



大学英语四级考试

专 项

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全真模拟试卷



阅读 简答 翻译

主编 李薇

审订 王迈迈

突 破

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大学英语四级考试专项突破

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配参考答案和详细解析

主 编 李 薇 副主编 陈晓芳 张晓平
编 者 宋晓丹 吕 萍 审 订 王迈迈

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前言

国家教育部颁布的大学英语教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。可见,阅读是我国大学英语课程的重要培养目标。在大学英语考试试卷构成中,各部分的得分经过加权处理,阅读部分的得分权重最大,这也是为了体现阅读能力是大学英语课程的主要培养目标这一思想。本书正是针对这一思想,根据国家教育部颁布的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》精心编著而成。其特点为:

面向实战的考前必读

本书以模拟测验为序,分别对阅读理解、翻译、简答的基本技巧作了简洁的介绍,旨在帮助考生在最短的时间内熟悉阅读考试的命题规律和出题类型,以良好的习惯进行篇章浏览和题目解答。

典型规范的真题模拟

20套阅读模拟试题遵循国家教育部高教司最新推出的《大学英语教学大纲》,根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会“关于全国大学英语四、六级考试采用新题型的通知”组织编写。完全采用真题形式,在材料的语言难度、题型设置、选项

设计等各方面都较为准确、全面、充分地反映了大纲规定的内容。

阅读过程的词汇积累

阅读过程中最重要的因素莫过于对词汇的掌握,词汇水平的高低直接影响考生对短文内容的综合理解。因此笔者在答案注释部分增加了词汇学习,旨在帮助考生在阅读理解过程中节省大量的查字典时间,从而不知不觉地增加词汇量。

注重提高的答案解析

除翻译和简答外的所有试题都做了较详细的题解,这样避免了只给答案不给解释的弊端,使读者在阅读语言材料后有了一个从思考到提高的参考思路。在引导读者通过做题来渐渐理解掌握解题方法、窍门的同时,注重培养学生的外语思维能力。仅仅机械地做题、对答案,而不总结对错的原因则会很难有质的飞跃。因此,本书不仅是一本辅导题集,也是一本能够帮助读者快速提高英语阅读、翻译等语言水平的参考书。

总之,本书把英语阅读方面所能涉及的各项技能训练进行了有机结合,使读者能够充分利用笔者点破的技巧和规律,调整心态,以十足的信心取得满意的成绩。

由于编者水平及经验有限,书中错误及不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年8月

目 录

Test 1

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(一)	1
Part I Reading Comprehension	2
Part II Short Answer Questions	9

Test 2

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(二)	12
Part I Reading Comprehension	13
Part II Short Answer Questions	20

Test 3

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(三)	23
Part I Reading Comprehension	25
Part II Short Answer Questions	32

Test 4

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(四)	35
Part I Reading Comprehension	37
Part II Short Answer Questions	44

Test 5

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(五)	46
Part I Reading Comprehension	47
Part II Short Answer Questions	53

Test 6

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(六)	56
----------------	----

Part I Reading Comprehension	57
------------------------------	----

Part II Short Answer Questions	64
--------------------------------	----

Test 7

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(七)	66
----------------	----

Part I Reading Comprehension	67
------------------------------	----

Part II Short Answer Questions	74
--------------------------------	----

Test 8

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(八)	77
----------------	----

Part I Reading Comprehension	78
------------------------------	----

Part II Short Answer Questions	86
--------------------------------	----

Test 9

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(九)	89
----------------	----

Part I Reading Comprehension	91
------------------------------	----

Part II Short Answer Questions	100
--------------------------------	-----

Test 10

考前必读·阅读理解技巧(十)	103
----------------	-----

Part I Reading Comprehension	105
------------------------------	-----

Part II Short Answer Questions	113
--------------------------------	-----

Test 11

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(一)	115
----------------	-----

