

College

ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

大学英语四六级

考点分析与高分对策

4 **500** 题
级阅读
最新修订版



主编 郑天义 主审 李鹏飞

世界图书出版公司

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试,是检测学生英语水平和大学英语教学质量的重要水平考试。随着 21 世纪的到来,英语成为人们生活、工作、学习中越来越重要的工具,熟练掌握英语已成为当今大学生必须具备的一种基本素质。

在日常教学和四、六级考试辅导中,我们发现有不少学生已不满足于“通过”四、六级考试,而更希望获得满意的成绩,以充分展示自己的英语实力,从而在日趋激烈的人才竞争中立于不败之地。为此我们总结了学生们的日常英语学习中的困难,并对学生在大学英语四、六级统考中反映出的问题进行了大量的调查,在此基础上进行了潜心的研究与分析,按照大学英语教学大纲精神编写了这套丛书。

本丛书共九个分册,注重从不同方面提高学生的应试能力。最新修订版在第一版的基础上做了全面修订,体现了最新《大学英语教学大纲》对四、六级考试的新要求。

《达标词组 2000》——新大纲对 1~6 级应掌握的词组由原来的 722 个增加为 1788 个,修订版增加了全部新增词组,并按四、六级分类标记,每个词组均配以 2~3 个例句,便于广大考生掌握用法,配合记忆。

《四级词汇 1500 题》——新大纲 1~4 级应掌握的词汇由原来的 4000 个增加为 4200 个(其中包括中学词 1800 个),修订版相应地进行了调整,按历年词汇试题分布统计——固定搭配(19%)、短语动词(15%)、同近义词(42%)、形近词(11%)、习惯用法(13%),进行重新编排,并加进了历年真题中考生错误率较高的题目,以确保覆盖全面,重点突出。

《六级词汇 1200 题》——增加了历年六级真题中考生错误率较高的题目,并根据六级考试重点测试考生词汇的辨析与用法这一特点,进一步突出了对动词、形容词、副词、名词等实义词的词义辨析。

《四级语法 1000 题》——经过对历年四级真题的分析,语法结构题占 15 道左右,考查的语法项目有时态(9%)、语态(4%)、情态(4%)、非限定(22%)、虚拟语气(15%)、复合(12%)、倒装(5%)、名词代词(1%)、形副比较(6%)、强调并列(6%)、连词(11%)、介词(5%),修订版全面覆盖了以上内容,同时增加了历年四级真题中的语法难题,以确保考生打好坚实的语法基础。

《四级阅读 500 题》、《六级阅读 500 题》——精选四、六级阅读文章各 100 篇,对每篇文章进行详尽的分析,从分析篇章结构入手,帮助考生掌握如何把握文章的主旨,如何有的放矢地获取文章的关键信息,以提高考生的阅读理解能力。同时增加了历年阅读真题精选,便于考生把握考试难度,检测复习水平。

《四级听力分类突破》(配磁带 180 分钟/2 盒)、《六级听力分类突破》(配磁带 180 分钟/2 盒)——将听力题目按不同类型进行归类,既可帮助考生在日常进行有针对性的训练,更有助于考生在考前进行强化训练,达到分类突破的目的。并提供了相应的模拟试卷 4~6 份,便于考生在考前检测自己的水平,增强应试信心。

本丛书从全新的视角帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,达到“更快、更好”地学习英语的目的,相信将会为广大考生获得满意的考试成绩助一臂之力。

本丛书由郑天义主编,北京理工大学李冬梅,北京外国语大学刘淑兰、张洪亮,北京大学陈菁,中国人民大学周新生,清华大学彭秋兰,中央民族大学刘彩霞编著,参加编写的还有张新军、刘春萌、马悦、靳瑞玲、郝文荣、王建东。

本丛书特邀北京理工大学英语系李鹏飞教授、姜丽荣教授,北京科技大学英语系梁素琴教授审订,北京大学美籍口语专家 Joy Waugh 和 Duncan Rayner 也做了大量的工作,在此深表感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1

