

新题型

大学英语 四级



阅读技巧

梁建民 编著

- 解题思路精辟详尽
- 独特的分析试卷视角
- 归纳权威专家命题规律

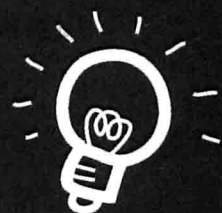
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前言



阅读是语言能力的重要组成部分，也是人们获取信息的主要手段之一。无论学习还是工作都离不开阅读。阅读能力在很大程度上会影响学习和工作效率，也帮助我们在学术道路上能走得更远。外语学习更是如此。在任何全面客观公正的外语水平考试中，诸如托福、雅思、GRE、大学英语四六级等，阅读能力是重要考查内容之一。

从语言学习角度来说，语言是知识，包括语音、语法、词汇等方面；同时语言又是技能，包括听、说、读、写、译等方面。一个人的语言能力是凭借语言技能表现其驾驭语言的水平，从而达到表达思想和传递情感的目的。知识的积累和构建通过学习、理解、感悟和系统化来实现；技能的掌握靠的是通过有效训练实现既有知识向能力的转化。

可惜的是，在国内中学到大学的外语教学中，一个普遍现象就是老师归纳总结的东西多，注重语言点讲解，重视语法句型、各种习题、考试测评；学生注重模拟题练习和背诵词汇手册。其结果是，老师和学生都忽略了阅读的重要性，阅读实践没有在英语学习中发挥其应有的作用，导致学生英语运用能力薄弱，缺乏应有的阅读技能。学习者对文章中心把握不准，对作者观点和论据分辨不清，所以难以判断作者的真正意图，也就是说没有读懂原文。

阅读是五项外语技能之一。除了获取信息外，在外语学习过程中，阅读还是巩固和运用语法知识、特殊句型用法、扩充词汇量、提升学习者英语语感、感悟地道英语的必由之路。

还有一点需指出，在国内基础教育和大学教学过程中，学习技能，特别是阅读技能的训练还比较薄弱，学生很少系统地接受这方面的指点和培养。

正是基于以上原因，我们精心归纳了外语学习过程中涉及到的阅读技巧，供学习者了解和训练。这些阅读技巧都是得到外语界普遍公认、行之有效、简单易行、事半功倍的学习方法。这些阅读技巧不仅需要学习者读懂，更重要的是通过示范和随后的训练来感悟和掌握，进而养成良好的阅读习惯，使之成为学习者阅读时的习惯行为。如果学习者仅在考试的时候尝试用这些方

法，怎么可以奢望其发挥理想的作用呢？如果学习者能在充分理解本书所推荐的阅读技巧的基础上，认真通过后续的阅读练习去熟悉和掌握技巧，使之快速转化为自己的阅读技能，从而大幅度提升阅读能力，成为一个会阅读的人，我们编写这本书的目的也就达到了。

本书共介绍 32 种常见的阅读技巧，每一单元重点讨论一种方法，基本体例如下：

1. 技巧简述：以英汉双语介绍阅读技巧，旨在准确描述本单元所讨论的技巧，为学习者提供清晰的技巧概念。

2. 运用范例：以适宜的英语篇幅示范该技巧在实际阅读过程中运用，文章内容浅显，以求学习者尽快学会运用该阅读技巧。

3. 技巧点拨：重点突出该阅读技巧的作用和适用场合，并适当介绍与之相关联的阅读常识。

4. 自主练习：挑选难度适宜的英语文章，为学习者提供技巧练习素材，以便尽快掌握该阅读技巧。

5. 实战演练：以最新四级考试真题阅读段落为对象，进行实战模拟训练。阅读段落后配有解析。在此过程中，学习者可以感悟自己原来的阅读习惯可能存在的某些缺陷，导致考试成绩不够理想，进而体会所介绍的技巧在考场上的作用。

基于多年大学英语教学经验并撷取数套大学英语教材之长，针对学习者在外语阅读方面存在的普遍问题，本书编写者本着精心策划、选材广泛、重点突出、简单实用的宗旨编写了此书，希望能对大学英语学习者以及英语爱好者有帮助。

由于编者水平有限，希望学习者在使用过程中对本书提出有益的批评和建议。

梁建民

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1. Reading with a Purpose 目的性阅读



Introduction

Do you have problems concentrating on your reading? Does it take too long? Do you forget what you read soon after you finish it? Actually, we read with different purposes. Sometimes we need only obtain a general impression of what we are reading (skimming). Sometimes we also need to locate a particular piece of information (scanning). You can develop more efficient reading habits through using purposeful strategies. Reading with a purpose helps you to understand and remember the content better.

