

PETS

全国英语等级考试 阅读理解

4级

刘 鑫 杨晓鸣 主编



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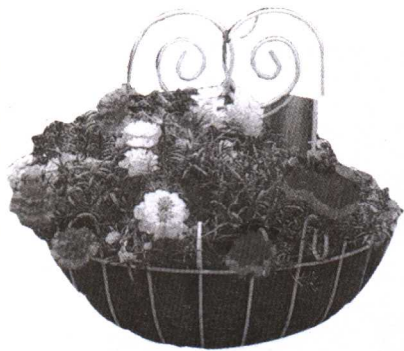
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编者的话



阅读理解能力是英语学习者必须掌握的重要能力之一，也是英语学习者英语水平高低的重要标志。因此，各类英语考试都把阅读理解作为考查英语学习者英语程度的一个重要项目。全国英语等级考试（PETS）也不例外，阅读理解题在五个级别中都占有30%以上的比重。能否通过等级考试，顺利拿到合格证，阅读理解成为其重要环节。

如何提高阅读理解能力并突破阅读理解关呢？我们认为应该从以下几个方面着手：

第一，词汇量。没有一定的词汇量就失去了阅读的基础，更谈不上理解了。如果阅读材料中满篇都是生词，你就会觉得它们像一个个拦路虎，有了这些拦路虎挡道，你就会对阅读失去兴趣。因此，一定的词汇量是阅读理解的第一要素，就是说先突破词汇关，阅读理解才有顺利进行的可能。

第二，词法、句法知识。有了一定的词法句法知识，在阅读中即使碰到一些生词，你也可以通过上下文判断其词性、作用及意思。这就要求你

要具备基本的英语语法知识。

第三，文化背景知识。对英语国家的风俗、习惯、人文、地理、历史等背景知识所知甚少或根本不知，就会对阅读理解造成障碍。因此，平时看书，看报，看电视，看杂志时，要多留心注意积累这方面的知识。

第四，阅读方法与技巧。掌握了一定的阅读方法和技巧，阅读时就会少走弯路。这里包括略读、寻读、跳读、泛读、精读等方法和技巧。另外，还要知道阅读理解的常见题型。

第五，大量阅读。只有大量阅读，你的词汇量才能逐步扩大并巩固；只有大量阅读，你的语法知识才能熟练运用；只有大量阅读，你才能获得文化背景知识；只有大量阅读，你才能在实践中逐步摸索、运用并掌握阅读方法与技巧。

说到底，阅读理解能力是一种实际操作能力。只知道方法与技巧而不进行大量阅读，那么方法与技巧就成了空洞的理论。这就好比游泳，只背会几条游泳方法与技巧而从不下水操练，那永远也不会游泳。





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第**1**部分

PETS四级阅读理解 解题方法与应试技巧





Unit 1

PETS四级阅读理解部分由A、B两节组成，其目的是考查考生理解书面英语的能力。其中A节有20个小题，考查考生理解具体信息，抓文章大意、猜生词、推理判断的能力。所提供的文章共有四篇，总长度约为1,600词。每篇设题五个，要求从每题后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳的一个。

B节考查考生准确理解文章的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约400词的文章，将其中5个划线部分（约150词）译成中文。

Unit 2

要想提高理解的能力，重要的途径之一就是了解、掌握、运用正确的阅读方法。考生在做题时，应根据文章难易的不同、设题的不同采用不同的阅读方法。

常见的方法有以下几种：

1. 略读 (skimming)

即快速阅读全文，了解文章大意和中心思想，无需透彻了解文章全部内容的一种快速阅读方法。找出全文的解题思路，这样对文章的大意就有了一个基本把握。这种方法常用于回答文章主旨句的一类题型。



2. 查读 (scanning)

查读就是为查找某一特定的或具体的信息所进行的阅读,不必阅读通篇文章。这种方法常用于解答细节题,如有关具体的时间、地名、人名、数据等的考题。

3. 细读 (scouring)

细读用于彻底理解文章涉及的全部细节以及文章作者的写作意图与观点。这种方法适用于解答考查作者语气、对某件事情的观点、写作目的之类的考题。

Unit 3

Part A

Part A的出题形式主要有完成句子和回答问题两种,主要题型有以下5种。

1. 主旨大意题。考查考生对文章中心思想、作者写作目的和意图及文章主题的理解以及总结、概括、归纳等能力。主要提问方式有:

- 1) The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- 2) Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- 3) What's the purpose of the passage?
- 4) The author develops his main idea by _____.
- 5) The best title for this passage is _____.

2. 细节题。考查考生对文章中与主题思想有关的细节或重要信息的理解,其涉及范围广泛,如年代、地点、任务、数字及事实等。主要提问方式如下:

- 1) We can see from the available statistics that _____.



2) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

3) We learn from the beginning of the passage that _____.

3. 推断题或判断题。考查考生根据信息暗示进行综合分析推理, 作出合乎逻辑的判断。这类考题要求考生不仅看懂表层意思, 而且还要作出正确的判断。常见提问方式如:

1) It can be inferred from the passage that _____

2) The author suggests that _____

3) The writer's general attitude towards ... is _____

4) What's the tone of the passage?

