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策划: 严 汛
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精编全解

大英46级考试(新大纲)

阅读翻译
简答

四级篇

光明日报出版社

READING · TRANSLATION · SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

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大英四六级考试(新大纲)阅读·翻译·简答

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内容提要

本书根据教育部考试中心采用的大学英语四级阅读测试题型(包括新题型)设计编写,每一部分均附有答案及详尽注解;翻译部分每一道题附有评分标准和点评。

本书可供四级考生使用,也可供教师参考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

精编全解大英四六级考试(新大纲)阅读·翻译·简答:四级篇/
易立新主编.-北京:光明日报出版社,1999.8

ISBN 7-80145-156-2

I. 精… II. 易… III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-水平考试-教
学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 30323 号

精编全解大英四六级考试(新大纲)阅读·翻译·简答:四级篇

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光明日报出版社出版发行(北京永安路 106 号)

华中理工大学印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

850×1168×1/32 印张:32 字数:800 千字

1999 年 8 月第一版 1999 年 8 月第一次印刷

共四册·定价:39.20 元(本册 9.80 元)

如有印装问题 请向承印厂调换

前 言

阅读能力是大学英语课程的主要培养目标,因此,在四、六级考试中,阅读理解部分的比重也是最大的,占总分的40%。如果再加上新题型的翻译或简答(这两种新题型的关键也在于能否读懂),那么阅读的比重就占了总分一半,可谓举足轻重。然而,在四、六级考试中,阅读部分能得高分的很少。究其原因,主要是缺乏针对性的专项训练。本书正是针对这种现象专门编写的,旨在提高学生的阅读解题能力以及翻译和简答题的应试技巧。

本书具有以下几个方面特点:

一、选题准确 本书完全以历届四级考题为样板,模拟四级考试难度,精心选编而成。本书的三种题型的模拟试题接近实际考题,便于学生备考。

二、解释详细 本书对每道试题都给予细致、准确的注解或点评,对于超过大纲要求而又无法猜测意义的单词,都在文章中用汉字标明其含义,对于难点或考点,都尽可能地加以详尽解析。另外,在每道翻译题的译文中都标明考试得分点,便于考生抓住关键。

三、针对性强 由于编著者为多年从事大学英语教学的教师,辅导过多届学生参加四、六级统考,既了解考试特点,又清楚学生的困难之所在,因此,无论是选材还是编写,针对性极强。相信只要认真模拟训练本书的三种试题,一定会受益匪浅。

当然,由于时间及编者水平所限,本书难免有不足之处,恳请同行与读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 试题简介与典型考题分析

一 阅读理解的解题技巧及典型考题分析

(一)四级阅读理解题简介

《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)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、说和写的能力。由此可见,阅读是目前大学英语课程的主要培养目标。当然,在四级考试中,阅读部分的比重也是最大的,占总分的40%。如果再加上新题型的翻译或简答题,那么阅读的比重就占总分的一半。可见阅读对于四级考试的重要性。《大纲》对四级阅读能力的具体要求是:掌握基本阅读技能,能顺利阅读并正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。难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料,速度达到每分钟80词,理解准确率以70%为合格。

四级考试阅读理解占时为35分钟,要求考生阅读四篇短文。四篇文章总共约有1000词。但从近两年的考卷抽样分析情况看,每篇文章都在300词以上,实际总阅读量在1300词左右。

从历年四级考试试题看,阅读理解的题材广泛,内容涉及各个方面,包括人物传记、生活常识、风土人情、历史掌故、环保交通、科普知识等等。体裁方面,论说文较多,记叙文较少。尽管内容庞杂,但并未涉及艰深的专业知识,科普文章较多。阅读文章的语言难度适中,无法根据上下文猜测意义的关键词,若超出大纲词汇表的,均标明词义。

(二)答题技巧

1、把握适当的阅读速度。有些学生平时阅读习惯不好,阅读文

章时注重每一个词句的理解,不懂的地方反复读,这样往往在不是很关键的地方浪费了不少时间,结果时间不够,还有别的试题做不完。相反,有些学生过分注重速度,阅读时拼命往后看,结果看完一遍文章,却不知道读的是什么内容。正确的方法是,在理解文章大意的基础上,尽量读快,不懂的地方可以用笔标明。不要为个别词或个别非关键句花费很多时间,因为无论第一遍读得多么仔细,答题时总免不了回头再看文章找答案。

2、不妨先浏览问题,再阅读文章。在开始阅读之前,先很快看一遍后面的5个问题(注意:只浏览,不仔细读),这样带着问题读往往有效,因为可以把注意力集中在跟问题有关的内容上,和答题无关的内容往往可以忽略。

