

大学英语四级 阅读特训

新东方考试研究中心 编著

- ✓ 精选最新时文 全面涵盖阅读题型
- ✓ 精选核心词 逐步进阶
- ✓ 长难句点津，助考生排除阅读障碍



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Preface

前言

大学英语四、六级考试已经全面改革，计分体制改为了710分标准分制。2006年6月进行了第一次试点院校新四级考试，2006年11月《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006修订版)》正式公布，2006年12月开始全面实施改革后的四级考试。为了帮助考生全面了解并从容应对改革后的四级考试，新东方考试研究中心特根据“最新四级考试大纲”编写了“冲击710分”系列丛书。本丛书紧扣四、六级考试改革要求，深入剖析四、六级考试新题型，是集指导、练习于一体的特训练习册。

本丛书之一的《大学英语四级阅读特训》严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006修订版)》编写，准确把握四级阅读的出题脉络，选材新颖，能迅速帮助广大考生提高阅读水平。本书的特点归纳如下：

最新题型，涵盖全面

本书依照四级改革方案，囊括所有阅读题型：快速阅读理解和仔细阅读理解。其中仔细阅读部分包括篇章阅读理解以及篇章词汇理解。题型涵盖全面，为考生备战改革后的四级阅读提供了切实有效的练习。

同时，在第一部分中以2009年的快速阅读题型为例，详细分析了命题人如何选编快速阅读理解的文章、如何命题，使考生们对这种新题型有更深刻的了解。

题材分类，步步进阶

本书将所选文章按历年阅读真题题材分为人文、科技、经济、环境和综合五类，并按这五类题材在四级真题中的分配比例进行选材，帮助考生将各个题材的阅读文章逐一攻破。另外，本书还将每类题材中的文章按其难易程度分为“标准篇”(与真题难度相当)、“提高篇”(与真题难度相当，但超纲词有所增加)和“挑战极限篇”(高于真题难度)三个级别。所选文章及题目难度逐步增加，让考生的阅读能力在练习过程中不断进阶，助考生增强考试信心。

核心词汇，边读边记

大纲中的四级核心词汇是四级阅读考查的重点之一，也是考生最为头疼的

难点之一。本书精选的 118 篇阅读文章涵盖了四级考试中最常出现的核心词及短语，并在文中用彩色字标出，每一篇文章在文后的“阅读小帮手”中列出其在文章中的词义。这样既可增强考生对文章的理解，又能帮助考生在阅读中牢记核心词，可谓一举两得。同时，为了方便考生及时回顾和加强记忆，每章末尾以“词汇大本营”的形式汇总了该类文章中常用的词汇。

难句点津，排除障碍

阅读文章中的长难句是考生面临的又一个难点。句子读不懂，影响做题又打击自信。本书充分考虑到考生的需求，在“阅读小帮手”中特设绿色通道，给出了文章中出现的长难句的精准译文，并对这些句子中出现的词或短语的特殊用法给以点津。这样可以帮助考生更好地理解文章，并加深对有特殊用法的词和短语的记忆，使考生真正感受到无障碍阅读的乐趣。

以人为本，“试”在必得

阅读理解在某种程度上不仅考查考生的英语水平，同时也考查考生的知识和知识结构，所以本书为一些文章提供了实用的背景知识，既能增强考生对短文的理解，又有助于拓展考生的知识面。同时，每篇文章都标出文章的词数及建议阅读答题时间，让考生更好地掌握考试节奏。

另外，本书每个单元的“答案解析”前都附有“答案速查”，方便考生在做完题后迅速核对答案。在“答案速查”表内还有专门的区域，供考生总结自己的错误类型或错题原因，方便日后进行针对性复习。方寸之间皆显匠心，愿考生在感受到本书的便利性及实用性的同时，阅读能力也有长足的提高！

