



TOPWAY

淘金高阶

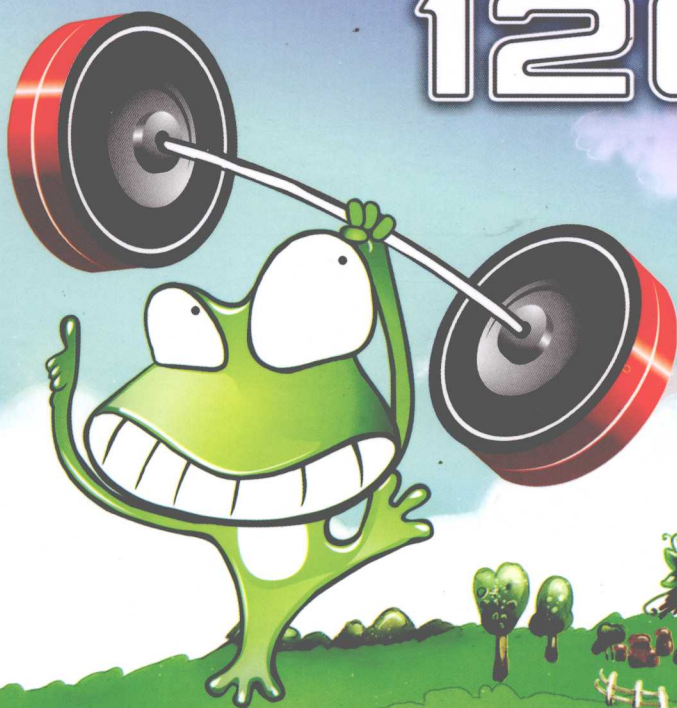
TEST FOR 叶常青 主编
ENGLISH MAJORS
— GRADE FOUR

上海外国语大学
王兴扬 审订

英语专业 4 级

分类题材, 分阶突破

阅读 120 篇



翻译
+
难句

全文翻译
难句分析
考前冲刺

准确理解原文, 把握文章逻辑, 自测翻译水平
理清难句结构, 彻底攻克难点
检验学习成效, 锐化考场题感

世界图书出版公司



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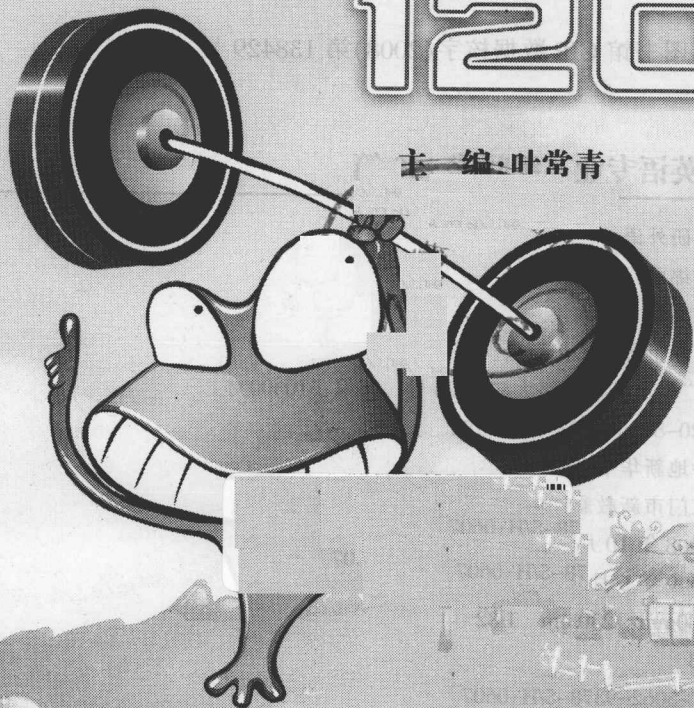
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主 编 · 叶常青



