

大学英语四级阅读教程

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前言

众所周知，在英语学习的各项技能中阅读是重中之重，因为它是各项技能中最基础的能力。时代在发展，大学英语的教学与考试的形式也在随着时代的变更而发生变化。自2005年9月以来，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会相继对大学英语四、六级考试试卷的阅读，听力进行了部分调整；2012年夏，全国大学英语指导委员会提出了在各个大专院校中开设“学术英语”的要求，其指导思想是：不能以一、两本教材统天下，学校要开设多元化的英语课程以满足不同的学生和社会对英语的各种需求。根据此要求，全市各大大专院校纷纷规划，削减基础课时，开出各种大类选修课程，面向全校各年级学生全面规划、分批开设。如：英语高级视听、职场英语、英美概况、英美文学简介、报刊选读、中高级口译、词源学研究、高级写作等。2013年8月，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会又出台了力度更大、范围更广的调整：

1) 快速阅读的题型由原来的1—7题四选一；8—10题篇章层次的关键词汇、短语理解答题，改为目前的10道匹配题，即：寻找段落关键词（组），将打乱顺序的十道题按正确顺序先后排位（与考雅思的其中一个题型相似）。每题1分，总分10分不变；

2) 听力Compound Dictation 部分：由原先的8个单词（每个单词0.5分），和三句长句（每句2分），改为10个单词、或词组或短语。每题1分，总分10分不变；

3) 取消原先的Cloze（10分）和短句翻译（汉译英，5分），改为目前的段落翻译（汉译英，每段文字约160—180字，与中级口译中的部分试题相似），总分15分。

这一改革指引和推动着新一轮考试的发展进程，其主要宗旨是：1) 更大程度上提高学生答主观题的能力，即语言运用能力；2) 逐渐趋向与国际考试（雅思考试）或更高层次的考试（研究生英语考试的题型）接轨。

本书主要论述的阅读是试卷的第三部分，紧挨在听力之后。

阅读分成Section A、Section B、Section C三部分。Section A是选词填空；Section B是长篇阅读段落信息匹配，Section C是仔细阅读，亦称为深度阅读或精读，以下为阅读部分的分值与考试时间：

题型	分值%	考试时间
选词填空	5	7分钟
长篇阅读信息匹配	10	15分钟
仔细阅读	20	18分钟

由于编者水平有限，书中疏漏与不足之处在所难免，恳请读者与同仁批评指正。读者在使用本书的过程中，如果有什么感想、要求与建议，也欢迎与编者联系！

编者

2014年1月
于上海

目 录

第一部分 选词填空	1
选词填空答题攻略.....	1
选词填空强化训练.....	4
第二部分 长篇阅读信息匹配	18
长篇阅读信息匹配答题攻略.....	18
长篇阅读信息匹配强化训练.....	24
第三部分 仔细阅读	76
仔细阅读答题攻略.....	76
仔细阅读强化训练.....	101
第四部分 模拟集训	133
Test 1.....	133
Test 2.....	140
Test 3.....	147
Test 4.....	154
Test 5.....	161
Test 6.....	168
Test 7.....	175
Test 8.....	181
Test 9.....	188
Test 10.....	195

第一部分 选词填空

选词填空答题攻略

一、难点分析

自从 2006 年 12 月四级考试改革以来，新题型选词填空，即从 15 个给出词语中选择 10 个单词填空，一直是深度阅读的“保留节目”，其出题也越显规范、成熟。该题型通过让学生填写空缺词汇，测试学生综合运用语言的能力，考查学生对文章的理解能力、使用词汇和语法结构的能力。

选词填空测试一般是从一篇难度适中、250 个词左右的文章中，去掉 10 个单词，让考生在所提供的 15 个单词中挑选合适的词填空，使文章能够通畅、得体。选词填空要求考生既要看懂文章的大意，又要认识并了解所列单词的词性和基本搭配。选词填空的考查类似于完形填空，但从答题的成绩统计数据来看，成绩普遍偏低。原因无非是：1) 对应当填写的空档处的词性研究不透；2) 段落阅读能力欠缺。

很多学生的答题现状是：就事论事、逐词逐句、按部就班地阅读，只词片句地理解，导致答题效果不佳，进而使有些学生产生了“谈题色变”的心理。

二、高分攻略

俗话说：知己知彼，百战不殆。我们对此前历届“15 选 10”的题目进行筛选、分析和归类，大体得出比较靠谱的“三、三、三、一”结论，即：填写三个名词，三个动词，三个形容词和一个副词。因此，最佳的答题方法为：