本书得以顺利完成，要特别感谢世纪友好工作室的金利、蒋志华、何静、李岩岩、张继龙、黄娜、梅晓艳、李素素等老师。他们对英语教学和研究的热爱与投入，才使得本书能在第一时间与考生见面。最后，预祝广大考生在四级考试中取得好成绩！

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第一部分 快速阅读
与篇章词汇理解



第一章 技巧攻略

第一节 快速阅读

改革后的四级题型在测试考生阅读能力方面变得更加多样化,对考生的阅读能力提出了更高的要求。四级旧题型的阅读理解部分主要考查考生的速读能力,即在35分钟之内完成4篇文章,共20题。改革后的仔细阅读理解的文章则减少至2篇,增加了1篇快速阅读理解和1篇篇章词汇理解。

快速阅读要求考生在15分钟内完成一篇长度在1,000词以上的文章和后面的10道题目。2007年12月之前,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2007年12月以来这部分的考查形式则变为:前7道为选择题,后3道为填空题。

2009年6月四级考试真题中的快速阅读理解部分是一篇长度为1028词的文章,文章介绍了在国际化的职场交往中了解和尊重差异的重要性。

经编者研究发现,这篇快速阅读文章选编自国外网站(<http://www.jobjournal.com>)2008年2月24日发表的评论员文章,其长度为1168词。原文如下(文中划线部分为四级真题中快速阅读的文章内容,括号内标底纹的部分是命题者添加或改编的内容,绿色字为设题点):

How Do You See Diversity?

Published: February 24, 2008

By Dafna Gauthier

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was **bewildered** (puzzled) and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.

He had a stellar (perfect) resume and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said "untrustworthy," so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

"It wasn't until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person," Tiffany confesses. What she hadn't known at the

time of the interview was that the candidate's 'different' behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by averting (避开) your eyes, and honor was achieved by answering questions truthfully.

"I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural," Tiffany says. "I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again, because now I know what to look for."

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. But, unlike Tiffany, we've remained oblivious to the fact that it was unusual only because of our lack of knowledge of other cultural norms. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

Hire Advantage

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid biases (偏见) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

"During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets, which was great for my company. The agents were able to contribute (utilize) their full potential and utilize their experiences to enhance (build up) the company. When the real estate market began to change, through the resources of diversity of my agents, (it was because we had a diverse agent pool that) we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession."

Blinded by Gender

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. "Through one of the scenarios (sessions), I discovered my personal bias," he recalls. "I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences." In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

"I had a management position open in my department, and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her children and not travel." Dale's assumptions are another

example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization's ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

"I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision." Dale credits the workshop, "because it helped me make decisions based on fairness and I got the right candidate."

Year of the Know-It-All

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

"One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long spiel (talking-to) about turning in requests early with the proper dates. I also told him that in the future he may want to put in his request two to three weeks early as I get many requests to be off around New Year's.

"He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year off, not the Western New Year I was talking about. He explained very politely that in his culture the new year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the longest and most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar. Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing and observance of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

"Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all," Doug admits. "The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more 'inclusive' to differences. I appreciate all that I learned, I just wish I had learned it sooner."

A Better Bottom Line

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative for a mid-size company show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales.

"Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn't until my boss received Mindsets' training that she was able to really understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As a result, our customer base has increased."

Once we start to see people as individuals, and discard the myths and misconceptions of stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and capitalizing on (taking advantage of) our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity. To realize the full measure of diversity's potential, we must start by challenging our mindsets about how we view the world.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc., we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are flawed (有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to challenge ourselves to think “out of the box”—to become more aware of how we think, then train ourselves to think differently. We must shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