广州·上海·西安·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

淘金高阶英语专业4级阅读120篇/叶常青编著. —广州:广东世界图书出版公司,2008.10

ISBN 978-7-5062-9378-5

I. 淘… II. 叶… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第138429号

淘金高阶英语专业4级阅读120篇

策 划:华研外语

责任编辑:柯绵丽

特邀编辑:陈文慧 白武俊

出版发行:广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲25号 邮编:510300)

电 话:020-84460408 84469182

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:江门市新教彩印有限公司

版 次:2008年10月第1版

2009年6月第2次印刷

开 本:880mm×1230mm 1/32

印 张:13

ISBN 978-7-5062-9378-5/H·0607

定 价:16.80元

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前言

阅读理解在英语专业4级考试中占有相当大的分数比重,阅读的得分直接影响到整个考试的成败。《淘金高阶英语专业4级阅读120篇》由知名高校一线资深教师编写,选材标准、高度仿真,旨在帮助考生在较短时间内掌握阅读技巧、提高答题的速度与准确率。

本书具有以下特色:

全文翻译

① 品味细节,读懂出题人

英语专业4级考试阅读题的考法很特别,出题人经常考查学生的语言分析和理解能力,以及对英语文学作品的赏析能力。在“全文翻译详解篇”中,本书为每一篇阅读文章提供全文翻译,每一段、每一句、每一词都经过仔细推敲,确保译文准确、流畅。考生通过原文和译文的对照学习,品味文章细节,了解出题者的意图,就能大大提高答题的准确率。

② 对照中英,训练翻译技能

全文翻译还能帮助考生训练翻译技能。考生可对阅读原文进行翻译,然后比对自己的译文与本书提供的参考译文,进行英译汉训练,自测翻译水平。同样,考生也可以通过对参考译文进行翻译,然后对比阅读原文进行汉译英训练。

难句分析

① 理清结构,读懂出题句

阅读文章中,结构复杂的长难句往往是考试的出题之处。本书设置“难句分析”,用括号划分的方法,帮助考生理清句式结构;此外,还给出了该句的译文,帮助考生彻底攻克难点。通过深入的学习,考生会逐渐提高理解复杂句式的能力,在考试中更加得心应手。

② 解说精要,一点即通

“模拟训练与难句分析精解篇”提供了精要的解说,通过“答案速查”、“词汇突破”、“难句分析”、“答案与解析”,帮助考生快速理解文章,掌握答题精髓。

考前冲刺

① 套题训练, 强化题感

本书共 30 套训练题, 其中 4 套真题, 26 套模拟训练题。模拟训练题的选材、题型和难度都与英语专业 4 级考试的阅读题高度接近。考生通过这些标准的套题训练, 不但可以训练阅读、强化题感, 而且可以根据每篇文章的“建议答题时间”调整自己的阅读速度、以达到在考场上合理分配考试时间的要求。

② 考前冲刺, 实战演练

“模拟+真题考前冲刺训练篇”只提供标准答案, 让考生在考前冲刺的最后阶段进行高效的实战演练, 做到考试时胸有成竹、信心百倍!

编者

前言

人勤出成果, 书勤知品

本书由英语专业教师精心编写, 根据英语专业四级考试大纲及 4 级真题特点, 结合多年教学经验, 精心编写而成。本书共分 30 套训练题, 其中 4 套真题, 26 套模拟训练题。模拟训练题的选材、题型和难度都与英语专业 4 级考试的阅读题高度接近。考生通过这些标准的套题训练, 不但可以训练阅读、强化题感, 而且可以根据每篇文章的“建议答题时间”调整自己的阅读速度、以达到在考场上合理分配考试时间的要求。

