

# 大学英语

## 阅读技巧与训练

主 编◎闵祖传 孙 媛 刘 莹

 复旦大学出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH

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主 编 闵祖传 孙 媛 刘 莹  
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# 前 言

阅读不仅是人们获取和传播知识的一种重要途径,而且是人们获取和传播知识的重要手段之一。

大学英语教学历来把阅读能力培养作为重要目标。阅读能力不仅在教学中予以重视,而且在测试中也赋予较大的比重。无论是大学英语四、六级考试,还是国内外其他考试,阅读一直是测试内容的重要项目。阅读理解是一种综合能力,可以通过积极有效的系统训练来达到提高阅读能力的目的。

可是,许多学生在考试中对阅读理解难以把握,或理解有偏差,或读后忘前,回忆不起具体细节。很多考生常常觉得文章并不难懂,可是通读全文后却不能正确回答题目。因此对多数考生来说,提高阅读能力是他们最大的愿望。针对考生提高阅读能力的急切愿望,我们精心编写了本书,期待能帮助学生掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读能力,顺利通过考试。

《大学英语阅读技巧与训练》的主体结构如下:

(1) 阅读理解选项题型与解题技巧。本部分针对阅读理解中心大意题、细节题、逻辑推论题、推测词义题等各种不同的题型提供了不同的阅读策略。

(2) 四级阅读理解模拟题。本部分精编 120 篇阅读理解短文,以实践来解析解题技巧及阅读策略。

(3) 四级阅读简答题。本部分对阅读简答题的答题技巧进行介绍,并提供 20 篇简答题以供实践。

(4) 参考答案。

本书讲练结合,突出方法,既可以作为考前强化训练教材,又可供自学自测使用。通过本书的技巧讲解和阅读精练,读者可以了解考试的命题思路,把握考试精髓,掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读能力。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免错漏和不妥之处,恳请读者不吝指正。

编者

湖北汽车工业学院

2013 年 5 月

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# 第一章 阅读理解选项题型与解题技巧

《大学英语课程教学要求》将阅读能力置于听、说、读、写、译 5 种技能之上,指出:“阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作所需的主要语言技能。在大学英语教学中要始终注重阅读能力的培养。”大学英语阅读能力的提高是通过培养学生掌握阅读技巧、提高阅读理解的准确率及阅读速度来实现的。

在大学英语四级考试中,阅读占 35%。考生如果能在这一部分得到高分,就能在四级考试中占很大的优势。

一个优秀的阅读者能快速、准确地阅读文章。四级考试要求考生必须在 35 分钟内阅读 4 篇短文,总阅读量在 1 200 词左右。每篇短文后有 5 个问题。考生从每题 4 个选项中选择一个正确答案。

根据大纲要求,阅读理解选项题型主要包括:中心大意题、细节题、推论题以及推测词义题。本章将针对这 4 种题型具体讲解阅读理解解题技巧和方法。

## 第一节 中心大意题

中心大意题主要考查考生对整篇文章的理解能力。常见的题目形式有:

What is the main idea of the passage?

What is the passage mainly about?

What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?

Which of the following statements best describes this passage?

What is the best title for this passage?

### 例题 1

*Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blankets on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.*

*Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the*



cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation, and during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

**Question:**

The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The Atmosphere and Our Environment
- B. Research on Radiation
- C. Effects of Space Radiation
- D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

答案为 C。这篇文章主要讨论太阳辐射的危害。文章共两段,第一段的主题句是第一句:Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. 其他的句子是发展句,都是围绕着太阳辐射这个话题展开讨论的。第二段的主题句也是第一句:Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. 接着文章进一步论述辐射是如何威胁人们的。从这两个主题句中就可以得出本文的中心思想:太阳辐射的危害。因此 C 项是正确答案。而其他答案“大气层和我们的环境”、“辐射的研究”、“预防辐射的重要性”虽然谈论的都是辐射,但是谈论的都是细节,因此不是文章的中心思想。

**例题 2**

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (能接纳的), if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. “The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information,” says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. “Most of us don’t need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness.” Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that



we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain cell health and size."

