大学英语四级考试 COLLEGE ENGLISH

经典分析

◆王文成 主编

分析命题规律 预测发展趋势 全面梳理考点 帮助学生过关

总域篇 Reading CET-4

17 光界的长光版公司

全真大学英语四级考试经典分析

——阅读篇

主 编 王文成

分册主编 黄兴永

副 主 编 赵玉洁

编 者 王文成 王嬴鸿 王勃然

赵玉洁 战中亮 刘 红

邓建华 孙佩杰 高志英

胡燕铃 黄兴永 辛宏宇

兴界图出出版公司

上海・北京・西安・广州

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全真大学英语四级考试经典分析. 阅读篇/王文成主编. 一上海:上海世界图书出版公司,2004.9 ISBN 7-5062-6096-4

I. 全... II. 王... 英语─阅读教学─高等学校─水 平考试─自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 095008 号

全真大学英语四级考试经典分析

——阅读篇

王文成 主编

上海兴界的** K K K K S 引 出版发行 上海市尚文路 185 号 B 楼

邮政编码 200010 电话:(021)63783016

http://www.wpcsh.com

常熟市大宏印刷有限公司印刷 如发现印装质量问题,请与印刷厂联系调换

(质检科电话 0512-52621873)

各地新华书店经销

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:16.75 字数:450 000 2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷 印数:1—5 000 ISBN 7-5062-6096-4/H・408

定价:20.00元

the constant of the constant

大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司主持实施的一项大规模的全国性的标准化考试。它是检查和督促大学英语教学大纲贯彻实施,评估教学质量的一种有效的手段。自 1987 年 9 月和 1989 年 1 月分别实施大学英语四、六级考试以来,每年数 10 万考生参加测试。目前,每年考生已超过 350 万人,这对贯彻执行教学大纲,提高我国英语教学质量起到了积极的作用,得到了全社会的认同。许多用人单位,在聘用毕业生时,把通过大学英语四、六级考试,作为录用人才的必要条件。有些大学甚至把通过四、六级英语考试作为学校教学管理的一项重要工作。

许多学生为了通过大学英语四、六级考试不惜重金购买模拟习题集,参加各种应试培训班,题集用过不少,成效不彰。这些粗制滥造的模拟题,都是由一些未经训练的编题人员,东拼西凑成书。试题缺乏信度和效度,无法对考生的语言能力做出科学客观的评价,误导了许多学生。学生使用这种模拟题,成绩忽高忽低,缺乏可比性,有的学校甚至以应试代替教学,所用材料严重失真,干扰了正常的教学秩序。

为了保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题质量,国家教育主管部门成立了全国大学英语四、 六级考试委员会,具体负责命题工作,对命题人员进行严格训练,精心地组织命题、审题、试测、 试题分析和复审等,做到考试规范化。一套试题从命题到使用,时间长达年余。试题全面准确 地反映了大学英语教学大纲的要求,涵盖了大纲词汇表、语法结构表、功能意念表和语言技能 表规定的教学内容及应掌握的基本的语言能力,保证了试题的效度和信度。

为了使广大学生有效地复习教学大纲所规定的基础阶段的全部教学内容,顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试,我们将大学英语统考近年来已使用过的试题汇编为《全真大学英语四级考试精典分析》。听力篇(分听力与听写);阅读篇(阅读和翻译);词汇、语法、作文篇(语法词汇和填空、作文和简短回答)三册,由具有多年大学英语教学经验的教师对试题进行全面、准确、扼要的解释,帮助学生掌握正确的英语学习方法,了解自身的学习薄弱点,熟悉解题方法,提高学习效率和应试能力。

各册书中分别附有大学英语四级考试新增各种试题样题及其答案和评分方法、听力文字稿和听写评分标准、作文评分方法、写作指导和历年试题的参考作文。为了方便学生了解目前已在全国开展的大学英语四、六级考试口语考试的情况,书中还提供了有关资料和一套口语考试真题。

