



更多考试技巧
轻松过级必备

赵建昆 主 编
曲 王 副主编
根 菲

大学英语

30 四级阅读 天速成胜经

新题型 第2版

- 直击最新考试改革 加入最新考试真题
- **四六级考神** 建昆老师命中首次改革后考题
- 考神团队心血力作 助你2014年一战成功!



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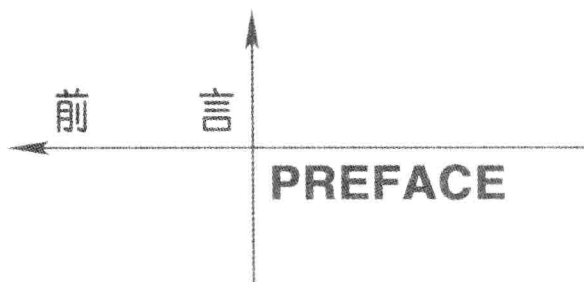
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大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6),于1986年第一次试验举行起,至今已走过28个年头。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具备影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月17日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过1000万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来?我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在28年中的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型填空,提升翻译比重。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思)并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,二十多年来,四六级考试极大地推动了中国大学生英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比2013年12月试卷和上世纪90年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者的反作用)。例如,很多大学生,都开始从过去的“哑巴”英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的HR经理交流,问,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级成绩呢?他说,是否可以通过四六级,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

在2013年12月的新版四六级考试中,听写改为全面考查词汇短语,阅读增加段落信息匹配题,完型被扩展至15%的翻译所取代。大学英语四六级30天速成胜经系列完全按照该改革思路设计内容,为四六级考生提供了针对性极强的辅导参考。此书于2013年9月一经推出,即刻占据当当网外语类图书销售冠军位置,而最让读者们感到物超所值的是,书籍内容神奇命中2013年12月四六级原题。其中,四六级翻译重点涉及了中国文化,“中秋节”“茶叶”“丝绸之路”等考题内容均成为命中内容。另外,四级写作关于科技影响生活的漫画主题以及六级写作关于话语解释型文章的训练,均直接或间接帮助考生顺利答题并提升分数。

应广大考生的要求,针对2014年的四六级考试,我们推出了此系列书籍的第2版。经过修订和完善,我们相信,又会有无数考生因为此书而笑傲考场,轻松提分。如果在看书的同时,再听听建昆老师 and 其考神团队的网络直播课程,你的过级的几率必然更大。

通过所有考试的法宝只有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。这个系列的书籍,帮你解决前半一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的“困难户”们说

一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会。

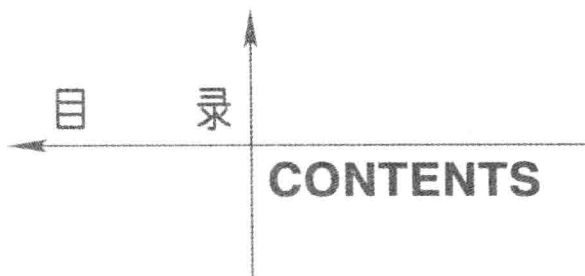
没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。

祝福各位四六级考生 2014 年过级成功,学习进步!

建昆老师

于北京

2013 年 12 月 31 日



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第一部分

匹配题

匹配题高分全攻略

第1天



速成胜经



一、四级匹配题的解题说明

2013年8月14日,四六级官网确认自2013年12月考试起,四六级试卷将使用“匹配型长篇阅读”代替快速阅读。这就是在托福及雅思阅读题目中经常出现的匹配题。

从样卷看,此次涉及改革题目的特点是:做题时间10~15分钟(整体阅读包括选词填空、匹配和精读,共计40分钟);四级样卷显示需要将10道题目信息配对到9个段落中;六级样卷显示需要将10道题目信息配对到15个段落中;考试说明提到,某段可能被用到两次,而某段可能完全不被涉及。

这类题型的出题形式为:题干给出原文的若干条细节信息,要求考生找出文中分别有这些信息的段落。(即题目当中会问道:Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived.)

实际考试中,在时间和耐力的双重压迫下,无奈的考生们颇有“可能就在此段中,只因文深不知处”的感慨!