3、做阅读理解可适当多花时间。在规定的35分钟内读完四篇文章并答题,每分钟必须读90词以上,难度不小。但由于阅读每小题2分,所占比重最大,可适当多花一点时间,但不可用时过多,否则影响全局。

(三)典型考题分析

四级考试阅读部分主要测试考生的以下几方面的能力:

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. 能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

下面根据上述要求,分析历届四级考试阅读理解题。

例1(1995年6月试题)

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the

inhabitants of most countries of the world today. 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. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus (对, 对抗) individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption (设想) that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

1. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A) English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
 - B) People in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
 - C) people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
 - D) modern flat still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living
2. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
 - A) They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
 - B) They were usually not large enough to accommodate big

families.

C) They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.

D) They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.

3. The word "rage" (Line 15) means " ".

A) be ignored

B) develop with great force

C) encourage people greatly

D) be in fashion

4. Some people oppose the building of flats because .

A) the living expenses for each individual family are higher

B) it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses

C) they believe people like to live in houses with gardens

D) the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats

5. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses

A) do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city

B) have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work

C) take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community

D) have to spend more money and time travelling to work every day

试题分析:

1. B 本题考查学生的推断能力。既是推断,当然是指文章没有给出明确答案,但可推知。文章第二句说“据说英国人反对这种居住方式(即建高层公寓),如果情况的确如此,那么英国人与世

界上多数国家的居民的态度就不一样了”，即世界上多数国家的人不反对建高层公寓。故选项 B 正确。

2. A 本题考查学生对细节的了解。文章第三句(In the past...)说：“过去公寓楼是与低收入者联系在一起的，那里缺少必要的供应设施，比如中央暖气，不间断的热水……”。故 A 项正确。

3. B 本题考查学生猜测词义的能力。猜测词义必须弄清上下文。rage 所在的一句说，主张高层公寓与主张单个宅院式的住房的人有争议。下一句说，一提及这个问题双方都情绪激动。由此可知，B 项符合上下文。

4. C 本题考查学生对局部事实的了解。文章倒数第二句(Those who oppose...)说：“那些反对建公寓的人主要根据是，人们都喜欢单独的住房和花园……”。故 C 项正确。

5. D 本题同样考查学生对局部性问题的了解。文章最后一句说，后者(反对建公寓的人)说，对于分散的个人宅院，要想把许多现代化设施联网，花费是很大的，另外还有用于上下班方面的金钱与时间花费。可见 D 项正确。

例 2 (1996 年 1 月试题)

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big *cola* (可乐饮料) companies — Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola Classic(传统型) or Pepsi, Diet (低糖的) Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet-cola drinkers did a little worse — only 7 of 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

1. According to the passage, the preference test was conducted in order to _____.

- A) find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking
 B) reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers
 C) show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work
 D) compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks

2. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show _____.

- A) Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks

B) there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi

C) few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi

D) people's tastes differ from one another

3. It is implied in the first paragraph that

A) the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas

B) the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies

C) the competition between the two colas is very strong

D) blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans

4. The word "burnout" (Line 5, Para. 5) here refers to the state of

A) being seriously burnt in the skin

B) being unable to burn for lack of fuel

C) being badly damaged by fire

D) being unable to function because of excessive use

5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to

A) show that taste preference is highly subjective

B) argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy

C) emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other

D) recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas.

试题分析:

1. A 本题考查对局部细节的理解,问的是进行这次口味测试的目的。第一段第三句后半段(we've wondered...)说,“我们想知道个人口味的喜好在某种品牌的忠诚性(brand loyalty)方面究竟起多大作用。”接下来说(we set up a taste test),“我们进行了一次口味测试”。可见 A 项正确。

2. B 本题考查学生辨认重要事实的能力。文章最后一句(Our

preference test results suggest...)说,“这次品尝测试的结果暗示出,只有少数的百事可乐与可口可乐的饮用者能根据口味和价格真正认出自己喜欢的品牌”。当然倒数第二段后两句还有具体数据说明,“In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice...”。

3. C 本题考查学生的推断能力。第一段第三句(But because the two big cola companies——Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, ...)说,因为两家大的可乐公司,可口可乐与百事可乐正在带有侵略性地销售产品,可见竞争激烈。
4. D 本题考查学生根据上下文推测词义的能力。阅读 burnout 所在的句子,可以发现 burnout 前面有 or 一词,可见 burnout 与 fatigue 同义, fatigue 意为“疲劳”,那么可推知 burnout 的意思是“味觉疲劳”。故 D 项正确。
5. A 本题考查学生对文章大意的掌握。阅读全文可知,文章开头两句是主题句。这两句的意思是,“个人的味觉极具主观性(Taste is such a subjective matter that...),所以一般没有人去调查人们喜欢哪些食品。就任何个人爱好而言,你至多只能说这是他个人的意见”。可见 A 项正确。

例 3 (1997 年 1 月试题)

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between “being a writer” and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. “You've got to want to write,” I say to them, “not want to be a writer.”