1. 速读全文，掌握内容

尽快通读全文（如果文章较长，不止一段的话，至少读完一整段，或读段落的段首句和段尾句），了解篇章大意。

2. 实词归类，正确定位

用自己最熟悉的方法把名词、动词和形容词（包括现在分词和过去分词）进行分类，再确定空档处需要哪类词，以缩小选择范围，提高答题正确率。

3. 逻辑思考，核准答案

结合上下文对整篇文章进行逻辑性的审慎思考，排除干扰，核准正确答案，尤其要关注习语搭配和词组的习惯用法，重视结构词和语法的掌握。另外，还要对复现词汇加以重视。词汇的复现是指一个词以原词、指代词、同义词、反义词、概括词等形式重现在整篇文章的前后。所以，有时一个空格所要求填写的单词往往是该空格之前或之后出现的词。

4. 再读全文，查漏补缺

通篇练习做完之后，再次通读全文，检查答案，避免因粗心大意造成的错误。

下面以最新样卷为例，具体详细地解析如何准确无误地做好“15选10”的题目。

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

One in six. Believe it or not, that's the number of Americans who struggle with hunger. To make tomorrow a little better, Feeding America, the nation's largest 36 hunger-relief organization, has chosen September as Hunger Action Month. As part of its 30 Ways in 30 Days program, it's asking 37 across the country to help the more than 200 food banks and 61,000 agencies in its network provide low-income individuals and families with the fuel they need to 38.

It's the kind of work that's done every day at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in San Antonio. People who 39 at its front door on the first and third Thursdays of each month aren't looking for God—they're there for something to eat. St. Andrew's runs a *food pantry* (食品室) that 40 the city and several of the 41 towns. Janet Drane is its manager.

In the wake of the 42, the number of families in need of food assistance began to grow. It is 43 that 49 million Americans are unsure of where they will find their next meal. What's most surprising is that 36% of them live in 44 where at least one adult is working. "It used to be that one job was all you needed," says St. Andrew's Drane. "The people we see now have three or four part-time jobs and they're still right on the edge 45."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- A) accumulate
- B) circling
- C) communities
- D) competition
- E) domestic
- F) financially
- G) formally
- H) gather

- I) households
- J) recession
- K) reported
- L) reviewed
- M) serves
- N) surrounding
- O) survive

本文大意：在美国人中间，有六分之一的人群是挨饿的。为了让明天更美好，美国国内最大的反饥饿组织发起了为期一个月的“供养美国”的反饥饿运动，旨在缓减挨饿人群的窘况。

36. E) domestic。此句“...the nation's largest _____ hunger-relief organization, ...”空格处缺少的是形容词。可以判断现在分词和过去分词在此都不合适，唯有 domestic “国内的”，符合要求。表示：……该国国内最大的拯救饥饿的组织……。

37. C) communities。原句“As part of its 30 Ways in 30 Days program, it's asking _____

across the country...”意为“作为 30 天 30 种援助方法之一，要求全国各地的……来援助。”此间缺少的是名词，因此，communities “社区”，最合适。而 households “一家人；家庭”，是强烈的干扰词。但根据上下文，帮助 200 多家食品库和 6.1 万所机构为低收入人群和家庭提供食物的不可能是“全国各地的各个家庭”，因此可排除 households。

38. O) survive。空格处在动词不定式符号 to 后面，明确指示要填写动词。扫描动词 accumulate “积累”，gather “聚集”，survive “活下来”，排除第三人称的动词形式 serves，准确定位 survive。此句意为：……向低收入家庭和个人提供赖以生存的燃料。
39. H) gather。空格位于定语从句中，要求填入谓语动词，修饰“人们”。原句“People who _____ at its front door on the first and third Thursdays of each month aren't looking for God...”此句意为：聚集在前门的人们……，因此，gather 适合。
40. M) serves。
41. N) surrounding。40 题和 41 题应该一起解。St. Andrew's runs a food pantry that _____ the city and several of the _____ towns. 此句意为：圣·安德鲁开了一家食品室，为该市和周边城镇提供服务。从句子结构上看，40 题缺动词，41 题缺形容词，动词 serves “服务于”，形容词 surrounding “周边的”，适合填入，与上下文语义一致，不存在其他干扰项。
42. J) recession。审读该题“In the wake of the _____, the number of families in need of food assistance began to grow.”此句意为：在……之后，需要食品援助的家庭数量开始增加。42 题空格缺少名词，在所剩的三个名词：competition, households 和 recession 中加以筛选，recession “不景气”最为恰当，因为没有谈论过竞争和一家人。
43. K) reported。从 43 题的结构来看：It is _____ that 49 million Americans are unsure of where they will find their next meal. 这里缺少动词过去分词，reported 最为适合，意为：据报道……。reviewed “回顾，复习”，不构成干扰。
44. I) households。空格处表明缺少名词。What's most surprising is that 36% of them live in _____ where at least one adult is working. 句意为：最令人惊讶的是，挨饿的群体中有 36%是来自至少有一个成人工作的家庭。名词 households 是正确答案。
45. F) financially。从 45 题的原句“The people we see now have three or four part-time jobs and they're still right on the edge _____.”中，我们可以看出，此句主语、谓语和宾语都不缺，空格处需要填副词，financially 是最合适的选择。句意为：我们目前查访的对象都从事三、四份兼职工作，尽管如此，他们在经济上还是很拮据的。