二、难点分析

1. 顺序原则被打破

段落细节信息配对题之所以让无数考生闻之色变,主要在于这种题目打破了解答阅读题目传统的阅读技巧和解题思路。首先,作为匹配题代表,这种题型明显不会遵守其他主流题型的“顺序原则”,考生从文章开头到结尾定位的方法显然行不通。

2. 题目均为长句形式

其次,题目当中的表述通常是极其复杂和繁琐的名词短语或者长难句型,在试图寻找合适的定位词之前,考生往往就已经被题干复杂的表述搞得云里雾里了。

例如四级样卷第55题:The number of foreign students applying to U. S. universities decreased sharply after September 11 due to changes in the visa process.

3. 定位词模糊

即使考生能够排除万难,读懂题目陈述中晦涩难懂的意思,寻找定位词仍然存在很大的障碍,因为这类题目往往不会出现非常明显的可以实践拿来主义的明显定位词(数字、时间、地点、人物、特殊字体和特殊符号等),即使侥幸被我们碰到一个,这个定位词也通常和文章主题联系密切,且出现多次,所以并没有太大实用意义,例如上题中的U. S.。

4. 两题对一段的可能性增加干扰性

最后,一般选择题至少是一对一进行对应的,如果能够成功选出一对,那么就至少可以排除一个选项。但是在段落细节信息对应题当中,四六级样卷明确提醒:You may choose a paragraph more than once. 一段可能被用两次。这样最有效的排除法在这里也就再无用武之地了。

所以,从上面四个特点不难看出,如果想从根本上解决这种题型,考试方的思路是希望考生能够

从头到尾读完一遍文章,从宏观和微观两个方面全面掌握文章的结构和细节信息之后再解题,但是这种思路对于阅读水平和单词量都有限的四六级考生来说有些难。



三、匹配题的做题攻略

1. 先看题再看文章

①段落细节信息配对题的陈述虽然都是文章细节信息,但是表述基本都是围绕文章标题或者每一段落的主题进行描述的,通过快速阅读题干部分表述,可以迅速了解文章主旨大意。

如四级样卷中 Q46~Q48:

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.

熟悉四级场景词汇的同学一定认识:university, enrollment, students 名词形式,文章关于美国大学教育或学生的主题就此迅速清楚;在考生看过文章标题 Universities Branch Out 之后,通过快速预览这道段落细节信息配对题的题干部分,考生可以马上了解到文章所围绕的主题是美国大学的扩张,即使题干中的每一个表述并不是文章的 topic sentence(主旨句),但是却都与文章的主题息息相关的。所以通过快速浏览这种题目的题干不失为在短时间内掌握文章主旨大意的一种方法。

②用特殊标记词汇尽快定位简单题目,特殊词汇包括:精确数据、非文章高频词的大写或专有名词、斜体或援引内容等。

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

3.9 percent 就是一个精确数据,直接定位至 C 段,即告选择成功。

C 段: 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.

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

September 11 是一个非高频专有大写,直接定位至 H 段即告定位成功。

H 段: 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...

解决完前两步后,相对困难的时间开始了,我们建议考生用顺序梳理原文的方式,逐一进行答案的确认。

2. 逐段速读文章,逐题梳理题目

①速读每一段,关注段首段尾句和段内重点单词区域(例如逻辑关系等)。

段首或段尾句可以迅速告知本段主要内容,而常见阅读重点词汇及短语区域则是段内重点信息的表达。

精确数据及专有名词表达:

因果转折类:but, however, unfortunately, since, because the reason...

让步关系:although, though

递进关系:not only...but also, not merely but

比较关系类:more, even, more than, most

选择关系:either or, or

事实罗列:for example, in fact

序数词:first second, at last

如四级样卷 A 段:

重点区域:段尾句的转折关系

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.

而定位至本句后,根据长难句中关注谓语句结构或表语结构,重点位置再次被定位至:has made universities a powerful force,以此句去匹配剩余题目即可。

浏览至 54 题,发现:

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

则答题成功。

同理,F 段重点句包含 but。

The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible.

浏览至 53 题,发现:

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

则答题成功。

②用同义替换解决速读无法解决的段落及题目。

同义替换是阅读类题目终极解决方案,它包括单词或短语甚至句子用另一种含义表达的所有形式。相对而言,四级部分更多强调词语的同义替换,例如上题中,段落中的 link 变成题目中的 linking。

当然,也有一定难度的题目来影响考生的分数。

如四级样卷 E 段:

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.

