

大学英语四级必考丛书

READING SPEEDING



世界图书出版公司

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# CET4 阅读提速 十日通

世界图书出版公司

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CET4 必考丛书

## 阅读提速十日通

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# 前 言

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1999年9月教育部颁发了普通高校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》，从教学目标、内容及要求等方面对原用大纲作了相当大的调整和修订。新大纲明确提出“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力，反映了对学生整体运用语言的能力和综合水平的较高要求。本套《大学英语四级必考丛书》全面体现新大纲的变化，使广大考生能及时调整学习方向，从而顺利通过新世纪、新形势、新要求下的四级考试。全套丛书共分为五册：《CET4 必考词汇双周通》、《CET4 必考语法结构一周通》、《CET4 必考听力过关双周通》(配有磁带)、《CET4 必考阅读提速十日通》和《CET4 必考作文构思一周通》。

本套丛书的建议学习时间加起来还不到60天，考生既可根据编者所给出的每册书至少需要花费的天数，平均分配复习时间，也可根据自己的实际情况，有针对性地选择和编排适合自己的复习进度表，从而提高时间的利用效率。本丛书目标明确，实用高效，方便考生更加合理地安排复习时间，在有限的时间内运用科学的复习方法，快速系统地掌

握应考技巧,并通过严格科学的训练,全面突破考试中会遇到的各种障碍,从而取得理想的考试成绩。

本册《CET4 必考阅读提速十日通》努力使考生全面达到并超越新大纲对四级阅读提出的明确要求:“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 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,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。”

纵观国内的各种英语考试,阅读理解均占有相当大的比例。在大学英语四级考试中,阅读理解类题所占分数比例为 40%,如果再加上本质上属于阅读理解的完形填空或短文阅读及简答题,阅读理解的份额则高达 50%。因此占分比例相当大的阅读理解题型,是不容忽视的。

由于阅读类考题的文章内容涉及范围很广,所以本书除精选以往考试真题外,所选阅读测试文章力求题材广泛,体现出知识性、趣味性,内容主要有风土人情、社会习俗、西方礼节、女权运动、人物传记、环境、资源、经济、交通、医学、计算机、信息等。既照顾到各种不同专业学生的共同兴趣,也尽量在体裁上接近或类似科普文体。

本册《CET4 必考阅读提速十日通》以训练学生的快速阅读和理解反应能力为突破点,通过对以往试题的精心研究,总结出了四级考试中阅读、完形与简答试题的重点和难点,逐个分析了它们的出题形式和应试技巧,并通过对历年阅读理解等真题的解析和考点归纳,让每一位考生了解它们的特点,全面了解阅读理解试题到底在测试什么,帮助考生发现自己的知识弱点,有重点、有选择地进行集中复习,从而事半功倍地把握应对策略,做四级考试前的最后冲刺。



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# 第一天

## 阅读速度自检

### 内容提要

三套阅读理解自我水平检测题,完全实战体验,检验考生对 CET4 阅读理解部分试题的熟练程度。每套自检题要求在规定的三十五分钟内阅读四篇短文(每篇短文约 250~350 词),并完成每篇短文之后的 5 个问题,总分为 40 分。请用“自测评分表”给自己的作题水平打分,找到出错原因,以便在以后的复习中做到有的放矢。

## 检测一

**Reading Comprehension** (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Passage 1**

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Without most people realising it, there has been a revolution in office work over the last ten years. Before that time, large computers were only used by large, rich companies that could afford the investment. With the advancement of technology, small computers have come onto the market which are capable of doing the work which used to be done by much larger and expensive computers, so now



most smaller companies can use them.

The main development in small computers has been in the field of work processors, or WP's as they are often called. 40% of British offices are now estimated to have a word processor and this percentage is growing fast.

There are many advantages in using a word processor for both secretary and manager. The secretary is freed from a lot of routine work, such as re-typing letters and storing papers. He or she can use this time to do other more interesting work for the boss. From a manager's point of view, secretarial time is being made better use of and money can be saved by doing routine jobs automatically outside office hours.

But is it all good? If a lot of routine secretarial work can be done automatically, surely this will mean that fewer secretaries will be needed. Another worry is the increasing medical problems related to work with visual display units. The case of a slow loss of sight among people using word processors seems to have risen greatly. It is also feared that if a woman works at a VDU for long hours, the unborn child in her body might be killed. Safety screens to put over a VDU have been invented but few companies in England bother to buy them.

Whatever the arguments for and against word processor, they are a key feature of this revolution in office practice.

1. Ten years ago, smaller companies did not use large computers because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. these companies had not enough money to buy such expensive computers
- B. these computers could not do the work that small computers can do today
- C. these computers did not come onto the market
- D. these companies did not need to use this new technology
2. According to the writer, the main feature of the revolution in office work over the last ten years is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the saving of time and money
- B. the wide use of word processors.
- C. the use of computers in small companies
- D. the decreasing number of secretaries.
3. It is implied but not directly stated in the passage that with the use of word processors \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some secretaries will lose their jobs
- B. routine jobs can be done automatically outside office hours
- C. medical problems related to work with a VDU have increased
- D. the British companies will make less money
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. There are both advantages and disadvantages in using a word processor.
- B. The British companies care much for the health of the people using word processors.
- C. The technology in the field of computers has



- been greatly advanced over the last ten years.
- D. Using word processors, secretaries can get more time to do more interesting work for their bosses.
5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. safety screens are of poor quality
  - B. working at a VDU for a long time is good for one's health
  - C. more and more British offices will use word processors
  - D. British companies will need fewer and fewer managers.

**Passage 2**

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

What is your favourite colour? Do you like yellow, orange, red? If you do, you must be an optimist(乐观主义者), a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer greys and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of colour preference, as well as the effect that colours have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favourite colour as we grow up—we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so, as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see



clearly.

Colours do influence our moods—there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides than any other bridge in the area—until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colours make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

6. "You would rather follow than lead" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you don't like to follow others
  - B. you would be a member rather than a leader
  - C. you would be afraid of following others
  - D. you would like to be a leader rather than a follower
7. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. red to yellow
  - B. blue to orange
  - C. red to grey
  - D. blue to yellow
8. "They tell us, among other facts, that we don't