选词填空强化训练

Passage 1

Positive thinking is about more than the thoughts that you have. It is an entire 1 to life. It means focusing on the positives in any situation, rather than the negatives. It means thinking well of yourself rather than 2 putting yourself down. It means thinking well of others, and dealing with them positively. It means 3 the best from the world, and trusting it will provide. Positive thinkers look back on the past with satisfaction rather than 4, and into the future with optimism and hope.

To start thinking positively, it is important to realize that the way you experience something is 5 by what you think about it. It may appear that events are *intrinsically* (本质上) happy or sad, but in fact it is your 6 that make them feel good or bad, pleasurable or painful. If you face the world with pessimism, *cynicism* (愤世嫉俗), and self-criticism, you will experience life in a 7 way; if you respond with optimism, excitement, and confidence, you will create a cycle of positivity that builds your energy and 8 others.

Positive thinking means keeping balanced in being 9 of problems to stay motivated, able to take action, and feel good about what you are doing. This does not mean you should ignore difficulties or be blindly 10. Ideally you should register problems—perhaps a bad day at work or an argument with your partner—and then, instead of getting locked in bad feelings, move quickly to take action to solve these difficulties.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. sufficiently | B. inspires | C. account | D. optimistic | E. negative |
| F. controls | G. determined | H. regret | I. emphasizing | J. conscious |
| K. expecting | L. enthusiasm | M. approach | N. constantly | O. responses |

Passage 2

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively 1 with their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: what kind of 2 am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid?

It is obvious that such 3 feelings must affect people unfavorably. A person's conception is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's 4. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people are likely to be passive and 5 influenced by others. They need

reassurance (安慰) that they are doing “the right thing.” They are very 6 to criticism; they feel it confirms their inferiority. They also find it difficult to be pleased by *compliments* (称赞) because they believe they are 7 of praise. It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, over-doing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely 8, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient efforts in 9 self-confidence. Since shyness goes hand in hand with a lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as their 10. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. Let’s not allow shyness to block our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

A. unworthy	B. uncomfortable	C. concerned	D. bitterly
E. building	F. reactions	G. easily	H. sustaining
I. generous	J. eliminated	K. enhanced	L. sensitive
M. impression	N. strengths	O. symbols	

Passage 3

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment in order to improve his way of life. With the tools of technology he has altered many physical features of the earth. He has 1 woodlands and *prairies* (草原) into farms and made lakes and *reservoirs* (贮水池) out of rivers for *irrigation* (灌溉) purposes. Man has also modified the face of the earth by 2 *marshes* (沼泽) and cutting through mountains to build roads and railways.

However, man’s changes to the physical environment have not always had 3 results. Today, pollution of the air and water is an increasing danger to the health of the planet. Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of the 4 of motor vehicles. Smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrialized areas and the surrounding areas of the countryside. The pollution of water is 5 harmful. The whole *ecological balance* (生态平衡) of the sea is being changed and industrial wastes have already made many rivers 6.

Now environmental protection is more 7 than ever before. As we know, massive destruction of environment has brought about negative effects and even poses a great 8 to man’s existence. 9 to these problems will mean committing suicide. Therefore, effective measures should be taken and laws passed to 10 environment. Otherwise, man is certain to suffer from the serious consequences caused by this lack of care for his living surroundings.

A. beneficial	B. retain	C. draining	D. conserve
E. access	F. threat	G. lifeless	H. equally
I. exhausts	J. indifference	K. transformed	L. generated
M. rarely	N. prevailing	O. urgent	

Passage 4

Parents are often upset when their children praise the homes of their friends and regard it as a *slur* (诋毁) on their own cooking, or cleaning, and often are foolish enough to let the adolescents see that they are annoyed. They may even accuse them of disloyalty, or make some *spiteful* (恶意的) 1 about the friends' parents. Such a loss of dignity into childish behavior on the part of the adults deeply shocks the adolescents, and makes them 2 that in future they will not talk to their parents about the place or people they visit. Before long the parents will be complaining that the child is so 3 and never tells them anything, but they 4 realize that they have brought this on themselves.