这是一套国家实考试题系列丛书,它是任何自编模拟试题集无法比拟的应试和学习辅导材料,也是一套实战性价值极高的备课、学习、考试命题的资料库。书中收集了 14 套真题(听力 20 套)。答案解析详实准确。对阅读部分的答案解释进行了认真的研究,给出答案在文中的出处,对答案和文中词语的对应关系力争解析到位,使学生了解解题方法。对错误的选项,分别指出错处及错误的原因:有的属词语干扰,有的是与文章无关的文外信息,有的是属信息

anan A**i**na a

错位……使学生了解不同设问的特点及其规律。通过对书内 80 篇短文的阅读,掌握阅读方法,了解摄取文内信息的规律和技巧。对短文中难句和语言点,作了详细的注解,使学生及时进行语言功力的全面积累。为了使考生准确地理解文章,提供了参考译文,并对问题和选项也分别附入参考译句,引导学生养成认真阅读、仔细审题的习惯。语法词汇和填空部分,从实际应用人手,在句子和语篇的水平上,对大纲中规定的重要的屡考的语法现象,归纳总结,解释新颖。词汇重在搭配和应用,采用表述公式的办法,便于记忆,帮助考生复习大纲中的词汇和短语,做到例句充实、实用、易记。有利于考生在写作和口语考试中正确使用这些词和词组,避免了简单地为应试而孤立背单词的不良倾向。语言能力提高了,应试能力也自然随之增强了。听力与听写附有 20 套真题磁带,标示出各题考试要点,指出捕捉听音信息的方法和听写方法及评分标准。

本书适用于具有非英语专业大学一、二年级英语水平的人员和拟参加全国大学英语四级考试的各类人员,也适用于参加研究生英语人学考试的考生,该丛书也是从事大学英语教学的教师的一套具有很高实用价值的案头参考书。

王卓力、战中亮、高志英、孙阳、胡燕玲、辛宏宇、郝丽霞、柏旭红和马明等同志参加了本书部分编写工作。在本书编写过程中黄胜年和王晓韵同志给予了热情的帮助。上海世界图书出版公司编辑同志的热心支持和鼓励才使我们下决心编出这套习题集。我们对以上同志表示深忱的谢意。

由于时间较紧,在编写过程中,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者 2004年8月

使用说明

教学大纲规定:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。读是一项重要的技能,也是大学生今后工作中所需要的重要技能。阅读是掌握语言知识,获取信息,提高听、说、写、译等能力的基础。这一指导思想必然体现在测试中。

阅读理解是试卷中测试分量最重的项目,占全试卷 40%。一般由四篇短文组成,共 1400 词左右,每篇文章约 5 个单项试题,每题 2 分,共 40 分。是试题中文字资料最多、单项分值最高、直接影响考试成绩和通过率的考项。

阅读文章选项的原则是"一般题材,难度中等"。不限于日常生活,不偏于任何专业。包括历史掌故、风土人情、名人轶事、环境保护、心理卫生、地质勘探、交通运输、宇宙探索、新兴科学等。文章没有专业深度,属常识和科普范畴,目的在于测试考生的语言技能。短文体裁以说明文、记叙文和议论文为主,文字材料相当于课文难度。

大纲规定的阅读速度设有两个指数:课文较难的一般阅读速度为 70 WPM(word per minute);生词不超过文章总词数 3%的快速阅读速度为 100 WPM。考试中每篇文章至少要读两遍,考试时间为 35 分钟,如按 70 WPM 速度阅读题是做不完的。因此考试时,要保持在 80~90 WPM 的阅读速度才能保证在规定的时间内完成阅读、复读和答题任务的。据调查,考试时,不少学生常挤用别项的考试时间,才能完成阅读部分的答题任务。

提高阅读速度和语言的综合能力还应大量地阅读。语言能力的提高在于积累,不经过大量语言材料的输入要提高听、说、写、译能力,那就成了无源之水,无本之木了。这也是汉语所说"背熟唐诗三百首,不会写诗也会吟"的道理。根据专家研究,要掌握英语阅读能力至少要读3000 页英文材料,杨振字先生建议读完五本英文原著。英语教学大纲规定的精泛读阅读量的比例为1:5。不少大学要求学生除课堂学习外,增加课外阅读量,阅读一些原文简易读物和报刊等。只靠少量的课文,不重视泛读,没有一定的课外阅读量,希望有一天突然掌握语言交际能力,这是不可想象的。同样道理,只靠做完十几套真题,就指望能够提高阅读速度,通过考试,取得理想的成绩也是不实际的。要重视语言积累。建议大学学习阶段的前两年,每学期读4~5本小册子,每日读1~1.5页,寒暑假期间多读一些。后两年坚持每学期再读5~6本小册子或累计读完3~5本教科书。这个目标应不是不可及的。阅读是使用英语主要的技能,是全面提高语言能力的基础。有的人单词背了千千万,但阅读没有跟上,影响了学习效果。语言学习是个综合工程,各种能力的条是环环相扣的,不可顾此失彼。

