

CET4

大学英语4级考试 应试指南

张国申 主编



中国致公出版社

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大学英语4级考试(College English Test—Band Four 简称 CET—4)于1987年6月20日首次在全国统考中运用,迄今已有整整十个年头。考生从当初每年10万人已经上升到200万。为了更好地引导广大学生搞好试前复习,做到有的放矢,我们精心编写了这本《大学英语4级考试应试指南》。本书所收集的材料主要是我们近几年的教学积累,大部分内容都具有较强的典型性,参考价值和使用价值很高,它们覆盖了教学大纲上规定的基本教学内容,注意到学生学习英语中的难点以及容易犯的错误,是大学生和广大英语爱好者通过四级考试的得力助手。

本书由以下五部分内容组成:

第一部分是阅读理解,其中所选文章语言地道,体裁广泛,集科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体。我们对每篇文章进行重、难点分析,同时还配备了部分阅读理解自测题。

第二部分是词汇和结构题,词汇题约占40%,结构题约占60%,所选的题目有较强的针对性和代表性。

第三部分是完形填空题,我们从九个方面进行有典型性地分析评论,帮助学生提高完形填空题型的应试能力。

第四部分是简答题。这是一项新题型,它要求考生在规定的15分钟内阅读一篇英语短文,然后回答文章后面的五个问题。我们在编写时侧重从阅读技巧和切题回答两方面入手,引导学生做好这种新题型。

第五部分是英语写作题,按照大纲要求,我们选编了各种文体的文章进行分析,着重向广大学生介绍一些必备的写作技巧和方法,讲述如何把各类文章写好。此外,我们还选编了10篇范文供广大读者参考。

我们在编写本书时注意在方法上和思路给予学生一定的指导。在教学过程中,我们深感有些学生缺乏应试技巧,没有掌握正确的方法,因而考试成绩不够理想。为了解决这个问题,我们根据自己的教学体会和亲身经验来指导学生,分析答题思路,内容简明扼要,切实具体,对帮助学生掌握重点内容,提高应试能力都将会起到良好的作用。

由于编者水平有限、经验不足,加之时间仓促,本书错误和不妥之处难免,诚恳希望广大读者在学习和使用过程中批评指正。

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阅读是学习英语的一种主要手段。对大多数很难获得理想的语言学习环境的中国人来说,这一点显得尤为重要。阅读不仅学到了语言知识,而且掌握了阅读的基本技能,带动并促进听,说,写,译等各项技能的提高。在四级考试中,阅读理解所占的比重很高,其结果对整个考试影响很大。所以我们在平时的学习中对其要有足够的认识。大学英语教学大纲对阅读的基本要求(四级)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。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,速度达到每分钟 80 词,阅读理解的准确率以 70% 为合格。那么,如何才能达到这一要求?

1. 正确的阅读方法是阅读理解至关重要的因素

要学会根据不同的阅读目的使用不同的阅读方法,要做到在阅读中即快又准地获取所需的信息,除大量的实践外,还要不断积累经验,养成良好的阅读习惯。学生在阅读中常见的不良阅读习惯有:“指读”,即为了“集中注意力”,用手或笔尖指着文章逐词阅读,一遇到生词,就停顿下来,无法在通篇理解的基础上继续进行;“回读”,即在阅读中遇到生词或不熟悉短语时,返回句首甚至段首重读;以及“译读”,即在阅读过程中,不断地进行词或短语乃至句子的翻译,通过译成母语来达到理解。这些不良的阅读习惯极大地影响了阅读速度。在阅读中我们通常可以采用以下的几种阅读方法:

1) 快读 (skimming) 快读的目的是浏览全文,了解文章的大意和主题思想,并对文章的结构有个总的概念。

2) 查读 (scanning) 查读的目的是为了寻找文章中某些特定的信息。

3) 细读 (reading for full understanding) 找到文章中的有关范围以后,即在此范围内逐句阅读,特别对关键词或句要仔细琢磨,以便对其有较准确的理解和掌握,做到弄清文章中“字里行间”潜在的意思。

2. 熟悉阅读理解题型和掌握解题方法使考生考试时更得心应手

四级考试阅读题内容涉猎面广,有文化,有历史,科研,社会习俗,人物传记,科普等各方面,但其题型却有规律可循,常见的有以下几类:

