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# 大学英语四级 真题自测 阅读·翻译

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本册主编 姚云桥  
路 华

上海交通大学出版社

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## 内容提要

大学英语全真自测丛书分《词汇与结构》、《听力》、《阅读·翻译》、《完形·简答·写作》4册。丛书收集了截止2005年前的最新考题,分类编排、讲解,旨在帮助考生专项练习与考前热身使用,使考生熟悉考试题型、了解命题意图、掌握解题思路,并通过对真题的练习和解读,客观地了解自己的水平,找出不足之处,从而对症下药,加强针对性训练,达到事半功倍的效果。

本册《阅读·翻译》按照按年份排列,由于翻译不是每年都考,因此在有翻译题型的那年给出翻译题。本书给出正确答案,并对考点为读者做颇具特色的讲解。

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### 大学英语四级真题自测

阅读·翻译

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## 前言

考前用什么热身? 考试专家推荐用全真题, 怎样有效地提高考试成绩? 考试辅导专家还会建议分析全真题的命题规律。什么原因使得专家们如此青睐全真题呢?

2002 年下半年, 全国大学英语考试委员会正在酝酿新一轮的改革。改革的主要方向为增加主观题的比例, 增加参加口试的人数和开设更高级别的考试。正如我们在前一版中估计的, 2003 年的考试已经开始增加复合式听写、简答和翻译等题型的使用频率, 逐步增加作文中应用文的比重。

应上海交通大学出版社邀请, 全国大学英语考试委员会主任杨惠中教授赴辽宁讲学时披露, 一份四级或六级的试卷, 命题时间长达 14 个月。考卷按照自适应规律从题库中选出; 入题库的每一个题目都经过专家的论证, 仔细推敲知识点的分布, 甄别选择项中的干扰作用, 计算其难度系数和估算答题时间; 选定国内著名大学中各层次学生, 对预备卷的难度进行测试, 最后才形成实施的试卷。单从一份考卷的形成过程, 读者就可以明白真题的价值是模拟卷远远不能比拟的。因此杨教授和考试委员会的同仁一再提倡, 如果学生希望在考试前做模拟临考的实时练习, 那么就去**做真题**。诚然考过的题目不会再考, 但是考过题目的出题原则, 组合规律, 考点设计意图和命题风格却是必然地会延续到未来的试卷上。因此考试辅导专家循循善诱考生去熟悉考题, 体味考题, 最后达到领悟考试命题意图的目的。

领悟考试命题意图是一种造诣。要在考试中得高分, 知识毫无疑问是第一重要的。要在英语考试中夺高分, 不但要精通英语语言知识, 如词汇、语法、句法以及广博的社会和自然科学知识, 也还需要有健全的心态、临考的经验和答题的技术。后者是知识正常发挥的保障, 做对了题只能算是考场的胜者, 还远不是考场的高手, 真正的高手不只是做对题目, 而在能够了解出题人的意图, “投题所好”地答题, 言简意赅, 切中肯綮。

这套自测丛书的编写就是基于这样的愿望: 通过分析全真题来讲述出题意图和答题的技术; 通过做全真题来熟悉考试题型, 体味考试感觉, 练习考试技术, 提高答题质量, 让你成为考场高手。

阅读理解是大学英语四级考试中的一个十分重要的部分, 其得分占 40%。可以毫不夸张地说, 能否通过四级考试主要地取决于考生的阅读理解能力和在阅读理解部分的得分。

阅读理解部分的考题一般由四篇短文组成, 每篇的长度都在 350 词左右, 文体多为说明文或记叙文。为了检测阅读短文的理解程度, 每段短文后面有五个题目, 每个题目后有四个选项, 要求考生从四个选项中选取

正确答案。根据获得正确答案的过程可以将题目分为以下五类：归纳题，或者称为综合题，从部分或者全部文章归纳出段落或文章的主题，阐述的观点或者结论；推论题，借助生活常识或文化背景由文章的内容来推断答案；判断题，根据文章阐述的内容或观点来作判断，多数是确定选项的真(true)假(false)；理解题，根据对单词、词组或句子的理解，选择另一种意思相同的表述；细节题，根据文章提到的某个细节来选择答案。可以说所有的答题都是建筑在理解的基础上的。前面四种的正确答案都是文章没有直接提及的，而从对文章的内容理解出发，经过分析才能获得；只有第五种题目有可能根据文章中的用词找到正确的选项。

