

大学英语四级阅读 特训营

编写 大学英语教学考试研究组
执行主编 北京大学 薄守伟
总策划 朱本荣



分题型真题讲解

分题材模拟训练

● 难句分类突破

典型疑难问答

● 本书附赠《最新英美时文阅读精选》一册

南海出版公司

大学英语四六级考试特训营丛书

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第一篇

四级阅读理解概述

I 《大学英语教学大纲》关于阅读能力的要求

国家教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》与旧大纲比较,对大学英语教学提出了更高、更全面的要求。尤其是在阅读理解方面,新大纲要求:能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及证明中心大意的事实及细节,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 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,阅读理解的准确率以 70% 为合格。

大学英语四级阅读考试主要考查的能力:

1. 正确理解原文;
2. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
3. 了解用于阐述主旨和大意的事实和有关细节;
4. 根据上下文判断词汇和短语的具体含义;
5. 既能理解单句的意思,也能理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
6. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理;
7. 领会作者的观点和态度。

II 《大学英语四级考试大纲》对阅读理解的规定

大学英语四级考试中阅读理解占总分 40%, 试题限为四篇文章, 文章的内容、难度和题材各不相同。总字数大约为 1100 词左右, 共计 20 道选择题, 考试时间为 35 分钟。考生要根据文章内容从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

III 四级阅读理解的主要体裁和题材

四级阅读理解短文的体裁包括说明文、议论文、记叙文等, 其中以前两者为





主。说明文对事物或现象说明或解释;议论文论证某一观点是否正确,由论点、论据、结论构成;记叙文是记述人或事的发生和发展经过,或描述人或事以及相关情景。短文题材非常广泛,包括政治、经济、社会生活、科学技术、文化教育、地理历史、人物传记、心理励志等,其所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解。近年来科技类的文章较多,占到约三分之一,其次是社会生活方面的。

我们对1997年1月至2002年12月的四级阅读理解考试所涉及的体裁和题材做了统计,具体如下:

体 裁	说明文	议论文	记叙文
比 例	56%	37.5%	6.5%

题 材	科 技	社会生活	经 济	文化教育	时 政	心 理	其 他
比 例	30%	21%	18%	16%	6%	6%	3%

IV 四级阅读理解常考题型

阅读理解中的题型一般比较规范且相对稳定。纵观近年来的四级考试真题,可以分为主观类和客观类题型两大类。主观类题型侧重考查考生根据短文给出的信息、细节进行判断、推理的能力;客观类题型则侧重考查考生辨别文章的细节和事实的能力。进一步细分,可以将其归纳为五种基本题型:主旨大意题、事实细节题、判断推理题、词汇语义题、观点态度题。

我们对1997年1月至2002年12月的四级阅读理解考试题型做了统计,大致情况如下表所示:

题型	事实细节题	判断推理题	主旨大意题	词汇语义题	观点态度题
比例	45%	26.5%	13%	10.5%	5%

V 2002年12月四级阅读理解真题及解析

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 center.





Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are catalysts (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have segregated (隔离的) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for largescale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meeting endless.

11. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they _____.

- ☒ A. generally possess certain inspiring characteristics
- ☐ B. probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people
- ☐ C. are often influenced by previous generations
- ☐ D. all unknowingly attract a large number of fans

12. According to the passage, heroes are compared to high-voltage transformers in





that C.

- A. they have a vision from the mountaintop
- B. they have warm feelings and emotions
- C. they can serve as concrete examples of noble principles
- D. they can make people feel stronger and more confident

13. Madonna and Michael Jackson are not considered heroes because .

- A. they are popular only among certain groups of people
- B. their performances do not improve their fans morally
- C. their primary concern is their own financial interests
- D. they are not clear about the principles they should follow

14. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who .

- A. are good at demonstrating their charming characters
- B. can move the masses with their forceful speeches
- C. are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships
- D. can provide an answer to the problems of their people

15. The author concludes that historical changes would .

- A. be delayed without leaders with inspiring personal qualities
- B. not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices
- C. take place if there were heroes to lead the people
- D. produce leaders with attractive personalities

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

According to a survey, which was based on the responses of over 188,000 students, today's traditional-age college freshmen are "more materialistic and less altruistic (利他主义的)" than at any time in the 17 years of the poll.