1) 解词题:要求考生对拆义型或超纲词汇进行语义猜测。这种题型旨在测试考生掌握词汇的数量,质量和一定的推断能力。

2) 事实查寻题:要求考生在单位时间内能迅速地浏览全文并找出所需要的信息。该题型内容多涉及到时间,地点,人物,事件,数字等。

3) 推断题:要求考生按照文章给予的线索作出合乎逻辑的推论。此题型有一定的难度,因它包括考生对作者观点的理解,对修辞,语气等方面知识的掌握,以及考生自身对事物的推断能力。

这三种题型概括了以下几种问答题:1)抓文章的主题思想;2)寻找文章的特定细节;3)判断和推理;4)确定作者的观点和态度;5)猜测词义。知道了这些题型,还必须知道解题的技巧才能取得考试的成功。下面具体谈一下解题的方法。

(一)主题思想题:它主要检查考生对文章整体的理解程度,其提问形式有:

The main idea of this selection may be best expressed as _____.

The main theme (topic) of the passage is _____.

The passage is mainly about _____.

The main purpose of the passage is _____.

The best (most appropriate) title of (for) this passage is _____.

What is the subject of this passage?

对于这种问题,如果测试的是某一段落或某一部分的大意,考生应学会找这一段落或部分的主题句,然后即可确定其大意。如果测试的是整篇文章的大意,可以运用快速浏览的阅读方法,通读全文,掌握大意。在通读中,要善于寻找各段的标题句,然后把各段意思综合起来,即是文章的大意。做题时,要能够分清主要意思和次要的,从属的内容。

(二)事实或特定细节查询:要求考生在理解了文章大意后,对一些主要细节的理解。提问形式有:

Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?

All of the following are true except ...

The author (or the passage) states that ...

According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, what, which, ect.) ...?

对于这类问题,考生可以首先从问题中找到关键词,然后以它为线索,运用扫描法在文章中寻找这一细节,找到后再把这一部分仔细地读一遍,以确定自己的答案。

(三)判断和推理的问题:这种考题主要测试考生对文章中作者没有直接说出来的隐含内容的理解。提问形式有:

The writer (author, passage) implies (suggests) that _____.

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

Which of the following can be readily inferred from the passage?

What does the author conclude about ...?

Where would this paragraph most probably appear (be found)?

对于这类问题考生可以运用排除法,排除文章已直接说出的一些明显不合理或合理的陈述,从而缩小范围,再根据文章,找出答案。

(四)作者的态度、观点和语气的问题:这类考题要求考生对作者的行文和对文中的态度作出判断。其提问形式有:

The author thinks that _____.

Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards ...

The tone of the passage can be best described as _____.

According to the author _____.

做这类题型时,要根据文章的用词,是讽刺幽默,还是同情愤怒,另外要全文综合考虑,不要根据文章的某一部分就确定它的语气。

(五)单词或短语问题:考题主要测试考生能否通过上下文正确理解某个单词或短语的意

思。其提问形式有：

According to the author, the word "... " means _____.

Which of the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "... " ?

The word "... " in the passage means _____.

首先在文章中找到这一单词或短语，读一下它所在的那个句子或上下两句，决定其意思，再根据选择找到正确答案。千万不可不看原文，想当然地依据自己对某词的理解来确定。

阅读理解需要大量的实践，不断地总结自己的经验，形成一种适合自己的阅读方法。下面我们有一些解题实例来说明阅读的过程，随后附上一些练习，希望能提高你的阅读水平，使你顺利通过四级考试。

翻 译

根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对考试改革的最新通知精神，在考试中增加了英译汉的题型。“英译汉”安排在阅读理解部分之后，每次考试共 5 题，从阅读理解的每篇文章中选择 1 至两题，考试时间为 15 分钟。翻译时，考生可参照阅读理解部分的有关内容，以便了解上下文。我们在阅读理解讲解中基本上从每篇文章选择一个句子，给出译文，起到帮助的作用。在阅读理解练习中也是选择一个句子，作为练习。

Passage 1

There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading. Some proceed very slowly through out; others dash along too quickly and then have to 'regress'. Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to vary their manner of reading according to the type of reading matter and to their intentions in reading it. A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he will proceed more slowly; but even then he will vary his pace, concentrating on the key words and passages, perhaps rereading them several times, and pass more quickly over the remainder. A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever the material he reads. Consequently even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult points.

