Jovial.
 - B. Wednesday.
 - C. Earth.
 - D. March.
9. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?
 - A. Greek and Roman Mythology in Language.
 - B. Mythological Origins of English Words.
 - C. Historical Changes in Word Meanings.
 - D. Mythology and Common Words.

TEXT C

My heart sank when the man at the immigration counter gestured to the back room. I'm an American born and raised, and this was Miami, where I live, but they weren't quite ready to let me in yet.

"Please wait in here, Ms Abujaber," the immigration officer said. My husband, with his very American last name, accompanied me. He was getting used to this. The same thing had happened recently in Canada when I'd flown to Montreal to speak at a book event. That time they held me for 45 minutes. Today we were returning from a literary festival in Jamaica, and I was startled that I was being sent "in back" once again.

The officer behind the counter called me up and said, "Miss, your name looks like the name of someone who's on our wanted list. We're going to have to check you out with Washington."

"How long will it take?"

"Hard to say . . . a few minutes," he said. "We'll call you when we're ready for you."

After an hour, Washington still hadn't decided anything about me. "Isn't this computerized?" I asked at the counter. "Can't you just look me up?"

Just a few more minutes, they assured me.

After an hour and a half, I pulled my cell phone out to call the friends I was supposed to meet that evening. An officer rushed over. "No phones!" he said. "For all we know you could be calling a terrorist cell and giving them information."

"I'm just a university professor," I said. My voice came out in a squeak.

"Of course you are. And we take people like you out of here in leg irons every day."

I put my phone away.

My husband and I were getting hungry and tired. Whole families had been brought into the waiting room, and the place was packed with excitable children, exhausted parents, even a flight attendant.

I wanted to scream, to jump on a chair and shout: "I'm an American citizen; a novelist; I probably teach English literature to your children." Or would that all be counted against me?

After two hours in detention, I was approached by one of the officers. "You're free to go," he said. No explanation or apologies. For a moment, neither of us moved, we were still in shock. Then we leaped to our feet.

"Oh, one more thing." He handed me a tattered photocopy with an address on it. "If you weren't happy with your treatment, you can write to this agency."

"Will they respond?" I asked.

"I don't know — I don't know of anyone who's ever written to them before." Then he added, "By the way, this will probably keep happening each time you travel internationally."

"What can I do to keep it from happening again?"

He smiled the empty smile we'd seen all day. "Absolutely nothing."

After telling several friends about our ordeal, probably the most frequent advice I've heard in response is to change my name. Twenty years ago, my own graduate school writing professor advised me to write under a pen name so that publishers wouldn't stick me in what he called "the ethnic ghetto" — a separate, secondary shelf in the bookstore. But a name is an integral part of anyone's personal and professional identity — just like the town you're born in and the place where you're raised.

Like my father, I'll keep the name, but my airport experience has given me a whole new perspective on what diversity and tolerance are supposed to mean. I had no idea that being an American would ever be this hard.

10. The author was held at the airport because _____.

- A. she and her husband returned from Jamaica
- B. her name was similar to a terrorist's
- C. she had been held in Montreal
- D. she had spoken at a book event

11. She was not allowed to call her friends because _____.
 A. her identity hadn't been confirmed yet
 B. she had been held for only one hour and a half
 C. there were other families in the waiting room
 D. she couldn't use her own cell phone
12. We learn from the passage that the author would _____ to prevent similar experience from happening again.
 A. write to the agency
 B. change her name
 C. avoid traveling abroad
 D. do nothing
13. Her experiences indicate that there still exists _____ in the US.
 A. hatred
 B. discrimination
 C. tolerance
 D. diversity
14. The author sounds _____ in the last paragraph.
 A. impatient
 B. bitter
 C. worried
 D. ironic

TEXT D

Public speaking fills most people with dread. Humiliation is the greatest fear; self-exposure and failing to appeal to the audience come a close second. Women hate it most, since girls are pressurized from an early age to be concerned with appearances of all kinds.

Most people have plenty of insecurities, and this seems like a situation that will bring them out. If you were under pressure to be perfect, you are terrified of falling in the most public of ways.

While extroverts will feel less fear before the ordeal, it does not mean they will necessarily do it better. Some very shy people manage to shine. When I met the British comedian Julian Clary, he was shy and cautious, yet his TV performances are perfect.