下面我们将从阅读文章的类别、来源，如何删改文章及如何设题、解题这三个方面分析攻克四级快速阅读的制胜之道。

阅读文章类别和来源

通过对已考查过的快速阅读真题的分析可知，快速阅读的题材包括职场、教育、文化、科技、生活和环境这几类，其中以文化类居多。文章的出处多是一些国外知名报刊、杂志的网站，或者一些大学的网站，编者总结出以下几个真题选材的网站供考生参考：

www.findarticles.com

www.futuretense.corante.com

www.mae.ncsu.edu

www.newscientist.com

www.newsweek.com

www.usatoday.com

如何删改原文

这是一篇议论文，属于四级阅读考试常考体裁。内容是职场交往中了解和尊重文化差异的重要性。关于职场的文章四级快速阅读这是第一次考到，所以文章的题材对考生来说可能会稍显陌生。但是文章的内容并没有涉及专业化的职场问题，而是以文化为主线。应该说这篇文章并不难，且文章中有小标题，结构脉络很清晰。考生只要把握关键词，准确定位，就可以找到答案。下面我们来说一说出题者如何将原来的1168词的文章改编成词数、难度均符合四级快速阅读要求的文章。大致可以从以下几个方面来分析：

1. 删减一些不会影响文章连贯性和完整性的内容,以保证词数上符合要求。出题者在选中一篇文章时通常都会对原文做一些删减,以保证文章的词数符合要求。删减的方式大致有三种:删减文章中的直接引语;删减文章中的例证;删减文章中类似或相反观点的论述。也就是说,如果原文是一篇正反观点对比的文章,但篇幅较长,编者就会删除其中一种观点,保留相对正面的观点,以达到词数上的要求。

本文中第三段主要说Tiffany承认了自己的错误,她没有意识到那个求职者不用眼神与她交流是出于对她的尊重,而该段最后一句的后半句是说亚裔美国人“通过诚实地回答问题获得尊重”,删掉该句并不影响文章的完整性。再如,文章的第五段要表达,“随着国际化趋势的不断发展,人们总会与来自其他不同文化的人交流,那么了解这种文化差异就显得格外重要了”,而该段中间一句与该段的中心思想关系不大,删去也不影响文章的表达。

2. 整合句子结构,删减词数,使句子更加紧扣文章中心。作为快速阅读文章,如果句子结构太复杂势必会影响考生的答题效率和准确率,所以在这种情况下,出题者就会将原文中结构较复杂的句子进行整合,达到语言简洁,重点突出的目的。

例如,文章最后一段倒数第二句,此处将两个并列且近义的结构删减成一个,强调“我们要理解文化差异”,既减少了词汇,又突出了重点。

3. 替换生僻词或词组和长难句,使难度上符合四级要求。在国外网站上选取文章时一定会出现一些超纲词或词组,这时出题者就会将这些词或词组换成考生比较熟悉的词汇或给出该词的汉语意思,使考试的难度符合四级的要求。

本文中bewilder(使迷惑),stellar(优秀的),spiel(喋喋不休地高谈阔论)和capitalize on(利用)均属超纲词或词组,所以出题者将其分别替换成puzzled,perfect,talking-to和take advantage of,并给出六级词汇avert,bias和flaw的词意,降低了阅读难度。再如:文章第一个小标题下的第二段第四句话,出题者将through the resources of diversity of my agents替换成it was because we had a diverse agent pool that,即对原文的难句进行了解释,便于理解,降低了难度。

如何设题和解题

从原文标绿色字体部分的位置可以看出,设题点分布的较为均匀,考生可以按照做题的顺序,找准关键词,按顺序定位原文,确定答案。

1. What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate?
 - A) He just wouldn't look her in the eye.
 - B) He was slow in answering her questions.
 - C) His resume didn't provide the necessary information.
 - D) His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.