A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proof-reading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This is extremely difficult for most people, since they are accustomed to overlook such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to practise this task efficiently and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

1. The author claims that there is a difference in reading speed between
 - A) the poorly educated and highly educated
 - B) different highly educated adults only
 - C) different poorly educated adults only
 - D) all readers
2. A good reader is a reader who
 - A) always reads quickly
 - B) reads slowly but carefully
 - C) changes his speed according to his liking for the book.
 - D) changes his speed according to the kind of text
3. The author says that when reading a novel a good reader can quickly read
 - A) every part of a book
 - B) the major part of a book
 - C) the minor part of a book
 - D) the significant passages in a book
4. The main thing in proof-reading is to
 - A) enjoy it
 - B) pick out mistakes
 - C) understand it
 - D) reproduce it
5. The best title for this passage is
 - A) "Perception"
 - B) "General Reading"
 - C) "Reading Speeds"
 - D) "The Art of Reading"

【解释】

1. D

本题提问什么人在阅读速度方面有差别。文章第一句话就说明了这点。“毫无疑问”成人，甚至是受过高等教育的成人在阅读速度和理解这两个方面有很大的差别。根据四个选择我们可以看出 A) 不合题意，因作者并没有提到受教育差的人，而选择 B) 和 C) 更不合题意，那么只有 D) 符合要求。

2. D

本题提问好的读者应该做到什么。根据文章第一段的叙述“A good reader can move at great speed through... 到... over the remainder. 以及“A less efficient reader... he reads.”我们理解，一个好的读者应该能做到根据不同的阅读材料采取不同的阅读方法。所以 D) 符合要求。

3. D

本题提问当一个好的读者读一本小说时什么地方他读的很快。同样根据文章第一段的叙述“A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it.”本句说的是好的读者快速地扫描每一页，偶尔停留在某个字或句子上，对所读材料获得一个大概的了解。从四个选择中我们可以看出 D) 符合要求。

4. B

本题提问校对主要的任务是什么。根据文章第二段的开头,“A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proof-reading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the ...”我们得知校对者所关注的不是所读内容,而是找出样稿中的拼写错误。

5. D

本题要求根据文章内容给出其标题。文章的第一段主要讲了阅读速度对阅读的效果有直接影响,好的读者会根据不同的阅读材料采用不同的阅读方法,整篇文章都集中讨论了此观点。所以从四个选择中,得出 D) 为此文的标题是合理的。

【翻译】

A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it.

一个好的读者能够快速扫描一本小说或类似的消遣读物的大致内容。他可以一页一页地扫描,偶尔停留在一个字或句上,以获得对所读材料的大概了解,而不是完全读完。

Passage 2

Watercolor is the oldest painting medium known. It dates back to the early cave dwellers who discovered they could add lifelike qualities to drawings of animals and other figures on the walls of caves by mixing the natural colors found in the earth with water.

Fresco, one of the greatest of all art forms, is done with watercolor. It is created by mixing pigments and water and applying these to wet plaster. Of the thousands of people who stand under Michelangelo's heroic ceiling in the Sistine Chapel, very few are aware that they are looking at perhaps the greatest watercolor painting in the world.

The invention of oil painting by the Flemish masters in the fifteenth century led to a decline in fresco painting, and for the next several centuries watercolor was used mainly as a medium for doing preliminary sketches or as a tool for study. It was not until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that English painters reinstated watercolor as a serious art form. The English have a notorious love for the outdoors and also a great fondness for small, intimate pictures. The subdued tones of watercolor had a remarkably strong appeal for them.

The popularity of watercolor continued to grow until in the twentieth century the United States passed England as the center for watercolor, producing such well known watercolor artists as Thomas Eakins and Andrew Wyeth.

