

大学英语 四级阅读新突破

——篇章结构分析阅读法

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西安交通大学

还 期
大学英语四级阅读新突破
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折鸿雁 徐亚丽 编著

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内 容 提 要

本书在阅读技巧和实践上有一定的突破。它针对大学英语四级考试阅读理解标准试题进行了篇章结构分析,在此基础上配有120篇文章,包括论说文,说明文、纪实文及评论文四种体裁。每篇文章都有结构分析,阅读指导和答案注解,最后附有两套模拟试题。旨在使读者的阅读水平有一较大的提高。本书适合大学生、研究生及参加 TOEFL、EPT 等考试的读者。

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前 言

在我们多年的英语教学中,经常听到学生提出这样的问题:为什么一篇文章自己认为读懂了,但一做练习总是出错?

问题的关键是在目前的阅读教学中,我们常常只是注重一篇文章的字面意思,而忽视了一个至关重要的环节——对文章进行篇章结构分析。如果说只理解字面意思是读懂了文章一半的话,那么要透彻地理解并准确地回答文章所提出的问题,则必须使用篇章结构分析阅读法。

何谓篇章结构分析阅读法?简单地讲就是找出构成一篇文章的法则。在这个理论指导下,我们对历届全国大学英语四级标准试题中的阅读理解部分进行了分析与研究,从中发现了一个重要规律:四篇文章,四种文体,即论说文、说明文、纪实文和评论文。因此我们对每种文体进行了篇章结构分析,并举例范文加以论证。

此外,我们还对每种文体进行了传统的题型分析:确定文章主题、辨认细节、确定词义、作出逻辑判断、得出结论、句子释义与重新组织材料。

本书精选了120篇阅读理解练习。四种文体,每种30篇。每篇都有阅读指导。对文章中最重要字句则划线标出。问题的答案我们也做了详尽的解释。所选文章题材广泛,题量充足,针对性强。最后附有大学英语四级考试阅读理解模拟试题两套,以备读者自测。我们希望,通过这样一个从理论到实践的大循环,读者能够在较短的时间里,使阅读水平有一较大的

提高。

西安交通大学外国语系教授郝克琦通读了初稿,提出了许多宝贵意见。锁铮和顾骏声两位教授对本书也提出了许多有益的建议,在此特表衷心的感谢。

编 者

1993年9月

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1 大学英语四级标准试题

——篇章结构分析

大学英语四级考试(1993年)

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

——阅读理解试题分析

Part II 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) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority (优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express

sensible / reasonable / noticeable that can be sensed.
合理的 / 可察觉的 / 能被感知的

himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling? 他自由地写。

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation (动力) to seek improvement.

21. Teachers are different in their opinions about ____.

- A) the difficulties in teaching spelling ✗
- ✓ B) the role of spelling in general language development
- C) the complexities of the basic writing skills
- D) the necessity of teaching spelling

22. The expression "play safe" probably means ____.

- A) to write carefully
 B) to do as teachers say
 C) to use dictionaries frequently
 D) to avoid using words one is not sure of
23. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that ____.
- A) students will be able to express their ideas more freely
 B) teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes
 C) students will have more confidence in writing
 D) students will learn to be independent of teachers
24. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is ____.
- A) reasonable C) foolish
 B) unfair D) careless
25. The major point discussed in the passage is ____.
- A) the importance of developing writing skills
 B) the complexities of spelling
 C) the correct way of marking compositions
 D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

文章结构分析

从文章的篇章结构角度分析,这是一篇论说文。文章第一段,第一句话是反方的论点,接着引出正方(作者)的论点(划线句)。第三句话是作者论点的具体化,即辩论的主题:拼写技巧在学校教学中应占什么样的地位。作者在第二段中运用假设、推理的手法提供论据。在第三段中作者的论据是通过列举

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324
101

和评论而展现的。文章最后一句话则是作者论证的结果；教师应首先注意学生文章的内容与观点，然后再指出拼写方面的不足，这样学生才能获得改进的动力。

题型解释与分析

21. B) 这道题测验学生辨认文章细节的能力。答案根据是文章第一段第三句话。
22. D) 测验通过上下文确定词义的能力。意为“保险起见”。
23. C) 测验句子释义与组织材料的能力。根据在文章第二段中。
24. B) 测验句子释义与组织材料的能力。注意关键的词语：shocked, a sad reflection on 等(最后一段)。
25. D) 测验确定文章主题的能力。综合全文考虑，要特别注意主题句与结论句。

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A breakthrough (突破) in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community (EEC) could be brought forward by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according to the senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific laboratories at Ispra, near Milan.

