

10

天巧战

英语系列丛书

天巧战大学英语

四级阅读

• 丛书主编 赵亚翔 •

• 本书主编 韩志凌 曹仁松 •

★ 本书新题型: 选词填空 + 匹配

2013年12月四六级考试最新题型



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



10 天巧战
英语系列丛书

天巧战大学英语 4级阅读

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10 天巧战系列丛书极富时间概念, 同时又在内容上高度凝练, 目的是为读者朋友提供迅速而轻松的考前复习方案。《10 天巧战大学英语 4 级阅读》是本系列针对 CET4 的一个分册。

本书打破了传统专项辅导书按部就班讲解知识点的套路, 对 4 级阅读知识点予以重新整合, 只提供考前最需要掌握、最想了解的知识, 让 10 天的复习备考变得轻松惬意。

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前言

阅读成绩直接关系到四级考试的成败。然而,考生时间有限,需要复习的内容却很多。有没有快速有效的方法让考生轻松过关呢?答案是肯定的。

本书汇聚了长期从事大学英语教学工作的一线教师、大学英语四级阅读辅导专家和资深的编辑,但这本《10天巧战大学英语4级阅读》并没有深奥的理论,也不是杂乱无章的技巧的堆砌,更不是大量枯燥试题的演练。而是告诉你最简单的诀窍,最实用的步骤,不需要更多的书,仅此一本;不需要太多的时间,只要10天,你就可以拿下英语四级阅读。

四级考试最新动向

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30分钟
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	30分钟
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	单词及词组听写	10%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选择填空	5%	40分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配查找	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30分钟
总计				100%	130分钟

四级新题型的变化可简要用四句话描述:

一是听写改成考查单词短语;二是快速阅读变成段落信息匹配题;三是翻译变成140~160字汉译英;四是不再考查完形填空。

本书特色

一、内容全面,分类讲解

本书涵盖了四级阅读理解部分的所有题型,每一种题型都给出了解题秘笈和有针对性的实战演练。

二、实用技巧,指点迷津

“四步搞定是非判断题”、“两招攻克选择题”、“五类定位用信息确定答案出处”、“揭秘快速阅读八大常设题处”可以使考生在三天内掌握快速阅读的简

单而实用的技巧，提高阅读速度和答题的准确率；“7分钟4步解题法”、“5大必考题型解题技巧”可以使考生在短短的两天时间里学会选词填空阅读的所有技巧，从而确保选词填空（Blanked Cloze）不丢分。在篇章阅读中作者对历年考试题型做了总结归纳，提炼出了破解主旨题、态度题、细节及推理题和语义题的解题技巧，为学生最终攻下阅读考试提供保障。作者根据多年教学和四级阅读辅导中学生所遇到的问题进行的“剖析疑难杂症”，能有效地帮助考生冲破备考过程中遇到的重重障碍。

三、选材全面，时代感强

书中的“即学即练”和附录中的测试题选材广泛，话题新颖，涉及社会生活类、文化教育类、经济类、环境保护类、科普知识类等方面，以扩大考生的阅读范围。尤其需要指出的是：快速阅读的练习选材多数都来自互联网的时文快报，其信息性与娱乐性自在其中。

四、仿真实战，步步提升

每一种解题技巧都是从历年真题中提炼而成，针对这些解题技巧作者精心地设计了即讲即练。试题考点分布均匀且涵盖全面，可信度高，效果好。画龙点睛的解题技巧与实践完美结合，真题与即学即练之间相互配合，为广大考生在较短的时间内迅速提高阅读理解部分的答题速度和准确率提供了有力保障。

五、个性解析，吃透考点

练习答案解析阐述全面，繁杂处不厌其烦，细微处一语道破。在详尽剖析中，帮助考生吃透考点。“难句剖析”为考生排除阅读障碍，使考生真正感受到无障碍阅读的乐趣。

六、直观排版，层次分明

本书排版清晰明确，一目了然，避免考生因视觉疲劳而影响练习的质量。

编者寄语

与时俱进是千古不易的真理。2012年，CET级考试的形式从简单的A、B卷，调整成一考多题；2013年12月的考试又将开始新一轮的题型变革，这就要求考生在平时的阅读练习中要涉猎广泛，才能游刃有余，我们的书恰恰可以满足这一需要。通过阅读此书，你会惊奇地发现，原来备考四级可以如此轻松！当我们将这些文字献给亲爱的读者时，我们的内心怀着一个美好的愿望：希望我们能为大家的英语学习提供一座坚实的桥梁，帮助你顺利通过四级阅读考试！