做阅读题的一般步骤是：先浏览问题，这只是快速的浏览，目的是了解问题的内容；然后阅读全文。阅读分为通读与细读两个过程，对与问题无关的内容采用通读，只是记得大致的内容；与问题有关细节要细读，准确理解。近年来，阅读文章词数有增加趋势，说明对阅读速度的要求在加强。

1996年之后，增加了英译中题型。每次考试从完形填空、英译中和简答三者选一。中译英考题都是从阅读文章中选出的句子，因此本书将英译中与阅读放在一起。

英译中一般有四题，占10分。要求翻译的句子略微复杂，要求考生能够准确地将意思译出。翻译题的考点为对句型、结构或词组的理解掌握。只要答出这些考点就可以得分。我们建议考生采用直译，译文尽量贴近句子中词汇的原意，尽量保留句子原有的结构；如有时间可以再对译文作润色。对于中译英题目，本书先给出该题的考点，然后译出整个句子。

本册汇集了自1998年以来的大学英语四级考试所有阅读题和翻译题，我们按照阅读和翻译分别排列。读者根据上述的答题步骤，反复练习，反复体味答题要点，定能取到事半功倍的效果。

本册由姚云桥主编，此次修订内容由路华提供并校核。

编者

2004年7月

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**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

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 getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P for politics, as in office politics. (14)

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite then 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,” say 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. (13) (11)

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's 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 Heil 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. Its simple human nature.” (12)

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. (13)

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion. (15)



11

Office politics (Para.4 is used in the passage to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A the code of behavior for company staff
- ☐ B the political view and beliefs of office workers
- ☐ C the interpersonal relationship within a company
- ☐ D the various qualities required for a successful career

12

To get promoted, one must not only be competent but \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A give his boss a good impression
- ☐ B honest and loyal to his company
- ☐ C get along well with his colleagues
- ☐ D avoid being too outstanding

13

Why are many people unwilling to play the game(Para. 5)?

- ☐ A They believe that doing so is impractical.
- ☐ B They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
- ☐ C They are not good at manipulating colleagues.
- ☐ D They think the effort will get them nowhere.

14

The author considers office politics to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A unwelcome at the workplace
- ☐ B bad for interpersonal relationships
- ☐ C indispensable to the development of company culture
- ☐ D an important factor for personal advancement

15

It is the authors view that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A speaking up for oneself is part of human nature
- ☐ B self-promotion does not necessary mean flattery
- ☐ C hard work contributes very little to ones promotion
- ☐ D many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery

## Passage Two

As soon as it was revealed that a report for progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group firearm (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one. (16)

"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 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." (17)

The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people-people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also had a deterrent effect. If somebody know you have a nuclear weapon in your house, theyre going to think twice about breaking in." (18)

"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 (入侵者)."

"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." (19)

16

According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
- ☐ B coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
- ☐ C instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
- ☐ D promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon

17

Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer
- ☐ B most people don't know how to handle the weapon
- ☐ C people's lives will be threatened by the weapon
- ☐ D they may fall into the hands of criminals

18

By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A will frighten away any possible intruders
- ☐ B can show the special status of its owners
- ☐ C will threaten the safety of the owners as well
- ☐ D can kill those entering other's by force

19

According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome
- ☐ B poor-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon
- ☐ C the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously
- ☐ D the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis

20

From the tone of the passage we know that the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety
- ☐ B unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs
- ☐ C not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
- ☐ D concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

## Passage Three

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialist 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, completed 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 worlds 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 their 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 writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture – is having lunch at a café near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed 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 a brain stuff.”

21

The study of sign language is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A a new way to look at the learning of language
- ☐ B a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
- ☐ C an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure
- ☐ D an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language

22

The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
- ☐ B a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts
- ☐ C an English teacher in a university for the deaf
- ☐ D some senior experts in American Sign Language

23

According to Stokoe, sign language is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A a substandard language
- ☐ B a genuine language
- ☐ C an artificial language
- ☐ D an international language

24

Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
- ☐ B sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted
- ☐ C a language should be easy to use and understand
- ☐ D a language could only exist in the form of speech sound

25

Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A sign language is as efficient as any other language
- ☐ B sign language is derived from natural language
- ☐ C language is a system of meaningful codes
- ☐ D language is a product of brain

## Passage Four

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross 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 had lost her leg, and people like her.” (26)

The Princess concluded with a simple message: “We must stop landmines.” And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message. (27)

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 “loose cannon(乱放炮的人)”. (28)

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.” (29)

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 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 limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claim that Princesss views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was “working towards” a worldwide ban. The Defense 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 closer to people and their problems. (30)

26

Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
- ☐ B to clarify the British governments stand of landmines
- ☐ C to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there
- ☐ D to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims

27

What did Diana mean when she said "... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me"(Para 1)?

