

CET-4

大学英语四级
考点解密

阅读

新东方四六级研究中心·编著



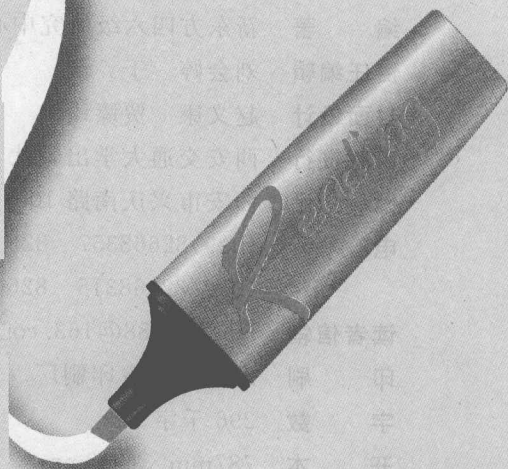
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前言

阅读理解部分在整套四级试卷中的比例为35%，与听力部分持平。其题型呈现了多样化趋势，在原来单一的篇章阅读理解基础上，增加了篇章词汇理解和快速阅读理解。虽然分值比例从原来的40%降到了35%，但考查难度加深，更加注重对学生实际阅读能力的考查。这就要求考生进一步提高阅读能力，灵活运用阅读技巧，以适应试题难度不断增加的趋势。

曾有人以“得阅读者得四级”的说法来形容阅读在四级考试中的地位。在多年来对大学英语四级考生的跟踪调查中，我们发现，考生在备考中常常在阅读上倾注了最多的时间和精力，但不知为何成绩却常常不尽如人意。对于四级阅读，考生经常有这些困惑：

1. 碰到生词就发蒙，有时一篇文章遇到好几个生词，影响了情绪，整篇文章就囫圇吞枣无法看懂；
2. 有些长句结构很复杂，不知所云，需花费很长时间反复阅读；
3. 有些文章看起来并不难，却总是让人不知所云，匆忙做题，也只能“跟着感觉走”；
4. 不知道答案在哪儿找，每次都花掉很长时间多次返回原文查找，后面的题没有时间细看，只能一扫而过，草草作答；
5. 文章读得很明白，但是题目却做不对；

……

这些可能是很多考生都曾经历过的，那么为什么会有这样的困惑呢？我们根据多年的教学经验以及常年跟考生的交流，总结出以下几点根源：

1. **基本功掌握不扎实**：阅读理解能力的提高包括阅读速度的提高与理解能力的增强，这就需要扎实的语言基本功。阅读理解中关于语言基本功的薄弱之处包括词汇量的不足，长难句分析理解能力差，忽视语篇水平上句子之间的逻辑关系、缺乏背景知识等。
2. **对四级考试阅读题型的特点不够了解**：不同的题型有不同的考查目的、不同的设题方式和设题点，对各个题型不熟悉、不了解，考试时就不能够运用相应的、有效的解题思路和方法答题。
3. **缺乏对答题技巧的掌握**：阅读考试有时间的限制，对于考试流程掌握不熟，就可能被考试牵着鼻子走，心里发慌，总觉得时间不够用。另外，没有掌握一定的定位技巧、猜词技巧、推断技巧以及归纳技巧，很难在如此有限的时间内完美作答。如果具备一定的阅读技巧，可以大大提高做题效率，节省宝贵的时间，不会再耽误后面的做题时间。
4. **高质量的模拟练习还不够**：俗话说“熟能生巧”，提高阅读能力实际上就是要培养“语感”，不多记、多读、多练，没有训练出“语感”，掌握再多的考试技巧和规律，也只是徒劳无功，并不能真正地提高阅读水平。再者，选择质量不高的练习资料和错误的练习方法，效果也不会明显。
5. **缺乏坚定的信念和毅力**：英语阅读水平的提高，是一个艰苦曲折的过程，需要很长时间的练习，并不能一蹴而就，考生需夯实基本功、了解题型特点、掌握考试技巧，再配合大量的练习，逐渐地，考试信心增强了，真上场时就不会过度紧张、思维也会变得活跃，兴奋点被激活，就能发挥出考生应有的水平。