Not surprising in these hard times, the student's major objective "is to be financially well off. Less important than ever is developing a meaningful philosophy of life." It follows then that today the most popular course is not literature or history but accounting.

Interest in teaching, social service and the "altruistic" fields are at a low. On





the other hand, enrollment in business programs, engineering and computer science is way up.

That's no surprise either. A friend of mine (a sales representative for a chemical company) was making twice the salary of her college instructors her first year on the job—even before she completed her two-year associate degree.

While it's true that we all need a career, it is equally true that our civilization has accumulated an incredible amount of knowledge in fields far removed from our own and that we are better for our understanding of these other contributions—be they scientific or artistic. It is equally true that, in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think. More important, perhaps, education teaches us to see the connections between things, as well as to see beyond our immediate needs.

Weekly we read of unions who went on strike for higher wages, only to drive their employer out of business. No company; no job. How shortsighted in the long run!

But the most important argument for a broad education is that in studying the accumulated wisdom of the ages, we improve our moral sense. I saw a cartoon recently which shows a group of businessmen looking puzzled as they sit around a conference table; one of them is talking on the intercom (对讲机): "Miss Baxter," he says, "could you please send in someone who can distinguish right from wrong?"

From the long-term point of view, that's what education really ought to be about.

16. According to the author's observation, college students _____.

- A. have never been so materialistic as today
- B. have never been so interested in the arts
- C. have never been so financially well off as today
- D. have never attached so much importance to moral sense

17. The students' criteria for selecting majors today have much to do with _____.

- A. the influences of their instructors
- B. the financial goals they seek in life



- C. their own interpretations of the courses
D. their understanding of the contributions of others
18. By saying "While it's true that... be they scientific or artistic" (Lines 1-4, Para. 5) the author means that _____.
A. business management should be included in educational programs
B. human wisdom has accumulated at an extraordinarily high speed
C. human intellectual development has reached new heights
D. the importance of a broad education should not be overlooked
19. Studying the diverse wisdom of others can _____.
A. create varying artistic interests
B. help people see things in their right perspective
C. help improve connections among people
D. regulate the behavior of modern people
20. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Businessmen absorbed in their career are narrow-minded.
B. Managers often find it hard to tell right from wrong.
C. People engaged in technical jobs lead a more rewarding life.
D. Career seekers should not focus on immediate interests only.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of mind." He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions





often follow or accompany as assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent (普遍的).

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal.

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

21. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?
A. Critical. B. Indifferent. C. Prejudiced. D. Positive.
22. With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople _____.
A. have to get familiar with modern technology
B. are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations
C. are attaching more importance to their overseas business
D. are eager to work overseas
23. In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means _____.
A. being unable to think properly for lack of insight
B. being totally out of touch with business at home
C. missing opportunities for promotion when abroad
D. leaving all care and worry behind
24. According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international

corporations in employing people today?

- A. Connections with businesses overseas.
- B. Ability to speak the client's language.
- C. Technical know-how.
- D. Business experience.

25. The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can

- A. better control the whole negotiation process
- B. easily find new approaches to meet market needs
- C. fast-forward their proposals to headquarters
- D. easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, Israeli consumers have grown more demanding as they've become wealthier and more worldly-wise. Foreign travel is a national passion; this summer alone, one in 10 citizens will go abroad. Exposed to higher standards of service elsewhere, Israelis are returning home expecting the same. American firms have also begun arriving in large numbers. Chains such as KFC, McDonald's and Pizza Hut are setting a new standard of customer service, using strict employee training and constant monitoring to ensure the friendliness of frontline staff. Even the American habit of telling departing customers to "Have a nice day" has caught on all over Israel. "Nobody wakes up in the morning and says, Let's be nicer," says Itsik Cohen, director of a consulting firm. "Nothing happens without competition."

Privatization, or the threat of it, is a motivation as well. Monopolies (垄断者) that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted now fear what Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the revengeful (报复的) consumer." When the government opened up competition with Bezaq, the phone company, its international branch lost 40% of its market share, even while offering competitive rates. Says Perry, "People wanted revenge for all the years of bad service." The electric company, whose monopoly may be short-lived, has





suddenly stopped requiring users to wait half a day for a repairman. Now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour. The graceless El Al Airlines, which is already at auction(拍卖), has retrained its employees to emphasize service and is boasting about the results in an ad campaign with the slogan, "You can feel the change in the air." For the first time, praise outnumbers complaints on customer survey sheets.

26. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. customer service in Israel is now improving
B. wealthy Israeli customers are hard to please
C. the tourist industry has brought chain stores to Israel
D. Israeli customers prefer foreign products to domestic ones
27. In the author's view, higher service standards are impossible in Israel _____.
A. if customer complaints go unnoticed by the management
B. unless foreign companies are introduced in greater numbers
C. if there's no competition among companies
D. without strict routine training of employees
28. If someone in Israel today needs a repairman in case of a power failure, _____.
A. they can have it fixed in no time
B. it's no longer necessary to make an appointment
C. the appointment takes only half a day to make
D. they only have to wait half an hour at most
29. The example of El Al Airlines shows that _____.
A. revengeful customers are a threat to the monopoly of enterprises
B. an ad campaign is a way out for enterprises in financial difficulty
C. a good slogan has great potential for improving service
D. staff retraining is essential for better service
30. Why did Bezaq's international branch lose 40% of its market share?
A. Because the rates it offered were not competitive enough.
B. Because customers were dissatisfied with its past service.
C. Because the service offered by its competitors was far better.



D. Because it no longer received any support from the government.

答案与解析

Passage 1(议论文)

英雄的共性在于他们能教育激励人们。他们给人以生活的激情,他们有巨大的魅力和感召力,人们纷纷效仿他们,他们也是社会变革的催化剂。

11. **A 事实细节题** 文章第二段说:尽管英雄人物的文化背景不同,但他们的共同特征是“instruct and inspire people”。由此可知,选项 A 正确。
12. **C 事实细节题** 文章第四段提到,因为英雄人物具备高的(精神)能量,他们又知道将这种能量调整、传递给普通人,所以作者将其称为“高能转化器”。故正确答案是 C。
13. **B 判断推理题** 文章倒数第二段提到 Madonna and Michael Jackson 虽是名人但不能看做是英雄,因为他们不能给人以生活的激情,不能让人感悟生活,而且作者用了一个问句,“who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?”表达否定意思。所以 B 项符合题意。
14. **D 判断推理题** 文章最后一段主要谈及英雄人物对于变革的作用。不管是甘地还是马丁·路德·金,他们都具备感召大众的能力和魅力,所以有了他们领导的伟大变革。因此可以推理,这种变革是解决人民所面临的问题。所以选项 D 符合题意。
15. **A 事实细节题** 文章最后一句谈到,若没有有魅力的领袖人物,大的变革也会出现,只是变革的节奏会变慢,前景不明朗而且可能要经过无休无止的会议。所以正确答案是 A。

Passage 2(议论文)

文章开始指出,今天的大学生在专业和工作的选择上的一种注重物质而不讲究利他主义,多数学生更侧重于商务、财会、计算机和科学等领域,进而阐述了作者的观点:宽泛的知识的涉猎对于学生的综合素质是非常重要的。

16. **A 事实细节题** 文章第一段提到现在的大学生“more materialistic and less altruistic than at any time in the 17 years of the poll”,所以选项 A 正确。这里要正确理解“否定词+so...as”的用法。



17. **B 事实细节题** 文章第二段首句提到“the student's major objective is to be financially well off... the most popular course is not literature or history but accounting”,可见,现在大学生中流行的课程不是文学、历史而是财会。所以选项 B 正确。
18. **D 词汇语义题** 这句话的意思是说,虽然我们每个人都有自己的一份职业,同样我们也应认识到文明所积淀的丰厚的知识对于我们认识和理解其他的科学或艺术成就有很大帮助。接下来的句子则进一步阐明了这个意思。因此可知选项 D 正确。
19. **B 事实细节题** 文章第五段第二句说:“in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think.”四个选项中 B 符合题意。
20. **D 判断推理题** 作者在文章前半部分谈到今天的学生在选择专业与就业时过于注重物质利益,接着又提出宽泛的知识面至关重要,不应只看到眼前的利益。因此 D 符合题意。

Passage 3(说明文)