限于篇幅,本书收录了近年考过的阅读文章,配以参考译文、语言注解和答案详解,旨在帮助考生分析难句,了解词语辨义、固定搭配,以提高语感,培养考生在阅读中对信息的预测能力。书中词语解释中,附有大量例句,使考生学会利用这些语言知识构造句子。为了便于考生准确地理解文章,培养英译汉的能力,书中提供了所有短文的参考译文,同学们在使用译文前

最好先做试题,不要边做题边看译文,干扰和影响阅读速度。

按照大学英语四级考试大纲要求,阅读理解部分主要测试考生:(1)掌握所读材料主旨和大意的能力;(2)了解和说明主旨和大意的事实和细节的能力;(3)不但理解字面意思,还能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论的能力;(4)不但理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系的能力。我们据此将试题中短文后的问题归纳为以下几种题型:(1)主旨大意型——要求确定文章主题,寻找概括全文大意的主题句。主题句常置于文首、文中或文尾,有时要通过全文概总。这类题常可通读四个选项,采用排错法,迅速排除与文意不符或错误信息的选项,排除使用文内片言只语、断章取义的文外信息的词语干扰选项或文中未涉及的信息的选项。(2)语义题——根据上下文猜测单词或片言断语。要求辨识文中相关词语、标点、反义词、构词知识等迅速推断含义。(3)事实细节题——要求快速掌读原文,对题干信息定位,确定段落行数,辨识文中符合题干要求的转述句或同义句(restatement)。答案常为文内题干信息的上下文。(4)推理判断题——测试考生透过表面文字,理解深层含义,推断作者的观点、态度、语气和写作目的等。要求捕捉文内相关词语及其指代关系、数据,分析文中此类题型,也常可采用排错法确定答案。

英译汉测试部分是检测学生理解英语原文和正确地将其译为汉语的能力。从阅读理解部分的四个短文中分别选取至2个句子组成一题,每句含20至30个单词,共10分,测试时间为5分钟。要求考生根据上下文,准确地理解所读材料,做到不错译不漏译,语言流畅。

英译汉涉及对词汇、词语搭配、语法结构和翻译技巧等方面知识,考生要在理解上下文逻辑关系的基础上,理清 引子结构,找出句子的主要成分及其修饰关系,采用直译法或意译的方法,从词语辨义、结构层次、动词的变化和专业知识等方面入手,反复推敲,创造性地译成通顺的汉语。

英译汉测试部分,每个句子 2 分,设有三个语言点,每处 0.5 分,全句结构 0.5 分。考生在翻译时,不可漏译单词或误译,以免丢分。为了提高翻译能力,应有针对性地读点关于翻译知识的书,如上海外语教育出版社由张培基等人编写的《英汉翻译教程》的"英译汉常用方法和技巧"三章,坚持翻译练习,增强翻译技能。

目 录

	使用说明					
1.	大学英语四级考试 2004 年 6 月试题					
	大学英语四级考试 2004 年 6 月试题答案详解					
2.	大学英语四级考试 2004 年 1 月试题 2					
	大学英语四级考试 2004 年 1 月试题答案详解 2	:6				
3.	大学英语四级考试 2003 年 6 月试题 3	8				
	大学英语四级考试 2003 年 6 月试题答案详解 4	3				
4.	大学英语四级考试 2003 年 1 月试题 5	3				
	大学英语四级考试 2003 年 1 月试题答案详解 5	9				
5.	大学英语四级考试 2002 年 6 月试题 7	3				
	大学英语四级考试 2002 年 6 月试题答案详解 7	8				
6.	大学英语四级考试 2002 年 1 月试题 9	2				
	大学英语四级考试 2002 年 1 月试题答案详解 9	7				
7.	大学英语四级考试 2001 年 6 月试题 11	1				
	大学英语四级考试 2001 年 6 月试题答案详解	6				
8.	大学英语四级考试 2001 年 1 月试题 13	0				
	大学英语四级考试 2001 年 1 月试题答案详解	5				
9.	大学英语四级考试 2000 年 6 月试题 15	2				
	大学英语四级考试 2000 年 6 月试题答案详解 15	7				
10.	大学英语四级考试 2000 年 1 月试题 16	9				
	大学英语四级考试 2000 年 1 月试题答案详解 17	4				
11.	大学英语四级考试 1999 年 6 月试题 18	8				
	大学英语四级考试 1999 年 6 月试题答案详解 19	3				
12.	大学英语四级考试 1999 年 1 月试题 20	6				
	大学英语四级考试 1999 年 1 月试题答案详解 21	1				
13.	大学英语四级考试 1998 年 6 月试题 22	4				
	大学英语四级考试 1998 年 6 月试题答案详解 22	9				
14.	大学英语四级考试 1998 年 1 月试题 24	1				
	大学英语四级考试 1998 年 1 月试题答案详解 24	6				
附录	附录258					
1.	学校平均级点分25	8				
_ ,	25	o				

大学英语四级考试 2004 年 6 月试题

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique — a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy: whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D. C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd: among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher.

Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English (混杂英语). But Stokoe believed the "hand talk" his students used looked richer. He wondered: Might deaf people actually have a genuine language? And could that language be unlike any other on Earth? It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard". Stokoe's idea was academic heresy (异端邪说).

It is 37 years later. Stokoe — now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture — is having lunch at a cafe near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation (调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. "What I said," Stokoe explains, "is that language is not mouth stuff — it's brain stuff."

- 11. The study of sign language is thought to be _____
 - A) an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
 - B) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
 - C) a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
 - D) a new way to took at the learning of language

12.	. The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by			
	A) a leading specialist in the study	Of liberal arts		
	B) an English teacher in a university	for the deaf		
	C) some senior experts in American Sign Language			
	D) a famous scholar in the study of	the human brain		
13.	According to Stokoe, sign language i	s		
	A) an international language	C) an artificial language		
	B) a substandard language	D) a genuine language		
14.	Most educators objected to Stokoe's	idea because they thought		
	A) a language should be easy to use	and understand		
B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted				
	C) a language could only exist in the	e form of speech sounds		
	D) sign language was not extensively	used even by deaf people		
15.	Stokoe's argument is based on his be	elief that		
	A) language is a product of the brain			
	B) language is a system of meaningful	ıl codes		
	C) sign language is derived from nat	ural language		
	D) sign language is as efficient as ar	y other language		
-	. —			

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts' say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics — a better job, a raise, praise — many people are still unable — or unwilling — to "play the game."

"People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior," says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. "But politics derives from the word 'polite'. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying, to please your superior, and then expecting something in return."

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment — not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

"The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis," says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. "But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person

he or she likes best. It's simple human nature."

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with *flattery* (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion. 16. "Office politics" (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to A) the political views and beliefs of office workers B) the interpersonal relationships within a company C) the various qualities required for a successful career D) the code of behavior for company staff 17. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but A) avoid being too outstanding B) get along well with his colleagues C) honest and loyal to his company D) give his boss a good impression 18. Why are many people unwilling to "play the game" (Line 4, Para. 5)? A) They are not good at manipulating colleagues. B) They feel that such behavior is unprincipled. C) They think the effort will get them nowhere. D) They believe that doing so is impractical. 19. The author considers office politics to be A) unwelcome at the workplace B) bad for interpersonal relationships C) an important factor for personal advancement D) indispensable to the development of company culture 20. It is the author's view that . A) self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery B) hard work contributes very little to one's promotion C) many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery D) speaking up for oneself is part of human nature

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines. Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the world were filled with images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. "I knew the statistics," she said. "But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like when I met Sandra, a 13-year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her."

The Princess concluded with a simple message: "We must stop landmines". And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as "very ill-informed" and a "loose cannon (乱放跑的人)."

The Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms: "This is a distraction (干扰) we do not need. All I'm trying to do is help."

Opposition parties, the media and the public immediately voiced their support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess's trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government's policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government.

To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claimed that the Princess's views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was "working towards" a worldwide ban. The Defence Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was "a misinterpretation or misunderstanding."

For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems.

- 21. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 _____.
 - A) to clarify the British government's stand on landmines
 - B) to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims
 - C) to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there
 - D) to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
- 22. What did Diana mean when she said "... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me" (Line 5, Para. 1)?
 - A) Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
 - B) She just couldn't bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.
 - C) The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
 - D) Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.
- 23. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because .
 - A) she had not consulted the government before the visit.
 - B) she was ill-informed of the government's policy.
 - C) they were actually opposed to banning landmines.
 - D) they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola.
- 24. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?
 - A) She made more appearances on TV.
 - B) She paid no attention to them.

- C) She rose to argue with her opponents.
- D) She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.
- 25. What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?
 - A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.
 - B) It had greatly promoted her popularity.
 - C) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.
 - D) It had affected her relations with the British government.

Passage Four

Ouestions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for Progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of *firearm* (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

"The Constitution," said the association's spokesman, "gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn't spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves."