本书特色

为了帮助考生科学攻克阅读难关、切实提高阅读成绩，针对考生所面临的真实困惑，本书对症下药，分别根据快速阅读、篇章词汇和篇章阅读这三大题型的不同特点，科学编排，最大程度地体现了本书的“实用性”。

真题自测首尾结合——全程检测：本书在第一章和附录部分安排了四级阅读真题，供考生进行自我测试。第一章的真题自测供考生在阅读本书之前做一个初步的检测，了解自己的水平和阅读的薄弱环节，以便更有针对性地使用本书；第六章的最新真题作为考前的“热身”，帮助考生达到完美的临考状态，胸有成竹地参加考试。

题型特征逐一分析——有据可依：本书详细介绍了四级快速阅读、篇章词汇和篇章阅读的考查目的及考查形式，并附四级阅读各个题型历年真题的分析表格及结论，清晰明了地揭示了四级阅读各题型的命题特点及趋势。

文章考点完全揭秘——原形毕露：根据各种题型的特点，本书分别对其文章形式、考查要点做了充分独到的讲解。鉴于快速阅读需要准确的定位，本书通过5类定位信息的讲解帮考生快速定位题目出处，直击考点，准确作答。鉴于篇章词汇文章本身的特点，本书介绍了5种逻辑关系的运用，帮考生准确找到答题依据，轻松扫除四级篇章词汇的障碍。对于篇章阅读理解，本书分别介绍了细节题、推断题的常考出处，主旨题的出题形式、观点态度题的考查方向和语义题的考查要点，真正做到理论与实际相结合。

解题技巧娓娓道来——科学实用：针对各种题型本身的特点，本书分别介绍了快速阅读的定位技巧、篇章词汇的解题步骤及篇章阅读的答题技巧，帮助考生提高答题效率，增加准确度。书中大量的真题实例分析清晰、明了，考生在做题时可举一反三、如法炮制。关于阅读中的生僻词句，书中专门设有一节给出了4种实用的推测词句意思的方法。由点及面，由面及里，帮助考生从根本上提升做题技能。

仿真模拟精准解析——实战演练：本书针对阅读的各个题型编排了高仿真模拟试题。考生通过大量的模拟训练，既可提高阅读能力，也可提高心理素质，达到完美的临场状态。答案解析详尽、准确、到位，力求从考生做题的角度来分析题目，引导考生按合理的步骤解题，解开做题时遇到的困惑。同时，在解答中启发考生的解题思路，让其在遇到类似题目时能够触类旁通，轻松解决。

相信考生在掌握有效的技巧并进行科学的练习后定可从容应对四级阅读考试。最后，祝所有备战四级考试的考生都能取得理想的成绩！

在本书的编辑过程中，世纪友好工作室的金莉、蒋志华、何静、李岩岩、张继龙等对本书的结构及编排提供了大量的帮助，在此特向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

使用说明

1. 题型特征分析

全面介绍四级阅读各题型的考查内容,并附四级阅读各题型历年真题分析表格及结论,让考生全面了解四级阅读各题型的特点及命题趋势。



第一节

题型特征分析

快速阅读理解要求考生在 15 分钟内读完一篇 1000 词左右的文章,并解答后面的 10 道题。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从文章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力,阅读速度约每分钟 100 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示,如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等,快速查找特定信息的能力。大纲的要求让我们感觉到“快速+准确”是今后四级阅读部分考查的重点。在备考过程中,考生务必要有意识地训练自己的快速阅读能力,以便有效地应对这个部分的测试。

表 1: 四级真题快速阅读分析

年份	体裁	题材	具体内容	词数	题型		
					主旨题	细节题	推断题
2009.06	议论文	职场	职场交往中了解和尊重文化差异	1033	0	8	2
2008.12	记叙文	教育	如何对待别人的孩子	1070	0	9	1
2008.06	说明文	文化	广告的几种媒体选择方式	999	1	8	1
2007.12	议论文	文化	大学的扩展范围	1021	0	10	0

快速阅读是四级考试改革后新增的考试题型。通过对 2006 年 6 月至今的四级快速阅读真题以及 2006 年大纲样题的分析,我们可以看出:四级考试中,快速阅读文章的体裁为议论文和说明文,历年的题材涉及职场、生活、环境、科技、教育、文化等方面。

