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大学英语 **4** 级考试 标准阅读

挑战高分

160 **篇**

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教你如何做阅读

四级阅读，读文章时，应该读些什么，才能切实读出效果，保证文章读得透彻？

四级阅读，做题时，应该关注哪里，才能拎住题目关键，准确做题快速做题？

这个问题，很多考生，都不十分清楚，结果平时练习不少，但却迟迟不见提高。

阅读练习，先学方法，所以我们这里，通过真题给你演示，如何阅读如何做题。

快速阅读

Caught in the Web

A few months ago, it wasn't unusual for 47-year-old Carla Toebe to spend 15 hours per day online. She'd wake up early, turn on her laptop and chat on Internet dating sites and instant-messaging programs — leaving her bed for only brief intervals. Her household bills piled up, along with the dishes and dirty laundry, but it took near-constant complaints from her four daughters before she realized she had a problem.

"I was starting to feel like my whole world was falling apart — kind of slipping into a depression," said Carla. "I knew that if I didn't get off the dating sites, I'd just keep going," *detaching* (使脱离) herself further from the outside world.

Toebe's conclusion: She felt like she was "addicted" to the Internet. She's not alone.

Concern about excessive Internet use isn't new. As far back as 1995, articles in medical journals and the establishment of a Pennsylvania treatment center for overusers generated interest in the subject. There's still no consensus on how much time online constitutes too much or whether addiction is possible.

【阅读提示】

wake up, turn on, chat
三个连续动作强化
表现 Carla Toebe
_____。

but 转折处应留意。
a problem是_____。

She's not alone意为
_____。

1-3 段以 Carla Toebe
为例说明_____的普
遍性。

首句承上启下。

subject指_____。

本句与前文在语义上
存在_____关系。

But as reliance on the Web grows, there are signs that the question is getting more serious attention: Last month, a study published in *CNS spectrums* claimed to be the first large-scale look at excessive Internet use. The American Psychiatric Association may consider listing Internet addiction in the next edition of its diagnostic manual. And scores of online discussion boards have popped up on which people discuss negative experiences tied to too much time on the Web.

“There is no question that there’re people who’re seriously in trouble because they’re overdoing their Internet involvement,” said *psychiatrist* (精神科医生) Ivan Goldberg. Goldberg calls the problem a disorder rather than a true addiction.

Jonathan Bishop, a researcher in Wales specializing in online communities, is more skeptical. “The Internet is an environment,” he said, “You can’t be addicted to the environment.” Bishop describes the problem as simply a matter of priorities, which can be solved by encouraging people to prioritize other life goals and plans in place of time spent online.

The new *CNS Spectrums* study was based on results of a nationwide telephone survey of more than 2,500 adults. Like the 2005 survey, this one was conducted by Stanford University researchers. About 6% of respondents reported that “their relationships suffered because of excessive Internet use.” About 9% attempted to conceal “nonessential Internet use”, and nearly 4% reported feeling “preoccupied by the Internet when offline.”

About 8% said they used the Internet as a way to escape problems, and almost 14% reported they “found it hard to stay away from the Internet for several days at a time.”

“The Internet problem is still in its infancy,” said Elias Aboujaoude, a Stanford professor. No single online activity is to blame for excessive use, he said. “They’re online in chat rooms, checking e-mail, or writing blogs. [The problem is] not limited to *porn* (色情) or gambling” websites.

Excessive Internet use should be defined not by the number of hours spent online but “in terms of losses”, said

话锋一转; the question 指_____。

冒号后举例说明 more serious attention。

留意人物观点态度处。

留意人物观点态度处。

the problem 指_____。

一项调查的数据。

继续列出数据。

留意人物观点态度处, 此处观点是基于上两段调查。

留意人物观点态度

Maressa Orzack, a Harvard University professor. "It's a loss [where] you're not getting to work, and family relationships are breaking down as a result, then it's too much."

Since the early 1990s, several clinics have been established in the U.S. to treat heavy Internet users. They include the Center for Internet Addiction Recovery and the Center for Internet Behavior.