Disillusionment (幻灭) with the parents, however good and adequate they may be both as parents and as individuals, is to some degree 5 . Most children have such a high ideal of their parents that it can hardly hope to stand up to a realistic evaluation. If parents were prepared for this adolescent 6 , and realized that it was a sign that the child was growing up and developing valuable powers of observation and 7 judgment, they would not be so hurt, and therefore would not drive the child into opposition by *resenting* (怨恨) and 8 it.

The adolescent, with his passion for sincerity, always 9 a parent who admits that he is wrong, or ignorant, or even that he has been unfair or unjust. What the child cannot forgive is the parent's 10 to admit these charges if the child knows them to be true.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. independent | B. inevitable | C. predictable | D. seldom | E. primarily |
| F. assuming | G. resolve | H. resisting | I. reaction | J. remark |
| K. respects | L. secretive | M. refusal | N. reflection | O. commitment |

Passage 5

Although the American civilization took over and replaced the frontier over a century ago, the heritage of the frontier is still evident in the United States today. Many people are still fascinated by the frontier because it has been particularly important in 1 American values.

Individualism is the best cherished frontier heritage of America. There were few laws and few 2 social or political institutions to confine people living on the frontier. Closely associated with individualism is the ideal of self-reliance. They were denied many of society's comforts and 3 . They often 4 their own houses, hunted, tended their own gardens, and made their own clothing and household items.

The need for self-reliance on the frontier 5 a spirit of inventiveness. Frontier men and women not only had to provide most of their daily life essentials, but they were also 6 facing new problems and situations that demanded new solutions. Under these circumstances,

they soon learned to experiment with new ways of doing things. The frontier is also a(n) 7 of the ideal of equality of opportunity. On the frontier, the 8 importance was placed on what people could do in their own lifetime. Hardly any notice was taken of their 9. Frontier people were 10 of saying, “What’s above the ground is more important than what’s beneath the ground.”

In the United States, the frontier has been idealized, and it still serves as a basis for a *nostalgic* (怀旧的) view of the early United States, a simpler time that was lost when the country became urbanized and more complex.

A. distinction	B. constantly	C. fond	D. primitive
E. conveniences	F. established	G. utmost	H. automatically
I. encouraged	J. expression	K. offended	L. sweeping
M. ancestors	N. shaping	O. constructed	

Passage 6

Having a good work *ethic* (道德) is more important than skills in securing a first job, according to a new study. Eight in ten employers rated attitudes to work as important when recruiting for “entry level” posts, 1 to just 38 percent who named literacy and *numeracy* (计算能力).

The report comes just days after business leaders branded many British youngsters too lazy and ill-educated to 2 for jobs. They were responding to a *plea* (请求) from Work and Pensions Secretary Iain Duncan Smith’s to “give our young people a chance, and not be 3 on labor from abroad”. The report found that poor work attitudes among the long-term jobless were the major 4 to tackling unemployment. It called for a fourth “R”—responsibility—to be added to schools’ traditional 5 subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic. Asked why they turned down 6 for unskilled jobs in sectors like catering, manufacturing and retailing, 62% employers cited “poor work attitude and ethic”.

The report said: “7, self-awareness, confidence, presentation, communication, teamwork and an ability to understand workplace relationships are too often below the standard required, 8 in younger jobseekers”.

“The education system needs to also focus on the fourth R, responsibility, 9 young people to take greater ownership over their future, to seek out the information that they need to make the right choices now, and to understand how their decisions today are 10 to affect their future.”

A. compared	B. enabling	C. core	D. barrier
E. enroll	F. punctuality	G. readily	H. disturbing
I. attached	J. compete	K. reliant	L. applicants
M. particularly	N. likely	O. decisive	

Passage 7

The position of secretary or personal assistant used to be the preserve of efficient and capable women—but now men are muscling their way in.

Joshua Watson has been an executive assistant to a female senior director at Barclays for 18 months, having previously worked as a receptionist and PA. “I don’t feel that I’m treated any differently just because I’m male,” he said. “It’s a good job for me because I have a great 1 for organizing. I have good 2 to the top people in the company and I want to climb the ladder.”

Recruitment consultants are seeing an ever-increasing number of men 3 in PA or secretarial posts. “Out of the 1,000 4 we’ve registered in the past 12 months, around 200 are male, and most of them are 5 graduates,” said David Morel, managing director of Tiger Recruitment.