The senior West German scientist in charge of the Community's solar energy programme, Mr. Joachim Gretz, told journalists that at present levels of research spending it was most unlikely that solar energy would provide as much as three percent of the Community's energy requirements

even after the year 2,000. But he said that with a modest increase in the present sums, devoted by the EEC to this work it was possible that the breakthrough could be achieved by the end of the ~~next decade~~.

Mr. Gretz calculates that if solar energy only provided three per cent of the EEC's needs, this could still produce a saving of about a billion pounds in the present bill for imported energy each year. And he believes that with the possibility of utilizing more advanced technology in this field it might be possible to satisfy a much bigger share of the Community's future energy needs.

At present the EEC spends about \$ 2.6 millions a year on solar research at Ispra, one of the EEC's official joint research centres, and another \$ 3 millions a year in indirect research with universities and other independent bodies.

26. The phrase "be brought forward" in Line 3 most probably means ____.

- A) be expected C) be advanced
 B) be completed D) be introduced

27. Some scientists believe that a breakthrough in the use of solar energy depends on ____.

- A) sufficient funding
 B) further experiments
 C) advanced technology
 D) well-equipped laboratories

28. According to Mr. Gretz, the present sum of money will

enable the scientists to provide ____.

A) a little more than 3% of the EEC's needs after the year 2,000

B) 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2,000

C) less than 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2,000

D) only 3% of the EEC's needs even after the year 2,000

29. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A) The EEC spends one billion pounds on imported energy each year.

B) At the present level of research spending, it is difficult to make any significant progress in the provision of energy from the sun.

C) The desired breakthrough could be obtained by the end of the next decade if investment were increased.

D) The total yearly spending of the EEC on solar energy research amounted to almost 6 million dollars.

30. The application of advanced technology to research in solar energy ____.

A) would lead to a big increase in research funding

B) would make it unnecessary to import oil

C) would make it possible to meet the future energy needs of the EEC

D) would provide a much greater proportion of the

Community's future energy needs

文章结构分析

这是一篇评论文。顾名思义：就是对“人物”或“事件”发表评论、意见、建议和想法(尽管这些见解不一定都正确)。作者在本文第一段中提出了将被评论的“事件”，即欧洲经济共同体(EEC)在太阳能研究方面所作出的突破性预测。第二、三段中引用了一位科学家的见解(划线句)。最后一段谈到 EEC 目前的科研资金状况。

题型解释与分析

26. C) 确定词义。在此作者使用了 bring forward 的寓意：提前或向前推进。
27. A) 词组释义。答案是第一段中的 If a modest increase ——适度的增加(指资金的增加)。
28. C) 句子释义。根据是第二段第一句。
29. C) 测验重新组织材料的能力。
30. D) 句子释义。根据是第三段最后一句。

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage: *

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark—alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump—convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U. S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine

was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning (禁止) the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection (感染). Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

31. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be ____.

- A) a technical failure
- B) a technical wonder
- C) a good life-saver
- D) an effective means to treat heart disease

32. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. ____.

- A) has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts

- B) will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models
- C) may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts
- D) can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
33. The new models of artificial hearts are expected ____.
- A) to have a working life of 10 or 20 years
- B) to be set fully in the patient's chest
- C) to be equipped with an external power source
- D) to create a new passage for infection
34. The word "them" in Line 4 (from the bottom), Para. 2 refers to ____.
- A) doctors who treat heart diseases
- B) makers of artificial hearts
- C) America's health-care programs
- D) new models of artificial hearts
35. Some people feel that ____.
- A) artificial hearts are seldom effective
- B) the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts
- C) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
- D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

文章结构分析

这是一篇纪实文。这类文章一般有几个要素：时间、地点、人物、事件、结果等。第一段描写了“事件”，并交待了几个要素。第二段则以评论为主，叙述“事件”所造成的影响和结果。

题型解释与分析

31. A) 测验句子释义与重新组织材料的能力。根据在第一段最后一句。
32. C) 确认细节。第二段第一句。
33. B) 确认细节。第二段第三句。
34. D) 重新审查逻辑关系。注意名词与代词的相互更替。
35. B) 句子释义。第二段倒数第二句。

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build

lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish labourers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

36. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in ____.

- A) poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems
- B) lack of financial support for development
- C) limited railroad lines
- D) lack of transcontinental railroad

37. The building of the first transcontinental system ____.