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Part

实用解题 技巧

第一节

定位的5种技巧

一、利用逻辑信号词及题干实词定位

细节题常常考查某种逻辑关系,最常见的有因果关系、比较关系和举例关系。每种逻辑关系都会在题干中使用特有的信号词,如因果关系的信号词是 because, on the ground, why, for, reason...等;比较关系的信号词是 opposite, more/less... than..., compared with...等;举例关系的信号词是 example, illustrate 等。看到相关的信号词就可以确定题目是考查与逻辑关系有关的细节。这些细节题通常与“某个人”或“某件事”有关,这时,我们就可以利用表示“某个人”、“某件事”的实义词到原文中定位。如果这些词是专有名词的话,定位就会更容易。

【例1】

She smiled, more with her eyes than with her lips. She was pleased by the few words I was able to say in her language, although they were mostly numbers, and she saw that I understood something about the soft playfulness of bargaining. We shook our heads in disagreement over the price; then, immediately, we made another offer and then another shake of the head. She was so pleased that unexpectedly, she accepted the last offer I made. But it was too soon. The price was too low. She was being too generous and wouldn't make enough money. I moved quickly and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her three times as much before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase. She smiled openly then, and, for the first time in months, my spirit lifted. I almost felt happy.

[2007/TEXT C]

- Q: The writer assumed that the woman accepted the last offer mainly because the woman
- A. thought that the last offer was reasonable.
 - B. thought she could still make much money.
 - C. was glad that the writer knew their way of bargaining.
 - D. was tired of bargaining with the writer any more.

【解析】从题干中的 because 可以判断本题考查因果关系,属于细节题,与题干中的 the woman accepted the last offer 有关,因此,我们可以通过 woman, accepted, last offer 为关键词定位原文信息源到上文第4句。该句提到该妇女 so pleased, 结果

出乎作者意料地接受了作者的报价。可见作者认为,对方接受自己报价原因是对自己说的话(讨价还价的方式)感到满意。故选C。

二、利用长词、难词、生词迅速定位

在阅读理解中,长词、难词和生词常常造成理解的障碍,但是如果这些词是超纲词的话,出题者通常就把它照搬到题干或选项中,这时,它们就成为帮助迅速定位信息源的有效工具,这是因为它们比短词和我们熟悉的词更显眼、更能吸引我们的目光,用于定位正合适。

【例2】

They found that the mobile phone's individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. This suggests that texting allowed texters to present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well. [2006/TEXT A]

Q: We can infer from the passage that the texts sent by texters are

A. quite revealing.

B. well written.

C. unacceptable by others.

D. shocking to others.

【解析】本题题干中的词都很简单,但是 texter 是一个“生词”,是作者按照构词规律自己创造的一个“新词”,通常题干中的这种“新词”是从原文照搬过来的,因此,即使原文有7段之多,本题也可利用 texters 为关键词迅速定位信息源到上面这一段。再根据该段首句中的 express a whole new outer personality 和末句中的 present a self-image,可以推断 texts 可将 texters 的个性“显露”出来,因此本题应选A。

三、巧妙结合主题定位与关键词定位

如果文章的段落不多,那么,每个段落通常都有自己的主题,这是英文的写作逻辑。遇到这种文章,我们在预读的时候,可尽量确定每个段落的主题(如选出主题句或划出主题词)。到了解题时,就可将文章/段落主题和题目的关键词结合起来精确定位信息源,这种方法既保证准确度,又可缩短用时。

【例3】

If you like the idea of staying with a family, living in a house might be the answer. Good landladies—those who are superb cooks and launderers, are figures as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guests and overcharge them at the slightest opportunity. The truth is probably somewhere between the two extremes. If you are lucky, the food will be adequate, some of

your laundry may be done for you and you will have a reasonable amount of comfort and companionship. For the less fortunate, house rules may restrict the freedom to invite friends to visit, and shared cooking and bathroom facilities can be frustrating and row-provoking if tidy and untidy guests are living under the same roof.

The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion. One person may spend hours on the phone, while another rarely makes calls. If you want privacy with a guest, how do you persuade the others to go out; how do you persuade them to leave you in peace, especially if you are a student and want to study?

