

决胜710

主编◎罗赛群

突破大学 英语四级阅读

- 应试技巧 举一反三
- 答案讲解 精准详实
- 增加最新快速阅读题型

魔方英语 决胜710

突破大学英语四级阅读

主编：罗赛群

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魔方英语 决胜 710
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前言

阅读理解在各类英语考试中都是不可或缺的重要组成部分，在大学英语四、六级中当然也不例外。阅读理解占大学英语四级 35% 的分值，阅读部分的得失将直接决定考生的成败，可以毫不夸张地说“良好的阅读是成功的一半”。

很多考生认为，做好阅读理解无非是要认识文章中的所有单词。当然，一定的词汇量是保证阅读理解的基础。但令大部分考生困惑的是：文章中的单词明明都是熟面孔，却选不对正确答案；花了大量的时间来背单词，成绩却不尽人意；

本书针对这些问题，结合最新的大学英语学习要求，全面地介绍了解答阅读理解题的技巧，并针对性地配有相当数量的练习，以帮助考生攻克阅读关，顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

本书共四部分，第一部分主要介绍了大学英语四级考试对阅读的要求、测试的能力范围和题型分析。第二部分通过实例详细介绍了篇章阅读理解、快速阅读和选词填空的解题技巧。英语谚语说得好：“Practice makes perfect”。（熟能生巧）。知道了技巧还只是理论上的，要想取得好成绩离不开实践，因此，本书第三部分精选了 12 套阅读题，旨在通过大量的实操来掌握解题技巧。第四部分对练习题的答案做了详细的解析。

本书选材广泛，囊括了经济、文化、地理、科普、日常生活等多方面题材。所选材料体裁多样，是备战大学英语四级的至佳选择。

在编写过程中，编者参考了国内外有关资料，恕难能一一罗列，在此谨表衷心的感谢！由于时间有限，书中疏漏之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者及同行指正。

罗赛群

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第一部分 大学英语四级考试阅读概述

一、大学英语四级考试说明

大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 是教育部主管的一项全国性的教学考试, 也是目前我国衡量非英语专业学生语言水平规模最大、可行性最强、可信度最高的英语水平测试。在经历了十多年的验证之后, 大学英语考试已经完全得到社会的承认, 目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一, 学生拿到大学英语合格证书等于拿到了一个求职的筹码。由此可见, 大学英语等级考试的重要性非一般考试所能比。

二、大学英语四级考试对阅读理解的要求

大学英语教学大纲对阅读理解的要求分两个层次:

1. 基本要求

掌握基本阅读技能, 能顺利阅读并准确理解语言难度中等的一般题材文章和科普、科技读物, 阅读速度达到每分钟 50 词。阅读难度较低, 生词不超过总词数的 3% 的材料时, 要求速度为每分钟 80 词, 准确率为 70%。

2. 较高要求

掌握较高阅读技能, 能顺利阅读并准确理解语言难度中等的一般题材文章和科普、科技读物, 阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。阅读难度较低, 生词不超过总词数的 3% 的材料时, 要求速度为每分钟 120 词, 准确率为 70%。

三、大学英语四级阅读考试的选材原则

阅读理解的选材原则是:

1. 题材广泛, 可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等, 但是所涉及背景知识应能为学生所理解;

2. 体裁多样, 可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;

3. 文章的语言难度中等, 无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词, 如超出教学大纲四级词汇表的范围, 用汉语注明词义。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;

2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

3. 既理解字面的意思, 也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;

4. 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力, 既要求准确, 也要求有一定速度。

五、阅读理解测试题型分析

大学英语考试委员会于 2005 年 2 月对大学英语四、六级考试制订了两项重要的改革措施。其一是改革计分体制和成绩报告方式。自 2005 年 6 月起, 四、六级考试成绩采用满分为 710 分的计分体制, 不设及格线; 成绩报告方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单, 即考后