**Question:**

What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
- B. Why peoples should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
- C. How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
- D. Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

答案为 B。文章中无覆盖全文内容的主题句,因而答题时需要纵观全文来加以概括。具体做法是可以通过问自己以下两个问题:1) 本文讨论的话题是什么?(mentally engaged, challenging the brain); 2) 产生的命题是什么?(more cognitively sound)。由此归纳出本文所谈的是:如果人们积极用脑就能保持大脑认识能力的健康状态。选项 B 中 not only physically 是人们已知的常识,而 but also mentally 是本文传达的新信息。选项 A 的内容是文中的细节;C 的内容过宽;D 的内容偏窄。

**例题 3**

*Americans are more willing to admit to having mental health problems now compared with 40 years ago, according to study published in the July issue of the American Psychologist. The percentage of Americans who report ever feeling like they were about to have a "nervous breakdown (崩溃)" has increased in the last 40 years, according to the results of three national surveys. The surveys were designed to measure the past and current views on mental health. The researchers say peoples' reasons in 1957 for feeling like they are having a nervous breakdown were most likely to be linked to health problems. But in 1996, the most frequently cited (引用) events related to nervous breakdowns were divorce, marriage problems and separation, and troubles with members of the opposite sex. The researchers say that to protect people from declining (衰退的) mental health, mental health policies should be aimed at prevention and focus on building coping skills and strengthening ties with family and friends.*

**Question:**

The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. newly discovered mental problems
- B. American marriage
- C. Americans' view on mental health
- D. development of mental diseases

答案为 C。文章第一句的关键词是“more willing to admit to having mental health problems now”;而第二句:The percentage of Americans who report ever feeling like they were about to have a “nervous breakdown (崩溃)” has increased in the last 40 years, ... “美国人越来越愿意承认自己有心理危机。”综合第一句和第二句,本文的主要内容应该是讲美国人对

心理健康的看法和感觉的变化。所以 C 项为正确答案。

#### 例题 4

If you were planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$79. Two-day sale. Hurry." However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to assure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you." It costs \$359. This sales tactic is called "bait and switch". Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale.

**Question:**

Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A. The customer must be on his guard when purchasing items on sale.
- B. Color television sets which sell for \$79 are sold out quickly.
- C. Many stores use the "bait and switch" technique to tract customers.
- D. Anyone planning to buy a television set should loot for a sale.

在这里,作者首先从一则推销电视的广告入手,介绍了所谓的降价销售只不过是引诱人们去购买更贵的商品,最后,作者说出了他写本文的意图即文章的主题句:Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale. 由此可见答案应为 A。选项 B 只是文中例子的一个细节,不是主题;C 虽然是事实,但不是作者写本文的意图;D 所以错误,是因为这个结论句对文章的理解过于狭隘。

#### 例题 5

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, and search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither, in a wayward course, over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge of the despair.

I have sought love, first because it brings ecstasy — ecstasy so great that I would often have sacrificed all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness — that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathomable (深不可测) lifeless abyss. I have sought it, finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a mystic miniature, the prefiguring vision of the heaven that saints and poets have imagined. This is what I sought, and thought it might seem too good for human life, this is what — at last — I have found.

With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know why the star shines. And I have tried to apprehend the Pythagorean power by which number holds sway above the flux (涨潮). A little of this, but not much, I have achieved.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But

always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate ( 回响 ) in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hated burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot and I too suffer.

This has been my life. I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered me.

### Question:

The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I Have Lived for Seeking Love
- B. I Have Lived for Seeking Knowledge
- C. Have Lived for the Pity on the Suffering of Mankind
- D. What I Have Lived for

作者在第一段给出了文章的中心思想句 ( thesis statement ): Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, and search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind,接着在第二、三、四段对该主题进行了进一步的阐述。需注意的是:在这三段中,每段的第一句就是该段的主题句 ( topic sentence )。在最后一段,作者又给出了文章的结论句 ( concluding sentence )来和第一段的主题句相呼应。

根据本文中心思想句,就可肯定答案为 D,而 A、B、C 分别为第二、三、四段的主题句,不能概括全文。

### 解题技巧:

首先辨认主题句。英语说明文和议论文的段落通常都有主题句和发展句。主题句是段落的中心思想,而发展句围绕着中心思想展开,用来补充说明或解释。主题句通常位于段首,有时也位于段中或段末。

其次,要排除干扰项。干扰项有三种:1) 干扰项过于笼统、概括,远远超出了文章叙述的范围。2) 干扰项的内容虽然与文章内容有关,但过于片面,讲的是文章某一侧面,是细节。3) 干扰项的内容看似正确,但与文章的内容有出入。

此外,要注意文章中多次、重复出现的词组,这些词组通常与文章的主题有关。

## 第二节 细 节 题

细节题主要考查考生对文章细节的理解。如果是说明文,命题通常围绕事件的起因、过程、结果、意义以及事件发生的时间、地点、人物和特征等信息。如果是论说文,命题通常围绕观点、举证、事实、数据、结论和态度。细节题题干中经常出现的疑问词有: what, where, who, when, why, how 等。常见的题目形式有:

Which of the following is not true in paragraph 1?