Top PAs in the City now earn between £35,000 and £75,000, plus benefits. Morel thinks this is the 6 reason why more men are coming into the market. “In the past, men felt the salaries weren’t high enough and there was a *stigma* (耻辱) 7 to administrative, typing-based roles,” he said. “The secretarial role has changed 8. Gone are the days of the traditional typist, and there is more of a career path. Guys are seeing that they can get to a stage where they are providing a lot of business support to their boss, and that is 9 in their salary.”

“It is important to us that we offer everyone—10 of their gender—the same opportunities to be successful,” said a spokesperson.

A. passion	B. greatly	C. interested	D. attached
E. equivalent	F. reflected	G. ambitious	H. candidates
I. hatred	J. regardless	K. specialized	L. primary
M. guidance	N. exposure	O. scarcely	

Passage 8

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn’t know for sure? There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists try to 1 us to the growing threat of global warming. A *panel* (座谈小组) from the National Academy of Sciences tells us that the Earth’s atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is 2 man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to 3 ourselves. The president of the National Academy added that: “Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best 4 guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation

and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future 5 of present actions.”

Just as on smoking, voices come from many fields insisting that the science about global warming is 6, that it’s OK to keep 7 *fumes* (烟, 气体) into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the 100 percent of the 8 is in, it may be too late.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it’s 9 that a majority of the president’s advisers still don’t take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of 10, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “*paralysis* (麻痹) by analysis”. We must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research but research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won’t take the *legislative initiative* (立法主动权), Congress should help to begin taking conservation measures.

A. defect	B. consequences	C. protect	D. awaken
E. evidence	F. pouring	G. available	H. incomplete
I. neglect	J. action	K. transmitting	L. promotion
M. obvious	N. properly	O. largely	

Passage 9

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The 1 between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no 2. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or in the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of 3 learning. The agents of education can 4 from a *revered* (尊敬的) grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a 5 scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain *predictability* (可预测性), education quite often produces 6. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are 7 in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a(n) 8 part of one’s entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern 9 little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at 10 the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught.

A. distinction	B. distinguished	C. essential	D. informal
E. eliminate	F. varies	G. jointly	H. engaged
I. surprises	J. approximately	K. bounds	L. occupation
M. sustains	N. range	O. private	

Passage 10

The status of women in colonial North America has been well studied and described and can be briefly summarized. Throughout the colonial period there was a marked shortage of women, which varied with the 1 and was always greatest in the frontier areas. This favorable ratio 2 women's status and position and allowed them to pursue different careers. The *Puritans* (清教徒), the religious *sect* (教派) that dominated the early British colonies in North America, 3 idleness as a sin, and believed that life in an underdeveloped country made it absolutely necessary that each member of the community 4 an economic function. Thus work for women, married or 5, was not only approved, it was regarded as a citizen's duty. Puritan town councils expected widows and unmarried women to be self supporting. There was no social punishment against married women working; on the 6, wives were expected to help their husbands in their trade and won social 7 for doing extra work in or out of the home. The 8 majority of women worked within their homes, where their labor produced most articles needed for the family. The entire colonial production of cloth and clothing and 9 that of shoes was in the hands of women. In addition to these 10, women were found in many different kinds of employment. They were butchers, silversmiths, gunsmiths and journalists.

A. immediately	B. condition	C. contrary	D. measures
E. vast	F. enhanced	G. perform	H. regions
I. identified	J. approval	K. partially	L. single
M. occupations	N. feasible	O. regarded	

Passage 11

A critical factor that plays a part in *susceptibility* (敏感性) to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold true for the general population. Infants are the most cold *ridden* (受困扰的) group, 1 more than six colds in their first years. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year to boys' two 2. The general incidence of colds continues to 3 into maturity. Elderly people who are in good health have as few as one or two colds annually. One exception is found among people in their twenties, especially women,

who show a 4 in cold infections, because people in this age group are most likely to have young children. Adults who 5 having children until their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections. The study also found that economics plays a 6 role. As income increases, the 7 at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the upper end. Low income may also have a(n) 8 influence on diet. The 9 to which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, but a(n) 10 diet is suspected of lowering resistance generally.

A. currently	B. inadequate	C. degree	D. averaging
E. frequency	F. rise	G. annually	H. delay
I. barely	J. crucial	K. decline	L. frustrating
M. discharge	N. unfavorable	O. sense	

Passage 12

The word, friend, covers a wide range of meanings. It can be a nodding acquaintance, a comrade, a *confidant* (知己), a partner, a playmate, an intimate colleague, etc.