本段可以定位的位置有:首句尾句;4300 和 95(精确数字);Fudan University(非高频大写专有)等。

仔细浏览完毕题目,发现没有任何明显信息可以进行匹配。

只有 49 题:The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization. 包含一个 globalization.

仔细分析,发现这句话对应的就是 E 段段首。其同义替换对应关系为:Reshape—has changed; research is done—research is carried out.

同义替换因为有一定难度,于是成为匹配题最佳解决方案,这是一个需要积累和锻炼的能力,我们建议:平时背词汇时,多多注意目标词汇的同义词和近义词,以及短语,特别关注其英文解释,这会逐渐给大家省很多力气;每次做完题目后,都积累阅读和听力科目中全部同义替换的方式,今后考试中被重复考到几率是很高的。

总结匹配题的做法:

①先看题再回文章,包含两步:关注主题(主标题或副标题)+定位简单特殊明确的位置(如特殊数据)。

②速读文章再看题,需要关注重点词汇区域。

③最后使用同义替换能力来解决剩余题目。

最后,我们总结了一批常见的匹配的高频考点位置,请识记:

涉及到首段的提示词:

overview/past/introduction/initiation/orientation/main idea/view/concept/definition/cause/demonstration/essence/explanation... + topic

涉及到尾段的提示词:

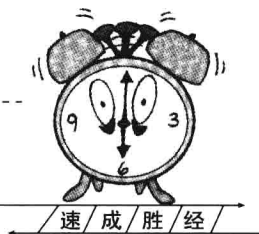
future/in the future/solution/conclusion/suggest or suggestion/summary/prediction/effect... + topic

特殊词帮助定位:

含有 rate/ratio/proportion/percentage 等词的信息往往对应%较多的段落;含有 number/figure/amount statistical/demographics 等词的信息往往对应数字集中的段落;含有 financial/business/income/revenue/salary/wage/commercial 等词的信息往往对应¥、\$符号多的段落;含有 time/period 等词的信息往往对应时间较多的段落。

匹配题练习(一)

第2天



Passage 1

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**.

A Brief History of Clock

A) Clocks

At best, historians know that 5,000 ~ 6,000 years ago, great civilizations in the Middle East and North Africa started to examine forms of clock-making instead of working with only the monthly and annual calendar. Little is known on exactly how these forms worked or indeed the actual deconstruction of the time, but it has been suggested that the intention was to maximize time available to achieve more as the size of the population grew. Perhaps such future periods of time were intended to benefit the community by allotting specific lengths of time to tasks. Was this the beginning of the working week?

B) Sun clocks (1)

With the disappearance of any ancient civilization, such as the *Sumerian* (闪族人的) culture, knowledge is also lost. *Whilst* (同时) we can only *hypothesize* (假设) on the reasons of why the equivalent to the modern wristwatch was never completed, we know that the ancient Egyptians were next to layout a system of dividing the day into parts, similar to hours. "Obelisks" (tall four-sided *tapered* (锥形的) monuments) were carefully constructed and even purposefully geographically located around 3,500 BC. A shadow was cast as the Sun moved across the sky by the obelisk, which it appears was then marked out in sections, allowing people to clearly see the two halves of the day. Some of the sections have also been found to indicate the year's longest and shortest days, which it is thought were developments added later to allow identification of other important time subdivisions.

C) Sun clocks (2)

Another ancient Egyptian "shadow clock" or "sundial" has been discovered to have been in use around 1,500 BC, which allowed the measuring of the passage of "hours". The sections were divided into ten parts, with two "twilight hours" indicated, occurring in the morning and the evening. For it to work successfully then at midday or noon, the device had to be turned 180 degrees to measure the afternoon hours.

D) Water clocks

"Water clocks" were among the earliest time keeping devices that didn't use the observation of the *celestial* (天空的) bodies to calculate the passage of time. The ancient Greeks, it is believed, began

using water clocks around 325 BC. Most of these clocks were used to determine the hours of the night, but may have also been used during daylight. An inherent problem with the water clocks was that they were not totally accurate, as the system of measurement was based on the flow of water either into, or out of, a container which had markers around the sides. Another very similar form was that of a bowl that sank during a period as it was filled of water from a regulated flow. It is known that water clocks were common across the Middle East, and that these were still being used in North Africa during the early part of the twentieth-century.