The website for Orzack's center lists the following among the psychological symptoms of computer addiction:

- Having a sense of *well-being* (幸福) or excitement while at the computer.
- Longing for more and more time at the computer.
- Neglect of family and friends.
- Feeling empty, depressed or irritable when not at the computer.
- Lying to employers and family about activities.
- Inability to stop the activity.
- Problems with school or job.

Physical symptoms listed include dry eyes, backaches, skipping meals, poor personal *hygiene* (卫生) and sleep disturbances.

People who struggle with excessive Internet use may be depressed or have other mood disorders, Orzack said. When she discusses Internet habits with her patients, they often report that being online offers a "sense of belonging, an escape, excitement [and] fun," she said. "Some people say relief ... because they find themselves so relaxed."

Some parts of the Internet seem to draw people in more than others. Internet gamers spend countless hours competing in games against people from all over the world. One such game, called World of Warcraft, is cited on many sites by posters complaining of a "gaming addiction."

Andrew Heidrich, an education network administrator from Sacramento, plays World of Warcraft for about two to four hours every other night, but that's nothing compared with the 40 to 60 hours a week he spent playing online games when he was in college. He cut back only after a full-scale family *intervention* (干预), in which relatives told him he'd

处。

4-11 段讲述人们对的不同看法。

留意特殊标点符号处, 下面列举_____。

留意人物观点态度处。

12-15 段列举了_____的_____和_____症状。

留意句中隐含的逻

gained weight.

"There's this whole culture of competition that sucks people in" with online gaming, said Heidrich, now a father of two. "People do it at the expense of everything that was a constant in their lives." Heidrich now visits websites that discuss gaming addiction regularly "to remind myself to keep my love for online games in check."

Toebe also regularly visits a site where posters discuss Internet overuse. In August, when she first realized she had a problem, she posted a message on a Yahoo Internet addiction group with the subject online: "I have an Internet Addiction."

"I'm self-employed and need the Internet for my work, but I'm failing to accomplish my work, to take care of my home, to give attention to my children," she wrote in a message sent to the group. "I have no money or insurance to get professional help; I can't even pay my *mortgage* (抵押贷款) and face losing everything."

Since then, Toebe said, she has kept her promise to herself to cut back on her Internet use. "I have a boyfriend now, and I'm not interested in online dating," she said by phone last week. "It's a lot better now."

1. What eventually made Carla Toebe realize she was spending too much time on the Internet?
[A] Her daughters' repeated complaints.
[B] Fatigue resulting from lack of sleep.
[C] The poorly managed state of her house.
[D] The high financial costs adding up.
2. What does the author say about excessive Internet use?
[A] People should be warned of its harmful consequences.
[B] It has become virtually inevitable.
[C] It has been somewhat exaggerated.
[D] People haven't yet reached agreement on its definition.
3. Jonathan Bishop believes that the Internet overuse problem can be solved if people _____.
[A] try to improve the Internet environment

辑关系。

留意目的状语处。

留意特殊标点符号处。

Toebe的message的内容。

16-21 段讲述几个成功克服_____的案例。

【做题提示】

1. 人名帮助定位; 注意题干对原文内容的概括。

3. 人名帮助定位; 注意题干对原文的转换。

- [B] become aware of its serious consequences
 [C] can realize what is important in life
 [D] can reach a consensus on its definition
4. According to Professor Maressa Orzack, Internet use would be considered excessive if _____.
 [A] it seriously affected family relationships
 [B] one visited porn websites frequently
 [C] too much time was spent in chat rooms
 [D] people got involved in online gambling
5. According to Orzack, people who struggle with heavy reliance on the Internet may feel _____.
 [A] discouraged [B] pressured
 [C] depressed [D] puzzled
6. Why did Andrew Heidrich cut back on online gaming?
 [A] He had lost a lot of money.
 [B] His family had intervened.
 [C] He had offended his relatives.
 [D] His career had been ruined.
7. Andrew Heidrich now visits websites that discuss online gaming addiction to _____.
 [A] improve his online gaming skills
 [B] curb his desire for online gaming
 [C] show how good he is at online gaming
 [D] exchange online gaming experience
8. In one of the messages she posted on a website, Toebe admitted that she _____.
 9. Excessive Internet use had rendered Toebe so poor that she couldn't afford to seek _____.
 10. Now that she's got a boyfriend, Toebe is no longer crazy about _____.

