

EASY TO SUCCESS

大学
英语

测 讲 练

一考通
四级阅读

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- ★ 7类最新题型
- ★ 40题能力测试
- ★ 600试题训练
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- ★ 高分经验汇编
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大学英语一考通

——四级阅读

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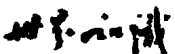
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前 言

随着科学的进步，人类社会的不断发展，英语作为交际工具的功能越来越得到人们的认可，WTO 的加入和北京申奥的成功更使刚刚迈入新世纪的莘莘学子们跃跃欲试，有信心迎接新世纪的挑战。因此顺利通过大学英语

四、六级考试，为将来步入社会一展鸿图订好入场券已成为大家关注的焦点。我们根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》的规定和要求，总结多年来四、六级考试的特点，本着能为广大考生顺利通过四、六级考试开辟捷径的宗旨，组织了有多年四、六级教学经验的骨干编委队伍，针对学生在考试中经常出现的问题编写了这套《大学英语一考通》丛书。

丛书根据听力、词汇、阅读和写作的测试特点，通过归纳总结进行科学分类，逐一练习突破。每一类别由四部分构成：名师点拨、考试全攻略、名师大课堂、名师经验谈。

名师点拨总结各分类题的题型特点、测试要点和答题技巧；

考试全攻略针对各分类题的特点，精选真题和模拟练习，对每一类题进行强化训练；



名师大课堂主要是答案解析，对不同类型的题的解题思路、应试技巧进行分析、总结；

名师经验谈对整体训练效果进行全程总结，强化训练效果。

总之，通过测、讲、练这三个环节把理论与实践有机地结合起来，使学生在了解掌握知识的基础上不断提高应试能力，为成功通过考试做好准备。

丛书由于溪滨老师总体策划。由李颖、路仙伟、马晓颖、马艳玲、刘秀辉、刘志云等几位老师编写而成。新东方大愚文化传播有限公司图书部主任蔡箐老师对本丛书的出版给予了巨大支持。同时，对出版社编辑的辛勤劳动由衷地表示感谢。

由于时间仓促，不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大专家、同行和读者予以批评、指正。同时，我们在编写过程中参阅了大量参考书籍，借鉴了一些很有价值的文章，在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编者

2003年8月

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第一部分

四级阅读总论



四级考试的阅读理解要求考生在规定的 35 分钟内阅读四篇文章，并完成文章后面的 5 个问题。根据大纲要求，考生应在 35 分钟内完成 1000 个单词左右的阅读量（其中生词不超过总词数的 3%），并能根据文章内容选出正确答案。考生的阅读速度必须在每分钟 70 个单词左右。大学英语考试中的阅读理解主要测试下述能力：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
2. 了解说的主旨和大意的事实和细节；
3. 既理解字面意思，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。

在四级考试中，阅读理解占总分的 40%，因此，加强阅读训练十分必要。在学好基本语言知识，进行必要的阅读实践，不断扩大自己的知识面的基础上，还要掌握一些正确的阅读方法。根据不同的阅读目的，我们可以采取不同的方法。一般来讲，阅读方法有 3 种：

1. skimming (略读)

skimming 的目的是了解文章的大意 (general idea)。阅读速度要快，一般 250 词的短文要在二、三分钟内看完。阅读时精神必须十分集中，不必记忆细节，忽略个别生词及难懂的词句，重点把握全文大意。要留心反复出现的单词，以及文章的开始段、结束段和每段的段首句和段尾句。因为它们往往是对文章内容的最好概括。此种阅读方法主要用于回答“主旨题”。

2. scanning (查读)

scanning 的目的是寻找文章中某些特定的信息。阅读时视线自上而下，一目十行。先找到文中与答案有关的范围，再用我们以下要讨论的方法来找到正确答案。此类方法主要用于查找特定细节。