向每位考生发放成绩报告单，报道内容包括总分、单项分等。

其二是改革考试内容和形式，增加了快速阅读理解测试，阅读题型由以前单一的多选题改变为多项选择、选词填空、是非判断+句子选择或其他。比例调整为 35%，其中仔细阅读部分 (careful reading) 占 25%，快速阅读部分 (fast reading) 占 10%。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外，还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试；快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。新旧题型对比如下表所示：

	旧题型	新题型
测试内容	阅读理解	仔细阅读
		快速阅读
测试题型	多项选择	多项选择
		词汇选择
		是非判断+填空题
比例	40%	35%

改革后的大学英语四级阅读的比例虽由 40% 调整为 35%，但题型变化很大，对原来笼统的阅读理解细分为“仔细阅读”和“快速阅读”，事实上囊括了阅读中的所有技巧。仔细阅读是指对所读材料的全面了解和理解，也是考生最熟悉的，它包括：

1. 细读找出文章的主旨(主题)。
2. 细读找出支持主旨的事实或细节。
3. 细读找出文章保持一致的各观点。

快速阅读是指以较快的速度在有限的时间内有目的、有方法、有效率地读完一定量的文字材料，并从中获得所需的信息，回答根据文章内容提出的各种问题。主要考核阅读速度以及对要点的理解。

改革后的大学英语四级阅读还专项设置了选词填空，考核学生对篇章词汇的理解和运用。可以说，新的大学英语四级阅读对阅读速度和阅读技能有了更高的要求。而阅读速度的提高与阅读技巧的掌握程度有着内在的必然联系，因此，要突破阅读关，掌握阅读方法和技巧是关键。

第二部分 阅读技巧专项训练

第一章 篇章阅读理解技巧训练

无论新题型还是旧题型，亦或其他各类英语阅读测试，篇章阅读理解是必不可少的。篇章阅读理解主要考核学生把握文章主题、获取文章信息、根据语境推测词义等的能力。篇章阅读理解的考核题型主要有主旨题、细节题、词汇题和推理归纳题。做题时，最好先读文章后的问题，这样可判断要考核的内容，从而在阅读文章时可以有的放矢。下面就这四种题型的解题技巧分述如下：

第一节 主旨题的阅读技巧训练

1. 题型特点

主旨题主要考核学生把握主题和中心思想的能力，包括对全文或某一段落的概括、写作的目的、作者的态度等。纵观历年来的四级试题，命题人员的出题方式主要有主题型、标题型、目的型和概括型。具体提问方式通常为：

A. 主题型

The main idea/point of the passage is _____.

Which of the following best summarizes the main idea/theme of the passage?

The passage is mainly about _____.

What does the passage mainly discuss/deal with?

Which of the following expresses the main idea?

What is the main topic of the passage?

What is the main subject of the passage?

B. 标题型

Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

The best title for this passage would be _____.

C. 目的型

The main purpose of the passage is _____.

The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.

D. 概括型

The passage deals primarily with _____.

The conclusion we can get from the story is _____.

The author's attitude toward... is described as one of _____.

The tone of this passage can be described as _____.

2. 应试技巧

英语文章（尤其是议论文和说明文）的一个突出特点是结构严谨，每一个段落都围绕一个要点展开，所有的要点都是为了支持主旨（主题）或中心思想的。文章的结构类型通常分为两类，其一是归纳型（由细节到结论），其二是演绎型（由结论到细节）。不管哪种结构类型通常都有主题句，而主题句就是文章的主旨所在。因此，如果判断出题目是考查主题时，找出主题句是关键。下面我们就根据主题句或中心思想句在段落或文章中的位置，分四种情况来探讨。

(1) 主题句在起始段

这种结构通常用演绎法撰写，遵循从一般到特别的步骤，即先概述，然后用细节加以说明。也就是说，作者一开始便开门见山地指出文章的主体，然后用具体的事例 (examples) 或支持句 (supporting sentences) 来加以阐述。判断段首主题句的方法是：分析段落的首句与第二、第三句的关系，如果从第二句开始就对第一句进行说明论述或描述，那么第一句就是主题句。

(2) 主题句在结尾段

这种结构通常用归纳法撰写，其步骤是先表述细节或交代论据，最后做出概括性的结论，以总结性的句子收尾。这种写作方法的特点是从个别到一般，由特殊性到共性。归纳型文章的主题句通常能在结尾段找到。

