

# 大学英语四级阅读了解部分

# 大学英语 四级考试大纲

(2006 修订版)

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会



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# 试卷组成和成绩报道

## 四级考试由以下四个部分组成

### 1) 听力了解

听力了解部分分值百分比为**35%**；其中听力对话**15%**，听力短文**20%**。听力对话部分包含短对话和长对话听力了解；听力短文部分包含选择题型短文了解和复合式听写。成绩报道满分为**249**

### 2) 阅读了解

阅读了解部分分值百分比为**35%**；其中仔细阅读部分（Reading in Depth）**25%**，快速阅读部分（Skimming and Scanning）**10%**。仔细阅读部分分为：**a)** 选择题型篇章阅读了解；**b)** 篇章层次词汇了解（Banked Cloze）或短句问答（Short Answer Questions）成绩报道满分为**249**

### 3) 完型填空或改错

完型填空或改错部分分值百分比为**10%**。完型填空部分采取多项选择题型，改错部分要求是识别错误并更正。成绩报道满分为**70**

### 4) 写作和翻译

写作和翻译部分分值百分比为**20%**；其中写作部分（Writing）**15%**，翻译部分（Translation）**5%**。写作体裁包含议论文、说明文、应用文等；翻译部分测试是句子、短语或惯用表示层次上中译英能力。成绩报道满分为**142**

# 试卷组成和成绩报道

## 成绩报道

- 一 听力了解 249分 1.听力对话 107分 2.听力短文 142分
- 二 阅读了解 249分 仔细阅读 178分 快速阅读 71分
- 三, 完形填空或是改错 70分
- 四, 写作和翻译 142分;写作 106分; 中译英 36分

## 成绩单上是分为四部分

听力249

阅读249

综合（完形/改错+翻译） 106

作文106

# 试卷组成和成绩报道

## 英文提醒

Part I Writing 30 minutes Answer Sheet 1

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) 15 mins

Part III Listening Comprehension 35 minutes Answer Sheet 2

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) 25 minutes

Part V Cloze 15 minutes

Part VI Translation 5 minutes

# 大学英语四级题型与时间分数分布

## 时间分配(分钟)

- 写作 (30)
- 快速阅读 (15)
- 听力 (35分钟)
- 篇章词汇和阅读了解 (25)
- 完形填空 (15)
- 翻译 (5)

# 大学英语四级阅读了解

## 阅读广泛了解

知识源泉，能力根本

——利用阅读打天下，无往不胜

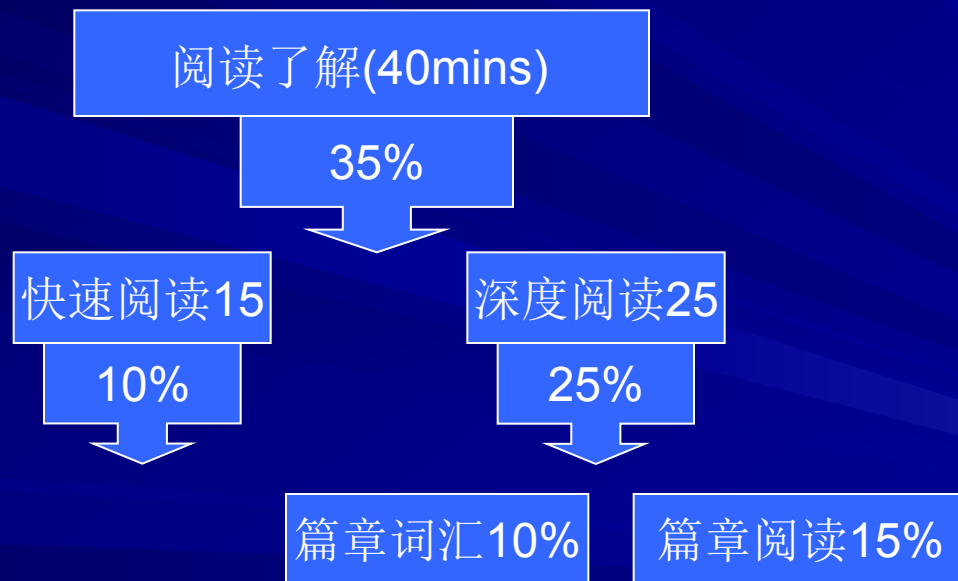
# 篇章阅读

-----寻找可能技巧



# 阅读了解

- 新四级考试阅读部分主要分为快速阅读和深度（仔细）阅读两个部分。深度阅读包含选词填空与题意选择两种题型，阅读分数占全卷35%。



# 篇章阅读要求

## 选材起源

1. NewScientist
2. Newsweek
3. The New York Times
4. Time
5. The Washington Post

## 命题起源



大学英语四六级  
考试命题委员会

# 篇章阅读要求

## ■ 体裁方面

1. 议论文
2. 说明文
3. 新闻评述
4. 记叙文

## ■ 题材方面

1. 人文科学
2. 自然科学

# 题材评述

梳理把握广泛多样题材，是“知己知彼”第一步。

以下是近五年阅读命题题材分布情况。

文化教育 .6 学习写作

.12 远程教育

.12 大学招聘美国高层管理人才原因

科技环境保护 .6 全球变暖

.6 环境保护时装，一滴水一个世界

.6 黑匣子功效

热点新闻 .6 性别歧视

# 题材评述

- 经济商贸 .12 瓶装水成功推广
- .12 商店怎样应对用户投诉
- 生命健康 .12 健康新解
- .12 男性比女性更易得病
- 社会生活 .6 保护隐私
- .12 儿女教育
- .12 美国黑人女性形象
- .6 正面思维与负面思维
- .12 人们工作角色转变原因
- 婚姻与长寿

# 识别文体

- 说明文（最常见） 第一句通常为主题句
- 结构： 提出问题—分析问题—处理问题
- 格式： 比较， 对照， 分类， 列举。。。
- Tip. 抓住文章主题， 同时把握个层次关键点。
  
- 议论文 论点---论据
- Tips. 抓住论点， 论据， 明确作者论证方法是归纳还是演绎
  
- 抓住表示因果because, as a result, therefore, 递进moreover, in addition, 转折but, however
- 等信号词
- 注意作者使用表示赞同反对等感情色彩形容词， 副词或句型。

# 词汇要求

- 1. 题干中关键词有50%能在原文中找到，还有一小部分是同义词替换。（定位原文） 08.1 65 refine the story---correct the story
- 2.定位原文后，不一定能直接找到答案，很多时候是同义替换
- A. 背高频词汇（复用单词 一词多义一词多性） B. 加强同义替换意识
- 同义替换主要性 1.找出答案位置需要同义替换意识 2.得出正确答案需要同义替换意识
- Example:
- The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth...
- Q. it seems that the controversy over the values of MBA degrees has been fueled by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Controversy---debate fueled---inspired
- 2. Farming emerged as a survival strategy because man had been obliged \_\_\_\_\_.
- 原文： ..., people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy.
- Answer: to give up their former way of life

# 攻克长难句

- 经常包括考点，所以不能跳过略过。
- 会影响我们整体阅读流畅性
- 突破长难句：四级阅读中很多句子都比较长，很多句子都在20个单词以上，它们不时出没于四级阅读中，组成了一个obstacle。其中，1995年6月大学英语四级考试阅读了解第三篇文章第三句话长达80个词，句子结构复杂程度不亚于GRE阅读，现展示以下：
- In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding(然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing.



# 长难句

- 从真题一篇阅读了解首句也能够看出四级阅读中部分句子结构复杂程度。
- A breakthrough(突破) ( in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community(EEC) ) could be brought forward ( by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according to senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific laboratories at Ispra, near Milan. )

# 长难句

- 实用标准：修饰成份全找出来之后，用括号把每个修饰成份括起来，留在括号外面就是主干。然后，按照普通次序，谓语在前，宾语（或表语）在后，这么我们就有了主谓宾（或主系表）主干结构了。最终把修饰成份按对应位置加上去，整个句子结构就把握住了。

# 长难句常包括类型

- 1.双重否定句 负负得正，把两个表示否定结构都去掉。No, not, hardly,seldom,never little, few, small 应注意词根词缀 de-/dis-/un-/in-
- There are probably no questions (that)we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness.
- Answer: Man can find solutions sooner or later to whatever questions concerning nature he can think up.

# 长难句常包括类型

- 2.分词做状语类（主干，现在分词、过去分词）
- Eg.1 Motivated in part by Christian compassion for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.
- Motivated by-----Chancellor Bismarck
- Q: The world's first compensation law was introduced by Bismarck
- ---

Answer: out of religious and political considerations.
- Eg.2 08.1 66
- 处理方法：理清主动和被动关系。普通来说现在分词与主语之间是主动关系；而过去分词与主语之间是被动关系。

# 长难句常包括类型

- 3. 定语从句类
- 规律：找真正谓语动词时，假如定语从句修饰主语，找第二个能够做谓语动词，第一个是属于定语从句谓语动词。
- **Tips.** 先括出定语从句部分，跳出从句，抓住主干再解题。
- The mother of the young man Wilde was intimate with accused him at the banquet of sexually influencing her son.

# 长难句常包括类型

- 4.倒装句类
- 类型 1) only/ not only/ nor/ neither在句首
- 2) 介词短语在句首 较难
- Example: Along with them goes social mobility, ambition to rise in the urban world, a main factor in bringing down the births in Europe in the 19th century.
- 找主语 along with---prep them ---objective form so, social mobility 后面两个同位语
- Tips: 分析词性找出谓语与主语，将主语气至谓语之前再了解文章。

# 长难句包括类型

## ■ 5. 强调句型

### ■ It is...that

### ■ 应对方法:

- 多训练，熟悉句式，把读到过四级文章中全部看不懂长难句全部总结起来，摘抄到一个本子上面，翻译。当翻译到100句时候，会发觉长难句不过那么五六种。当看到101句时候，你会马上给它归类。

# 考题要求

## 深度阅读中篇章阅读 考查考生关键点（纲领决定考点）

- 1· 掌握主旨要义
- 2· 了解文中详细信息
- 3· 依据所读材料进行相关判断、推理和引申
- 4· 了解作者意图、观点或态度
- 5· 依据上下文推测生词词义，了解个别（重点）句子含义



# 速度要求

- 70w/ m                      300—350 words                      8m/p
- In fact, 只需读懂70%    20—30sentences/ article    5Qs  
1-2sen.s/ Q    2/3sentences 没考到 （慧眼时才，学会跳读，该略略。）
- **必读内容**1.作者观点    判断是否为作者观点标准：A。语句位置是否靠前——靠前寻找 B. 用语是否抽象概括——闭上眼睛无法联想到现实生活中某个实际事物词。
- 2.首段，尾段，首尾句    尤其注意转折词
- **略过内容**：1.支持观点例证和细节 （位置通常靠后）
- 2.（），--- ---- 内内容
- 3.人名后修饰

# 阅读训练方法

- 平时多做泛读练习以提升阅读速度 1.英文原版材料（作者）
- 2.适合自己水平材料 名著简易读本
- 3. 国内杂志中英文材料 英语世界 海外沙龙
- **四步阅读法** 1.浏览文章，抓住大意 看懂文章主题句，段落主题句
- 2. 猜词（词性，感情色彩，所处语境，所搭配介词）
- 3.精读 查词，摘抄长难句并翻译 一天一篇就足够
- 4.换位思索 与作者换位，假如我是作者，该怎样写这篇文章。
- In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria(细菌) in the mouth, although there are to her, more surprising causes.
- A. thrive on B. account for C. originate from D. descend from

# 篇章阅读方法

## ■ 整体阅读法（先看文章后做题）

优点：全局感或整体感

缺点：记不住细节，找答案费时间

## ■ 查找阅读法（适合段落较多文章）

读完第一段做第一题，做完第一题读第二段，带着问题去读第二段

优点：符合题文同序出题标准

缺点：不适合主旨题和全文态度题

**二者结合：**1.略读全文，把握文章大意 2m（将注意力放在文章主题句、关键词等部分。其余内容如详细叙述、细节、数字等则能够跳过不读。）

2. 依据题干中关键词定位原文

3.以原文为依据，进行同义替换、判断推理。

2+4+4 略读文章 读题干（选项） 做题

# 命题考点及规律

- 1、列举处常考
- 列举处指是**First, ..., second, ..., Third, ...**等逐步列出，然后要求考生从列举出内容中，选出符合题干要求答案项。该考点常出题型是"细节事实题"。



# 命题考点及规律

- 例1. 原文: The third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: **firstly, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law.** Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.
- Q: What's the policeman's biggest headache?
- (A) He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
- (B) He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
- (C) He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases.
- (D) He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense.

(分析: 选A。属事实细节题。依据文章, 与电影中警察很不相同是, 现实中警察既要绝对恪遵法 (firstly,...), 又要及时破案 (secondly,...), 这令他们极难两头兼顾, 有时只有犯规。很显著, B、C、D三项都与文章内容不符。)

# 命题考点及规律

- 2. 强调处、绝对处、最高处 the only...  
only在句首做状语
- It is... that... must all , anyone, never,  
most, sole, just, simply, unique
- 08.6 66 61
- . 6 58 best
- . 6 61 only

# 命题考点及规律

- 3、举例子打比喻地方常考
- 为了使自己观点更有说服力、愈加明确，作者经常用详细例子打比喻，句中常由as, such as, for example, for instance, as an illustration, that is, to name a few, as follows等引导短语或句子作为举例句，这些例句或比喻成为命题者提问焦点。考生需注意是例子或比喻普通是和文章或段落中心紧密相关，常以“**细节事实性**”题型和“**推断性**”题型出现，但偏倾于“推断性”题型。**关注其前或后总结性句子，答案基本符合“中心思想即是答案解题思绪”**

# 命题考点及规律

- 4. 特殊标点处 破折号，冒号，引号等
- 作者为了正确表示出自己观点或使论点更有依据，经常引用某名人论断或主要发觉等。命题者常在此作文章。多以“**推理性**”题为主，有时也出“**细节事实性**”题型。

例. "There is a senseless notion that children grew up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says sociologist Larry Bumpers of the University of Wisconsin....

- Q: There was apparently a trend in the USA \_\_\_\_\_



# 命题考点及规律

## ■ 5、转折处与强对比处常考

however, nevertheless, in contrast, otherwise, on the other hand, by comparison, but ,yet, while, although, whereas , even if, likewise, similarly, in the same way, in the same manner, as if, as

.6 59

# 命题考点及规律

- 6.主题句处
- 段首段尾处 主旨题、态度题较多
- 7.因果关系处

信号词 for this reason, for, as, because, since, as a result of, owing to, thanks to, due to, as a result, therefore, consequently, thus, accordingly, so

# 命题考点及规律

- 8. 定义结论处
- In my opinion, my view is, as I see, conclude
- 通常考查文章中心观点或引用观点
- 9. 数字年代处 关注数字、年份 常出现于细节题

# 命题考点及规律

- 10.复杂句常考
- 复杂句常是命题者出题之处，包含同位语、插入语、定语、长句后半句，从句、不定式、副词等，命题者主要考查考生对句子之间指代关系。
- 普通来说，备选项长度不会超出**15**个单词，这就意味着长难句中大部分信息只是起干扰作用。要找到真正与答题相关信息，关键在于依据题干信息在长难句内部进行定位，然后从备选项中找出意思一致答案。

# Example

- But my own worry is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading.....
- 32. The author's biggest concern is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Concern-worry biggest—less...than
- D. the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class. ↓ ↓
- skill act of reading

# 正确答案特征

(一)答案项中有绝对语气词普通不是正确答案项

- 这些语气词有： must, always, never, the most, all, only, have to, any, no, very, completely, none, hardly等。
- 例(1) One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant.
- B. people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true.
- C. most people have to take part-time jobs.
- D. people have to change their jobs from time to time.
- (分析：四个选项中，C、D两项中都含有"have to"，语气太绝对化，普通被排除。考生在剩下两项中进行选择，就大大降低了难度。)

# 正确答案特征

- (二) 选项中含有不十分必定语气词通常是正确答案项。这些语气词有：can, could, may, should, usually, might, most(大多数), more or less, relatively, be likely to, possible, whether or, not necessarily 等。
- 例(1) It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries
  - B. in many countries success often depends on one's social status
  - C. American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
  - D. businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America
- (分析：选项B中often一词，语气委婉，不十分必定，故为答案。而其它三项中所表示出语气都显著绝对化。)

# 正确答案特征

- (三) 选项中照抄原文普通不是答案项，而同义替换普通是选项。

例 (1) According to Dr. David, Americans \_\_\_\_\_

- A. are ideally vigorous even under the pressure of life
- B. often neglect the consequences of sleep deficit
- C. do not know how to relax themselves properly
- D. can get by(应对) on 6.5 hours of sleep
- (分析：答案项中A、D两项基本上是原文中句子原现，故被排除。B项中有often一词，语气委婉，不十必定，故为答案。)



# 正确答案特征

- (四) 较全方面、有针对性地表示文章中心思想，选项普通是答案项。
- 例 (1) which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
  - B. Music can't be passed on to future generations unless it's recorded.
  - C. Folk songs can't be spread unless they are printed on music sheet.
  - D. the development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.
- (分析：依据短文内容能够看出，A、B、C三项内容都只是从某一个方面阐述了一个观点，而D项句子所表示意思就较全方面，高度囊括了全篇短文主旨。)

# 正确答案特征

- (五) 选项中表示意义较详细、浅薄(字面意思)普通不是答案项,而概括性、抽象、含义深刻是答案项。

Eg. From the passage it can be seen that employeeship helps one

A. to be more successful in his career

B. to solve technical problems

C. to be more specialized in his field

D. to develop his professional skill

(分析: 题意是"从文中看出员工素质有利于人们...。" B"处理技术问题"; C"深化专业"; D项"发展职业技能"。这三项表示意思都比较详细,而A项则概括地有深度,包含了B、C、D三项内容。)

# 正确答案特征

- (六) 选项中较符合常识,易明白普通不是选项; 而似乎不太合理, 一时较难了解往往是正确选项。

例 (2) Raising children, in the author's opinion, is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a moral duty      B. a thankless job

C. a rewarding task      D. a source of inevitable pain

(分析: 题目问是, “依作者观点, 抚养孩子是”。依据我们日常生活所闻所见, 抚养孩子就是A. “一个道德责任” B. “不求回报工作”。我们都以为抚养孩子是人生义务, 是天经地义。这两项太熟悉了, 因而普通不是答案。而C项“有回报任务”, 似乎不太合人情味、合乎常识。但这么选项就是答案。D项有inevitable一词, 语气太绝对化, 故排除掉。)

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