Conversely, flat sharing can be very cheap, there will always be someone to talk to and go out with, and the chores, in theory, can be shared. [2007/TEXT A]

Q: What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of flat sharing?

A. Rent is affordable.

B. There is companionship.

C. Housework can be shared.

D. There is peace and quiet.

【解析】在预读文章时,我们可以划出本文第1段的话题是 *staying with a family*, 第2、3段的话题是 *flat sharing*, 而从第3段开头的 *Conversely* 可以确定第2段讲的是 *flat sharing* 的缺点, 而第3段讲的是它的优点。整篇文章的结构大概了解后, 看到题目中的 *benefit of flat sharing*, 我们马上就能确定本题答案应到第3段去寻找, 然后将选项逐一与第3段的内容比较, 就可以发现选项 D 是 NOT mentioned, 故 D 为本题答案。

四、利用特殊标点符号定位

一些特殊标点符号同篇章结构或句间关系有密切联系, 因而常常成为考点。常考的标点及其功能包括:

引号: 表示引用、强调或讽刺, 常考细节、语义或态度性问题;

破折号: 对前面的内容进行解释、说明或补充, 常考细节性问题;

冒号: 对前面的内容进行解释, 常考细节性问题;

括号: 表示解释, 常考细节性问题。

在预读文章时, 如果碰到这些特殊的标点符号, 可以先作记号。遇到题干的关键词出现在特殊标点符号的同一个段落或句子, 应优先看特殊标点符号处, 答案可能就在那里。

这四种标点符号中, 会出现在题干中的只有双引号, 双引号里的内容通常是从原文照搬过来的, 因此可以直接用于定位信息源。

【例4】

What should you do to relieve rage? One myth is that ventilating will make you feel better. In fact, researchers have found that's one of the worst strategies. A more effective technique is "reframing", which means consciously reinterpreting a situation in a more positive light. In the case of the driver who cuts you off, you might tell yourself: *Maybe he had some emergency*. This is one of the most potent ways, Tice found, to put anger to rest. [2005/TEXT D]

Q: The essence of "reframing" is

- A. to forget the unpleasant situation. B. to adopt a positive attitude.
C. to protect oneself properly. D. to avoid road accidents.

【解析】题干中的双引号表明 reframing 是取自原文的原词,因此,我们可以把 reframing 当作定位工具,这样我们可以迅速定位信息源到上文第4句,而且由该句(及其后的两个句子)可以判断本题答案为选项 B。

五、利用出题的顺序定位

一般来说,阅读题的原文信息源顺序会与题目的顺序相同,这样,准确定位前一题后,就可以顺着原文找到下一题的出处。但是,万一出题者不按常规安排考题顺序,这时我们就要结合第3种方法定位信息源。

【例5】

"What can I do to keep it from happening again?"

He smiled the empty smile we'd seen all day. "Absolutely nothing."

After telling several friends about our ordeal, probably the most frequent advice I've heard in response is to change my name. Twenty years ago, my own graduate school writing professor advised me to write under a pen name so that publishers wouldn't stick me in what he called "the ethnic ghetto"—a separate, secondary shelf in the bookstore. But a name is an integral part of anyone's personal and professional identity—just like the town you're born in and the place where you're raised.

Like my father, I'll keep... I had no idea that being an American would ever be this hard. [2008/TEXT C]

Q1: We learn from the passage that the author would _____ to prevent similar experience from happening again.

- A. write to the agency B. change her name
C. avoid traveling abroad D. do nothing

Q2: Her experiences indicate that there still exists _____ in the US.

A. hatred

B. discrimination

C. tolerance

D. diversity

Q3: The author sounds in the last paragraph.