4. 人名帮助定位。

6. 人名帮助定位; 注意文中隐含或明确含有因果关系的地方。

7. 人名帮助定位; 注意文中目的处。

8. 注意所填内容的时态。

9. 注意题干对原文的转述。

1. 【线索】Carla Toebe, spending too much time on the Internet

【定位】第一至三段

【分析】该段首先讲述 Carla Toebe 的上网情况以及她上网一些后果。题干中的 spending too much time on the Internet 正是对该段内容的概括, 与最后一句中的 had a problem 对应。选项 [A] 是对最后一句 but 转折句后的 near-constant complaints...daughters 的同义转述, 故为答案。第二、三段对解答本题也有帮助。

【后记】题干有时会对原文的时间关系、逻辑关系等以其他的词或短语进行转换或者将原文中隐含的关系明确地表达出来, 这时就需要考生在根据题干中

的关键信息定位原文之后,结合题干所述的关系仔细理解原文。第1、3、6小题是十分明显的例证。

2. 【线索】excessive Internet use

【定位】第四段

【分析】该段最后一句指出,对于上网多长时间算是过度使用网络以及网瘾是否有可能产生还没有一致意见。[D] 是对该句话的同义转述,故为答案。

3. 【线索】Jonathan Bishop, can be solved

【定位】第七段

【分析】该段最后一句中的 the problem 指的是上文提到的“过度沉迷于网络”这一问题。由该句可知, Bishop 认为这个问题只是一个优先的问题,它可以通过鼓励人们将其他一些生活目标及计划放在网络之前而得到解决, [C] 是根据原文做出的推断,故为答案。

【后记】文章中提到的某人或某个组织机构的观点或态度通常是为主旨服务,使文章的论点更加具有说服力,这些地方往往会成为设题的高发点,考生在阅读文章时需要重点注意。第3、4、5小题是十分明显的例证。

4. 【线索】Professor Maressa Orzack

【定位】第十一段

【分析】由该段第一句中的 not...but... 结构可知, Maressa Orzack 认为“过度沉迷于网络”应该根据损失,而不是上网的时间来定义。第二句对“losses”进行了解释。由该句可知,如果上网使人们不去工作,家庭关系也因此破裂,那么这时就可以说是“过度沉迷于网络”了。[A] 是原文的同义转述,故为答案。

5. 【线索】Orzack, struggle with heavy reliance on the Internet

【定位】第十五段

【分析】该段第一句指出, Orzack 说,同过度沉迷于网络作斗争的人们可能会感觉抑郁或有其他的一些情绪失调问题,故答案为 [C]。

6. 【线索】Andrew Heidrich, cut back

【定位】第十七段

【分析】该段最后一句中的 He 指代句首的 Andrew Heidrich。由该句句意可知,该句存在隐含的因果关系,即全面的家庭干预是 Andrew Heidrich 减少玩网络游戏的时间的原因。题干将这种隐含的因果关系明确地表现了出来。故答案为 [B]。

7. 【线索】Andrew Heidrich, visits websites...

【定位】第十八段

【分析】该段最后一句指出, Heidrich 现在经常浏览讨论游戏上瘾的网站去提醒他自己要抑制自己对网游游戏的着迷, [B] 是对原文的同义转述,故为答案。

8. 【线索】one of the messages she posted on a website, Toebe

【定位】倒数第三段

【分析】分析该段第二句可知,句末引号内的内容是 a message 的主题。由此可

知引号内的内容即为本题答案出处。根据句子的语法要求, 应将 have 转换成一般过去时, 故答案为 had an Internet Addiction。

【后记】考生在做句子填空题时需要注意, 在涉及到填写谓语动词时, 应该根据题干主句或从句以及时间状语来判断动词的形式, 不应找到答案出处就直接摄答案。本题的原文出处中, 引号内用的是一般现在时, 而题干主句用的则是一般过去时, 考生在做题时应该注意到这一点。