编者

2013年9月

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第1天 3 大必考题型解题技巧

2006年6月的《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定：快速阅读理解部分的文章长度通常为1000~1200字，要求考生在15分钟内完成阅读，并做完10道题。1~7题为是非判断题，属客观题，每题为一个句子。如果与文章内容相符，就为Y (yes)，不相符则为N (no)，如所含信息在文章内没有提及或根据文章信息推断不出，则为NG (not given)。8~10题是句子填空题，要求从文章中找出意思相同、形式正确的内容填进去。

2007年12月，前7道是非判断题改成了四选一的选择题。

2013年8月，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作出局部调整。调整后，原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解，篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

综上所述，这部分阅读理解出现的4种题型为：是非判断题、句子填空题、选择题和段落信息匹配题。尽管是非判断题和选择题已经退出了历史舞台，但其所考查的基本技巧和出题思路和新题型没有太大变化，所以仍在本书中加以介绍。

下面详细介绍段落信息匹配题、是非判断题和选择题的解题技巧。

一、解题技巧1：四步攻破段落信息匹配题

1. 让人惊喜的发现

首先阅读一下全国大学英语四、六级考试官方网站公布的四级长篇阅读理解样题。

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Universities Branch Out

- A) As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.
- B) In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and *collaborative* (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.
- C) Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U. K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.
- D) Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer *internships* (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity — and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

- E) Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty, postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries; Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U. S. team.
- F) As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet infrastructure (基础设施) and applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.
- G) For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research-university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.
- H) American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international

exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago. In the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U. S. universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U. K. Objections from American university and business leaders led to improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

I) Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and — like immigrants throughout history — strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherished (珍视) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. American universities prepare their undergraduates for global careers by giving them chances for international study or internship.
47. Since the mid-1970s, the enrollment of overseas students has increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent.
48. The enrollment of international students will have a positive impact on America rather than threaten its competitiveness.
49. The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization.
50. Of the newly hired professors in science and engineering in the United States, twenty percent come from foreign countries.
51. The number of foreign students applying to U. S. universities decreased sharply after September 11 due to changes in the visa process.
52. The U. S. federal funding for research has been unsteady for years.
53. Around the world, governments encourage the model of linking university-based science and industrial application.
54. Present-day universities have become a powerful force for global integration.
55. When foreign students leave America, they will bring American values back to

their home countries.

阅读后发现这篇样题正是 2007 年 12 月的四级快速阅读文章 Universities Branch Out, 文章内容没有任何变化。

既然文章内容没有变化,那考查的内容是否有变化呢?我们将 10 道题一一进行比对,看看会发现什么结果。

比对 1:

2007 年 12 月四级快速阅读真题:

1. From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become _____.

- A) more and more research-oriented B) in-service training organizations
C) more popularized than ever before D) a powerful force for global integration

如果将答案填到句子中,得出:

1. From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become a powerful force for global integration.

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

54. Present-day universities have become a powerful force for global integration.

对比结果:

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题删去了表示定位的信息词 From the first paragraph 和没有信息量的 we know that。考查的信息完全相同。

比对 2:

2007 年 12 月四级快速阅读真题:

2. Over the past three decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased _____.

- A) by 2.5 million B) by 800,000
C) at an annual rate of 3.9 percent D) at an annual rate of 8 percent

如果将答案填到句子中,得出:

2. Over the past three decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent.

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

47. Since the mid-1970s, the enrollment of overseas students has increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent.

对比结果:

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题只是将表示时间的 Over the past three decades 进行了同义转换,改为了 Since the mid-1970s。考查的信息完全相同。

比对 3:

2007 年 12 月四级快速阅读真题:

3. In the United States, how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born?

- A) 10% B) 20% C) 30% D) 38%

如果将答案填到句子中, 得出:

3. In the United States, 20% of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born.

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

50. Of the newly hired professors in science and engineering in the United States, twenty percent come from foreign countries.