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer (自由撰稿者),

I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

1. The passage is meant to _____.
 - A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
 - B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
 - C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
 - D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career
2. What can be concluded from the passage? _____.
 - A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding
 - B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort
 - C) Famous writer usually live in poverty and isolation
 - D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small
3. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
 - A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
 - B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.

- C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
D) He found his dream would never come true.
4. "...people who die wondering, What if?" (Line 4, Para. 3) refers to "those _____."
A) who think too much of the dark side of life
B) who regret giving up their career halfway
C) who think a lot without making a decision
D) who are full of imagination even upon death
5. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.
A) the wonderland one often dreams about
B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

试题分析:

1. A 本题考查学生对文章主旨的理解。本文以自己的经历说明当作家的艰辛,并且第二段第一句也说到:writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. 可见 A 项正确。
2. D 本题考查学生进行正确推论的能力。第二段第二句(For every writer kissed by a fortune...)说,“在每一个幸运成功的作家背后,都有无数个作者的渴望没有得到任何回报”,即没有实现成为作家的梦想。可见作家成功的可能性很小。故 D 项正确。
3. B 本题考查学生对单句的理解。第三段第一句说,“但是大约一年以后,我还没有交上好运(hadn't gotten a break),于是就开始怀疑自己。”故 B 项正确。
4. B 本题考查学生辨认细节的能力。文章倒数第三句(I wasn't going to be one of those people...)说,“我不想成为那种人,临死还在想,如果我...就好了”。接着说,“我要继续检验我当作家的梦想...”。可见这里 those 指的是 B 项(那些遗憾自己半途而废的人)。

5. C 本题考查学生正确推论的能力。阅读最后两句可知, this 指的是前一句中的 even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure(…即使这种生活意味着前途渺茫和可能失败)。故 C 项正确。

(一) 翻译题

这里的翻译题是“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese), 安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试 1 至 2 题。从阅读理解的 4 篇文章中分别选 1 至 2 个句子组成 1 小段, 每篇文章选 1 至 2 题, 考试时间 15 分钟。

本翻译题小段 2 分(有时 3 分), 其中, 句子的整体结构占 0.5 分, 每个要点 0.5 分(一般 3 个要点)。“英译汉”主要考查学生对全文的理解, 只要意思对, 就能得分。评分时既看语法, 也看意思, 要点未译错就可以得分。评分时既看语法, 也看意思, 要点未译错就可以得分。

这题的评分标准如下:

考生在翻译时要注意不要逐字逐句地翻译, 而要抓住句子的主要意思, 只要意思对, 就能得分。评分时既看语法, 也看意思, 要点未译错就可以得分。评分时既看语法, 也看意思, 要点未译错就可以得分。

(二) 英译汉题(国家教委正式公布)评分标准

[说明]

Directions: In this part, there are three items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passage you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper.

You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passage so as to identify their meaning in the context.

1. (Lines 1-3, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Researchers have explained that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and

二 翻译题型介绍及评分标准

(一)翻译题型介绍

这里的翻译实际是“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese), 安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次共考试 4 至 5 小题。从阅读理解部分的 4 篇文章中分别选择 1 至 2 个句子组成 1 小题, 每篇文章选取 1 至 2 题。考试时间为 15 分钟。

本题型每小题 2 分(有时为 2.5 分)。其中, 句子的整体结构占 0.5 分, 每个要点 0.5 分(一般有 3 个要点)。“英译汉”主要考核学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。一般情况下, 只要译文全句整体通顺达意, 要点未译错就可以得满分。评分时既有标准译文, 也有可以认可的译法。

考生在翻译时要注意不要过分拘泥于原文, 字字对译, 这样容易造成译文生硬甚至不通顺。只要保留原文意思, 表达时省略或添加说明词语是可以的。

(二)英译汉样题(国家教委正式公布)及评分标准

[试题]

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper.

You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Lines 1—3, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and