9. 【线索】rendered Toebe so poor, afford to seek

【定位】倒数第二段

【分析】该段中 Toebe 提到她因为网瘾没能完成工作、照顾好家庭和孩子。但是因为她没有钱或保险以至于无法得到专业的帮助。题干是对原文的同义转述, 其中 rendered ...so poor 对应 have no money or insurance, seek 对应 get, 故答案为 professional help。

10. 【线索】boyfriend, no longer crazy

【定位】最后一段

【分析】最后一段第二句中 Toebe 提到, 现在她有了男朋友, 对网上约会不再那么有兴趣了。题干是对原文该句话的同义转述, 其中 no longer crazy about 对应 not interested in, 故答案为 online dating。

篇章词汇

When we think of green buildings, we tend to think of new ones — the kind of high-tech, solar-paneled masterpieces that make the covers of architecture magazines. But the U.S. has more than 100 million existing homes, and it would be 47 wasteful to tear them all down and 48 them with greener versions. An enormous amount of energy and resources went into the construction of those houses. And it would take an average of 65 years for the 49 carbon emissions from a new energy-efficient home to make up for the resources lost by destroying an old one. So in the broadest 50, the greenest home is the one that has already been built. But at the same time, nearly half of U.S. carbon emissions come from heating, cooling and 51 our homes, offices and other buildings. “You can’t deal with climate change without dealing with existing buildings,” says Richard Moe, the president of the National Trust.

With some 52, the oldest homes tend to be the least

【做题提示】

48. 空前 existing homes, tear...down 与空后的 greener versions 之间的关系提示本空。

49. 空后的 energy-efficient 对推断所填词的含义有提示作用。

51. 并列连词 and 及 heating, cooling 对所填词有提示作用。

53. 空后 let in more... 有提示作用。

54. Fortunately 对所

energy-efficient. Houses built before 1939 use about 50% more energy per square foot than those built after 2000, mainly due to the tiny cracks and gaps that 53 over time and let in more outside air.

Fortunately, there are a 54 number of relatively simple changes that can green older homes, from 55 ones like Lincoln's Cottage to your own postwar home. And efficiency *upgrade* (升级) can save more than just the earth; they can help 56 property owners from rising power costs.

填词的语义色彩有提示作用。

55. Lincoln's Cottage 对所填词的语义有提示作用。

56. help及前一分句中的save对所填词的形式及语义有提示作用。

[A] accommodations	[B] clumsy	[C] doubtfully
[D] exceptions	[E] expand	[F] historic
[G] incredibly	[H] powering	[I] protect
[J] reduced	[K] replace	[L] sense
[M] shifted	[N] supplying	[O] vast

名 词	
动 词	
形 容 词	
副 词	

词 性 分 析

名 词	[A] accommodations 住处, 膳宿; [D] exceptions 例外; [L] sense 感觉, 意义
动 词	[E] expand 扩大, 膨胀; [H] powering 给...提供动力, 使开动; [I] protect 保护, 保卫; [J] reduced 减少, 缩小; [K] replace 代替, 取代; [L] sense 觉得, 意识到; [M] shifted 转移, 改变; [N] supplying 供应, 供给
形 容 词	[B] clumsy 笨拙的, 难看的; [F] historic 历史上著名的, 具有重大历史意义的; [J] reduced 减少的; [M] shifted 转换的, 改变的; [O] vast 大量的, 广阔的
副 词	[C] doubtfully 怀疑地; [G] incredibly 难以置信地, 惊人地

47. 【分析】空前的系动词be及空后的形容词wasteful提示所填词应为副词。空后的them指代前一分句中的“超过1亿的现房”, 而要把它们全都拆除无疑是浪费的。所以此处应该强调wasteful的程度, 故答案为[G] incredibly (惊人地)。

48. 【分析】空前的and及空后的with提示所填词应为动词原形, 且能与介词with构成合理搭配。空前的分句指出, 要把所有现存的房屋全部拆掉十分浪费, 由该分句可推断, 空格所在分句应该是说用绿色房屋取代现存的房屋。结合上面动词词性及搭配的分析可知答案为[K] replace (取代)。