Part I Reading Comprehension	117
------------------------------	-----

Part II Short Answer Questions	125
--------------------------------	-----

Test 12

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(二)	127
----------------	-----

Part I Reading Comprehension	129
------------------------------	-----

Part II Short Answer Questions	137
--------------------------------	-----

Test 13

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(三)	139
Part I Reading Comprehension	141
Part II Short Answer Questions	149

Test 14

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(四)	152
Part I Reading Comprehension	154
Part II Short Answer Questions	160

Test 15

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(五)	163
Part I Reading Comprehension	165
Part II Short Answer Questions	173

Test 16

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(六)	175
Part I Reading Comprehension	177
Part II Short Answer Questions	184

Test 17

考前必读·翻译基本技巧(七)	186
Part I Reading Comprehension	188
Part II Short Answer Questions	196

Test 18

考前必读·简短回答技巧(一)	199
Part I Reading Comprehension	201
Part II Short Answer Questions	209

Test 19

考前必读·简短回答技巧(二)	211
Part I Reading Comprehension	213

Part II Short Answer Questions	221
--------------------------------------	-----

Test 20

考前必读·简短回答技巧(三)	224
----------------------	-----

Part I Reading Comprehension	226
------------------------------------	-----

Part II Short Answer Questions	234
--------------------------------------	-----

参考答案及注解	237
---------------	-----

Test 1

考前必读

阅读理解技巧(一)

► 主题思想性试题常见提问方式及答题策略 ◀

主题思想题的设题目的在于考查考生对文章的主题、标题、中心思想的理解程度以及区别主要信息和次要信息的能力。常见的提问方式有:

- (1) What is the main idea of the passage?
- (2) What is the passage mainly about?
- (3) What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- (4) Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (5) The passage could be entitled _____.
- (6) Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion?

当试题提问的是文章主题时,要把注意力放在主要信息上。通常的办法是①快速阅读文章,找出各段主题句。把各段主题句联系起来,一般即可得出文章主题。②分析备选答案,正确答案与干扰项之间有较明显的差别。一般而言,干扰项相对前者内容更具体,或者较片面或者过于笼统。

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

The ancient Chinese called jade the stone of immortality. It has been used as adornment by women for thousands of years.

Cutting and polishing the raw stone is a tedious process. It often takes months. After initial cutting, a piece is ground to its desired form—being passed from rough to smooth grindstones. “Our job is to subtract; we cannot add,” smiles an experienced carver.

In judging jade, a little knowledge is often a dangerous thing. It is the easiest gem to imitate. Some of the cheap natural jade can be dyed to a beautiful green. Cruder imitations are made of glass or plastic; but these are easier to detect, since they are smoother than the real gem, which has a slightly uneven surface and a rather greasy look.

No two gems are alike. Jade is priced according to its colour and translucence. Prices range from a few dollars for an opaque, dull-green stone to thousands for one with a true, clear, emerald green. The guidelines for buying jade are few and simple: Buy jade only after having seen it under natural light. Use another piece of good quality for comparison. Beware on unusually low prices. Finally, go to only reputable jewellers.

1. It often takes _____ to cut and polish jade.

A) a short time

B) a few weeks

- C) years D) months
2. Before being passed through grindstones, raw jade is first _____.
A) carved B) subtracted
C) cut D) polished
3. People find it easy to make _____.
A) good jade B) imitation jade
C) beautiful jade D) genuine jade
4. A piece of "jade" made of glass or plastic is _____.
A) uneven B) greasy
C) rough D) smooth
5. A good piece of jade may cost _____.
A) a few dollars B) a hundred dollars
C) thousands of dollars D) millions of dollars

Passage Two

Born in 1830 in rural Amherst, Massachusetts, Emily Dickinson spent her entire life in the household of her parents. Between 1858 and 1862, it was later discovered, she wrote like a person possessed (着了魔似的), often producing a poem a day. It was also during this period that her life was transformed into the myth of Amherst. Withdrawing more and more, keeping to her room, sometimes even refusing to see visitors who called, she began to dress only in white – a habit that added to her reputation as an eccentric.