"Don't you think it's dangerous to have one in the house, particularly where there are children around?"

"The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse (导火索) separately in a drawer."

"Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody."

The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people — people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they're going to think twice about breaking in."

"But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder (侵入者)".

"Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association is backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just handguns."

26	According to the passage	some people started a national association so as to	
20.	necoluling to the passage.	Some people station a manorial association so as to	•
	0 1 0 /	4 *	

- A) instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
- B) coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
- C) promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon
- D) block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
- 27. Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that
 - A) they may fall into the hands of criminals
 - B) people's lives will be threatened by the weapon

C) most people don't know how to handle the weapon D) the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer 28. By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it A) can kill those entering others' houses by force B) will threaten the safety of the owners as well C) will frighten away any possible intruders D) can show the special status of its owners 29. According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H - bombs are very much worried that A) the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis B) the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously C) poorly - educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon D) the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome 30. From the tone of the passage we know that the author is . A) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs B) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons C) doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety

D) unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs

大学英语四级考试 2004 年 6 月试题答案详解

Passage One (Questions 11 to 15)

语言注解

- 1. Sign has become a scientific hot button. (Line 1, Para. 1) hot botton (观众籍以与电视节目主持人直接交流的) 热线按钮;对决策起关键作用的因素。 这里引申为"热门的话题"。
- 2. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique... (Lines 1~2, Para.1) 这是由 only 引起的倒装句。only 置于句首,强调做状语的介词短语,语序部分倒装句。only + prep. phr./ad.: Only by shouting at the top of his voice was he able to make himself heard. Only under special circumstances are freshmen permitted to take make up tests (补考). Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar can you write correctly. Although the Earth's chemical composition had been studied for years, only toward the end of the nineteenth century was geochemistry recognized as a discipline in its own right. Only then did I know that he had left for the United States.
- 3. ... throw new light on an old scientific controversy (Lines 3~4, Para. 1) throw/cast/shed light on/upon sth (to make sth. easier to understand by providing new information) (提供新情况) 使某事物更清楚:Recent research has shed new light on the causes of the disease. His speech throws a different light on what happened. Their finding cast much light upon the burial customs of the Indian tribes of that area.
- 4. ... complete with ... (Line 4, Para. 1) 这是个形容词短语,做 language 的非限定性定语,相当于省略了成分的定语从句: which is complete with grammar. (be) complete with 包括,附有,连同,具有: a large house complete with a swimming pool (设备齐全附有游泳池的大房子). A luxurious car complete with air conditioning and telephone. We bought a house complete with furniture.
- 5. The current interest in sign language ... (Line 5, Para. 1); The present growing interest in sign language ... (12 题)
 名词 interest 和形容词 interested 一样,与介词 in 搭配。The police were starting to take a close interest in the company's activities. He's never shown the slightest interest in football. The two women sat there stiffly, neither showing the least interest in the other.
- 6. the school enrolled him in a course in signing (Line 1, Para. 2) enroll sb./in(on)/as sth. (to make oneself or sb. officially a member of sth.) vs. 吸引(某人)为成员;使入会(入学,入伍);登记,注册上学/上课;招生,招收会员等: There were 500 people enrolled in the Western Civilization class. We enrolled him as a member of the society. You must enroll your child before the start of the school term. enroll new students/workers. He was enrolled in the army/at the University of Vienna. vi. (to become a member of a club.

- school, etc) 参加,加入;入学;注册:I've enrolled in local swimming class/in the Navy. I've decided to enroll in/on a French course.
- 7. Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. (Lines 1~2, Para. 3)
 each movement of the hands representing a word in English 是独立主格结构,作伴随情况状语。
 After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on education, with girls as well as boys being encouraged to go to school. When the bell sounded, the boys rushed out of the classroom, each carrying a number of books under his arm. In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lectures and students taking notes. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each making one major point in contrast with the other.
- 8. no more than (Line 2, Para. 3)
 no more than ① (only)至少,不超过,仅仅: cost sb. no more than one dollar a week. He stopped no more than six feet away from the cliff edge. Before long her white sails were no more than a speck (小点) upon the waters. ② 同……一样不……: He's no more able to read Spanish than I am.
- 9. when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard" (Lines 5~6, Para. 3)
 dismiss sb./sth. (as sth) (to consider sb./sth. not worth thinking or talking about) (当作……而) 对某人或某事物不予理会或不屑一提: dismiss a suggestion/an objection /an idea. He just laughed and dismissed my suggestion as unrealistic. He dismissed the story as mere rumor. She dismissed their arguments as irrelevant (她认为他们的争论与事无关而不予理睬).
- 10. now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials ... (Lines 1~2, Para.4)