E) Mechanical clocks

In 1656, "Christian Huygens" (Dutch scientist), made the first "*Pendulum* (钟摆) clock", with a mechanism using a "natural" period of *oscillation* (振幅). "Galileo Galilei" is credited, in most historical books, for inventing the pendulum as early as 1,582, but his design was not built before his death. Huygens' clock, when built, had an error of "less than only one minute a day". This was a massive leap in the development of maintaining accuracy, as this had previously never been achieved. Later refinements to the pendulum clock reduced this margin of error to "less than 10 seconds a day". The mechanical clock continued to develop until they achieved an accuracy of "a hundredth-of-a-second a day", when the pendulum clock became the accepted standard in most astronomical observatories.

F) Quartz clocks

The running of a "Quartz clock" is based on the piezoelectric property of the quartz crystal. When an electric field is applied to a quartz crystal, it actually changes the shape of the crystal itself. If you then squeeze it or bend it, an electric field is generated. When placed in an appropriate electronic circuit, this interaction between the mechanical stress and the electrical field causes the crystal to vibrate, generating a constant electric signal which can then be used for example on an electronic clock display. The first wrist-watches that appeared in mass production used "LED", "Light Emitting Diode" displays. By the 1970's these were to be replaced by a "LCD", "Liquid Crystal Display". Quartz clocks continue to dominate the market because of the accuracy and reliability of the performance, also being inexpensive to produce on mass scale. The time keeping performance of the quartz clock has now been surpassed by the "Atomic clock".

G) Atomic clocks (1)

Scientists discovered some time ago that atoms and molecules have "resonances" and that each chemical element and compound absorbs and emits "electromagnetic radiation" within its own characteristic "frequencies". This we are told is highly accurate even over "Time and Space". The development of radar and the subsequent experimentation with high frequency radio communications during the 1930s and 1940s created a vast amount of knowledge regarding "electromagnetic waves", also known as "microwaves", which interact with the atoms. The development of atomic clocks focused firstly on microwave resonances in the chemical Ammonia and its molecules. In 1957, "NIST", the "National Institute of Standards and Technology", completed a series of tests using a "Cesium Atomic Beam" device, followed by a second program of experiments by NIST in order to have something for comparison when working at the atomic level. By 1960, as the outcome of the programs, "Cesium Time Standards" were incorporated as the official time keeping system at NIST.

H) Atomic clocks (2)

The "Natural frequency" recognized currently is the measurement of time, used by all scientists, and defines the period of "one second" as exactly "9,192,631,770 Oscillations" or "9,192,631,770 Cycles of the Cesium Atom's Resonant Frequency". From the "Macrocosm". Or "Planetary Alignment", to the "Microcosm", or "Atomic Frequency", the cesium now maintains accuracy with a degree of error to about "one-millionth of a second per year". Much of modern life has come to

depend on such precise measurements of time. The day is long past when we could get by with a *timepiece* (钟) accurate to the nearest quarter hour. Transportation, financial markets, communication, manufacturing, electric power and many other technologies have become dependent on super-accurate clocks. Scientific research and the demands of modern technology continue to drive our search for ever more accuracy. The next generation of Cesium Time Standards is presently under development at NIST's "Boulder Laboratory" and other laboratories around the world.

I) Something to remember

The only thing that should be remembered during all this technological development is that we should never lose the ability to tell the time approximately by natural means and the powers of deduction without requiring *crutches* (拐杖) to lean on. Our concept of TIME and using it together with TECHNOLOGY still has room for radical reassessment in terms of man's evolutionary thinking regarding our view of the past, our onward journey into the future and our concept of time in relationship to universe.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Of all the clocks introduced in the passage, the one with the most accuracy is the atomic clock.
47. No matter how advanced the technology of measuring time will be we should be capable of knowing the hours approximately by nature.
48. "Water clocks" didn't work through seeing the sun, the moon, the stars, ect. to tell how much time has passed.
49. Christian Huygens built the first "pendulum clock" in the mid seventeenth century.
50. It is suggested that five thousand to six thousand years ago people in the middle East and North Africa started to allot specific lengths of time to tasks.
51. Ancient Egyptians around 1,500 BC used "Shadow clock" or "sundial" to measure passage of "hours".
52. Water clocks were mostly used to determine the hours of the night.
53. Huygens mechanical clock has the error of "less than only one minute a day", which was a massive leap in the development of maintaining accuracy.
54. There are three reasons why the Quartz clocks continue to dominate the market.
55. As science develops and the need of advanced technology increases, our search for examining time ever more accurately will be driven continuously.