2. 考点全面归纳

全面介绍快速阅读的文章形式和考查形式、篇章词汇考查的词性及篇章阅读考查的题型,帮助考生了解、掌握四级阅读的全部考点,轻松应对考试。



第四节

5 类考查形式

1. Y 题

1) 题干是原文的同义转述

题干一般不会照搬原文,通常会通过对词句和结构的转换对原文进行同义转述。

(2007-06 第 2 题)

person
calling
person
unaut
their i
cases,
costs i
is resp
2. In
re
【解析
揭秘】

1. 名词

名词在句子中通常作主语(主句主语、从句主语)、定语或宾语(动词或介词的宾语)。如果空格外位于

主语:

单复:

名词:

effec



第二节

5 类词性考查



第五节

2 个观点态度题考查方向

阅读理解中常会问到作者或文中人物对文章某一问题的态度(attitude)、全文的基调(tone)及对文章前

的;而在



第六节

4 种语义题考查要点

语义题也就是对一个单词或短语(句)进行提问,要求我们根据上下文语境判断出该单词或短语(句)在文章中的具体意思。语义题是四级考试的常考题型。

1. 熟词在语境中的具体意思

题目询问的是熟词在语境中的具体意思。这类题考查的是四级大纲规定的词汇,我们对词本身的意思都会有所了解,但在文章中该词就有了语境下的具体含义,这就要求我们联系上下文,指出它在语境中的具体含义。

(2006-12 第 59 题)

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant's typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it's often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren't available in stores, most diners don't notice or care.

59. The "fancier brands" (Line 3 Para. 5) refers to _____.
- A) tap water from the Thames River
 - B) famous wines not sold in ordinary stores
 - C) PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani
 - D) expensive bottled water with impressive names

【解析】食客们对名牌的追求使瓶装水商和餐馆老板都打算分一杯羹。一个饭店典型的对酒的标价是增加 1 倍到 1.5 倍,而瓶装水的标价就会增加 3 到 5 倍,尽管水比酒便宜很多,但有許多 fancier brands, 商店却不出售,由此可知 fancier brands 指的就是“昂贵的瓶装水的品牌”,故选 D。

第 58 题)

a path to
ut major

文中 as if

3. 定位技巧总结

根据阅读文章的特点,归纳出阅读文章中常用的答案定位信息,帮助考生快速定位题目出处,直击考点,准确作答。



第三节

5 类定位信息

1. 题目顺序与行文顺序基本一致

一般情况下,快速阅读的行文顺序与原文的行文顺序是一致的,且题目的分布也比较均匀;也就是说,后一道题的题目出处一般位于之前一道题的出处之后,且每两道题目之间的间距基本相同。即使是存在反常情况,如2007年6月的四级考试,快速阅读第6题的出处在原文最后一段,第10题的出处在原文第一段,其总体题目顺序仍然与原文的行文顺序一致。需要注意的是,如果最后一题是关于文章主旨的问题,答案也可能在原文第一段,如2008年6月四级考试中快速阅读的第10题。把握这样一个原则,将有助于我们节省时间,轻松答题。

2. 文章首尾及各段首尾

文章的首尾一般为文章的主旨,而各段的首尾则是该段主要内容的总结和概括,所以这些地方应格外注意。

文章首尾

(2006-12 第1题)

There's an energy crisis in America, and it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Millions of us get up each morning already weary over the day holds. "I just can't get started," people say. But it's not physical energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost guarantee that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

1. The energy crisis in America discussed here mainly refers to a shortage of fossil fuels.

【解析】本题答案位于文章首句。

4. 逻辑关系运用

根据篇章词汇文章结构的特点,分析考生在解题过程中可以运用的5种逻辑关系,多角度、多形式地为考生展现四级篇章词汇的设题特点、答题依据,在答题过程中助考生一臂之力。



第三节

5 种逻辑关系运用

1. 并列关系

并列关系指的是两个或两个以上的成分或句子处于并列的地位,在内容上表示并存的事物或现象,共同说明一个话题。在句中,通常有 and, or, as...as, like, not only...but also..., both...and..., neither...nor...等连接词提示。

(2007-12 第51题)

The classroom offers opportunities for children to replace angry, violent behaviors with 51, peaceful ones.