【后记】空格前后的各种连词对判断所填词的词性或形式甚至是词义都很有帮助, 考生在做题过程中应给予注意。第48、51小题是十分明显的例证。

49. 【分析】空前的定冠词the及空后的名词短语carbon emissions提示所填词应为形容词。由空后的energy-efficient不难推断, 新的节能房屋排放的二氧化碳量应该比传统的房屋排放的少, 选项中的形容词符合语义的为[J] reduced (减少的)。

50. 【分析】空前的形容词**broadest**提示所填词应为名词。选项中的名词能与**in the broadest**构成合理搭配的为[L] **sense** (意义)。**in the broadest sense**意为“从最广泛的意义上来说”。
51. 【分析】空前的并列连词**and**及**heating, cooling**提示所填词应为现在分词形式,并且能与**heating, cooling**语义场共现,选项中符合要求的为[H] **powering** (给...提供动力)。**[N] supplying** (供应) 语义明显不符合语境,故排除。
52. 【分析】空前的形容词**some**提示所填词应为名词。选项中的名词能与**with some**搭配的为[D] **exceptions** (例外), **with some exceptions**意为“也有一些例外”。
- 【后记】英语中的一些固定短语在篇章词汇题中经常会被去掉一个主要的词语,要求从备选项中选出最合适的词使短语复原,考生在平时要注意积累,以便在考试时能快速而准确地找到正确答案。第50、52小题是十分明显的例证。
53. 【分析】所填词在**that**从句中充当谓语,故应为动词,再结合前后时态及复数主语可知,所填词应为动词原形。根据常识不难推断,更多的室外空气进入室内是因为这些小裂缝和缺口 (**the tiny cracks and gaps**) 随着时间的推移会变大,选项中的动词原形符合此处语义的为[E] **expand** (扩大)。
54. 【分析】空前的不定冠词**a**及空后的名词**number**提示所填词应为形容词。**fortunately**表达积极含义,所以所填词也应表达积极含义,表明有很多相对简单的变化可以绿化旧房屋。选项中的形容词符合此处语义的为[O] **vast** (大量的)。
55. 【分析】空前的介词**from**及空后的名词**ones**提示所填词应为形容词。空后的介词短语**like Lincoln's Cottage**提示所填词应与**Lincoln's Cottage**构成语义场共现关系,选项中符合要求的为[F] **historic** (具有重大历史意义的)。
- 【后记】空格的前后文语境对所填词有十分重要的提示作用,考生要能够利用词语的语义色彩、词语的共现或复现关系等初步判断所填词的语义色彩及大致含义。第54、55小题是十分明显的例证。
56. 【分析】空前的**help**及空后的名词短语**property owners**提示所填词应为动词原形。分号前后都为**efficiency upgrade**的作用,分号前的**save more...**提示此处也应是关于**efficiency upgrade**的积极作用。并且所填词应与介词**from**构成合理搭配,选项中符合要求的为[I] **protect** (保护)。
- 【后记】空格前后出现的介词对所填词的选择十分有帮助。一般而言,篇章词汇中都会给出介词,需要选择的是形容词、名词或动词等。考生在平时应该注意积累词与词的搭配,以便于做题时更有把握地判断正确选项。第48、56小题是十分明显的例证。

篇章阅读

Passage One

You never see them, but they're with you every time you fly. They record where you're going, how fast you're

【阅读提示】
they 指_____。

traveling and whether everything on your airplane is functioning normally. Their ability to withstand almost any disaster makes them seem like something out of a comic book. They're known as the black box.

When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did on its way to the Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean June 30, 2009, the black box is the best bet for identifying what went wrong. So when a French submarine (潜水艇) detected the device's homing signal five days later, the discovery marked a huge step toward determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed.

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first model for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane — the area least subject to impact — from its original position in the *landing wells* (起落架舱). That same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which monitors fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an *insulated* (隔绝的) case and surrounded by quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000°F. When submerged, they're also able to emit signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1, 2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up. In the approximately 20 deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered.

本段通过形象描写_____的作用引出主题。

the device指_____。
注意 what went wrong 与 the cause of a tragedy 的对应。
通过具体事例说明_____。

so 提示前后两个分句之间存在_____。
不定式短语提示_____的目的是_____。
本段讲述_____的发展过程。

final moments指_____。
注意本句中的_____关系。

that deep指_____。
留意转折关系处。
本段讲述_____在上的应用。

57. What does the author say about the black box?

[A] It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.