Everyone needs friendship. No one can sail the ocean of life single-handed. We need help from, and also give help to, others. In modern times, people 1 more importance to relations and connections. A man of *charisma* (魅力) has many friends. His power lies in his ability to give.

As life is full of *strife* (冲突) and 2, we need friends to support and help us out of difficulties. Our friends give us 3 against danger. Our friends offer us advice with regard to how do deal with various situations. True friends share not only our joys but also our 4.

With friendship, life is happy and 5. Without friendship, life is sad and unfortunate. I have friends in high positions and friends in the *rank and file* (普通老百姓). Some are rich and in power. Some are 6 poor and without power. Some are like myself, working as a teacher, reading and writing, 7 with a simple life. We all care for each other, love and help each other. We feel we are happiest when we chat and 8 ideas with one another. With my friends, I know what to treasure, what to tolerate and what to share.

I will never 9 my old friends, and I'll keep making new friends. I will not be cold and 10 to my poor friends, and I will show concern for them, even if it is only a comforting word.

A. benefits	B. attach	C. continue	D. conflict
E. exchange	F. relatively	G. harmonious	H. warnings
I. appropriately	J. sorrows	K. indispensable	L. forget
M. ambitious	N. indifferent	O. content	

Passage 13

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which 1 a child to connect the sight and feel of, for example, a teddy-bear with the sound pattern 'teddy-bear'. And even more 2 is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the *hubbub* (嘈杂的说话声) of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the 3 of a language in *novel* (新奇的) ways.

But speech has to be triggered, and this depends on 4 between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the cues and signals in the child's *babbling* (咿呀声), clinging, grasping, crying, smiling, and 5 to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the 6 signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal cues is 7 to the growth and development of language.

There are critical times, it seems, when children learn more 8. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for 9 skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the 10 is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

A. acquiring	B. responds	C. parts	D. displaying
E. emotionally	F. enables	G. process	H. interaction
I. exception	J. essential	K. incredible	L. obvious
M. readily	N. entitles	O. protective	

Passage 14

If you were to begin a new job tomorrow, you would bring with you some basic strengths and weaknesses. Success or failure in your work would depend, to a great extent, on your ability to use your strengths and weaknesses to the best advantage. Of the 1 importance is your attitude. A person who begins a job 2 that he isn't going to like it or is sure that he is going to fail is exhibiting a weakness which can only 3 him from success. On the other hand, a person who is secure in his belief that he is probably as 4 of doing the work as anyone else and who is willing to make a cheerful 5 at it possesses a certain strength of purpose. The 6 are that he will do well. Having the *prerequisite* (必备的) skills for a particular job is strength. Lacking those skills is 7 a weakness. A book keeper who can't add or a(n) 8 who can't cut a straight line with a saw are hopeless cases. This book has been designed to help you *capitalize on* (利用) the strength and 9 the weakness that you bring to the job of learning. But first you must *take stock of* (审视) where you stand now. You should pause to examine your 10 strengths and weaknesses in three areas that are critical to your success or failure in

school: your intelligence, your reading and communication skills, and your study habits.

A. attempt	B. reluctantly	C. obviously	D. present
E. overcome	F. convinced	G. carpenter	H. capable
I. abstract	J. chances	K. prevent	L. attractive
M. exert	N. utmost	O. coordinates	

Passage 15

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and *affiliations* (联系) from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for 1 or decline it. *Copyright* (版权) rested with the journal publisher, and researchers 2 knowledge of the results would have to *subscribe to* (订阅) the journal.

No longer, the Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why 3 are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a 4. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has 5 issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made 6 profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has been a(n) 7 element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, partially, upon wide distribution and 8 access. In America, the core scientific publishing market is 9 at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide 10 in these subjects.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging.

A. specializing	B. key	C. recently	D. seeking
E. estimated	F. publishers	G. ready	H. handsome
I. indication	J. reality	K. publication	L. thoroughly
M. efficient	N. entitled	O. shoulder	

Passage 16

For the last 82 years, Sweden's *Nobel Academy* (诺贝尔委员会) has decided who will receive the Nobel Prize in Literature, thereby determining who will be elevated from the great

and the near great to the *immortal* (不朽的) . But today the Academy is coming under heavy 1 both from the without and from within. Critics argue that the selection of the winners often has less to do with true writing ability than with the peculiar 2 politics of the Academy and of Sweden itself. According to Ingmar Bjorksten, the cultural editor for one of the country's two major newspapers, the prize continues to 3 “what people call a very Swedish exercise: reflecting Swedish tastes.” The Academy has defended itself against such 4 of *provincialism* (地方主义) in its selection by asserting that its physical distance from the great literary capitals of the world actually serves to protect the Academy from outside 5. This may well be true, but critics respond that this very distance may also be 6 for the Academy's inability to perceive accurately authentic trends in the literary world. Regardless of concerns over the selection process, however, it seems that the prize will continue to 7 both as an indicator of the literature that we most highly praise, and as an *elusive* (难以实现的) goal that writers 8. If for no other reason, the prize will continue to be desirable for the 9 rewards that accompany it; not only is the cash prize itself considerable, but it also 10 increases sales of an author's books.