[A] acting

[F] especially

[K] projects

[B] assuming

[G] forward

[L] respectively

[C] comprehensive

[H] images

[M] role

[D] cooperative

[I] information

[N] technology

[E] entire

[J] offers

[O] victims

【解析】该空格与形容词 peaceful 并列,因此填入该空格的词应为形容词。replace...with 为固定搭配,意为“用...代替...”,该句意为“用_____、和平的行为代替愤怒的、暴力的行为”,结合句意可知所选单词应与 peaceful 为同类词,选项中只有 D 符合,cooperative 意为“合作的”。

5. 科学答题步骤

针对阅读文章的特点,科学、明晰地为考生提供最适合阅读的答题步骤,让考生在有限的时间内取得最好的成绩。



第四节

4 大答题步骤

1. 跳读全文,抓住中心

首先考生应该跳读全文,根据文章首段及每段的首、末句迅速抓出文章的主题。确定文章主题对于篇章的整体把握意义重大。

2. 阅读选项,词性分类

接着考生要仔细阅读选项。根据词性,把单词进行分类归纳,如名词、动词、形容词、副词各有几个。

(2006年大纲样题)

[A] wonder

[F] native

[K] decent

[B] acquired

[G] acceptance

[L] countless

[C] consistently

[H] effective

[M] recalled

[D] regained

[I] hid

[N] breakthrough

[E] nightmare

[J] prominent

[O] automatically

【解析】以大学英语四级考试试点样卷为例,篇章词汇理解的15个选项可以首先按词性分类,其中名词: nightmare, acceptance, breakthrough; 动词: hid, recalled, regained; 形容词: native, effective, prominent, decent, countless; 副词: consistently, automatically; 而 wonder 既可作名词又可作动词, acquired 既可作形容词又可作动词的过去分词。

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第五章 全真预测试题

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Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Media Selection for Advertisements

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We discuss here the major types of media used in advertising. We focus our attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspapers, radio, magazines, out-of-home, Internet, and direct mail.

Television

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* you can understand the power of television to communicate with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image. Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. But television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

Television's influence on advertising is fourfold. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of the audience. The Golf Channel, for instance, is watched by people who play golf. Home and Garden Television is seen by those interested in household improvement projects. Thus, audiences are smaller and more *homogeneous* (具有共同特点的) than they have been in the past. Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus, advertisers. This has also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed. Third, digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. Fourth, control over programming is being passed from the networks to local cable operators and satellite programmers.

Newspapers

After television, the medium attracting the next largest annual ad revenue is newspapers. *The New York Times*, which reaches a national audience, accounts for \$1 billion in ad revenue annually. It has increased its national *circulation* (发行量) by 40% and is now available for home delivery in 168 cities. Locally, newspapers are the largest advertising medium.

Newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through 48 hours, meaning newspapers are also a quick way of getting the message out. Newspapers are often the most important form of

news for a local community, and they develop a high degree of loyalty from local readers.

Radio

Advertising on radio continues to grow. Radio is often used in conjunction with outdoor *bill-boards* (广告牌) and the Internet to reach even more customers than television. Advertisers are likely to use radio because it is a less expensive medium than television, which means advertisers can afford to repeat their ads often. Internet companies are also turning to radio advertising. Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day. Consumers listen to radio on their way to school or work, at work, on the way home, and in the evening hours.

Two major changes—satellite and Internet radio—will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. Both of these radio forms allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the local stations they could receive in the past. As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.

Magazines

Newsweeklies, women's titles, and business magazines have all seen increases in advertising because they attract the high-end market. Magazines are popular with advertisers because of the narrow market that they deliver. A broadcast medium such as network television attracts all types of audience members, but magazine audiences are more homogeneous. If you read *Sports Illustrated*, for example, you have much in common with the magazine's other readers. Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members.