技巧简述

你有阅读时注意力难以集中的问题吗？阅读时集中注意力需要很长时间吗？刚刚读完就忘掉读过的内容吗？其实，我们阅读是有目的性的。有时，我们只需获得所读材料的总体印象（略读）；有时，我们也要锁定特定信息（查读）。通过运用目的性策略，我们可以培养更为有效的阅读习惯。目的性阅读有助于更好地理解并记忆阅读内容。



运用范例

例 1：阅读下文，找出中心思想。

Some freshmen may worry about which courses to take and which major to choose. If you don't know what you want to do after college (and let's face it, there is no reason for anybody of college age to know what profession they want to pursue), you should select courses that interest you and will expose you to different fields. Most students know which major they want to pursue by the time they have to formally choose one. Even if you are unsure or later decide that your choice isn't the best one, there is usually time to switch majors. Don't forget, your major doesn't have to determine what you will do for the rest of your life. Often the key to doing well academically in college is



to choose a major in a subject that you enjoy.

This paragraph gives advice to the freshmen on overcoming their worry about which courses to take and which major to choose.

例 2: 阅读下文, 找出美国环球大学(American Global University)授予的学位。

American Global University is a private institution of higher learning, founded in June of 1996, offering courses of instruction leading to Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees, as well as undergraduate and Post-Doctoral Certificates. All of the degree programs offered by the university have been reviewed, evaluated (评估), and approved by highly qualified scholars who are faculty members at prestigious (有声望的) institutions throughout the world. American Global University offers its programs worldwide, utilizing (利用) modern communication technologies, in order to provide students with the opportunity to study anywhere, any time and at their own place.

American Global University offers courses leading to Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees, as well as undergraduate and Post-Doctoral Certificates.



技巧点拨

例 1 要求找出短文中心思想, 即阅读的目的是只需获得所读材料的总体印象, 而非具体细节。我们可以运用略读的方法, 浏览全文, 主要锁定段落的首句或尾句, 这样就可以确定其中心思想。本文中心思想就在首句(Some freshmen may worry about which courses to take and which major to choose)。例 2 要求找出美国环球大学(American Global University)授予的学位, 即要求锁定特定信息。这时, 我们不必过于关注短文整体框架, 而要运用查读的方法, 寻找具体细节信息。通过快速查读, 不难发现, 答案就在短文第一句后半部分(... offering courses of instruction leading to Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees, as well as undergraduate and Post-Doctoral Certificates)。



自主练习

练习 1: 阅读下文, 找出中心思想。



According to legend, the gods of the ancient Greeks lived in the clouds on the top of Mount Olympus. Zeus, the father of the gods, carried a bolt of lightning in his hand and ruled like an earthly king. Apollo was the sun god and his beams were golden arrows; he shielded the flocks of sheep and the fields of grain. Athena was the warrior goddess, standing in shining armor ready to protect the Greek cities. There were other gods as well, all with familiar human characteristics, but these were the leading gods.

The main idea of this passage is about _____.

练习 2: 阅读下文, 补充文后内容。

It's no wonder that we have so many rejections for physical reasons in our Selective Service. Since October of 1948, some six million young men have been examined for military duty. Of these, more than a million were rejected as physically unfit for military service. To get two men today, the United States Army must call seven men. Of the five rejected three are turned down for physical reasons and two for mental problems. To get the 196 thousand additional men we needed for Berlin, the government had to call up 750 thousand men. And the rejection rate is increasing each year. The reason for this problem is that we are under exercised as a nation. We look, instead of play. We ride, instead of walk. The way we live prevents us from being healthy.

To get two men today, the United States Army must call _____ men, among whom three are rejected for _____ and two for _____.