In fact, personality is not the best predictor of who does it well. Regardless of what you are like in real life, the key seems to be to act yourself.

Actual acting, as in performing the scripted lines of a character other than yourself, does not do the job. While politicians may limit damage by having carefully rehearsed, written scripts to speak from, there is always a hidden awareness among the audience that the words might not be true.

Likewise, the incredibly perfect speeches of many American academics are far from natural. You may end up buying their book on the way out, but soon afterwards, it is much like fast food, and you get a nameless sense that you've been cheated.

Although, as Earl Spencer proved at his sister Princess Diana's funeral, it is possible both to prepare every word and to act naturally. A script rarely works and it is used to help most speakers.

But, being yourself doesn't work either. If you spoke as if you were in your own kitchen, it would be too authentic, too unaware of the need to communicate with an audience.

I remember going to see British psychiatrist R. D. Laing speak in public. He behaved like a seriously odd person, talking off the top of his head. Although he was talking about madness and he wrote on mental illness, he seemed to be exhibiting rather than explaining it.

The best psychological place from which to speak is an unselfconscious self-consciousness, providing the illusion of being natural. Studies suggest that this state of “flow”, as psychologists call it, is very satisfying.

15. Women hate public speaking most mainly because of _____.
 - A. their upbringing very early on.
 - B. their inability to appeal to the audience.
 - C. their sense of greater public pressure.
 - D. their sense of greater humiliation.
16. “this” in Paragraph Two refers to _____.
 - A. insecurity
 - B. sense of failure
 - C. public speaking
 - D. pressure
17. Which of the following is NOT the author’s viewpoint?
 - A. Acting like performers spoils the message in a speech.
 - B. Perfection of scripts is necessary in making good impressions.
 - C. Acting naturally means less dependence on the prepared script.
 - D. There should be a balance between actual acting and acting naturally.
18. What is the author’s view on personality?
 - A. Personality is the key to success in public speaking.
 - B. Extroverts are better public speakers.
 - C. Introverts have to learn harder to be good speakers.
 - D. Factors other than personality ensure better performance.
19. The author implies that while speaking R. D. Laing
 - A. was both too casual and authentic.
 - B. was acting like a performer.
 - C. was keeping a good balance.
 - D. was aware of his audience.
20. In the last paragraph the author recommends that _____.
 - A. you forget about your nervousness
 - B. you feel natural and speak naturally
 - C. you may feel nervous, but appear naturally
 - D. you may imagine yourself to be natural

实践演练答案

TEXT A

短文大意:本文介绍了荷兰阿姆斯特丹市作为一个旅游城市的魅力。

1. C(推理题)。文章第一段讲了白天游客可以在阿姆斯特丹市进行的旅游活动。城市很安静,人们可以租自行车、参观博物馆等。第二段讲了晚上游客可以在阿姆斯特丹市进行的旅游活动。他们可以在夜总会或咖啡馆聚会,聊天等。第三段总结了前两段,这个城市的几个地区明显地展示出阿姆斯特丹的这两种世界。由此可推断出作者暗示了阿姆斯特丹市展示出两种完全不同的场景。故选项 C 为正确答案。
2. B(推理题)。本题问的是“第四段和第五段例举了哪个旅游景点来详述?”第四段说 Dam Square 有节日、露

天市场、音乐会和其他活动,吸引着观光客。此处有几处宾馆,还有 Royal Palace(选项 A), Magna Plaza 购物中心(选项 D)。第五段说夜晚降临到 Dam Square 后,寻找社交聚会的人们也来到了这里,他们可以去 Club Paradiso(选项 C)和 Club Melkweg,这是欧洲最受欢迎的两个俱乐部。由此可见,这两段主要讲的是在 Dam Square 可以进行的旅游活动,故选项 B 为正确答案。