【做题提示】

57. 各段中都提到了

[B] The idea for its design comes from a comic book.

[C] Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.

[D] It is an indispensable device on an airplane.

58. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?

[A] Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.

[B] The total number of passengers on the board.

[C] The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.

[D] Homing signals sent by pilot before the crash.

59. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?

[A] New materials became available by that time.

[B] Too much space was needed for its installation.

[C] The early models often got damaged in the crash.

[D] The early models didn't provide the needed data.

60. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?

[A] To distinguish them from the color of the plane.

[B] To caution people to handle them with care.

[C] To make them easily identifiable.

[D] To conform to international standards.

61. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?

[A] There is still a good chance of their being recovered.

[B] There is an urgent need for them to be restructured.

[C] They have stopped sending homing signals.

[D] They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

57. 【分析】第一段第一句中的 they 指代 “black boxes”，该句中的 they're with you every time you fly 表明，每个飞机上都有“黑匣子”。另外，第三段第二句指出，到 1960 年，“黑匣子”成为美国所有商业航班上必须安装的东西。结合这两处的内容可知，“黑匣子”是飞机上不可缺少的，故答案为 [D]。“黑匣子”只能记录飞机的运行情况，不能确保飞机的正常运行，故排除 [A]；[B] 是针对首段第三句中 like something out of a comic book 设的干扰项；[C] 中的 ward off 意为“防止某事发生”，该项是针对 withstand almost any disaster “几乎能承受所有灾难”设的干扰项。

【后记】如果题目针对文中出现的某个人或事物提问，而且题干中没有针对该人或事物的具体描述，这时为了节省时间，可以结合选项读原文，将选项与题目出处的原文一一对应，便于更快地得出答案。第 57、61 小题是十分明显的例证。

black box，应根据选项读原文。

59. 注意文中隐含或明确含有因果关系的地方。

60. 注意文中隐含或明确含有因果关系的地方。

58. 【分析】第二段第一句指出，在一架也门飞机失事后，“黑匣子”是确定飞机出了什么问题的最佳选择。第二句指出，当“黑匣子”被发现之后，对此次 152 名乘客遇难悲剧原因的调查向前迈进了一大步。结合这两处内容可知，“黑匣子”上的信息对分析飞机失事的原因有重要作用，故答案为 [A]。文中的 a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed 指的是也门飞机的坠毁，[B] 是针对 152 passengers 设的干扰项；文中未提到能从“黑匣子”中得到坠机场景和破坏程度这些信息，故排除 [C]；由第二段末句可知，homing signals 是“黑匣子”在飞机失事后发出的信号，而非飞行员在飞机失事前发出的信号，故排除 [D]。
59. 【分析】第三段第三句中的 so 提示前后两个分句之间存在因果关系。因为早期的“黑匣子”抗不住空难的破坏，所以在 1965 年被彻底地重新设计。[C] 是对原文中原因的同义转述，故为答案。[A] 是针对第四段第二句提到的“黑匣子”的材料设的干扰项，且与题干所提供的信息不符；[B] 是针对 moved to the rear of the plane 设的干扰项，由 and 可知，将“黑匣子”放到机舱尾部发生在重新设计“黑匣子”之后；[D] 与第三段首句不符。
60. 【分析】第三段最后一句指出，美国联邦航空局要求，所有的黑匣子（事实上黑匣子从来都不是黑的）都要漆成橙色或黄色以便于辨认。题干将原文中的目的状语转换成原因状语，[C] 是对目的状语的同义转述，故为答案。更容易被识别是与原来的“黑匣子”的颜色相比，而不是与飞机的颜色相比，故排除 [A]；文中未提到说漆成醒目的颜色是为了让人们小心处置“黑匣子”，故排除 [B]；文中未提及与国际标准相关的信息，故排除 [D]。
- 【后记】阅读类文章中，作者经常会使用各种逻辑关系来进一步说明自己对某人或某事物持有的观点态度。有时这些逻辑关系是用明显的关系词表现出来，有时则是隐含在句子之中，需要考生在理解原文的基础上进行判断。题干通常会将原文中隐含的逻辑关系明确地表现出来，有时也会将原文中的某种逻辑关系转换成另一种逻辑关系，考生在阅读文章时要注意发现文中的各种逻辑关系。第 59、60 小题是十分明显的例证。
61. 【分析】最后一段倒数第二句指出，专家相信，2009 年 6 月 1 日在巴西附近坠毁的法航 447 航班上的黑匣子大概位于水下 20,000 英尺，但是数据显示他们仍然有可能会出现，[A] 是对 they're still likely to turn up 的同义转述，故为答案。[B] 项中的 be restructured “重组”暗示法航 447 航班上的“黑匣子”已被破坏，而文中并无与此有关的信息；[C] 与末段的 they're also able to emit signals “它们还能发出信号”矛盾；文中未提到这些“黑匣子”被破坏，且说它们被损坏与文中所强调的“黑匣子”很难被损坏相矛盾，故排除 [D]。