参考答案

练习 1: the Gods of the Ancient Greeks

练习 2: seven, physical reasons, mental problems



实战演练 (2013 年 12 月)

The rise of the sharing economy

A) LAST night 40,000 people rented accommodation from a service that offers 250,000 rooms in 30,000 cities in 192 countries. They chose their rooms and paid for everything online. But their beds were provided by private individuals, rather than a ho-



tel chain. Hosts and guests were matched up by Airbnb, a firm based in San Francisco. Since its launch in 2008 more than 4m people have used it—2.5m of them in 2012 alone. It is the most prominent example of a huge new “sharing economy”, in which people rent beds, cars, boats and other assets directly from each other, co-ordinated via the internet.

B) You might think this is no different from running a *bed-and-breakfast* (家庭旅店), owning a *timeshare* (分时度假房) or participating in a car pool. But technology has reduced transaction costs, making sharing assets cheaper and easier than ever—and therefore possible on a much larger scale. The big change is the availability of more data about people and things, which allows physical assets to be disaggregated and consumed as services. Before the internet, renting a surfboard, a power tool or a parking space from someone else was feasible, but was usually more trouble than it was worth. Now websites such as Airbnb, RelayRides and SnapGoods match up owners and renters; smartphones with GPS let people see where the nearest rentable car is parked; social networks provide a way to check up on people and build trust; and online payment systems handle the billing.

What's mine is yours, for a fee

C) Just as peer-to-peer businesses like eBay allow anyone to become a retailer, sharing sites let individuals act as an *ad hoc* (临时的) taxi service, car-hire firm or *boutique hotel* (精品酒店) as and when it suits them. Just go online or download an app. The model works for items that are expensive to buy and are widely owned by people who do not make full use of them. Bedrooms and cars are the most obvious examples, but you can also rent camping spaces in Sweden, fields in Australia and washing machines in France. As proponents of the sharing economy like to put it, access *trumps* (胜过) ownership.

D) Rachel Botsman, the author of a book on the subject, says the consumer peer-to-peer rental market alone is worth \$26 billion. Broader definitions of the sharing economy include peer-to-peer lending or putting a solar panel on your roof and selling power back to the *grid* (电网). And it is not just individuals; the web makes it easier for companies to rent out spare offices and idle machines, too. But the core of the sharing economy is people renting things from each other.

E) Such “*collaborative* (合作的) consumption” is a good thing for several reasons. Owners make money from underused assets. Airbnb says hosts in San Francisco who rent out their homes do so for an average of 58 nights a year, making \$9,300. Car owners



who rent their vehicles to others using RelayRides make an average of \$ 250 a month; some make more than \$ 1,000. Renters, meanwhile, pay less than they would if they bought the item themselves, or turned to a traditional provider such as a hotel or car-hire firm. And there are environmental benefits, too: renting a car when you need it, rather than owning one, means fewer cars are required and fewer resources must be devoted to making them.

F) For sociable souls, meeting new people by staying in their homes is part of the charm. *Curmudgeons* (倔脾气的人) who imagine that every renter is Norman Bates can still stay at conventional hotels. For others, the web fosters trust. As well as the background checks carried out by platform owners, online reviews and ratings are usually posted by both parties to each transaction, which makes it easy to spot lousy drivers, bathrobe-pilferers and surfboard-wreckers. By using Facebook and other social networks, participants can check each other out and identify friends (or friends of friends) in common. An Airbnb user had her apartment trashed in 2011. But the remarkable thing is how well the system usually works.

Peering into the future

G) The sharing economy is a little like online shopping, which started in America 15 years ago. At first, people were worried about security. But having made a successful purchase from, say, Amazon, they felt safe buying elsewhere. Similarly, using Airbnb or a car-hire service for the first time encourages people to try other offerings. Next, consider eBay. Having started out as a peer-to-peer marketplace, it is now dominated by professional “power sellers” (many of whom started out as ordinary eBay users). The same may happen with the sharing economy, which also provides new opportunities for enterprise. Some people have bought cars solely to rent them out, for example.

H) Incumbents are getting involved too. Avis, a car-hire firm, has a share in a sharing rival. So do GM and Daimler, two carmakers. In future, companies may develop *hybrid* (混合的) models, listing excess capacity (whether vehicles, equipment or office space) on peer-to-peer rental sites. In the past, new ways of doing things online have not displaced the old ways entirely. But they have often changed them. Just as internet shopping forced Walmart and Tesco to adapt, so online sharing will shake up transport, tourism, equipment-hire and more.