(3) 主题句在中间

有些主题句既不在句首，也不在句尾，而是处于篇章或段落的中间。这样的结构往往以一段或几段作为主题句的铺垫，在主题句出现后，仍有一定的篇幅继续陈述细节或给予例证。写作程序包括归纳——结论——演绎，即给出一两个例证之后，做出概括性的总结，然后再论证其论点。

(4) 无主题句

有些主题句不是直截了当地表达出来，而是隐藏在字里行间，这种暗示句难度比较大，需要读者自己归纳总结。这种结构通常是叙述一件事的发展过程，或是陈述一系列同等重要的细节或事实。

标题型与主旨型的做题方法和技巧完全相同，二者的差别主要体现于选项的形式：主旨题的答案通常以一句话表示，而标题型的答案大多为一个名词词组。

判断作者的目的是需要辨别作者写作的真实意图，如有这种题型，阅读时要带着问题读，比如文章在解释什么，想告诉我们什么，批判某种行为还是劝我们改变思想，最重要的是这类题往往不能从文章中直接找到答案，需要我们找出文字背后的真实含义。

概括型与目的型的做题方法和技巧有相似之处。这种题型常常需要概括几句话或几段话的内容。这就要求必须扩大阅读面积，从字里行间体会其中的意思，进行综合性分析。如涉及作者的态度这类问题时，要关注具有感情色彩的词语。总之，做主旨题时，我们要注意以下几点：

- ① 找出主题句；
- ② 一定要在整体水平上了解全文；
- ③ 把握文章主题的重要细节；
- ④ 分清是明述还是暗示，即是表面意思还是言外之意；
- ⑤ 选择时，排除干扰信息（次要信息、语义干扰、无关信息），确定正确信息。

3. 主旨题技巧训练



Passage 1

By the time the first European travelers on the American continent began to record some of their observations about Indians, the Cherokee people had developed an advanced culture that probably was exceeded only by the civilized tribes of the Southwest: Mayan and Aztec groups. The social structures of the Cherokee people consisted of a form of clan kinship in which there were seven recognized clans. All members of a clan were considered blood brothers and sisters and were bound by honor to defend any member of that clan from wrong. Each clan, the Bird, Paint, Deer, Wolf, Blue, Long Hair, and Wild Potato was represented in the civil council by a counselor or counselors. The chief of the tribe was selected from one of these clans and did not inherit his office from his kinsmen. Actually, there were two chiefs, a Peace chief and War chief. The Peace chief served when the tribe was at peace, but the minute war was declared, the War chief was in command.

Q: The main idea of this paragraph is _____.

- A. The Cherokee chief was different in war time than in peace time.
- B. Before the arrival of the Europeans the Cherokees had developed a well-organized society.
- C. The Mayans and the Aztecs were parts of the Cherokee tribe.
- D. Several cultures had developed advanced civilizations before Europeans arrived.

答案是 B

段落的第一句“柴罗基部族人已经发展了一种先进的文化”即主题句。随后的句子都是用来说明论证为什么说“柴罗基部族人已经发展了一种先进的文化”的，比如说柴罗基部族人的社会结构，宗族成员之间的关系等。A 是柴罗基部族特点之一，和其他特点一起构成一种先进的文化。C 项与文中内容不符。Mayan 和 Aztec 是唯一高于柴罗基部族文化的部落。D 项内容太泛。这段短文叙述的只是柴罗基部族人的社会结构，作者虽然也例举了其他印第安人发达的文化，但这样写的目的仅仅是为了加强其论点：柴罗基部族人已经发展了一种先进的文化。因此 B 最为合适。



Passage 2

Populations tend to grow at an exponential rate. This means that they progressively double. As an example of this type of growth rate, take one penny and double it every day for one month. After the first week you would have only 64 cents, but after the fourth week you would have over one million dollars.