Advertisers using the print media—magazines and newspapers—will need to adapt to two main changes. First, the Internet will bring larger audiences to local newspapers. These audiences will be more diverse and geographically *dispersed* (分散) than in the past. Second, advertisers will have to understand how to use an increasing number of magazines for their target audiences. Although some magazines will maintain national audiences, a large number of magazines will entertain narrower audiences.

Out-of-home advertising

Out-of-home advertising, also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers. More consumers travel longer distances to and from work, which also makes out-of-home advertising effective. Technology has changed the nature of the billboard business, making it a more effective medium than in the past. Using digital printing, billboard companies can print a billboard in 2 hours, compared with 6 days previously. This allows advertisers more variety in the types of messages they create because they can change their messages more quickly.

Internet

As consumers become more comfortable with online shopping, advertisers will seek to reach this market. As consumers get more of their news and information from the Internet, the ability of television and radio to get the word out to consumers will decrease. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that audience members remember.

Internet advertising will play a more prominent role in organizations' advertising in the near future. Internet audiences tend to be quite homogeneous, but small. Advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach these audiences and will have to adapt their persuasive strategies to the online medium as well.

Direct mail

A final advertising medium is direct mail, which uses mailings to consumers to communicate a client's message. Direct mail includes newsletters, postcards and special promotions. Direct mail is an effective way to build relationships with consumers. For many businesses, direct mail is the most effective form of advertising.

1. Television is an attractive advertising medium in that _____.
 - A) it has large audiences
 - B) it appeals to housewives
 - C) it helps build up a company's reputation
 - D) it is affordable to most advertisers
2. With the increase in the number of TV channels, _____.
 - A) the cost of TV advertising has decreased
 - B) the number of TV viewers has increased
 - C) advertisers' interest in other media has decreased
 - D) the number of TV ads people can see has increased
3. Compared with television, newspapers as an advertising medium _____.
 - A) earn a larger annual ad revenue
 - B) convey more detailed messages
 - C) use more production techniques
 - D) get messages out more effectively
4. Advertising on radio continues to grow because _____.
 - A) more local radio stations have been set up
 - B) modern technology makes it more entertaining
 - C) it provides easy access to consumers
 - D) it has been revolutionized by Internet radio
5. Magazines are seen by advertisers as an efficient way to _____.
 - A) reach target audiences
 - B) appeal to educated people
 - C) attract diverse audiences
 - D) convey all kinds of messages
6. Out-of-home advertising has become more effective because _____.
 - A) billboards can be replaced within two hours
 - B) consumers travel more now than ever before
 - C) such ads have been made much more attractive
 - D) the pace of urban life is much faster nowadays
7. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that are _____.
 - A) quick to update
 - B) pleasant to look at
 - C) easy to remember
 - D) convenient to access
8. Internet advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach audiences that tend to be _____.
9. Direct mail is an effective form of advertising for businesses to develop _____.
10. This passage discusses how advertisers select _____ for advertisements.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly 47 to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages was 48 to a little college French.

I hesitated. How would I, unable to speak the language, 49 unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, set up 50 and do research? It seemed impossible, and with considerable 51 I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought ran through my mind: *you can't learn if you don't*

try. So I accepted the assignment.

There were some bad 52. But by the time I had finished the trip I was an experienced traveler. And ever since, I have never hesitated to head for even the most remote of places. Without guides or even 53 bookings, confident that somehow I will manage.

The point is that the new, the different, is almost by definition 54. But each time you try something, you learn, and as the learning piles up, the world opens to you.

I've learned to ski at 40, and flown up the Rhine River in a 55. And I know I'll go to doing such things. It's not because I'm braver or more daring than others. I'm not. But I'll accept anxiety as another name for challenge and I believe I can 56 wonders.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| A) accomplish | F) declare | K) news |
| B) advanced | G) interviews | L) reduced |
| C) balloon | H) limited | M) regret |
| D) claim | I) manufacture | N) scary |
| E) constantly | J) moments | O) totally |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but—regardless of whether it is or isn't—we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth”, as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO₂) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're “doing something”. Consider the *Kyoto Protocol* (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO₂ emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many *signatories* (签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

57. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?
- A) It may not prove an environmental crisis at all. C) Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.
B) It is an issue requiring worldwide commitments. D) Very little will be done to bring it under control.
58. According to the author's understanding, what is Al Gore's view on global warming?
- A) It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.
B) It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.
C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.
D) It is an area we actually have little knowledge about.
59. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of _____.
- A) economic growth C) the widening gap between the rich and poor
B) wasteful use of energy D) the rapid advances of science and technology
60. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, _____.
- A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation
B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use
C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming
D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems
61. What is the message the author intends to convey?
- A) Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.
B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.
C) The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.
D) People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the Websites you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girlfriend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen—the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread *crumbs* (碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

For many Americans, the answer apparently is "no".