Passage 1

Grandma Moses is among the most celebrated twentieth century painters of the United States, yet she had barely started painting before she was in her late seventies. As she once said of herself "I would never sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me." No one could have had a more productive old age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson on a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls. ("We came in bunches, like radishes.") At twelve she left home and was in domestic service until, at twenty-seven, she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery pictures as a hobby, but only switched to oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff to sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore and at a fair, and were soon spotted by a dealer who bought everything she painted. Three of the pictures were exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930's and her death she produced some 2000 pictures: detailed and lively portrayals of the rural life she had known for so long, with a marvelous sense of color and form. "I think real hard till I think of something real pretty, and then I paint it," she said.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Grandma Moses: A Biographical Sketch.
 - B. The Children of Grandma Moses.
 - C. Grandma Moses: Her Best Exhibition.
 - D. Grandma Moses and Other Older Artists.
2. According to the passage, Grandma Moses began to paint because she wanted to _____.
- A. decorate her home
 - B. keep active
 - C. improve her salary
 - D. gain an international reputation
3. From Grandma Moses' description of herself in the first paragraph, it can be inferred that she was _____.
- A. independent
 - B. pretty
 - C. wealthy
 - D. timid
4. Grandma Moses spent most of the life _____.
- A. nursing
 - B. painting
 - C. embroidering
 - D. farming
5. In line 17, the word "spotted" could best be replaced by _____.
- A. speckled
 - B. featured
 - C. noticed
 - D. damaged

Passage 2

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval (between AD 1100 and

1500) worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be careful, however, in assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction (干扰) to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy (识字, 有文化), and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners decreased, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media (宣传工具) on the one hand and by books and magazines for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

1. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?

- A. Silent reading had not been discovered.
 - B. There were few places available for private reading.
 - C. Few people could read for themselves.
 - D. People relied on reading for entertainment.
2. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century indicated _____.
- A. a change in the status (身份, 地位) of literate people
 - B. a change in the nature of reading
 - C. an increase in the number of books
 - D. an increase in the average age of readers
3. Educationalists are still arguing about _____.
- A. the importance of silent reading
 - B. the amount of information yielded by books and newspapers
 - C. the effects of reading on health
 - D. the value of different types of reading material
4. The emergence of the mass media and of specialised reading material showed that _____.
- A. standards of literacy had gone down
 - B. readers' interests had become varied
 - C. printing techniques had improved
 - D. educationalists' attitudes had changed
5. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?
- A. Explain how present-day reading habits developed.
 - B. Change people's attitudes to reading.
 - C. Show how reading methods have improved.
 - D. Encourage the growth of reading.

Passage 3

Rod Laver was a tennis "great". He was top man on the court for thirteen years, from 1962 to 1975. Whenever he got behind, the "Little

Giant" didn't tighten up. Instead, he relaxed. He didn't start to play a "safe" game. He took chances. He played as if he was ahead. And more times than not it paid off.

We meet fear and worry every day. But when fear and worry cause us to lose our head, things get really bad.

During the 1930's we were in deep trouble as a country. One out of three people was out of work. F.D.R. said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." He knew that if Americans looked at their troubles with a clear head, they would work out of them.

Did you ever hear the story of Kelly? One day, Kelly walked over to his neighbour Casey to borrow his wheelbarrow. On the way Kelly started to think. "What if Casey isn't home?" A few steps further the thought hit him, "What if his wheelbarrow is broken?" Kelly was getting more and more upset. "What if," Kelly began to say to himself, "What if Casey won't lend me the wheelbarrow?"

By the time he rang Casey's bell Kelly was in an angry mood. Casey came to the door and greeted Kelly in a friendly way. Kelly pulled back and hit Casey on the jaw.

"Keep your damned wheelbarrow." Growled Kelly as he walked back to his house.

1. When Rod Laver, the "Little Giant" of world tennis, got behind, he would _____.
 - A. play a "safe" game
 - B. play as if every point is worth winning
 - C. play a relaxed game
 - D. forgot what the score was
2. F.D.R.'s saying "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" meant that _____.
 - A. Americans would lose if they gave way to fear
 - B. Americans had no real troubles during the 1930's

- C. F. D. R. would solve America's problems because he was not afraid
D. Americans were in trouble because they hadn't looked at their troubles with clear heads
3. Kelly's main problem was that _____.
A. he didn't have a wheelbarrow
B. his neighbour, Casey, wouldn't lend him his wheelbarrow
C. he let his worries take over until he believed them
D. he was angry at Casey
4. A good title for this passage would be _____.
A. We Are Our Greatest Enemies
B. How to Overcome Fear and Worries
C. Fear and Worries Cause Us to Lose Our Head
D. Fear Is Our Main Problem in Life
5. What Rod Laver and F. D. R. had in common was _____.
A. both of them had fear and worries
B. both of them were brave tennis players
C. both of them had the ability to look at things with a clear head
D. both of them had the ability to advise the Americans to handle fear

Passage 4

Visit Nashville, Tennessee, the capital of country music and the home of the Grand Old Opry. Four-day motor coach tour escorted from Pittsburgh.