对比结果:

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题只是将 in the United States 的位置由句首调整到了句中; 将 are foreign-born 同义转述为 come from foreign countries. 考查的信息完全相同。

比对 4:

2007 年 12 月四级快速阅读真题:

4. How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?

- A) They organize a series of seminars on world economy.
B) They offer them various courses in international politics.
C) They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program.
D) They give them chances for international study or internship.

如果将答案填到句子中, 得出:

4. Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers by giving them chances for international study or internship.

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

46. American universities prepare their undergraduates for global careers by giving them chances for international study or internship.

对比结果:

2013 年 8 月四级长篇阅读理解样题将 Yale and Harvard 改成了 American universities. 考查的信息完全相同。

比对5:

2007年12月四级快速阅读真题:

5. An example illustrating the general trend of universities' globalization is

- A) Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research
- B) Yale's helping Chinese universities to launch research projects
- C) Yale's students exchange program with European institutions
- D) Yale's establishing branch campuses throughout the world

如果将答案填到句子中, 得出:

5. An example illustrating the general trend of universities' globalization is Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research.

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

49. The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization.

对比结果:

2007年12月的题考查的是大学全球化趋势的例子, 定位在E段的第三句话上: Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University..., 此句为段落的扩展句, 是全球化对科研影响的例子。

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题的题干是一句概括性很强的句子: 全球化改变了大学的科研方式。定位在E段的第一句话: Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. 此句为段落的主题句。

可见, 在这道题上, 2007年12月考查的是细节信息, 2013年8月考查的是段落主题句, 属概括性信息。可以说定位段落相同, 考查的点有细微变化。

比对6:

2007年12月四级快速阅读真题:

6. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

- A) It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.
- B) It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company.
- C) It was intentionally created by Stanford University.
- D) It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up.

如果将答案填到句子中, 得出:

6. Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University.

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

53. Around the world, governments encourage the model of linking university-based science and industrial application.

对比结果:

分别将两道题回到文中定位, 会发现原来都定位到了F段的第二句话上: The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University……, 只不过2013年8月考查的是冒号之前的概括性信息: 大学研究与它在市场上的应用; 而2007年12月考查的是冒号之后的细节信息: 硅谷。可见, 定位段落相同, 考查的点有细微变化。

比对7:**2007年12月四级快速阅读真题:**

7. What is said about the U. S. federal funding for research?
 A) It has increased by 3 percent. B) It has been unsteady for years.
 C) It has been more than sufficient. D) It doubled between 1998 and 2003.

如果将答案填到句子中, 得出:

7. The U. S. federal funding for research has been unsteady for years.

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

52. The U. S. federal funding for research has been unsteady for years.

对比结果:

两个句子完全相同。考查的内容完全相同。

比对8:**2007年12月四级快速阅读真题:**

8. The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U. S. after September 11 was caused by _____.

如果将答案填到句子中, 得出:

8. The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U. S. after September 11 was caused by changes in the visa process.

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题:

51. The number of foreign students applying to U. S. universities decreased sharply after September 11 due to changes in the visa process.

对比结果：

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题将名词性词组 dramatic decline 同义转述成了动词词组 decreased sharply, 将 the enrollment of foreign students in the U. S. 同义转述成了 the number of foreign students applying to U. S. universities. 考查的内容完全相同。

比对9：**2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题：**

9. Many Americans fear that American competitiveness may be threatened by foreign students who will _____.

如果将答案填到句子中，得出：

9. Many Americans fear that American competitiveness may be threatened by foreign students who will take their knowledge and skills back home.

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题：

55. When foreign students leave America, they will bring American values back to their home countries.

对比结果：

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题只是考查了句子的后半部分，删除了 Many Americans fear that American competitiveness may be threatened 这些信息，而这些信息却添加在下一道题上进行了考查。所以综合来看，考查的内容完全相同。

比对10：**2007年12月四级快速阅读真题**

10. The policy of welcoming foreign students can benefit the U. S. in that the very best of them will stay and _____.

如果将答案填到句子中，得出：

10. The policy of welcoming foreign students can benefit the U. S. in that the very best of them will stay and strengthen the nation.

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题：

48. The enrollment of international students will have a positive impact on America rather than threaten its competitiveness.

对比结果：

2013年8月四级长篇阅读理解样题将 benefit the U. S 同义转述成了 have a positive impact on America, 并添加了上一题的 threaten its competitiveness 信息。所以考查的内容没有变化。