I) The main worry is regulatory uncertainty. Will room-renters be subject to hotel taxes, for example? In Amsterdam officials are using Airbnb listings to track down uncensored hotels. In some American cities, peer-to-peer taxi services have been banned



after lobbying by traditional taxi firms. The danger is that although some rules need to be updated to protect consumers from harm, incumbents will try to destroy competition. People who rent out rooms should pay tax, of course, but they should not be regulated like a Ritz-Carlton hotel. The lighter rules that typically govern bed-and-breakfasts are more than adequate.

J) The sharing economy is the latest example of the internet's value to consumers. This emerging model is now big and disruptive enough for regulators and companies to have woken up to it. That is a sign of its immense potential. It is time to start caring about sharing.

- 46. Sharing items such as cars does good to the environment.
- 47. Airbnb's success clearly illustrates the emergence of a huge sharing economy.
- 48. The major concern about the sharing economy is how the government regulates it.
- 49. The most frequently shared items are those expensive to buy but not fully used.
- 50. The sharing economy has a promising future.
- 51. Online sharing will change the way business is done in transportation, travel, rentals, etc.
- 52. Airbnb is a website that enables owners and renters to complete transactions online.
- 53. The sharing economy is likely to go the way of online shopping.
- 54. One advantage of sharing is that owners earn money from renting out items not made full use of.
- 55. Sharing appeals to the sociable in that they can meet new people.



答案解析

46. E)。本题旨在找出共享物品有益于环境保护。通过题干中给出的关键词，定位本题的出处，然后根据查读方法定位答案出处。题干中的关键词 cars 和 environment 定位到段最后一句。

【精析】细节辨认题。定位段详细阐释了共享经济“协作消费”的三大优势：一是物尽其用并可以赚取费用；二是承租费用降低；三是有益于环境。在谈到第三大优势时，作者以租赁汽车为例来说明租赁能够减少汽车的需求量，制造汽车的资源需求也会相应降低，从而有利于环保。由此可知，共享汽车有益于环保。题干是对第三大优势的概括，故答案为 E)。

47. A)。本题旨在找到 Airbnb 的成功表明了什么？由题干中的关键词 Airbnb, huge 和 sharing economy 定位到 A) 段最后三句。



【精析】细节推断题。A)段以 Airbnb 为例，通过列举数字来说明共享经济已初见成效。定位句中的 4 million, 2.5 million 等数字表明，Airbnb 在开业短短几年时间里，共享经济模式已经取得了巨大成功，随后类推这种经济模式很受欢迎，有巨大潜力。题干是对定位句的推断总结，故答案为 A)。

48. I)。本题旨在找出人们对共享经济的主要担忧。由题干中的关键词 major concern 和 regulates，通过查读定位到 I)段第一句。

【精析】同义转述题。定位段主要讲述人们对于政府如何监管共享经济心存担忧，并举例说明，阿姆斯特丹的官员正在利用 Airbnb 列表来追踪没有营业执照的旅馆，美国一些城市也因传统出租车公司的游说取消了对等租车服务。这些例子都表明共享经济的发展受到传统势力的阻挠，政府如何处理两者的关系成为共享经济能否发展的重要因素。题干中 major concern 和 how the government regulates it 是对原文中 main worry 和 regulatory uncertainty 的同义转述，故答案为 I)。

49. C)。本题旨在找出共享最多的物品是什么。题干中出现的最高级 the most frequent... 也提示对这部分有目的地查读。由题干中 expensive to buy 和 not fully used 定位到 C)段第三句。

【精析】同义转述题。C)段意在说明共享经济的交易模式和交易品种。作者认为，共享经济模式尤其适用于价格昂贵而又无法物尽其用的品种，房子和汽车就是明显的例子。题干中 most frequently shared items 和 not fully used 是对原文中 The model works for items 和 do not make full use of them 的同义转述，expensive to buy 则与原文直接对应，故答案为 C)。