Departures August 23, September 13, September 27, October 11, October 25.

\$185 per person based on double occupancy. Includes private motor coach from Pittsburgh, hotel accommodations, reserved tickets for the Grand Old Opry Country Festival Friday and Saturday nights, sightseeing tour of Nashville, admissions to points of interest.

For information, free brochures, and reservations, call 4212-6060.

Travel and Tours, 2245 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

14-day advanced booking required. Visa and Master Charge welcome.

1. The word "accommodations" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. entertainment
 - B. reservations
 - C. rooms
 - D. transportation
2. Why is Nashville an interesting city to visit?
 - A. Because it is a very old city.
 - B. Because it is in Tennessee.
 - C. Because it is famous for country music.
 - D. Because many famous Americans have their homes there.
3. If one plans to join the tour on September 27, on what date should reservations be made?
 - A. August 27
 - B. September 13
 - C. September 14
 - D. September 26
4. Visa and Master Charge are most probably names of _____.
 - A. tourist agencies
 - B. clubs
 - C. credit cards
 - D. newspapers
5. The title that best expresses the main idea of this passage is _____.
 - A. Free brochures
 - B. Tour of Pittsburgh
 - C. Bus Tour of Nashville
 - D. Travel and Tours

Answers & Notes

Passage 1

总述

本文记述了著名的大器晚成的画家 Grandma Moses。讲了她怎样在晚年不愿意虚度光阴而用绘画表达她对人生的看法,并最终成名。作者也简要介绍了 Grandma Moses 平常的大半生。

答案

1. 答案为 A。本题采用排除法。纵观全文,作者的笔墨的主要集中在 Grandma Moses 的生平,而并非如 B 项“the children”或 C 项“Her Best Exhibition”。文中并未提到其他老年画家,因此 D 项也是错误的。
2. 答案为 B。文中第 1 段第 2 句“As she once said of herself I would never sit back in rocking chair.”表明是由于不愿无所事事,她选择了绘画。因此 B 项“keep active”是正确的。
3. 答案为 A。老人最不希望的是晚年成为他人的负担。因此 A 项“independent”是最佳选择。而 B“漂亮”, D“固执”明显不符文意。C“wealthy”也不是“独立”的必要条件,因此 A 是正确的。
4. 答案为 D。文中第 2 段倒数第 2 句“They farmed most of their lives, ...”说明她一生大部分时间是在田间耕作的。因此 D 项“farm”是准确的。B 项“绘画”,是在她晚年后才开始,不是一生中花费最多时间的工作。
5. 答案为 C。A“speckled”带斑点的; B“featured”以……为特征; D“damaged”破坏。根据文意,是一个经纪人注意到她的画并买下来。因此只有“noticed”才是可选项。

Passage 2

总述

本篇叙述了“Reading”一词的含义及其变化历程。在中世纪时期，“读”就意味着给别人大声朗读，直到十九世纪才出现了“默读”。作者提醒我们注意，默读的出现不仅仅是为了避免干扰他人，更重要的是阅读任务本身的变化，即随着文明程度的提高，孜孜不倦的听众在减少，而自己阅读者在增加。最后作者通过讨论书本的作用来说明本世纪末“reading”的含义又有了新的变化。

答案

1. 答案为 C。本题采用排除法。A 与题目无因果关系；B 在文中没有提到；D 与原文不符，从第 3 段前两句中可以得知大多数人当时只能靠从别人的朗读中获取文化知识，与 C 相符。
2. 答案为 B。见第 2 段结尾“... mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.”，因此默读的出现是由阅读任务的变化引起的，因此默读的发展也正反映了阅读本身性质的变化。
3. 答案为 D。见第 4 段第 1 句“Towards the end of century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully...”可见争论是针对书本中不同阅读材料的价值、作用，因此应选 D。
4. 答案为 B。A 与原文意思不符，C 与原文无关，D 原文中也没有提到，只有 B 我们可以通过上下文推断出来，由于读者的兴趣发生了变化，一部分想从中获取信息，一部分想从中学到做人、做事的道理，所以才出现了宣传工具。
5. 答案为 A。通过对全文的理解，我们不难得出，作者在介绍阅读习惯变化的过程中，意图介绍当今阅读习惯的发展趋势。最容易选错的答案是 C，但是应该知道，阅读方法是随时代而变化的，并没有先进与落后之分，而且本篇着重介绍习惯，而不是方法。

Passage 3

总述

本篇以罗德的例子开篇，向我们讲述了罗德克服困难的故事，接着告诉我们面对各种恐惧和忧虑应如何处理。作者还举了美国