解题:根据题干信息词Tiffany,interview和candidate定位到文章首段。本题问

的是“在面试一名应聘者时，什么使蒂法尼感到困惑？”题干中的bothered相当于原文的puzzled，选项A中的wouldn't look her in the eye与原文中的never made direct eye contact同义。文章提到，蒂法尼在面试应聘者时是非常负责的。面试期间，她注意到应聘者从未与她进行眼神接触，这使她感到困惑并有些失望，故选A。

2. Tiffany's misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from _____.

- A) racial stereotypes
- B) invalid personal bias
- C) cultural ignorance
- D) emphasis on physical appearance

解题：根据题干信息词misjudgment和the candidate定位到文章第三段第二句。题干是对原文的概括，题干中的misjudgment是原文中passed over的同义转述，C项cultural ignorance相当于原文中的cultural misunderstanding。文章提到，在面试时，她不知道应聘者“与众不同的”行为仅仅是文化误解，由此可知蒂法尼对应聘者的误解源于对其文化的无知，故选C。

3. What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author?

- A) Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.
- B) Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.
- C) Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.
- D) Expanding domestic and international markets.

解题：根据题干信息词essential定位到文章第五段末句。题干是对原文的同义转述，题干中的economic globalization是对原文中的the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse的概括。文章提到，世界变得越来越小，我们的工作环境更加多元化，因此，加深我们对别人的理解并重新审视我们固有的错误设想变得越来越必要，故选B。

4. What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC?

- A) A real estate agency.
- B) A personnel training company.
- C) A cultural exchange organization.
- D) A hi-tech company.

解题：根据题干信息词Mindsets LLC定位到文章第一个小标题下首段后两句。文章提到，我们公司Mindsets LLC帮助组织和个人看清他们自己的盲点，而且一位与我们合作的房地产招聘人员用事实证明了这样的培训产生的积极变化。由此可知这是一家员工培训公司，故选B。

5. After one of the workshops, account executive Dale realized that _____.

- A) he had hired the wrong person
- B) he could have done more for his company
- C) he had not managed his workforce well

D) he must get rid of his gender bias

解题：根据题干信息词Dale定位到文章第二个小标题下首段的前两句话。题干中的realized相当于原文中的discovered。文章提到，Dale通过学习发现了自己的个人偏见，D项中的gender bias与原文中的personal bias表达的意思相近，由此可以推断答案为D。

6. What did Dale think of Mindsets LLC's workshop?

A) It was well-intentioned but poorly conducted.

B) It tapped into the executives' full potential.

C) It helped him make fair decisions.

D) It met participants' diverse needs.

解题：根据题干信息Mindsets LLC'S workshop定位到文章第二个小标题下的末段最后一句。题目问Dale对学习班的看法，总结性言论一般会出现在相关段落的开头或结尾处。文章提到，Dale称赞这个学习班，因为它帮助他做出了公正的决定，故本题选C。

7. How did Doug, a supervisor, respond to a Chinese-American employee's request for leave?

A) He told him to get the dates right.

B) He demanded an explanation.

C) He flatly turned it down.

D) He readily approved it.

解题：根据题干信息词Doug和Chinese-American定位到第三个小标题下的第二段末句。A项中的right相当于原文中的proper。文章提到，Doug和那个员工谈了很久，并要求他写出正确的休假日期，由此可知本题选A。

8. Doug felt _____ when he realized that his assumption was wrong.

解题：根据题干信息词Doug和assumption定位到文章第三个小标题下第三段倒数第二句。文章提到，Doug非常尴尬，他以为是员工把日子搞错了。题干中的assumption是原文中assume的名词形式，都指“假定，设想”，故本题应填(very) embarrassed。

9. After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of _____ to their business.

解题：根据题干信息词Mindsets'定位到文章最后一个小标题下第二段倒数第二句。题干将原文中具体的人物(my boss)变为所有参与者(the participants)。文章提到，直到我的老板接受了Mindsets的培训后，她才意识到：包容对于客户服务是多么重要，故本题应填inclusiveness。

10. When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes, we can achieve diversity and benefit from the _____ between us.

解题：根据题干信息词stereotypes定位到文章最后一个小标题下第三段前两句。文章提到，当我们开始把大众按个体区分对待、摒除固有的成见时，我们