A. financial	B. criticism	C. internal	D. influences
E. pursue	F. appreciation	G. represent	H. respectively
I. dramatically	J. render	K. charges	L. responsible
M. disciplines	N. survive	O. intimate	

Passage 17

People in their sixties should go to university to retrain because they will be expected to work for longer before retirement, the Government has suggested.

Older workers who take courses to keep their skills up to date will be more likely to keep their jobs, claims David Willetts, the higher education minister. Mr. Willetts said the age limit on student loans to cover tuition fees had been 1, helping them cope with the pressure they would face to keep up to date. Under previous rules, students in England were 2 for a loan to cover tuition fees only if they were younger than 54. A government report which found that the country's future economic success would depend on the skills and 3 of older workers.

Campaigners (活动家) for the elderly voiced doubts that prospective *pensioners* (领取养老金的人) would be willing to 4 to challenging degree courses and increased levels of debt to continue working. Economists have warned that the aging population will place a(n) 5 burden on taxpayers unless more people work for longer.

Mr Willetts urged workers older than 60 to give further education serious 6. “There is 7 a pressure for continuing to get retrained and upskilled,” he said. “Higher education has an economic 8 in that if you stay up to date with knowledge and skills you are more 9.”

“Education is such a good thing. It is not 10 for younger people,” he said. “There will be people of all ages who will want to study. There is great value in lifelong learning.”

A. consideration	B. certainly	C. cancelled	D. employable
E. luckily	F. qualified	G. benefit	H. commit
I. feasible	J. unbearable	K. reserved	L. prevailed
M. excessive	N. participation	O. contributions	

Passage 18

Sending your child to piano or violin lessons in a *bid* (努力争取) to enhance their academic achievement is a waste of money, according to scientists.

Although research has shown that youngsters who take music lessons are more likely to be top of their class, psychologist Glenn Schellenberg claims this link is 1. Instead, improved academic performance may be because brighter children from privileged 2 are more likely to learn an instrument, rather than music classes helping to 3 their intelligence.

Professor Schellenberg added that parents' education was the most 4 factor on musicality. “Children who take music lessons come from families with higher 5, they come from families with more educated parents, they also do more extra-curricular 6, and they do better at school.”

In tests on 167 children who played the piano or other instruments, they found their answer to personality tests could 7 how likely it was for them to continue their music lessons. Those who were more 8 and *conscientious* (认真负责的) were more likely to continue to play. “We were 9 by the fact that kids who take music lessons are particularly good students, in school they actually do better than you would predict from their IQ, so 10 something else is going on,” Professor Schellenberg told the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual conference in Boston. “So we thought that personality might be the thing.”

When asked if so-called helicopter parents were wasting their money sending their children to music lessons in the belief they could improve their school results, he said “yes”.

A. existing	B. predict	C. backgrounds	D. influential
E. misleading	F. incomes	G. improve	H. motivated
I. institutions	J. impress	K. activities	L. apparently
M. ideal	N. frequently	O. outgoing	

Passage 19

Children whose minds wander might have sharper brains, research suggests. A study has found that people who appear to be constantly distracted have more “working memory”, giving

them the ability to hold a lot of 1 in their heads and manipulate it mentally. Children at school need this type of memory for a variety of daily tasks, such as 2 teachers' instructions or remembering dictated sentences.

During the study, participants measured their working memory capacity by their 3 to remember a series of letters *interspersed* (点缀) with simple maths questions. Those with higher working memory capacity reported “more mind 4 during these simple tasks”, but their 5 did not suffer. The results, published online in the journal *Psychological Science*, appear to confirm the 6 research that found working memory allows humans to *juggle* (玩杂耍, 欺骗) 7 thoughts *simultaneously* (同时地).

What this study seems to suggest is that, when circumstances for the task aren't very difficult, people who have 8 working memory resources *deploy* (利用) them to think about things other than what they're doing.

Working memory capacity is also 9 with general measures of intelligence, such as reading comprehension and IQ scores, and also offers a window into the widespread realm of 10 driven thoughts.