50. J)。本题要求寻找共享经济的未来。由题干中 sharing economy 和 promising future 定位到 J)段第二、三句。

【精析】细节辨认题。J)段意在说明共享经济崛起的事实。这种正在崛起的模式冲击力之大足以令监管者和传统企业清醒，这表明共享经济模式具有巨大潜力，前景广阔。题干中 promising future 对应原文的 immense potential，故答案为 J)。

51. H)。本题旨在寻找网络共享改变了哪些方面的经营模式。由题干中 Online sharing 和 transportation, travel, rentals 定位到 H)段末句。

【精析】细节辨认题。定位段主要讲述两方面内容：一是传统租赁行业也涉足于共享经济；二是共享经济模式影响了传统经营模式。在讲述第二方面的内容时，作者做了一个推论：大前提是网络共享改变了传统经营模式，小前提是网上购物改变了沃尔玛和乐购的经营方式，结论是网络共享必定会改变一些行业传统经营模式。题干中 change 和 transportation, travel, rentals 是原文中 shake up 和 transport, tourism, equipment-hire 的同义转述，故答案为 H)。

52. A)。本题旨在找出 Airbnb 是什么样的网络平台。由题干中的 Airbnb，



website 和 online 定位到 A) 段第一至四句。

【精析】细节归纳题。定位段以 Airbnb 为例说明共享经济已初现端倪，并列举数字佐证，数以万计的房客和房主通过 Airbnb 网络平台联系在一起，从挑选房屋到支付一切费用全部在线完成。简而言之，Airbnb 是一个联系房主和房客的网络平台。题干中 complete transactions online 是原文中 They chose their rooms and paid for everything online 的同义转述，故答案为 A)。

53. G)。本题要求找出共享经济可能走上什么样的道路。由题干中 sharing economy 和 online shopping 定位到 G) 段第一句。

【精析】细节推断题。定位段开始指出共享经济有点像网上购物，然后进一步说明两者的相似之处：一是用户从担心到信任的过程；二是这种模式为商家提供机遇。作者由此推断，共享经济同样也会经历类似过程，故答案为 G)。

54. E)。本题要求找出共享经济的一大优势是什么。由题干中 earn money 和 items not made full use of 定位到 E) 段第二句。

【精析】同义转述题。定位处从出租者、承租者和环保三个方面说明“协作消费”的优势。对于出租者来说，他们可以物尽其用并有所收入，作者引用 Airbnb 和 RelayRides 两家网络平台的数据来说明“协作消费”对出租者的优势。题干中 items not made full use of 是对原文中 underused assets 的同义转述，故答案为 E)。

55. F)。本题要求找到共享经济吸引善社交人士的原因。由题干中 the sociable 和 meet new people 定位到 F) 段第一句。

【精析】同义转述题。定位段提到两种人：一种人喜欢社交，共享经济深深地吸引了他们；另一种人脾气倔强，不信任他人，这种人不赞同共享经济。题干中 appeals to, the sociable 和 meet new people 是对原文中 charm, sociable souls, meeting new people 的同义转述，故答案为 F)。

2. Skimming 略读



Introduction

Skimming means reading through a passage quickly to get a general idea of its content. It is a valuable rapid reading skill, which helps to improve your comprehension and save your time.

There are three basic forms to skimming—previewing, overviewing and reviewing. In preview skimming you view the material before you actually read it. You can use it to select a book, survey a chapter or search for useful research material. Overview skimming is to get a “big picture” view of the material. You use it when you have a lot of material to read and don’t have enough time to read it. Review skimming is to view the material again. You can use it to go back to the material again to refresh your memory especially before a test or important discussion.

To skim efficiently, you should:

- Read the title of the text;
- Read the first paragraph;
- Read the first sentence of each paragraph;
- Read the final paragraph;
- Look for key words.

技巧简述

略读指快速浏览段落，获得内容大意。略读有助于提升理解和节省时间，是一种快速而有用的阅读技巧。

略读有三种基本形式——预读、概读和复读。预读为实际阅读前查看材料，此方法可用于书籍挑选、概观章节或寻找有用的研究材料。概读旨在获取阅读材料的“大画面”，当你有很多材料要读，而又时间不多时可用此方法。复读为再次阅读材料，可用此方法重读材料，回忆原文，特别是在考试或重要讨论之前。

做到有效略读，应要注意以下几点：