In their determination to read Dickinson's life in terms of a traditional romantic plot, biographers have missed the unique pattern of her life – her struggle to create a female life not yet imagined by the culture in which she lived. Dickinson was not the innocent, love-lorn, and emotionally weak girl sentimentalized by the Dickinson myth and popularized by William Luce's 1976 play, *The belle of Amherst*. Her decision to shut the door on Amherst society in the

1850's transformed her house into a kind of magical realm in which she was free to engage her poetic genius. Her seclusion (隐居) was not the result of a failed love affair, but rather a part of a more general pattern of renunciation (克制自己) through which she, in her quest for own independence carried on an argument with the Puritan fathers, attacking with wit and irony their cheerless Calvinist doctrine, their stern patriarchal (最高一级的) God and their rigid notions of "true womanhood".

6. According to the passage, the period from 1858 to 1862 was for Emily Dickinson a period of great _____.

- A) tragedy
- B) sociability
- C) productivity
- D) frivolity

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being one of Emily Dickinson's eccentricities?

- A) Refusing to eat.
- B) Wearing only white.
- C) Avoiding visitors.
- D) Staying in her room.

8. Why does the author mention William Luce's play *The Belle of Amherst*?

- A) To give an example of the sentimentalized Emily Dickinson myth.
- B) To show how popular Emily Dickinson's poems have become.
- C) To show that Emily Dickinson was also an actress.
- D) To illustrate the theatrical quality of Emily Dickinson's poems.

9. The author implies that many people owe Emily Dickinson's seclusion to _____.

- A) physical illness
- B) a failed love affair
- C) religious fervor
- D) her dislike of people

10. The author suggests all of the following as reasons for Emily

Dickinson's unusual behavior EXCEPT the .

- A) struggle to create a new female identity
- B) desire to develop her genius undisturbed
- C) search for her own independence
- D) attempt to draw attention to her poetry

Passage Three

In only two decades Asian Americans have become the fastest-growing U.S. *minority* (少数民族). As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their educations abroad arrived in the U.S. with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in areas like mathematics and science because they will be judged more objectively. And the return on the investment in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian culture that breeds success, such as ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical *racial* (种族的) image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino *immigrants* (移民) were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

11. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students _____.

- A) feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English
- B) are afraid that their academic successes bear a strong Asian character
- C) still worry about unfair treatment in society
- D) generally feel it's a shame to have to depend on their parents

12. What are the major factors that determine the success of Asian Americans?

- A) A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian culture.
- B) Hard work and intelligence.
- C) Parental help and a limited knowledge of English.
- D) Asian culture and the American educational system.

13. Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because _____.

- A) their English is not good enough
- B) they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgment in these areas
- C) there is a wide difference between Asian and western cultures
- D) they know little about American culture and society

14. Why do the two "explanations" (Line 1, Para. 3) worry Asian Americans?

- A) They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general.
- B) People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success.
- C) Asian-Americans would be a threat to other minorities.
- D) American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character.

15. The author's tone in this passage is _____.

- A) sympathetic
- B) doubtful
- C) critical
- D) objective

Passage Four

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the earth's postwar era, there was quite a wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and routine double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days.

Maybe each computer should come with the warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

16. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To look back to the early days of computers.
- B) To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
- C) To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
- D) To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.

17. According to the passage, the initial concern about computers was that they might _____.

- A) change our personal lives
- B) take control of the world
- C) create unforeseen problems
- D) affect our businesses

18. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to _____.

- A) be reasonably doubtful about them
- B) check all their answers
- C) substitute them for basic thinking
- D) use them for business purposes only

19. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is _____.

- A) challenging
- B) psychological
- C) dramatic
- D) fundamental

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of _____.

- A) investment in computers
- B) the use of one's internal computer