This helps explain why the population has come on “all of a sudden”. It took from the beginning of human life to the year 1830 for the population of the earth to reach one billion. That represents a time span of at least two million years. Then it took from 1830 to 1930 for world population to reach 2 billion. The next billion was added by 1960, only thirty years, and in 1979 world population reached 4 billion, which is another billion people in only fifteen years.

World population is increasing at a rate of 9 000 per hour, 220 000 per day, 80 million per year. This is not only due to high birth rates, but to lower death rates as well. The number of births has not declined at the same rate as the number of deaths.

Some countries, such as Colombia, Thailand, Morocco, Costa Rica, and the Philippines, are doubling their populations about every twenty-one years, with a growth rate of 3.3 percent a year or more. The United States is doubling its population about every eighty-seven years, with a rate of 0.8 percent per year. Every time a population doubles, the country involved needs twice as much of everything, including hospitals, schools, resources, food and medicines to care for its people. It is easy to see that this is very difficult to achieve for the more rapidly growing countries.

Q: The passage chiefly discusses ____.

- A. the growth of world population
- B. one type of exponential rate
- C. the population problem of the more rapidly growing countries
- D. the possible ways of dealing with the rapid population growth

答案是 C

B 项显然是错误的。指数比率是指人口增长的速度呈指数比率，并非谈论“指数比率”。D 项内容没涉及，文章并没有提出怎样应对人口的快速增长。A 和 C 都提到世界人口的增长，但 C 更为贴切。这篇文章属于归纳性的议论文，从一般的人口增长到具体的国家的人口快速增长以及人口快速增长给他们带来的问题。作者真正关心的问题是文章最后两句，“Every time a population doubles, the country involved needs twice as much of everything, including hospitals, schools, resources, food and medicines to care for its people. It is easy to see that this is very difficult to achieve for the more rapidly growing countries.” 因此答案为 C。



Passage 3

Where Is the News Leading Us?

Not long ago, I was asked to join in a public symposium on the role of the American press. Two other speakers were included on the program. The first was a distinguished TV anchorman. The other was the editor of one of the nation's leading papers, a newsman to the core—tough, aggressive, and savvy in the ways and means of solid reporting.

The purpose of the symposium, as I understood it, was to scrutinize the obligations of the media and suggest the best ways to meet those obligations.

During the open-discussion period, a gentleman in the audience addressed a question to my colleagues. Why, he asked, are the newspapers and the television news programs so disaster-prone? Why are newsmen and newswomen so attracted to tragedy, violence, and failure?

The anchorman and the editor reacted as though they had been blamed for the existence of the bad news. Newsmen and newswomen, they said, are only responsible for reporting the news, not for creating it or modifying it.

It didn't seem to me that the newsman had answered the question. The gentleman who had asked it

was not blaming them for the distortions in the world. He was just wondering why distortions are most reported. Could it be that the emphasis on downside news is largely the result of tradition—the way newsmen and newswomen are accustomed to respond to daily events?

Perhaps it would be useful here to examine the way we define the word “news”, for this is where the problem begins. News is supposed to deal with happenings of the past 12 hours–24 hours at most. Anything that happens so suddenly, however, is apt to be eruptive. A sniper kills some pedestrians; a terrorist holds 250 people hostage in a plane; a truck conveying radioactive wastes collides with a mobile cement mixer.

Focusing solely on the details, however, produces a misshapen picture. Civilization is a lot more than the sum total of its catastrophes. The most important ingredient in any civilization is progress. But progress doesn't happen all at once. It is not eruptive. It comes in bits and pieces, but all of it involved in the making of historical change for the better.

It is this aspect of living history that most news reporting reflects inadequately. The result is that we are underinformed about positive developments and overinformed about disasters. This, in turn, leads to a public mood of defeatism and despair, which in themselves tend to be inhibitors of progress.

I'm not suggesting that “positive” news be contrived as an antidote to the disasters on page one. Nor do I define positive news as in-depth reportage of functions of a local YMCA. What I am trying to get across is the notion that the responsibility of the news media is to search out and report on important events—whether or not they come under the heading of conflict, confrontation, or catastrophe, legitimately qualified as news. For example, how many news articles have been written about nitrogen-fixation—the process by which plants can be made to “fix” their own nitrogen, thus reducing the need for fertilizer? Scientists all over the world are now pursuing this prospect in the hope of combating famine.