A. impatient

B. bitter

C. worried

D. ironic

【解析】利用 Q1 题干中的 prevent... from happening again 可定位到上文的第 1、2 段, 利用 Q3 题干中的 the last paragraph 可直接定位到上文的最后一段; 而 Q2 却没有可以帮助定位的词语, 这时我们可以利用出题的顺序来定位——在 Q1 与 Q3 的原文信息源之间寻找 Q2 的答案所在, 缩小查找范围、提高答题效率。快速浏览上文的第 3 段可知, 本题答案出现在该段第 2 句, 因此本题应选 B。

五. 利用出题的顺序定位

一般来说, 同一套题的题目顺序是固定的, 题目的顺序相同, 题目的顺序也就相同。因此, 同一套题的题目顺序是固定的, 题目的顺序也就相同。因此, 同一套题的题目顺序是固定的, 题目的顺序也就相同。

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A. write to the agency

B. change her name

C. avoid travelling abroad

D. do nothing

Q2: Her experiences indicate that there still exists in the US.

第二节

正确选项的5种设置规律

一、同义替换

在历年的英语专业4级阅读题中,正确选项一般不会直接采用原文的表达方式,即使采用了原文的部分词句,关键词也通常会换成同义的其他表达方式,语义题是这一规律的极端体现。

同义替换的常见方式有:

- ① 句子简化:将原文中的难句简化成一个比较简单的句子。
- ② 替换关键词:把原文中最关键的词汇用同义词或短语替换,如原文用 important 一词,答案就可能用 significance,两者虽然词性和拼写大不相同,但核心意义是相同的。

【例1】

The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. He was—and still is—inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house as a top priority, but he also considered the education of his children as extremely important. Both of these provided him and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

[2006/TEXT B]

Q: The writer seems to suggest that the description of _____ is closer to truth.

- A. middle-class ways of spending money
- B. working-class ways of spending the weekend
- C. working-class drinking habits
- D. middle-class attitudes

【解析】本题可以利用题干中的 closer to truth 为工具定位信息源到上文首句,选项 A 是对该句中的 what a middle-class man did with his money 的同义改写,很明显,该选项就是本题答案。

二、与文章主题相关

当题目考查段落、文章的中心大意或作者的写作目的等时,正确答案固然要包含段落、文章的主题词或对主题词的解释。但是,有些题目看似是细节题,却又难以

从原文找到某句话支持某个选项为正确答案,这时,我们也应该选择与文章主题关系最密切的选项。

【例 2】

In an article some Chinese scholars are described as being “*tantalized* by the mysterious dragon bone hieroglyphics.” *Tantalized* is one of many English words that have their origins in myths and legends of the past (in this case, Greek and Roman ones). ...

Many common words, such as the names for the days of the week and the months of the year, also come from mythology. ...

It seems that myths and legends live on in the English language.

[2008/TEXT B]

Q: The example of *tantalize* is to show

- A. how the word came into existence.
- B. how Tantalus was punished in the lower world.
- C. how all English dictionaries show word origins.
- D. how the meaning of the word changed over the years.

【解析】一般来说,作者使用某个例子,目的都是为了证明文章的论点,因此,本题的答案应该与文章的中心内容密切相关。原文共有 5 个段落,其中,第 1 段以 *tantalized* 为例子引出文章的论点,第 2、3 段是关于这个论点的更多论据,最后两段是对论点的总结。从上文的摘抄就可看出,本文的论点是:很多英文单词起源于神话传说。据此,我们先将选择范围缩小到选项 A 和选项 C,因为在四个选项中,只有这两项看起来与文章主题有关。选项 A 中的 *came into existence* 可以说是对文章的论点“起源”的近义改写;选项 C 虽然提到了 *word origins*,但它的关注点是 *dictionaries*,而不是“英文单词”,两者相比,还是选项 A 与主题关系最为密切,因此本题应选 A。

三、概括或归纳

还有一种极为常见的命题规律是:正确选项是对原文内容的概括或归纳,主旨大意题自然要遵循这一规律,观点态度题和推理判断题大多符合这一规律,甚至事实细节题也常常通过这种方式给出正确答案。

【例 3】

Clearly if we are to participate in the society in which we live we must communicate with other people. A great deal of communicating is performed on