4. 排除题。考查考生理解文章内容细节的能力。要求考生将与原文有关的三项或与原文无关的三项排除。常见提问方式如:

1) Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

2) All of the following is true except _____

3) The author describes all of the following except _____

5. 语义题。考查考生推测某个单词或短语在句中的特定含义。

解答此类题时, 要特别注意仔细阅读上下文, 在语境中确定语义, 不能简单理解本义。常见提问方式如:

1) The word "_____" (paragraph __, line __) here means _____

2) What is the possible meaning of the word "_____" in line ____?

3) Which is the probable definition of the word "_____"?

Part B

PETS阅读理解B节考查考生准确理解文章的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约400词的文章, 将其中5个划线部分(约150词)翻译成中文, 答题时间为20分钟。

一、翻译的基本程序

英译汉翻译, 通常遵循下列基本步骤:

1. 仔细阅读原文



2. 正确分析理解原文中的关键词汇与短语
3. 翻译出原文
4. 审查、校对翻译内容

二、翻译方法

1. 顺译法

顺着字面的内容从前往后翻译，也称为直译。

2. 反译法

从后往前翻译。

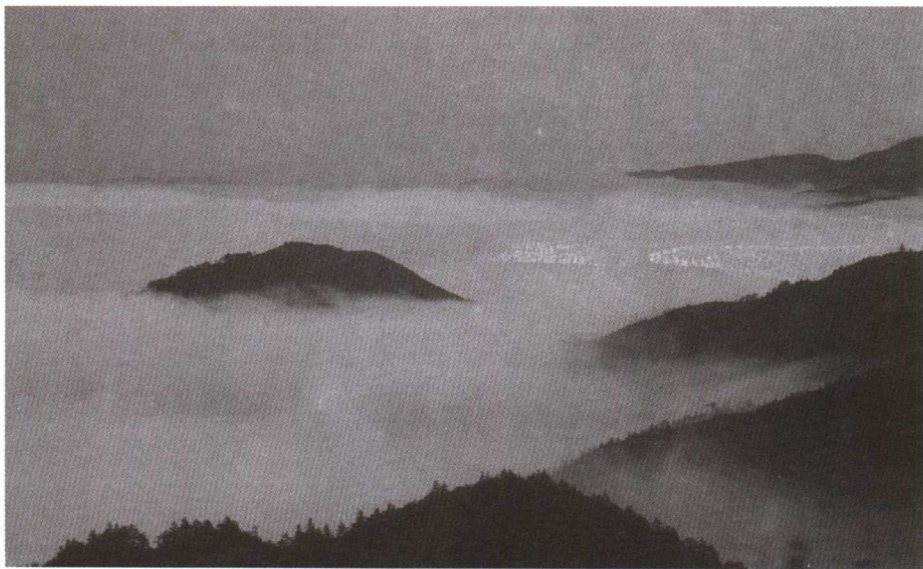
3. 分译法

即将结构复杂的长句拆成若干个简单句。

4. 合成法

5. 转换法

英汉语言的结构和表达方式有差异，需要语法成分的转换。有词语变分句，分句变短语，主被动转换，分句间的语义转换，简单句变复合句，复合句变简单句等。



第**2**部分

PETS四级阅读理解 实战演练





Unit 1

Part A

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Text 1

To many web-building spiders, most of whom are nearly blind, their web is their essential window on the world: their means of communicating, capturing prey, meeting mates and protecting themselves. A web-building spider without its web is like a man marooned (放逐于荒岛) on an island of solid rock, totally out of touch and destined to starve to death.

So vital is the web to an orb-web spider's survival that the animal will continue to construct new webs daily even if it is being starved. For 16 days the starving spider builds completely normal webs. Then, as the animal gets scrawnier (骨瘦如柴的), it constructs a wider-meshed web using fewer strands (股, 缕). Such webs would only trap larger prey, which is more economical from the perspective of a starving spider.

The spider conserves energy by recycling web proteins. It simply eats its own web each evening and re-uses it to manufacture new silk. In studies with radioactively labeled materials, it was found that 95% of web protein reappears in the next day's web. Most of the



energy needed for web-building is used in walking over the strands as they are laid down.

Scientists are impressed by the adaptability of the spider's highly preprogrammed brain, which is larger for its size than the brain of any other invertebrate. If web-building is interrupted, or if some of the existing strands are destroyed, the spider simply retraces its steps to see where the web is left off and then finishes building a normal web. One spider will even finish building the incomplete web of another.

1. A title that would best express the main idea of the passage would be _____.
 - A. Secrets of Spiders
 - B. Secrets of the Web
 - C. Secrets of Nature
 - D. A New Discovery of Scientists
2. According to the passage which of the following statements is true?
 - A. All web-building spiders are blind.
 - B. Most spiders are blind.
 - C. Only a small part of web-building spiders can see.
 - D. All spiders can weave webs.
3. Without its web a web-building spider would NOT be able to _____.
 - A. walk quickly
 - B. see the prey clearly
 - C. conserve its energy
 - D. survive
4. A spider conserves its energy _____.
 - A. because it constructs new webs daily
 - B. as it walks over the strands it lays
 - C. by eating its own web protein and then re-using it in the new web
 - D. by eating only in the evening
5. That a spider is able to finish an incomplete web of another proves



that _____.

- A. a spider re-uses its web energy to reproduce new silk
- B. spiders have a highly preprogrammed brain
- C. the web is everything to a spider
- D. a spider is able to remedy a destroyed web

Text 2

We all know that the normal human cycle of activity is of some 7—8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16—17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither in working nor in sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by