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is "slipping away, and that bothers me."

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at *tollbooths* (收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off *coupon* (优惠券).

But privacy does matter—at least sometimes. It's like health: When you have it, you don't notice it. Only when

it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

62. What does the author mean by saying "the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked" (Lines 3-4, Para.2)?
- A) People's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.
B) In the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets.
C) People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.
D) Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.
63. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?
- A) Friends should open their hearts to each other. C) There should be a distance even between friends.
B) Friends should always be faithful to each other. D) There should be fewer disputes between friends.
64. Why does the author say "we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret" (Line5, para.3)?
- A) Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.
B) People leave traces around when using modern technology.
C) There are always people who are curious about others' affairs.
D) Many search engines profit by revealing people's identities.
65. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?
- A) They change behaviors that might disclose their identity.
B) They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.
C) They rely more and more on electronic devices.
D) They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.
66. According to the passage, privacy is like health in that _____.
- A) people will make every effort to keep it C) it is something that can easily be lost
B) its importance is rarely understood D) people don't cherish it until they lose it



第二节

答案速查

Part II

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C

8. quite homogeneous, but small

9. relationships with consumers

10. the appropriate media

Part IV

Section A

47. D 48. H 49. O 50. G 51. M 52. J 53. B 54. N 55. C 56. A

Section B

Passage One

57. D 58. C 59. A 60. B 61. B

Passage Two

62. A 63. C 64. B 65. D 66. D



第一节

题型特征分析

快速阅读理解要求考生在 15 分钟内读完一篇 1000 词左右的文章,并解答后面的 10 道题。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从文章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力,阅读速度约每分钟 100 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示,如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等,快速查找特定信息的能力。大纲的要求让我们感觉到“快速+准确”是今后四级阅读部分考查的重点。在备考过程中,考生务必要有意识地训练自己的快速阅读能力,以便有效地应对这个部分的测试。

表 1: 四级真题快速阅读分析

年份	体裁	题材	具体内容	词数	题型		
					主旨题	细节题	推断题
2009.06	议论文	职场	职场交往中了解和尊重文化差异	1033	0	8	2
2008.12	记叙文	教育	如何对待别人的孩子	1070	0	9	1
2008.06	说明文	文化	广告的几种媒体选择方式	999	1	8	1
2007.12	议论文	文化	大学的扩展范围	1021	0	10	0
2007.06	议论文	科技	网上求职方式的安全性	1033	0	10	0
2006.12	议论文	生活	缓解工作压力的方法	1019	0	9	1
2006.06	议论文	文化	美国高速公路的发展	776	0	9	1
2006 大纲 样题	说明文	环境	垃圾掩埋场的结构和使用的	1098	1	9	0
总数	/	/	/	1007 (平均字数)	2	72	6
比例	/	/	/	/	2.5%	90%	7.5%

快速阅读是四级考试改革后新增的考试题型。通过对 2006 年 6 月至今的四级快速阅读真题以及 2006 年大纲样题的分析,我们可以看出:四级考试中,快速阅读文章的体裁为议论文和说明文,历年的题材涉及职场、生活、环境、科技、教育、文化等方面。

快速阅读涉及的题目有 10 道。2007 年 12 月份之前,这 10 道题的考查形式为:前 7 道是判断正误(包括 NOT GIVEN),后 3 道是填空题。而在 2007 年 12 月份至今的历次考试中考查形式则变为:前 7 道为选择题,后 3 道为填空题。文章题型考查以细节题为主,所占比例为 90%,其次是推断题,所占比例为 7.5%,而主旨题则很少,仅占 2.5%。