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- A) The decline of fresco painting
- B) The predominance of oils over watercolor
- C) The rediscovery of watercolor in England
- D) The origins and development of watercolor

2. According to the passage, where did the first color for painting come from?

- A) animal skins
- B) the ground

C) trees and leaves

D) caves

3. Which of the following can be inferred about what sixteenth and seventeenth century artists thought of watercolor painting in comparison to oil painting?

A) watercolor was more costly, but was better

B) oil painting was less permanent, but more vivid

C) watercolor was not appropriate for finished works

D) oil painting tended to be difficult to use

4. According to the passage, why was watercolor painting revived in England?

A) it was easy to use outdoor

B) it was a strong medium

C) it was extremely vibrant in color

D) it was well suited to popular tastes

5. What would the next paragraph most probably deal with?

A) the works of famous American watercolor artists

B) the decline of oil as a popular medium

C) techniques for manufacturing watercolors

D) modern American oil painters

【解释】

1. D

本题要求回答文章的主题。根据第一个句子,即文章的主题句和最后一个句子,说明了两个问题,即水彩画的起源及发展,其它选择在文中也有提及,但都不全面,所以选择 D) 符合题意。

2. B

本题要求回答最先使用的绘画色彩来自何处。根据文章第二句“It dates back... found in the earth with water.” 所以应选 B)。

3. C

本题要求回答油画和水彩画相比较中,十六、十七世纪的艺术家是怎么认为的。根据文章第三段的第一个句子“... , and for the next several centuries watercolor was used mainly as a medium for doing preliminary sketches or as a tool for study.” 可知,水彩画不宜作画的最后结束,应选 C)。

4. D

本题提问为什么水彩画在英国得以复活。其根据可从第三段的后面几个句子中找到答案,即“水彩画最适合大多数人的爱好。”

5. A

本题要求回答本段文章后将要讨论的是什么。这可从文章的最后一段得出答案,其中“... the United States passed England as the centre for watercolor, producing such well-known watercolor artists as Thomas Eakins and Andrew Wyeth.” 由此可以得出下面很可能要讨论美国著名水彩画家的作品。选择 A) 符合题意。

【翻译】

The invention of oil painting by the Flemish masters in the fifteenth century led to a de-

cline in fresco painting, and for the next several centuries watercolor was used mainly as a medium for doing preliminary sketches or as a tool for study.

15 世纪, 佛兰德大师们发明的油画导致了壁花的衰落。在以后的好几个世纪中, 水彩画主要用作初步素描的媒介, 或者用作学画的手段。

Passage 3

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 memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (愿意接受的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain cell health and size."

- C 1. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.
A) who can remember large amounts of information
B) who are highly intelligent
C) whose minds are alert and receptive
D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
- B 2. According to Fozard's argument, people can make their brains work more efficiently by _____.
A) constantly doing memory work
B) taking part in various mental activities
C) going through specific training
D) making frequent adjustments
- D 3. The findings of James and other scientists in their work _____.
A) remain a theory to be further proved

- B) have been challenged by many other experts
 - C) have been generally accepted
 - D) are practised by the researchers themselves
4. Older people are generally advised to C .
- A) keep fit by going in for physical activities
 - B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains
 - C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
 - D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
5. What is the passage mainly about? C
- A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
 - B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
 - C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
 - D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

【解释】

1. C

本题提问什么样的人才是认知上健康的人。答题的要点在文章的第二段中 People will be alert and receptive... 和 more cognitively sound 两处,其中 sound 一词在题中和 healthy 是近义词。所以选择 C) 符合题意。

2. B

本题提问人们的大脑凭借什么工作得更有效。根据第三段第一句话的前半句 Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different skills ... 我们得知这段话是对答案的解释。其中 in various mental activities 与文中 with different skills 有着直接的对应关系。

3. D

本题是事实判断题。答案的依据是第三段的第一句话 Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. 其中 the benefits of challenging the brain 即题中所述的 findings 的具体内容。putting the theory in their own lives 即答案项中 are practiced by the researchers themselves。

4. A

本题提问人们老年人应做什么。根据第四段第二句话 Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physical activities as we age. (当人们变老时)在问题中由 older people 来表达。

5. B

本题要求给出文章的主题。通过全文的阅读,我们应明确文章主要讨论了 mental engaged, challenging the brain, 产生了 more cognitively sound 的命题,由此归纳出本文所谈的是:如果人们积极用脑就能保持大脑认知能力的健康状态。选择中 not only physically 是人们已知的常识,而 but also mentally 是本文传递的新信息。选择 A) 的内容是文中的细枝末节; C) 的内容过宽; D) 的内容偏窄。所以 B) 符合要求。

【翻译】

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 memory.