3. A(细节题)。题目问哪一个选项不是当地居民的特点。可用排除法解答。第六段讲到,“你在阿姆斯特丹市不用担心迷路,虽然荷兰语是官方语言,但阿姆斯特丹大多数人都会讲英语,而且会很乐意给你指路”。由此可推断出选项 B(他们很好客)和选项 C(他们会讲英语)是当地居民的特点。第七段讲到,“你会注意到街上的人一半都骑自行车”,所以选项 D(他们很喜欢骑自行车)也是正确陈述。第五段提到“*But as evening descends on Dam Square so do the party-seekers*”,说明喜欢聚会的人喜爱去夜晚的 Dam Square,但这些人可能是游客和一部分爱热闹的当地居民,并不是所有的居民。所以选项 A 不是当地居民的特点。
4. B(推理题)。文章第一段讲到阿姆斯特丹“*sit quietly on the Amstel River*”,然后描述了阿姆斯特丹现代化的生活,有节日、露天市场、音乐会、宾馆、购物中心、俱乐部等。最后三段讲到游客可以欣赏到几个世纪以前的建筑、参观博物馆,最后一段说该市还珍惜自己的历史。所以,这个城市既是现代化的(选项 A),也是安静的(选项 C)和有历史意义的(选项 D)。选项 A、B、D 都只是总结了这个城市的一个侧面,不是正确选项。将以上特点总结起来,阿姆斯特丹是令人愉快的(*delightful*),故选项 B 为正确答案。

TEXT B

短文大意:本文讲述了英语中有些词汇源自神话的事实。

5. C(细节题)。第一段第一句意思是“在一篇文章中,有些中国学者被描述成‘被神秘的龙骨象形文字捉弄得神魂颠倒’”,而且 *tantalized* 是用斜体字表示强调。然后作者接着讲 *tantalized* 这个词和英语中的很多单词一样,来源于过去的神话。所以,第一句话的目的是通过一个例子将读者的注意力吸引到本文的主题——许多英语词汇来源于神话。故选项 C 为正确答案。
6. D(细节题)。文章中提到“*Many (but not all) English dictionaries give you a brief indication of a word's origins in brackets before or after the explanation of the meaning*”。所以,在解释了意思之后,很多词典(但不是所有词典)会提供单词的词源。但是所有词典都会提供单词定义。故选项 D 为正确答案。其实此题也可以根据常识推断出来。
7. A(细节题)。文章第二句说“*tantalized* 这个词和英语中的很多单词一样,来源于过去的神话。”接着文章解释了 *tantalize* 的意思。然后说你可以在词典里找到它的词源“*Tantalus*”(坦塔罗斯),最后讲了坦塔罗斯的遭遇,他被罚立在齐下巴深的水中,头上有果树,口渴欲饮时,水即流失,腹饥欲食,果子就被风吹去。所以这个词才逐渐演变成一个动词,意指“倍尝可望而不可及之苦”。所以,作者用这个例子来讲这个单词是怎么形成的,故选项 A 为正确答案。
8. C(细节题)。此题考查的是哪一个词不是来自于神话。第三段提到了“当有人提到 *jovial mood*,他就是在用一个来源于神话的词”。排除选项 A。第四段第一、二句意思是“星期和月份这些词汇也来自于神话。星期三来源于古代的诺斯神 *Woden*”。排除选项 B 项和 D 项。第四段第三句说“所有的行星,除了我们生活于其上的这一个,名字都来源于罗马神话”。“我们生活于其上的这一个”很明显指得是地球,故选项 C 为正确答案。
9. B(主旨题)。从上文的分析可知本文主要讲的是英语单词的神话来源。所以,选项 B 正确。

TEXT C

短文大意:本文讲述了一位美国公民因为名字的问题而在机场入关时遭遇到的歧视。

10. B(细节题)。第三段中讲到“女士,你的名字看上去很像我们受通缉者名单上的一个名字。我们得向华盛顿政府查实一下”。后文讲到她想给朋友打电话时,有一个官员阻止了她,担心她会“给一个恐怖组织打电话通风报信”,可见,因为她奇怪的名字(*Abujaber*)和恐怖分子的名字很像,她才没有顺利通关。故选项 B 为正确答案。
11. A(细节题)。文章第八段中提到。过了一个半小时,她还没有被放行。她想给朋友打电话,被一个官员