3. Reading for full understanding (研读)

找到文章的范围之后，就在此范围内逐句阅读，对关键词、句要仔细琢磨，不仅要理解其表面意思，还要通过推理和判断，理解其潜



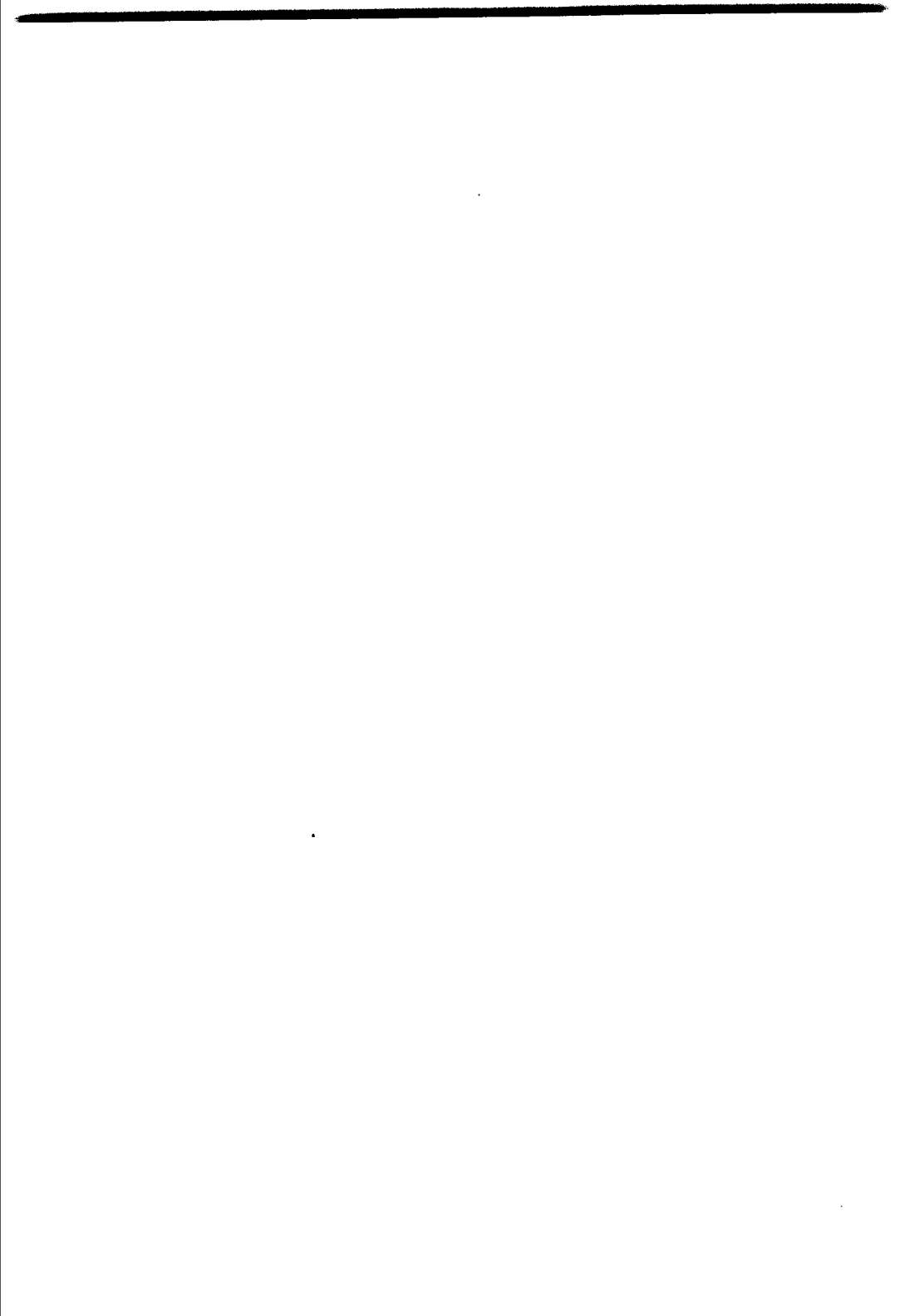
在意思。此类方法主要适用于推理题、观点态度题、语义题等。

另外，考生在做题时还要克服一些不良的阅读习惯。

1. 有意识地不用手指、钢笔或橡皮等工具指点文字。用手指、钢笔等指示文章不仅降低了阅读速度，而且使考生的注意力仅仅停留在单词的所在位置，而不是作者所要表达的整体意思上。

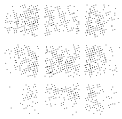
2. 不要出声或在脑海中阅读文字，而是把注意力集中到作者所要表达思想和观点上。

3. 在阅读时，不要把注意力放在单个的单词上，而应把注意力放在具有意义的语意群上。这样才能提高阅读速度，增进阅读理解。



第二部分

阅读能力测试



能力测试表

本表使用说明：校对答案时根据解析时所说明的题目类型在相应的题目类型下面做记号。如果该题做对划在“正”字下，该题做错划在“误”字下。题目全部做完后分别统计做对和做错的总数，以正确数/错误数除以两者之和，就可以得出该题型的正确率/失误率。失误率说明在该方面的能力尚待提高。

	主旨题		细节题		语义题		推理题		观点态度题		是非题		标题题		正确率
	题数	正误	题数	正误	题数	正误	题数	正误	题数	正误	题数	正误	题数	正误	
Text one															
Passage 1			4										1		
Passage 2			2		1		2								
Passage 3	1		4												
Passage 4			3						1		1				
Text Two															
Passage 1			3				1		1						
Passage 2			2		1		2								
Passage 3			3		1				1						
Passage 4	1		2		1		1								
总计															
失误率															



Test One

Passage 1 (2000.6)

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian(百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, or a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity(身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible(可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

1. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
 - A) enjoy having a professional identity
 - B) still judge a man by his clothes
 - C) hold the uniform in such high regard
 - D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
2. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.
 - A) appears to be more practical
 - B) suggests quality work
 - C) discards his social identity
 - D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
3. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.
 - A) provide the wearer with a professional identity
 - B) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
 - C) provide practical benefits to the wearer
 - D) make the wearer catch the public eye
4. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.
 - A) end to lose their individuality
 - B) are usually helpful
 - C) enjoy greater popularity
 - D) have little or no individual freedom
5. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 - A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms
 - C) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform



D) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform

Passage 2 (1998.6)

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

It's very interesting to note where the debate about diversity(多样化) is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate(公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying "Let's go backward. Let's go back to the good old days, when we had a meritocracy(不拘一格选人才)" (which was never true—we never had a meritocracy, although we've come closer to it in the last 30 years). I recently visited a great little college in New York where the campus has doubled its minority population in the last six years. I talked with an African American who has been a professor there for a long time, and she remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a handful of minorities on campus. Now, all of us feel the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this de-