研究人员已经证实当人们用脑时,大脑中产生双重的化学反应。这种化学反应使大脑在象注意力和记忆力这样的认知领域里工作效率更好。

Passage 4

Television can help us see the pattern of American life and understand the events that unite or divide us.

Consider an example of the deaths of the political leaders, including John F Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy. These deaths caused a profound unification of the whole nation. Therefore the whole nation shared the experience of grief and shame. Television let us intensely and dramatically participate in these historical events.

Through it we are joined with other people for a few electric moments. But television can also divide us from each other. The dividing has occurred in confrontations between young and old, radicals and conservatives, police and students, blacks and whites, and hawks and doves. These confrontations have dramatized the feeling beneath the surface of society. They have shown Americans in conflicts which stem from our policy in Southeast Asia and range to the busing of school children. Such events have provided an opportunity for bigots, who promote stereo typed thinking. And these confrontations have infected our social and emotional wounds.

So television does more than transmit movies, weather, sports and a variety of shows. It helps shape our feelings toward each other and ourselves, and sometimes unites us, and sometimes divides us.

1. Television can help us take part in

- A) electric moments
- C) emotional wounds

- B) historical events
- D) stereo typed thinking

2. Television can also make worse

- A) the social contradiction
- C) conservative thinking

- B) the surface of society
- D) grief and shame

3. The confrontations are only welcomed by those who are

- A) infected by the social wounds
- B) going to shape their feeling toward themselves
- C) obstinately devoted to his own belief
- D) providing the opportunity for thinking

4. Which of the following statements is true?

- A) Some political leaders were once bigots
- B) Television sometimes transmit more movies than historical events
- C) confrontations are the sign of division
- D) Television often provides stereo typed thinking

5. A suitable title for this passage would be

- A) "Social Unity and Division."
- B) "Television's Conflicts"
- C) "Unification and Confrontations."
- D) "Television's Social Influence"

【解释】

1. B

本题要求说明电视的正面作用。根据文章第二段倒数第二行,可以得出选择 B) 符合要求。

2. A

本题要求进一步说明电视的反面作用。根据第三段的第一句话,“But television can also divide us from each other.” 我们可以得出选择 A) 符合题目的要求。其它的选择均和题目的要求不符。

3. C

本题要求判断那些欢迎“confrontation”的人是谁。在做此题时,首先要理解“confrontation”是什么意思。通过阅读文章第三段:“But television... The dividing has occurred in confrontations between young and old, radicals and conservatives, police and students...” 应得出该词的意思为“对抗”。而下面一个句子正是本题的答案,即“Such events have provided an opportunity for bigots, who promote stereo typed thinking.” 然后再根据四个选择,采用排除法,就可以得出 C) 是正确答案。

4. C

本题要求判断那种表述是正确的。根据文章的内容,可以得出选择 C) 为正选,其根据是第三段最后一句。

5. B

本题要求给出文章的主题是什么。首先应排除 A) 和 C), 因本篇文章主要讲的是电视的作用, 由于文章即讲了其正面作用, 又讲了其反面作用, 所以选择 B) 也不合题意, 因此 D) 是唯一选择。

【翻译】

So television does more than transmit movies, weather, sports and variety shows. It helps shape our feelings toward each other and ourselves, and some times unites us, and sometimes divides us.

所以电视所做的事情比转播一部电影, 作气象预报, 直播体育比赛以及其他一些演出要多得多。它帮助形成我们相互之间的感情, 有时能使我们相互融洽, 有时使我们产生分歧。

Passage 5

A treaty on an international Law of the Sea will be signed in Caracas, Venezuela, where negotiations supported by the United Nations began in 1974.

The date of the signing ceremony necessarily remains uncertain, but a sense of urgency remains.

Despite the fact that some 60 weeks have spent in actual conference sessions, the issues

which have plagued the series of Law of the Sea meetings from the beginning have yet to be resolved.