- ☐ A She just couldnt bear the landmine victims face to face.
- ☐ B The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
- ☐ C Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
- ☐ D Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.

28

Some members of the British government criticized Diana because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A she was ill-informed of the governments policy
- ☐ B they were actually opposed to banning landmines
- ☐ C she had not consulted the government before the visit
- ☐ D they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola

29

How did Diana respond to the criticism?

- ☐ A She paid no attention to them.
- ☐ B She made more appearance on TV.
- ☐ C She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.
- ☐ D She rose to argue with her opponents.

30

What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?

- ☐ A It had caused embarrassment to the British government.
- ☐ B It has brought her closer to the ordinary people.
- ☐ C It has greatly promoted her popularity.
- ☐ D It had affected her relations with the British government.

11. [考点] 归纳题。作者指出事业上要成功,只有 ABC 不够,还要 P。第六段用 Comer 的话说出 politics 的各种手段,并指出可以期望得到回报。选 D)。C)只说了一部分,不全面。
12. [考点] 推断题。第八段借 Heil 的话,说经理会提升他喜欢的人。选 A)。
13. [考点] 理解题。第五段最后说许多人不能或者不愿玩弄权术(game 此处与 politics 同义),第六段开头接着解释了有人认为这种权术包含诡计,第九段又说一些人认为是奉承拍马,而 unprincipled 含不道德的意思。与 B)一致。
14. [考点] 细节题。第四段作者认为 P 是成功的重要因素。选 D)。
15. [考点] 理解题。文章最后引用专家的话说要改变讲究权术是奉承的看法,指出这是提升的需要。因此自我推荐不是奉承。选 B)。
16. [考点] 细节题。第一段最后一句明确指出成立协会的目的是为反对阻止拥有氢弹的法规而游说。下一节又给出反对的理由。因此选 A)。
17. [考点] 细节题。在第五段,文章借一些人的说法氢弹是 fatal weapon。与 C)相同。
18. [考点] 细节题。发言人说到那些想侵入有氢弹的人的住宅会 think twice。就是说对入侵者有威慑作用,与 A)一致。
19. [考点] 理解题。最后一段提到有钱人用氢弹对抗只有手枪的穷人。这意味着不平等,即 D)。其它项都不是反对者提出的。
20. [考点] 归纳和推断题。作者在协会发言人的话后都引用了反对意见。可以认为作者是借别人的话在反对个人拥有氢弹。因而选 A)。读本文应特别注意引号的使用。每段结束都用引号,提示引文来源不同。
21. [考点] 理解题。作者在第一段指出姿势语言提供了探索大脑如何生成和理解语言的新途径,给旧的论战以新的观点。与 B)一致。其余三项都没有提到。



22. [考点] 细节题。日益增长的兴趣是 Stokoe 引起的,他是 Gallaudet 大学教师,该大学是 university for deaf。所以 C) 正确。
23. [考点] 理解题。第三段 Stokoe 反问难道聋哑人不能有一种真正的语言? 这说明他认为手势语言是真正的语言,即 B)。
24. [考点] 细节题。最后一段说几十年来反对的人认为语言是基于说话的。与 D) 相同。
25. [考点] 细节题。最后一句 Stokoe 的话与 D) 一致。stuff 可以解释为属性。
26. [考点] 细节题。第一段明确说明访问是为了支持红十字会关于全面禁止杀伤性地雷的运动。与 A) 相同。
27. [考点] 理解题。第二段 Diana 的话解释了,事实使她认识到严重性,表示必须禁止地雷。因而 D) 正确。brought the reality home to me 将我带到真实情景。
28. [考点] 理解题。第三段指出那些人不支持全面禁止这些武器。选 B)。
29. [考点] 细节题。第四段用 brush aside(冷漠、不理)表示了 Diana 的态度,选 A)。
30. [考点] 细节题。最后一段 Diana 说这是一次接近民众的机会,选 B)。