Which of the following is true according to this passage?

Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?

What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?

### 例题 6

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to “think and concentrate.” Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each subject (试验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of nicotine (尼古丁), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

“As our tests became more complex,” sums up Spilich, “non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins”. He predicts, “smokers might perform adequately at many jobs — until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity.”

### Question:

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.
- B. Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.
- C. Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.
- D. Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.

答案是 C。第二段第二句“... smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well ...”可推断 C 是正确的;另外从倒数第二段的后两句“Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details”和第四段第一句“... but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers”中可知 A、B、D 都不正确。

## 例题 7

University Physics is intended for students of science and engineering. Primary emphasis is on physical principles and problem solving; historical background and specialized practical applications have been given a place of secondary importance. Many worked-out examples and an extensive collection of problems are included with each chapter.

In this new edition, the basic philosophy and outline and the balance between depth of treatment and breadth of subject-matter coverage are unchanged from previous editions. We have tried to preserve those features that users of previous editions have found desirable, while incorporating a number of changes that should enhance the book's usefulness.

The textbook is adaptable to a wide variety of course outlines. The entire textbook can be used for an intensive course two or three semesters in length. For a less intensive course, many instructors will want to omit certain chapters or sections to tailor the book to their individual needs.

The arrangement of this edition facilitates this kind of flexibility. Conversely, however, many topics that were regarded a few years ago as of peripheral importance and were omitted from introductory courses have now come to the fore again in the life sciences, earth and space sciences, and environmental problems. An instructor who wishes to stress these kinds of applications will find this textbook a useful source for discussion of the appropriate principles.

In any case, it should be emphasized that instructors should not feel constrained to work straight through the book from cover to cover. Many chapters are, of course, inherently sequential in nature, but within this general limitation instructors should be encouraged to select among the contents those chapters that fit their needs, omitting material that is not relevant for the objectives of a particular course.

### Questions:

1. The underlined words "conversely, however" (Para. 4.) indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. many topics can be emphasized though they were not covered in the old edition
  - B. many topics can be emphasized though they were usually omitted by instructors
  - C. many topics have been added to the new edition as they were not covered in the old one
  - D. many topics have been added to the new edition though they can be omitted by the instructors
2. To meet the needs of a particular course, the teacher of this book can omit some of the contents provided that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his selection is based on the request of his students
  - B. he does not omit any chapter completely
  - C. his students are particularly intelligent
  - D. he keeps an eye on the internal relations between the chapters

本文为说明文。第一段简要介绍 University Physics 这本教材的重点内容;第二段介绍说明新版与旧版相比有哪些长处;第三段介绍了本书的特点及其适用性;第四段重点强调教师可以根据要求灵活使用本书。

根据第四段中的“many topics that were regarded a few years ago as of peripheral importance and were omitted from introductory courses have now come to the fore again in the life sciences, earth and space sciences, and environmental problems”就可肯定问题1的答案为B。

通过仔细阅读文章最后一段中的“Many chapters are, of course, inherently sequential in nature, but within this general limitation instructors should be encouraged to select among the contents those chapters that fit their needs, omitting material that is not relevant for the objectives of a particular course”,可推断出问题2的正确答案为D。而A、B和C在文中均未提及。

### 解题技巧:

在做辨别细节事实题时,要根据题目中提供的重要细节,找到出处,再进行对比。在做这一类题时,要注意文章中句子与句子之间的关联词。如列举、引用的关联词,有 for example, that is, in fact; 表示因果关系的: because, since, so, therefore; 表示递进的: moreover, in addition, furthermore, what's more; 表示转折对比的: however, while, but, although, yet, still, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast。做这类题时可以直接从原文中找到答案,也可以用排除法。

这类题目的解题技巧在于以下两方面:

- 1) 如何在阅读过程中准确地在文章中找到内容的具体位置。
- 2) 如何在阅读完题干和四个选项之后迅速地在文章里找出相关的内容。

在做这类题时,首先应阅读题目,标出题干和4个选项中的关键词,然后再开始阅读文章。以下文为例,介绍和说明这种策略是如何操作和使用的。

### 例题8

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (有感知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (能接纳的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. “The idea is *not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information*,” says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. “Most of us don’t need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to *maintain mental alertness*.” Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age



should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. “The point is, you need to do both”, Cohen says “Intellectual activity actually influences brain cell health and size.”