The anchorman and the editor were right in saying that news men and women are not responsible for shaping the world. But they are responsible for affecting our attitudes. We are only what we think we are; we can only achieve those goals we dare to envision. News people provide us with the only picture we have of ourselves and of the world. It had better be a true portrait—and not a caricature—for it is this picture on which we will base our decisions and around which we will plan our future.

Q: The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. tell that news reporting should cover only the positive happenings of the world
- B. define what news is
- C. show that negative news is more reported than the positive news
- D. show the importance of media's leading position

答案是 D

这是一篇论说文。在论说文中，作者通常会在文章的开头陈述自己的立场，然后用事实或例证支持其观点；或者先进行逻辑性的表述，然后在文章的结尾用总结归纳的方式陈述自己的观点。但这篇文章是个例外，作者通过对“新闻”的定义，得到为什么会有更多的负面新闻的结论。在此基础上，作者表达自己的观点，进而论证自己的观点。所以，这篇文章属

于归纳——结论——演绎结构。

通读全文，可判断 A 项与文中内容不符，第 9 段第 1 句“我并不是建议正面新闻应该成为报纸头版灾难性新闻的解毒剂”说明 A 项是不对的。B 项在文章中有出现，但作者解释新闻的定义是为了说明为什么报纸、电视有更多的负面新闻。C 项是陈述事实。所以 D 是正确的。相对应的主旨句在第 9 段中间，“What I am trying to get across is the notion that the responsibility of the news media is to search out and report on important events.”



Passage 4

How can you find out what is going on inside a person's body without opening the patient up? Regular X-ray can show a lot. CAT scans can show even more. They can give a three-dimensional view of body organs.

What is CAT scan? CAT stand for Computerized Axial Photography(层面 X 线照相术). It is a special X-rays to study and diagnose disease and injuries within the body. X rays can locate foreign objects inside the body or take pictures of some internal organ—if special substances as dyes or special liquids are added to the organs to be X-rayed.

A CAT scanner, however, uses a beam of X rays to give a cross-sectional view of a specific part of the body. A fine beam of X-rays is scanned across the body and rotated around the patient from many different angles. A computer analyzes the information from each angle and produces a clear cross-sectional image on a screen. This image is then photographed for later use. Several cross-sections, taken one after another, can give clear “photo” of the entire body or of any body organs. The newest CAT scanners can even give clear image of active, moving organs, just as a fast-action camera can “stop the action”, giving clear images of what appears only mistily to the eye. And because of the 360-degree pictures, CAT scans show 3-dimensional views of organs in a manner that was only revealed during surgery or autopsy (examining a dead patient).

Too much exposure to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body. Yet CAT scans actually don't expose the patient to more radiation than conventional X rays do. CAT scans can also be done without injecting dyes into the patient, so they are less risky than regular X-ray procedures.

CAT scans provide accurate, detailed information. They can detect such a thing as bleeding inside the brain. They are helping to save lives.

Q: The best title for the passage might be _____.

- A: the New Medical Invention
- B: Advantages and Disadvantages of CAT Scanners
- C: How to Avoid Exposure to X-rays
- D: A New Type X-ray Machine to Save Lives

答案是 D

本文为说明文，介绍了一种新型的医疗仪器——CAT 扫描仪。作者首先介绍了该仪器的特点：它是一种特殊的 X 光机，它可以全方位诊断人体很微小的器官，并为之拍照。甚至还可以使活动器官的画面定位在仪器上，以便进一步的观察。它可以使人看到以前做外科手术

才能看到的情况。然后作者将该仪器与 X 光机进行了对比，并在对比中说明了 CAT 的优点。总之，CAT 是一种能提供准确的资料，以帮助医生对病人实施诊治的一种新型医疗器械。

从文章中我们可看出 A 太笼统。B 与文章内容不符，因为文中只讲了 CAT 的优点，并没有提到其缺点。C 根本不是本文所介绍的问题，文章只介绍了 CAT 的优点之一是可以减少辐射，并没有介绍如何避免辐射。只有 D 才比较全面地概括了文章的中心思想，文章通过对 CAT 的介绍，使我们了解到它是一种辅助医生挽救病人生命的仪器。

第二节 细节题的阅读技巧训练

1. 题型特点

细节题主要考查学生对文章具体细节的理解。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。细节题常常可在原文中找到答案，关键是要我们找准答案出处，然后仔细核实。常见的题目形式有：

A. 是非题

According to the passage, what is true about _____?

According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

Which of the following is discussed in the passage?

Which of the following is NOT referred to by the author as _____?

B. 例证题

The author provides in line/paragraph...as an example in order to...

C. 计算题

How many people were there aboard the plane when it crashed at Ankara airport?

When...?

2. 应试技巧

做是非题时，可带着四个选择项倒过去查读原文，采用排除法，将与原文不相符的选项逐一排除。

做例证题首先要找到这个例子在原文中出现的位置，这个例子之前或之后不远的地方通常都有一句总结说明性的话，这句话就是答案。如果例子与全文主题有关，则例证主题，答案为主题句；如果例子与段落主题有关，那就是例证段落主体，答案为段落主题句。

计算题通常能在原文中找到答案，但有时要注意单位的换算。

总之，做这类题目时，考生应注意以下几点：

第一、在阅读过程中，要特别注意涉及 who, what, when, why, how 和 where 等有关的内容，以便在回答问题时迅速查找细节。

第二、注意提问方式：Which of the following is NOT mentioned? 和 Which of the following is mentioned EXCEPT _____，这类问题要从反面来肯定回答。

第三、注意文章中句子与句子之间的关联词。如例举、引用的关联词有 for example, that is, in fact; 表达因果关系的有 because, since, so, therefore; 表达递进关系的有 moreover, in

addition, furthermore, what's more; 表示转折对比的有 however, while, but, although, yet, still, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast.

第四、文章中提出的观点与我们平时所知道的相反时，回答问题应以文章给出的观点为准，切不可按自己的观点为依据。

第五、准确把握指代关系，如人称代词、物主代词、关系代词等的所指，以便作出正确的解答。

第六、如对自己的选择不十分肯定，必须找原文核实。

3. 细节题的技巧训练



Passage 5

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and emigrated to New York city when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she, that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857, Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician and founding her own hospital, she also established the first medical school for women.

Questions:

- Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
 - She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
 - She decided to further her education in Paris.
 - A serious eye infection halted her quest.
 - It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
- What main obstacle almost destroyed Elizabeth's chances of becoming a doctor?
 - She was a woman.
 - She wrote too many letters.
 - She couldn't graduate from medical school.
 - She couldn't establish her hospital.
- How many years elapsed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?

A. 8. B. 10. C. 19. D. 36.
- All of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell EXCEPT _____.
 - She became the first female physician.
 - She was the first woman surgeon.

C. She and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children.

D. She established the first medical school for women.

答案：本篇的4个问题都是涉及原因、数据等细节题，均可在文中找到。

(1) 正确答案为C。第二段第二句中的but分句清楚地说明了她放弃当外科医生的原因。

(2) 正确答案为A。从文章第一段的第3句可以看出。

(3) 这是一个有关数据的细节题。文章第二段第1句交代了伊丽莎白从医学学校毕业的时间是1849年，第三段第2句谈到伊丽莎白和她姐姐及另一女医生创办一所新医院的时间是1857年，前后历时8年，故A为正确答案。

(4) 正确答案为B。从第三段第2句最后的同位语部分和文章的最后一句可以看出。



Passage 6

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to “rewards”; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological “drives” as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to “reward” the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children’s responses in situation where no milk was provided. He quickly found children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “switched on” a display of lights and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek’s light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the light although they would “smile and bubble” when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the lights which pleased them but it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

Questions:

1. According to the author, babies learn to do things which _____.

- A. will satisfy their curiosity
- B. will meet their physical needs
- C. are directly related to pleasure
- D. will bring them a feeling of success