阻止,担心她会“给一个恐怖组织打电话通风报信”,可见,那些官员还没有证实她的身份,故选项 A 为正确答案。

12. D(推理题)。文章倒数第七段提到,在弄清她的身份后,一个官员递给她一张复印件,告诉她可以写信到一个机构投诉,当作者问“他们会回信吗?”那个官员说“我从没听说有人写过信”。可见作者是不会做这种无用功的,排除选项 A。然后当她问怎样才能防止这种事情再次发生,这个官员说“一点办法也没有”。倒数第二段说朋友建议她改名字。但是作者认为名字是一个人个人和职业身份不可分割的一部分,而且最后一段第一句说“我会保留我的名字”。排除选项 B。作者没有提到选项 C,而且她的职业也不允许她这样做。排除选项 C。再结合那个官员说的“一点办法也没有”,可见选项 D 为正确答案。
13. B(推理题)。从作者的经历可知,她是土生土长的美国公民,就因为名字比较独特,所以被怀疑和恐怖组织有关,被羁留在机场,所以可推断出美国还存在着歧视(discrimination),故选项 B 为正确答案。
14. B(推理题)。最后一段作者讲到,(虽然遭遇歧视),我还是要保留我的名字,但我在机场的经历让我重新审视多样性和宽容性应该意味着什么。我以前不知道做一个美国人竟然这么地难。可见,作者在说这些话时,是愤懑的,苦涩的(bitter),故选项 B 为正确答案。

TEXT D

短文大意:本文讨论了如何在公开演讲时表现出色。

15. C(细节题)。第一段大意是,人们特别害怕在公开场合演讲。他们最担心丢脸,其次是担心在观众面前暴露自己,也害怕不受观众欢迎。而女性最害怕公众演讲,因为他们从小就受到压力,要关注自己在各种各样的露面场合下的表现。故选项 C“她们更大的公共压力感”为正确答案。其他选项都是干扰项。
16. C(指代题)。此题要结合上下文看。第一段引入文章主题,public speaking。并提到大多数人都很害怕这种场合。第二段讲到,大多数人都有很多不安全感,而这(this)似乎是能把这些不安全感(them)全都表现出来的场合。如果你追求完美,你就会害怕在公开的场合中失败。因此,这种场合指的就是公开演讲。故选项 C 为正确答案。
17. B(推理题)。第四段最后提到,公开演讲成功的关键是要展现自我(act yourself)。第五段的意思是“实际的表演(actual acting)并不起效(does not do the job)。政客们可能通过认真准备和撰写的稿子减少演讲失败,但总让观众隐约感觉演讲词可能不是真的”。故选项 A“像一个演员那样表演出来会损害演讲的内容”是作者的观点。第六段说“特别完美的演讲一点也不自然(far from natural)。观众会像吃快餐,有一种受骗的感觉。”选项 B“有必要完善演讲词,以便留下好印象”和作者的观点相左,为正确答案。文中第五段说 actual acting 是“依靠演讲稿”来像演员背台词那样的表演,而 acting naturally 是和这种方法不同的。在第七段中以斯宾塞伯爵在他姐姐戴安娜葬礼上的演讲为例,解释 acting naturally。因此可以推断 acting naturally 的意思是借助演讲稿,又加入自己的真实情感和即兴感言,选项 C 是作者的观点。文中提到“Actual acting, ... does not do the job”,“But, being yourself doesn't work either.”。可见,作者希望在两者中间取得平衡。选项 D 是作者的观点。
18. D(推理题)。第三段大意是“尽管外向的人在公开演讲时不会太害怕,但这并不意味着他们就肯定做得更好。有些非常害羞的人却会大放异彩。”第四段说“其实,在预测谁做得好时,性格并不是最好的判断标准。不管真实生活中你是什么样子的,也许成功的关键是你要展现自我。”可见选项 A、B、C 都不是作者的观点。选项 D“性格之外的其他因素可以保证更好的表现”符合作者的看法,为正确答案。
19. A(推理题)。此题要结合上下文看。倒数第三段的内容大意是“完全表现出自我也不行。如果你说话时,就像在自家厨房,就会太真实了(authentic),太不顾及(unaware)和观众交流的需要了。然后倒数第二段提到“I remember going to see...R. D. Laing.”R. D. Laing 在公开演讲时,表现得像个非常奇怪的人,说话不假思索(off the top of one's head)。作者因此说“虽然他谈得是疯狂,写的是精神病,但他好像不是在解释疯狂和精神病,而是用自己的言行在呈现这种疾病”。很明显,作者是以此为例说明自己上一段的观点。他隐含的意思是 R. D. Laing 表现得太随便,太真实了。故选项 A 为正确答案。
20. C(推理题)。此句的关键是最后一段“演讲时最好的心理状态是“不自觉的自觉”(unselfconscious self-