### Questions:

People who are cognitively healthy are those \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who can remember large amounts of information
- B. who are highly intelligent
- C. whose minds are alert and receptive
- D. who are good at recognizing different sounds.

答案为 C。从题干来看,本题是问“感知健康的人是那些\_\_\_\_\_”。

我们再看 4 个选项:

A. who can remember large amounts of information (能记住大量信息的), 关键词是 remember large amounts of information; B. who are highly intelligent (非常聪明的), 关键词是 highly intelligent; C. whose minds are alert and receptive (脑子警觉而又能接纳事物的), 关键词是 alert, receptive; D. who are good at recognizing different sounds (善于辨别不同声音的), 关键词是 recognizing different sounds, 从而标记出题干和 4 个选项的关键词:

People who are *cognitively healthy* are those \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who can *remember large amounts of information*
- B. who are *highly intelligent*
- C. whose minds are *alert and receptive*
- D. who are good at *recognizing different sounds*

下一步我们来阅读文章,从中找到与 4 个选项有关的句子。文章的第二段第一句“People will be alert and receptive if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in”出现了关键词 alert and receptive。第二段第二句“And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind”出现了关键词 more cognitively sound, sound 是 health 的同义词。从中可以得出答案 C。虽然第三段第二句“The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information”出现了关键词 memorize enormous amounts of information,但是前面有 not necessarily,因此 A 项不对。

## 第三节 逻辑推论题

逻辑推论题是考查考生灵活应用的能力,考查考生是否能从文章的有关叙述和说明中做出一定的推论。常见的题目形式有:

What can be inferred from the passage?

It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

The passage implies/suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.



### 例题 9

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains; the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre, and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always *by jumping from here to there*, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to *attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in*. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (事实性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now, but immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, *reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading*.

#### Questions:

It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. apply reading technique skillfully
- B. jump from one newspaper to another
- C. appreciate the variety of a newspaper
- D. usually read a newspaper selectively

答案为 D。本题问从文中可以得出关于报纸读者的什么结论。选项 A 不对, 因为文章中(最后一句)只是说“要有效地阅读报纸需要应用阅读技巧”, 并未说“所有读者能熟练应用阅读技巧”。选项 B 意为“读者总是将一份报纸换到另一份报纸”, 而文章原意为“从一份报纸的这儿跳到那儿, 有选择地看。”所以 B 项不对。C 项意为“欣赏报纸的多样性”。而文章原意为: 一份好的报纸应该丰富多彩, 以满足不同读者的爱好和需要, 因为不同的读者有不同的爱好和需要, 他根据自己的爱好和需要来有选择地阅读报纸。所以 C 项不对, D 项正确。

#### 解题技巧:

1. 抓住文章的中心思想, 领会字里行间的真正含义。
2. 标出问题和选项的关键词(文中以斜体标出), 再在原文中找到出处。把 4 个选项和原文句子反复对比, 排除错误选项, 选择出正确答案。
3. 解答推论判断题时应避免干扰项的干扰。干扰项有以下特点:
  - a. 照抄原文而没有经过分析推断得出的结论;
  - b. 与原文有明显矛盾, 或脱离原文凭空推断出的结论;
  - c. 符合常识但在原文中找不到依据。

## 第四节 推测词义题

推测词义题主要考查考生在语篇水平上正确理解单词和短语的能力。常见的题目形式有:

In the passage, what does the word ... most probably mean?

The word ... in line ... could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “\_\_\_\_\_”?

The word / expression / phrase “\_\_\_\_\_” refers to / stands for / means \_\_\_\_\_.

### 例题 10

Some foreign teachers mistake Chinese students' *reticence* for indifference. In fact, these *silent* scholars are simply the inevitable product of an educational style that has changed little since confusion scholars sat *mutely* at their masters' feet. Like American children at dinner, Chinese students are *to be seen and not heard*.

#### Questions:

The word “reticence” (Line 1) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

文中使用了 4 个不同的词及短语(斜体部分),都强调同一个概念“沉默”。不明白其中任何一个词,都可根据上下文的线索找到它的同义词,猜出词义。

### 例题 11

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity: It can be *seen and observed*.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

#### Questions:

The underlined word “scrutiny” (Para. 2) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. suspicion                      B. control                      C. observation                      D. inquiry

答案为 C。文章对 learning 和 teaching 做了比较,指出两者具有不同的特点:“Teaching is also a public activity: It can *be seen and observed*”, 而 learning “is *not* open to public *scrutiny*”。可见,be seen and observed 的含义近似,因此选择 C. observation。

### 例题 12

It is very interesting to note where the debate about *diversity* is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate leaders: none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce