



快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)

第一部分 考查技巧与应试策略

快速阅读是四级改革后新出现的一种阅读题型。它要求在15分钟内阅读一篇1200词左右的文章，完成10道题。快速阅读的10个题目中，前7个为正误判断，后3个为填空题，占10%的题量比例。快速阅读考查的是考生迅速获取有用信息的能力，贵在一个“速”字。而且在快速阅读的同时要求快速记忆，同时还需理解，这是一个高难度的思维过程，注意力集中也是完成“速读”的保证之一。可以预见，这一改革必将对我国的英语教学产生非常积极的影响。

1. 考查的阅读技巧

快速阅读主要考查两种阅读技能：略读和寻读。

略读 (Skimming)

略读又称跳读 (reading and skipping) 或浏览 (glancing)，是一种非常实用的快速阅读技能。所谓略读，是指以尽可能快的速度阅读，有选择地迅速获取文章大意与信息，某些部分可以不读。训练有素的略读者 (skimmer) 的阅读速度可以达到每分钟4000个词。略读时，因速度快，理解水平略低是预料之中的事，开始时平均理解率达50%就可以了，在经常的练习中会逐渐地提高。

略读中应当注意以下两点：



(1) 按照意群浏览，而不是一个单词接一个单词地看，以减少眼球移动的次数。例如，如果单独来看下面这句话，*You/ have/ just/ finished/ your/ meal/ at/ a/ fast/ food/ restaurant/ and/ you/ throw/ your/ uneaten/ food/ , food/ wrappers/ , drink/ cups/ , utensils/ and/ napkins/ into/ the/ trash/ can. /*眼球移动次数很多，脑子反应会非常吃力。如果按照意群，则是 *You have just finished your meal/ at a fast food restaurant/ and/ you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins/into the trash can.* 优劣自现。所以应当避免阅读中的不良习惯，如指读、唇读、译读，因为这些习惯不仅影响阅读速度，也不利于形成英文思维。

(2) 段落的主题句和结论句。抓住主题句就等于掌握了段落大意，然后略去细节不读（除非必要），以求得略读速度。主题句多见于每段的起首。此外还要注意转折词和序列词，如 *however, moreover, in addition* 等，把握文章的整体逻辑。常用的逻辑关系的连接词有：

表示转折：*however, on the contrary, but, by comparison, although, despite, on the other hand;*

表示因果：*consequently, as a result, therefore, now that, because, hence;*

表示举例：*for example, a case in point, for instance;*

表示顺序：*firstly, secondly, thirdly; in addition, finally, at last*

寻读 (Scanning)

寻读是一种从大量的资料中迅速查找某一项具体事实或某一特定信息，如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字等，与所查信息无关的内容可采用一掠而过的阅读方法。例如，寻找列车或航班时刻等都可以运用这种方法。

快速阅读的出题原则

1) 顺序出题原则

快速阅读大体是按照原文自然段落的顺序出题的。了解这一原则可以使考生能相对迅速地找到考点答案。

2) 细节题、大意题为主

从样题来看，快速阅读的题目以细节题为主，兼顾大意题。无论判断题还是填空题，题目本身明确，同正文几乎没有什么变换，只要找对了出处，就不难得出答案。

2. 应试策略

1) 先浏览题目，后读正文，最后做题

先迅速浏览一遍题目，掌握文章大意。然后读全文，最后做题。这样可以做到心中有

数，不会太慌乱。由于对题目有了一个初步的印象，就简化了阅读文章时的压力。需要特别指出的是，只要作出题目，就算读懂了文章。千万不能拘泥于个别的单词或者题目中不涉及的内容，不能要求自己所有的细节都明白无误。因为人的短时记忆是非常有限的，不可能记忆那么多的细节（只有七个记忆单位）。

2) 定位稳、准、狠

寻读时应当按照题干的主题词或关键词在正文中迅速定位。比如，Passage 1 是考试委员会新题型样题，第4题为判断对错：Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash. 可由题干 compost 定位文章 What is a landfill? 段落中 A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly. 一句，可迅速得知答案。

填空题也是如此。又如第8题 Typical customers of a landfill are _____ . 根据题干 customers 可在文中 How is a landfill operated? 迅速找到 Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill. 可知答案 municipalities and construction companies。

3) 掌握主题句，精简文章内容

对于快速阅读文章来说，如何精简文章内容，在最短的时间内掌握文章大意，得到所需要的信息，是最重要的。考生可以根据英语的行文特征，把精力放在每一段的主题句，最有效地获得信息。

4) 记时训练

阅读开始时记下时间，集中注意力阅读，读完后记下时间，即可计算出本次阅读速度。长期坚持，必定会收到明显效果。先慢后快，持之以恒，不要浮躁。

5) 广泛涉猎

平时要养成快速泛读的习惯，广泛阅读不同领域的书籍，要求读得快，理解和掌握书中的大意就可以了。经常快速阅读的人往往根据几个单词就能推断出一个句子，由句子推知整个段落，然后知全篇。一个人的知识面越宽，对文章的题材越熟悉，推断能力才能越高，眼睛才能停顿到最有信息含义的地方上，从而略过那些无关紧要的词汇和信息，理解力也就越强。要结合实际，确定计划，例如每天读10页，一个学期以18周计算，就可以读5本中等厚度的书，集腋成裘，数量可观，不可小觑。

第二部分 单项练习与解析

Directions: In this part you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1 ~ 7, mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees



with the information given in the passage; *N* (for *NO*) If the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; *NG* (for *NOT GIVEN*) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 ~ 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Passage 1

Landfills

You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about that waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some get recycled (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

How Much Trash is Generated?

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or composted (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

How is Trash Disposed of?

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

What is a Landfill?

There are two ways to bury trash:

- Dump—an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)

- Landfill—carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.

- Sanitary landfill—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment.

- Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill—landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment.

The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not decompose (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

Proposing the Landfill

For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the landfill.

In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. Before a city or other authority can build a landfill, an environment impact study must be done on the proposed site to determine:

- the area of land necessary for the landfill
- the composition of the underlying soil and bedrock
- the flow of surface water over the site
- the impact of the proposed landfill on the local environment and wild life
- the historical value of the proposed site

Building the Landfill

Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted and the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the landfill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, sanitation (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

Trash put in a landfill will stay there for a very long time. Inside a landfill, there is little oxygen and little moisture. Under these conditions, trash doesn't break down very rapidly. In fact, when old landfills have been dug up or sampled, 40-year-old newspapers have been found with easily readable print. Landfills are not designed to break down trash, merely to bury it. When a landfill closes, the site, especially the groundwater, must be monitored and



maintained for up to 30 years!

How is a Landfill Operated?

A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.

As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating budget of approximately \$4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, and lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnace or power plants.

Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and methane (甲烷) station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill.
2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.
3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills.
4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash.
5. In most countries the selection of a landfill site is governed by rules and regulations.
6. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments.

7. Hazardous wastes have to be treated before being dumped into landfills.
8. Typical customers of a landfill are _____.
9. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of _____.
10. Materials that are not permitted to be buried in landfills should be dumped at _____.

[答案及解析]

1. Y。大意题。根据整篇文章来看，谈的是 landfill 的构成与使用。故正确。
2. Y。细节题。由文章第 2 段末句 Some get recycled or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills. 知本题正确。
3. N。细节题。由 bury 定位第四段 The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills. 可知此题与文章所给信息恰恰相反，此题错误。
4. N。细节题。由题干 compost 定位文章 What is a landfill? 段落 A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly. 可知。
5. Y。细节题。在 Proposing the Landfill 段落 In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. 可知此题正确。
6. N。细节题。由 building landfills 定位 Proposing the Landfill 段落 In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. 故此题错误。
7. NG。细节题。Hazardous 定位倒数第三段 In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. 至于是否事先处理，则没有明确。
8. municipalities and construction companies
由 How is a Landfill Operated? 段落 Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill. 可知答案。
9. \$ 10 to \$ 40
由 How is a Landfill Operated? 段落 The tipping fees vary from \$ 10 to \$ 40 per ton. 可知答案。
10. drop-off stations
由 How is a Landfill Operated? 段落 Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. 可知答案。



Passage 2

The business potential for the Internet is beyond doubt. It offers a future of ultra-quick, efficient and, above all, global business. But to date the greatest commercial use seems to have been as a glorified advertising forums for corporations desperate to gain youthful credibility.

Until a safe, convenient and recognized form of electronic money arrives, it remains a huge global marketplace without a means of barter. The real net revolutionaries are not the prophets of the information superhighway, whose science-fiction visions of the future have colored coverage to date, but the small band of companies working on Internet payment systems. If they are successful, the repercussions will go far beyond giving office workers the opportunity to order pizzas online.

Analysts estimate there will be a potential Internet market worth 400 billion by the end of the decade. Electronic money offers the perfect means of exchange, providing instant settlement, and easy storage, and savings on bank fees. It will also open the door to anyone seeking to place money in tax havens, enabling floods of currency to circulate around the globe, far from the state's reach.

As Ray Hammond, who is writing a book on the subject, entitled *Digital Money*, to be published by Hodder and Stoughton in the spring, says: "Electronic money will be a major threat to national economics sovereignty. Its growth will diminish the role of the state and encourage the rise of new money providers—economic corporations."

As yet, there is no clear indication which of the electronic money schemes is going to be a winner. But choices made now will have a profound effect on what kind of system evolves. The big guns, Microsoft, Visa and Mastercard, have only recently entered the fray. They are working on protocols for encrypted credit card payments to ensure that a hacker will not be able to pick up your credit card number online and take it on an instant shopping spree. The original concept was for Visa and Mastercard to work together to establish a single system, but Visa has teamed up with Microsoft and Mastercard with Netscape to launch competing systems.

Credit card systems will give Internet commerce a boost, providing mail order companies with a novel outlet for their wares, but ultimately they can only be part of the solution. Much net commerce is likely to revolve around small payments for data, whether it is paying pennies to read an online database or taking part in an interactive game.

What is needed is an Internet payment system that more closely resembles cash, and this is where the small dedicated companies, with names such as Cybercash and Digicash, come in. Cybercash has developed a system that goes one step beyond the credit card. The user

deposits money with a bank afflicted to the scheme—there are currently ten participating institutions—and then downloads an electronic purse to spend in Internet shops. After a purchase is made, the shopkeeper contacts the customer's bank—the electronic money provides the necessary information—and converts the digital money back into real cash.

Cybercash's system most closely resembles a switch card, and the company itself cautiously refers to it as an electronic method of messaging money.

Magdalena Yefil, a co-founder of Cybercash, believes the attraction is that it keeps a tight control on real funds, and says: "The money is in the bank account, so there is no question of where the money is."

Cybercash also offers real benefits for global transactions. Money can be deposited in any denomination, even though, so far, the participating banks are only in the US. Paying in Cybercash will cut out costly currency conversion for both customers and businesses.

Digicash, founded by David Chaum, the guru of cryptology, is far more ambitious in the development of its electronic money scheme, e-cash. It dispenses with the need for an escrow account, working more like an ATM (automated teller machine). An account is set up, the amount of e-cash to be withdrawn is requested and the amount is downloaded to your personal computer. When asked to pay, you confirm the transaction and your software transfers the required amount. Vendors then deposit coins in their own digital accounts.

Digicash has just gone live, teaming up with the Mark Twain Bank, of St Louis, Missouri, which provides the bank accounts. Swedish Post, whose retail banking arm has direct access to more than 75 per cent of Swedish households, has also bought a licence to use e-cash, although it has yet to give a launch date.

Well-reported cases of hackers stealing data have raised fears about the security of money on the Internet. But Digicash maintains that the built-in security provided by e-cash makes it more secure than existing methods of holding money. E-cash uses encryption techniques as powerful as those used for nuclear secrets, to protect it in transfer, and a digital signature that makes any coin unique and usable just once. If you lose your money, through a computer crash for instance, a back-up number allows you to regenerate the coin. If someone refuses to give you a receipt, the digital signature will provide proof that you spent the money.

However, every advance in electronic money technology increases fears that the freedom that digital money offers also increases the potential for abuse. The ability to transfer sums anywhere in the world instantaneously was previously available only to the money markets. Now it will be possible for anyone to send funds to some Internet bank offshore, far beyond the reach of the taxman, or to set up an Internet business in any obliging country in the world, without



leaving home.

Mr. Hammond, whose Hammond organization specializes in Internet and business, says: “The ease with which money can be moved about and the levels of anonymity available will speed up the shift towards relying on indirect taxation.”

If e-cash takes off and banks or even companies decide to start leading electronic currency, the currency begins to take on a life of its own, no longer backed by cash held in accounts or by a direct conversion from hard money. It will develop a value divorced from government-issued cash, and if the money is issued by reputable businesses who can guarantee its value, it could quickly prove more attractive than a number of the weaker currencies around the world.

Mr. Hammond believes that this is a distinct possibility: “You will get a situation where Marks & Spencer, Sainsbury’s or Microsoft want to issue their own money, a kind of extension of voucher shopping. The money will succeed if they can back it with resources. We are going to see corporate money and companies making payments and valued by their exchange rate and not their stock price.”

The flipside is that the world could return to a system of competing private currencies, and when trust breaks down much of the issued e-cash will end up worth no more than monopoly money. In America in the mid-nineteenth century, a number of US banks that privately issued money crashed, leading the government to take control of the money system.

It is trust that is the essential element in the equation. Money can only act as a store of value if people believe in it. For the moment, digital money is likely to preserve its value only if it can be exchanged for traditional currencies like dollar, sterling or the mark.

“People have trust in the existing banking system and it will serve no purpose to undermine that trust,” says Ms. Yelif. “This is why we chose to launch Cybercash not as a new denomination but as a way of bringing the benefits of electronic transfers to the existing environment.”

This reasoning might also explain why the Bank does not appear too worried by the developments. “The biggest question we will face is deciding whether companies offering e-cash are taking deposits,” says Chris Bailey, a spokesman for the Bank. “If it is, and it looks as though in most cases it will be, the company will have to fulfill deposit-taking regulations. Consumers will be protected by existing regulations.”

The biggest brake on the development of e-cash is, however, likely to be the consumer, who finds it hard enough already to put trust in the banking and monetary system. To expect digital money to sweep the system away almost overnight is to make the old mistake of assuming technology always drives people. Digital money will only succeed if it adapts to the needs of its users.