 devote oneself/time/effort/money to sb./sth. 为某人/某事物付出时间/精力等;献身于某事物:Every spare moment was devoted to study. Mother Teresa has devoted herself to caring for the poor. Few people are able to devote themselves fully to their career. The newspaper has begun devoting more review space to children's books.
- 11. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation of sound. But sign language is based ... hands, the modulation of space. (Lines 4~6, Para. 4) 句子的意思是:他们认为语言是以说话为基础的,即调节声音,而手势语则是基于双手的动作,也就是调节空间。这里句中的两个逗号分别引出两个同位语,说明先行词和词组 speech 和 the movement of hands. 这是逗号的一种功能。
- 12. an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure ...(A), 11 题) an approach to (doing) sth ······的方法/手段: an approach to language teaching. (语言教学方法) I like her approach to the problem. Some teacher have/use/adopt/take/develop/try a more formal approach to teaching English.
- 13. an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about ...(B), 11 题)
 an attempt to do sth./at doing sth. 试图做某事: attempt to find survivors of the accident
 Their spokesperson has rejected all our attempts to talk to him. My early attempts at learning to

drive were unsuccessful. He made a feeble attempt at a smile.

- 14. a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language (C), 11 题) a challenge to sth./to do sth. 对……的挑战;对某事物或行为表示怀疑或异议;质问: a challenge to a game of tennis. The president faces a challenge to his leadership from his deputy (副手). He accepted his friends' challenge to swim across the river. a serious challenge to the Prime Minister's authority. a legal challenge to the president's power. This new report represents a challenge to the accepted version (说法) of events.
- 15. a leading specialist in ...(A), 12 题); some senior experts in ...(C), 12 题); a famous scholar in ...(D), 12 题) specialist, expert, scholar 与介词 in 搭配,意为"……方面/领域的专家、学者"。
- 16. exist in the form of ... (C), 14 题)
 in the form of 以某种形式(态)存在或呈现:The main staircase was in the form of a big "S".
 People are bombarded with information in the form of magazines and TV advertising.
- 17. sign language is derived from natural language (C), 15 题)

 derive from sth. (to have sth as a source or origin; to originate from sth.) 源自于 n:
 Thousands of English words derive from Latin. nt. derive sth. from sth. (正式)从……得到,
 获得: derive great pleasure from one's studies. He derived no benefit from the course of drugs.

参考译文

手势语已成为一个科学的热门话题。仅仅在过去的 20 年中,就有众多的语言研究专家意识到手势所表达的是一种独特的语言——手语。手势语提供了一条探索大脑如何生成和如何理解语言的崭新途径。并且使他们对以前的一项科学争论有了新的认识。这个争论就是具有语法的语言是人类与生俱来的能力,还是一种后天习得的行为。如今人们对手势语产生的这种兴趣,来源于华盛顿特区 Gallaudet 大学一位具有叛逆精神的教师所做的开创性工作。这是世界上唯一为耳聋的人开办的文科大学。

Bill Stokoe 到 Gallaudet 大学教授英文时,校方为他注册听的课程是手势语。可是 Stokoe 注意到一件奇怪的事情:在他们中,学生的手势与上课教师的手势不一样。

Stokoe 以前学的是一种手势代码,即双手的每一种动作都代表一个英文单词。那时,人们认为美国手势语(ASL)只不过是一种混杂英语。但是 Stokoe 相信他的学生所使用的"手语"内容显得更丰富。他心中纳闷儿:聋人的手势语真的会是一种真正的语言吗?这种语言会与世界上其他任何一种语言都不同吗?当时是 1955 年,那时就连耳聋的人也对自己的各种手势语也不屑一提,认为是"不够标准的"。Stokoe 的想法就成了一种学术邪说。

37 年过去了,Stokoe 现今正致力于写作、编辑书刊、制作有关美国手势语和聋人文化的录象资料。他在 Gallaudet 大学校园附近的一家咖啡馆里一边用着午餐,一边解释他是如何掀起这场语言革命的。几十年来,教育工作者极力反对 Stoko 的这种观点:手势语与英语、法语和日语一样,也是一种自然的语言。他们认为语言一定基于言语,即声音的调节。而手势语却是以双手的动作,即空间的调节为基础的。Stokoe 解释说:"我说的意思是语言不是口腔运动的产物,而是头脑思维的产物。"