Dr. Smallwood added: “Our results suggest the sorts of planning that people do quite often in daily life—when they are on the bus, when they are cycling to work, when they are in the shower—are probably supported by working memory. Their brains are trying to *allocate* (分配) resources to the most pressing problems.”

A. additional	B. ability	C. following	D. remotely
E. unsuitable	F. previous	G. obstacles	H. wandering
I. information	J. violence	K. multiple	L. performance
M. exaggerate	N. internally	O. associated	

Passage 20

Gossip is healthy because it helps calm you down and is important in maintaining social order, a new study claims. Idle chatter in the workplace or over a coffee is often viewed as a damaging habit which spreads *salacious* (猥亵的) rumours and harms people's 1. But new research suggests that gossip could actually lower stress and help people overcome the frustration of seeing someone doing something 2 and getting away with it.

Psychologists found that volunteers' heart rates 3 when they observed someone misbehaving, but that this stopped when they were 4 to discuss what they had seen with others. The study focused on “*prosocial*” (亲社会的) gossip which helps spread information about 5 people rather than *voyeuristic* (窥淫狂的) chatter about celebrities' love lives. In a trial designed to determine how strong our 6 is to spread gossip, some participants even said that they would spend money in order to send a note 7 others about people they had seen cheating in a trust exercise.

The study also showed that passing on rumours is 8 in monitoring people who behave badly and prevent each other from being exploited by bad guys. In an online trust game where players could lower their 9 of winning by warning others about cheaters, the threat of being the subject of bad gossip encouraged people to play more 10. Researchers said “Gossip gets a *bad rap* (口碑差), but we’re finding evidence that it plays a critical role in the maintenance of social order.”

A. warning	B. dishonest	C. stylish	D. wrong
E. disapproved	F. allowed	G. repeatedly	H. fairly
I. urge	J. appearance	K. helpful	L. reputations
M. chances	N. rose	O. option	

第二部分 长篇阅读信息匹配

长篇阅读信息匹配答题攻略

一、难点分析

快速阅读 (skimming and scanning) 在 2006 年 12 月的四级考试中第一次出现, 当时的考查方式是前 7 道题为 Yes, No, Not Mentioned, 后 3 道题为查找词语填空; 仅隔一年, 快速阅读的考查方式即改为 7 道选择题和 3 道填空题组合的形式。

2013 年 12 月 14 日的四级考试第一次考阅读段落信息匹配。2013 年 8 月, 样卷一公布, 各方评论四起, 一致认为题型类似雅思考试中的长段阅读信息匹配 (但后者的难度大于我们的四级考试)。我们得出的信号是, 大学英语的考试题型有与国际考试题型接轨的趋势。

一篇由字母标号、千字上下, 将近十个段落的文章, 配数字标号的十个句子, 考查学生在 15 分钟内, 迅速准确地将段落文章的主题与数字标号的句子匹配。换言之, 学生的阅读速度要达到每分钟 100 个单词才能顺利完成阅读量 (不保证做对), 相当于教学大纲中规定的较高要求的阅读水平, 这不能说是一件容易的任务。

二、高分攻略

在大多数考生达不到每分钟 100 个单词阅读速度的情况下, 如何取得信息匹配的好成绩呢? 这是我们新近面临的课题。

其实, 万变不离其宗。快速阅读这一部分得分的关键不是理解文章的所有内容, 而是根据题干中的主题, 找到需要读的句子 (即: scanning, 查读), 与此同时, 判断出与题目无关的信息并且略过不读 (即: skimming, 跳读)。这样, 就可以既快速又准确地做到信息匹配。此类题目的解题技巧大致如下:

1. 先题后文定方向

先看标号的单句题目, 将每句的关键词 (组) 或中心思想划底线, 然后再快速阅读具体文章, 这样能够在较短的时间内先将属于直接信息的简单题做掉, 然后再文题配对。

2. 段首段尾最关键

运用阅读方法 scanning 和 skimming 的关键是速读段首句和段尾句, 因为大部分段落的主题或结论都体现在这些句中, 即: topic sentence and conclusion sentence, 主题句和结论句。熟练掌握和运用 scanning 和 skimming 是提高阅读速度和答题准确度的关键, 考生应当在平时阅读训练中刻意进行大量操练和培训以达到良好的答题效果。

3. 同义转换是答案

Paraphrasing (复述) 是出题的常用手段。出题者在题干中用同义词或改变词性的方法, 叙述文中段落的主题或中心思想, 即: 不改变原文的大意, 以此来考核学生的阅读理解能