Passage Two

The \$11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should turn negative thoughts like “I never do anything right” into positive ones like “I can succeed.” But was posi-

【阅读提示】
the idea 指_____。

tive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?

Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight how unhappy they are.

The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by citing older research showing that when people get feedback which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your dim friend that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just underlining his faults. In one 1990s experiment, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton asked participants to write essays opposing funding for the disabled. When the essayists were later praised for their sympathy, they felt even worse about what they had written.

In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-esteem. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am lovable."

Those with low self-esteem didn't feel better after the forced self-affirmation. In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

The paper provides support for newer forms of *psychotherapy* (心理治疗) that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. *Meditation* (静思) techniques, in contrast, can teach people to put their shortcomings into a larger, more realistic perspective. Call it the power of negative thinking.

62. What do we learn from the first paragraph about the self-help industry?

[A] It is a highly profitable industry.

[B] It is based on the concept of positive thinking.

[C] It was established by Norman Vincent Peale.

两个反问句提示人们重新思考_____。

呼应反问句,引出本文主旨:_____。

具体事例解释上句观点。

the potential of an Einstein喻指某人十分_____。

this experiment是指_____;注意与上段中提到的experiment区别开来。

第三至五段讲以往和现在的实验都表明_____并不能使人们_____。

in contrast表前后对比,应重点关注。末段与文章主旨呼应,强调了_____的积极作用。

【做题提示】

62. 注意理解原文中的解释说明处。

[D] It has yielded positive results.

63. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?

[A] Encouraging positive thinking may do more harm than good.

[B] There can be no simple therapy for psychological problems.

[C] Unhappy people cannot think positively.

[D] The power of positive thinking is limited.

64. What does the author mean by "...you're just underlining his faults" (Line 4, Para. 3)?

[A] You are not taking his mistakes seriously enough.

[B] You are pointing out the errors he has committed.

[C] You are emphasizing the fact that he is not intelligent.

[D] You are trying to make him feel better about his faults.

65. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?

[A] It is important for people to continually boost their self-esteem.

[B] Self-affirmation can bring a positive change to one's mind.

[C] Forcing a person to think positive thoughts may lower their self-esteem.

[D] People with low self-esteem seldom write down their true feelings.

66. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

[A] The effects of positive thinking vary from person to person.

[B] Meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy.

[C] Different people tend to have different ways of thinking.

[D] People can avoid making mistakes through meditation.

62. 【分析】第一段第一句指出，自助产业 (self-help industry) 建立在这样一个理念之上：你应该将消极的想法转化为积极的想法，即这一行业是以积极想法这一理念为基础的，[B]是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。[A]是针对\$11 billion设的干扰项，110亿美元的规模并不就一定意味着这一行业的利润很高；Norman Vincent Peale只是这种思想的倡导者，并非这一行业的创立者，故排除[C]；由该段的But转折可知，这一行业并不能带来积极的效果，故排除[D]。

64. 注意结合上文观点进行理解。

65. 注意弄清题干中的the experiment是指文中的哪一个实验。

66. 题目既可能考查事实细节，也可能考查段落大意，应结合选项读原文。