The principal road-block to a formal agreement deals with the potential wealth to be mined from the ocean and just how it will be controlled and distributed. Some of the 140 nations participating in the debate are landlocked. Few have the technological ability or the capital to establish an operation to mine the seabeds for the manganese, nickel copper, and cobalt known to tempt commercial development. But all want to share in the rewards.

There is growing awareness that mining organizations are going to beware of heavy fees and taxes that could doom a venture before it is well begun. The focus now is on creation of some sort of international authority to monitor seabed enterprises—and their profits.

The goal of a treaty draft from current negotiations at United Nations headquarters in New York is unlikely to be achieved, according to U. S. Ambassador at Large Elliot Richardson. Although Richardson described the conference mood as “constructive”, he is optimistic only to the extent that there is “every indication of an eventual treaty.”

And the most optimistic outlook is for a signing ceremony late next year—or perhaps in 1981.

1. The purpose of this article is to _____.
 - A) describe the rules for the Law of the Sea
 - B) describe seabed mining operations
 - C) offer a status report on negotiations for a Law of the Sea
 - D) describe Elliot Richardson's efforts toward a Law of the Sea
2. According to the passage the main obstacle to negotiating a Law of the Sea is _____.
 - A) arriving at an agreement on how to distribute the wealth from seabed mining operations.
 - B) finding ways to finance seabed mining operations
 - C) acquiring the technological ability to mine seabeds
 - D) determining how to limit the heavy fees and taxes associated with seabed mining.
3. The current negotiation on an international Law of the Sea are taking place at _____.
 - A) Caracas, Venezuela
 - B) United Nations headquarters in New York
 - C) Elliot Richardson's office
 - D) The information is not given in the article
4. According to the article all the following statements are true except _____.
 - A) most of the 140 nations do not have the technology to mine the seabed
 - B) one of the goals of the conference is the establishment of an international authority to watch over seabed mining operations
 - C) heavy taxes and fees may doom possible seabed mining operations
 - D) Elliot Richardson is absolutely certain that a treaty could be signed in 1981
5. The passage was most probably written in _____.
 - A) 1974
 - B) 1981
 - C) 1980
 - D) 1979

【解释】

1. C

本题虽然提问的是短文的写作目的,但是实际上是检查读者是否掌握了该文主题。文章主要叙述了有关海洋法谈判的进展情况,C)符合题意。A),B),和D)的内容,文中虽有提及,但都不是说明主要的问题,因此不合题意。

2. A

本题要求回答海洋法谈判的主要障碍是什么。根据文章中... deals with the potential wealth to be mined and just how it will be controlled and distributed。可知A)符合题意。

3. B

本题提问目前的海洋法谈判在何处进行。若不认真审题,很容易根据文章的... in Caracas, Venezuela, where negotiations supported by the United Nations began in 1974,将A)确定为正确答案。但本题问的是目前正在何处进行谈判,不是在何处开始谈判,因此A)不符合题意。根据文章... from current negotiations at United Nations headquarters in New York,可知B)符合题意。由此可见,必须看完全文后,才能确定文中是否提及此项内容。

4. D

本题要求确定哪一种说法不正确。根据文章 Few have the technological ability or the capital to establish an operation to mine the seabeds... 可确定A说法正确。根据文章 The focus now is on creation of some sort of international authority to monitor... 可确定B)说法正确。根据文章... to be wary of heavy fees and taxes that could doom adventure before it is well begun. 可确定C)说法正确。根据文章... he is optimistic only to the extent that there is "every indication of an eventual treaty."可知他只是说到对达成协议持乐观态度,但未肯定协议何时能达成。因此D)说法不正确,所以答案为D)。

5. D

本题提问文章何时写成的。根据结尾句中... late next year—or perhaps in 1981. (最早明年年底,或者也许在(1981年)可推断文章写于1979年。

【翻译】

A treaty on an international Law of the Sea will be signed in Caracas, Venezuela, where negotiations supported by the United Nations began in 1974.

国际海洋法协议将在委内瑞拉首都加拉加斯签订。在此召开的协商会议是由联合国资助的。

Passage 6

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage(不足), hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track of