【参考答案】

46. H) 由题干定位到第六个小标题下,指出:From the "Macrocosm", or "Planetary Alignment", to the "Microcosm", or "Atomic Frequency", the cesium now maintains accuracy with a degree of error to about one millionth of a second per year. 由此可见随着技术的发展,原子钟已经可以达到一年误差大约一百万分之一秒。与题干相符,因此选 H。
47. I) 由题干定位到 I 段,指出:The only thing that should be remembered during all this technological development is that we should never lose the ability to tell the time approximately by natural means and the powers of deduction without requiring crutches to lean on. 无论计时技术如何发展,我们不能失去通过自然手段来判定大概时间的基本能力。与题干相符,因此选 I。
48. D) 由题干定位到第四个小标题下,指出:Water clocks were among the earliest time-keeping devices that didn't use the observation of the celestial bodies to calculate the passage of time. 可见水钟不是借助观察天体来测量时间的最早的计时器之一。与题干相符,因此选 D。
49. E) 由题干定位到第五个小标题下,指出:In 1656, Christian Huygens (Dutch scientist), made the

first “Pendulum clock”... “Galileo Galilei” is credited, in most historical books, for inventing the pendulum as early as 1582, but his design was not built before his death. 从这里可以看出, 大多数历史教科书认为伽利略是第一位早在 1582 年就设计出摆钟的人, 但直到他去世也没有制作出摆钟。第一个摆钟是荷兰科学家 Christian Huygens 制作出来的。与题干相符, 因此选 E。

50. A) 由题干定位到 A 段, 指出: At best, historians know that 5,000 ~ 6,000 years ago, great civilizations in the Middle East and North Africa started to examine forms of clock-making instead of working with only the monthly and annual calendar... but it has been suggested that the intention was to maximize time available to achieve more as the size of the population grew. 中东和北非的一些民族在五六千年前就开始研制钟表了。随着人口的增长。钟表的研制是为了最大程度地利用时间, 与题干相符, 因此选 A。
51. C) 由题干定位到第三个小标题下, 指出: Another ancient Egyptian “shadow clock” or “sundial” has been discovered to have been in use around 1,500 BC, which allowed the measuring of the passage of “hours”. The sections were divided into ten parts, with two “twilight hours” indicated, occurring in the morning and the evening. For it to work successfully then at midday or noon, the device had to be turned 180 degrees to measure the afternoon hours. 在段落一开始, 就指出古埃及人使用的计时装置为 shadow clock or sundial, 影钟或日晷。
52. D) 由 Water Clocks 这部分第三句 Most of these clocks were used to determine the hours of the night, but may have also been used during daylight 可见水钟主要用于夜间计时与题干相符, 因此选 D。
53. E) 由题干定位到第五个小标题下, 指出: Huygens clock, when built, had an error of less than only one minute a day. This was a massive leap in the development of maintaining accuracy, as this had previously never been achieved. 这个钟的误差每天不到一分钟。与题干相符, 因此选 E。
54. F) 由题干定位到第六个小标题下, 指出: Quartz clocks continue to dominate the market because of the accuracy and reliability of the performance, also being inexpensive to produce on mass scale. 石英钟之所以一直在市场中占主导地位是因为其走时准确, 性能可靠, 并且价格低廉便于大规模生产。与题干相符, 因此选 F。
55. H) 由题干定位到第八个小标题下, 指出: Transportation, financial markets, communication, manufacturing, electric power and many other technologies have become dependent on super-accurate clocks. Scientific research and the demands of modern technology continue to drive our search for ever more accuracy. 正是科学研究和现代技术的要求驱使我们不断探寻日益精确的计时方法。与题干相符, 因此选 H。

Passage 2

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**.

Modern Marriage in America

A) New marriage (1)

The wedding of the 20th century, in 1981, celebrated a marriage that turned out to be a huge bust. It ended as badly as a relationship can: scandal, divorce and, ultimately, death and worldwide weeping. So when the first-born son of that union, Britain's Prince William, set in motion the wedding of this century by getting engaged to Catherine Middleton, he did things a little differently. He picked someone older than he is (by six months), who went to the same university he did and whom he'd