随着经济全球化趋势的日益发展,我们在受益于高科技通讯设备的同时,外语技能显得同样重要。在公司拓展海外业务中,掌握外语技能的员工具有更大的竞争优势。

21. **D 观点态度题** 文章第一段谈到:我们的能力受益于高科技的通讯设备;如果再懂外语的话,那就如虎添翼了。所以作者对于“high-tech communications equipment”是持肯定态度的。答案应该选 D。
22. **C 事实细节题** 文章第二段说:“Deeply involved with this new technology is... of doing business abroad,”他们越来越热衷于开展海外业务。因此选项 C 正确。
23. **C 词汇语义题** 文章第三段第一句说,海外业务对于职位的晋升非常重要。第三句又说:“... the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad,”海外业务对于公司的成功至关重要,往往可以随着驻海外业务的开展而得到晋升。因此可以推断,驻海外的经理们要想获得晋升,不用担心不被看到或想到。所以选项 C 正确。
24. **B 判断推理题** 文章最后两段主要论述了外语的优势。倒数第二段最后一句说:“having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifica-





tions appear to be equal,”意为：语言技能优势可以在其他能力同等的情况下更有机会争取到工作。最后一段谈到驻海外的员工掌握某一地区的语言所带来的益处。由此可知，正确答案选 B。

25. **A 事实细节题** 由最后一段的前两句可知，掌握外语技能的人可以加速或放慢谈判过程，即能更好地控制整个谈判进程。所以选 A。

Passage 4(说明文)

文章介绍了消费者对企业的服务质量越来越挑剔，加上竞争机制的引入，服务质量在不断改善。私有业主或垄断者也怕受到消费者的“报复”，所以也注重提高服务质量。

26. **A 判断推理题** 通读全文，第一段谈到曾到外国游历过的以色列人对服务要求更苛刻，以色列的企业也认识到了这一点。另外，国外竞争对手的涌入也使他们提高服务质量。第二段说服务质量不好，就会有“the revengeful consumer”。综合推断，选项 A 正确。
27. **C 事实细节题** 根据第一段最后一句，引用 Cohen 所说的话“nothing happens without competition”可知，竞争对提高服务质量具有重要意义。因此 C 项正确。
28. **D 事实细节题** 文章第二段中间部分谈到：“now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour,”因此选项 D 正确。
29. **A 判断推理题** 分析文章第二段，垄断是排斥竞争的，没有竞争，企业的服务质量上不去，从而造成顾客的报复情绪，因此作者通过举例子来说明垄断受到了“revengeful customer”的威胁。因此应该选 A。
30. **B 事实细节题** 作为因服务质量不佳而遭到报复的现象，作者在第二段举了 Bezaq 国际分部丧失了 40% 的市场份额的例子。因此答案为 B。



第二篇

题型分析、解题思路与技巧

第一章 标准自测与出错倾向分析

在教学实践中,我们发现众多考生为了过级考试,要么滴水不漏的钻技巧,要么漫无边际的做大量练习,可结果往往是耗时耗力,收效甚微。问题在哪里呢?复习的要领很多,关键之一是在有限的复习时间内明确自己解答阅读理解题的弱项,找出解题的难点、症结所在,然后有针对性的学习,这样才会达到事半功倍的效果。

本书在编排结构上,充分考虑了广大考生的学习实际,在进行阅读技能学习和进阶突破训练之前,首先通过自我标准检测,找准自己的弱项与不足,然后再有步骤地突破横在自己面前的各个壁垒。

以下是我们选编的10篇自我检测文章,其中5套选自历年真题,5套标准模拟题,其题型、体裁、难度均具代表性。请按每篇文章标注的时间限时阅读,以便达到有效测试的目的。

I 标准自测题

● Passage 1 (2001. 1—3)

⌚ 建议本篇用时:6分钟

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$ 100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had sud-

denly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

1. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
☒ A. failed to meet energy conservation standards
☐ B. was designed and constructed in a scientific way
☐ C. is well worth the money spent on its construction
☐ D. is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
2. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
☒ A. Lack of fresh air.
☒ B. Gas leakage in the kitchen.
☐ C. The newly painted walls.
☐ D. Poor quality of building materials.
3. The word "accentuate" (Line 5, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
☒ A. worsen B. relieve C. improve D. accelerate
4. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
☐ A. Because environmental protection was given top priority.
☒ B. Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.
☐ C. Because they were technically unavoidable.
☒ D. Because energy used to be inexpensive.