

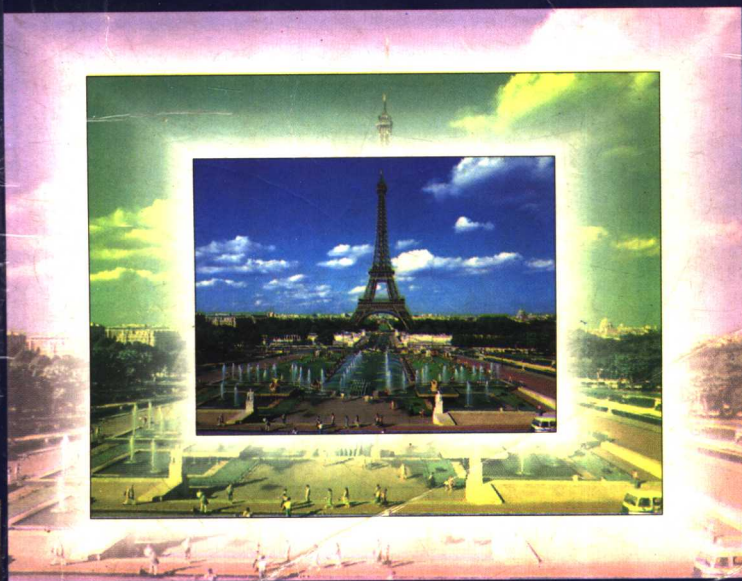
'99全新试题

# 决胜四级

最新四级考试

## 阅读理解100篇详解

编著 江宝珠 潘兴惠 审订 王迈迈



中国建材工业出版社

'99 全新试题  
**决胜四级**  
最新四级考试  
**阅读理解 100 篇详解**

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## 前 言

不久前,在井冈山召开了五省大学英语研讨会,与会者一致认为,外语教学的前沿就是如何培养和提高学生的外语素质。因此,教学工作的重点应放在培养学生运用语言的综合能力上。

为了适应新的形势,适应新时期培养具有较好英语素质的英语人才的要求,帮助大学生顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试,我们编写了《最新四级考试阅读理解 100 篇详解》一书奉献给广大考生及一切英语爱好者。期望此山之石能攻它山之玉。全书共分两大部分:第一部分为最新四级考试阅读理解测试题(共二十套);第二部分是答案与详解。本书具有四大特点:

一、“大”,模拟题量大。根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四、六级考试新题型通知和国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》,本书设计了相当数量的阅读理解模拟试题,全面反映了教学大纲的要求和广大四级考生的实际需要。

二、“真”。本书力求使试题的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致。材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语四级考试阅读理解题的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住要点,尽早通过大学英语四级考试大关。

三、“详”。本书对模拟题进行了精心细致地研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,

而且知其所以然;不仅能学到知识,而且能学到分析问题、解决问题的方法。

四、“准”。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实践能力为出发点的。我们相信,只要考生能把握新题型要点,认真模拟训练本书的试题,就一定会取得成功!

本书适合参加大学英语四级考试的广大英语考生,同时对参加其它高级英语水平考试的考生、其它英语爱好者和英语教师,本书也具有一定的参考价值。

由于水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中失误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1999年1月

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# 第一部分

## 最新四级考试阅读理解测试题

### Test One

#### Passage 1

The freelancers were well paid for their efforts, says Kelliher, but they didn't get the recognition they deserved.

"If you look at the TV reports from that time," he says, "you can see that the dramatic pictures were shot by freelancers." Some of the correspondents who used the pictures which Kelliher shot won awards for their work, he says, but the freelance cameramen who ~~risked their~~ lives remain *anonymous and unheralded*. But now there is an ~~organiza-~~tion which supports the freelance cameramen and promotes their ~~work~~ within the television industry.

The Rory Peck Trust campaigns for the safety of freelance cameramen, raises money for the families of those injured while working in conflict and each year it rewards the courage and skill of one outstanding freelancer with the Rory Peck award.

The fact the 1995 award winner received his award after his death, because he died while filming, tells you all you need to know about the risks of this job. So too does the story of Rory Peck himself. Peck was killed filming the political uprising in Moscow in 1993. His family suffered doubly because he—like most other freelancers—could not get life insurance because his work was so dangerous.

Peck was a legend among the brave band of freelance cameramen. He made his reputation filming the war between the Afghans and the occupying Soviet army in the 1980s. "He had lots of drive(干劲十足) and panache(神气活现)", recalls Kelliher, who worked for Frontline News, a company founded by Peck. "Rory was always first to get to places. He would override any obstacle to get to a story. He could be arrogant(傲慢) too—but that was all just part of the package with Rory".

If freelancers want to survive, says English cameraman Jeff Chagrin, they must keep their heads down in dangerous situations. But if they want to make money, they have to take risks. The more dramatic your pictures, the more money the TV companies will pay for them.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

☒ A. Rory Peck's company donates money to the families of those injured freelancers.

☐ B. Rory Peck's family were denied life insurance after his death.

☒ C. Rory Peck received the 1995 award for the outstanding pictures he filmed.

☐ D. Rory Peck was chiefly noted for his miserable death.

2. What's Kelliher's attitude towards Rory Peck?

A. Indifference.

B. Contempt.

C. Envy.

☒ D. Admiration.

3. "Anonymous and unheralded" in this passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. well-known to the public

B. aggressive

☒ C. unknown to the reader

D. courageous

4. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_.

- A. Kelliher won awards for his dramatic pictures
  - B. many freelance cameramen took part in war
  - C. the Rory Peck Trust supports the freelancers and promotes their work
  - D. to take good pictures requires the freelancers to keep their heads down in dangerous situations
5. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. criticize freelancers who are too enthusiastic about making money to consider their own safety
  - B. let people know about the unfair exploitation of freelance cameramen and their dramatic pictures
  - C. dramatize the contribution freelance cameramen have made to the television industry
  - D. make the public aware that recognition should be given of the freelancers' work and the risks they take at work

## Passage 2

The universities have trained the intellectual pioneers of our civilization—the priests, the lawyers, the statesmen, the doctors, the men of science, and the men of letters. The conduct of business now requires intellectual imagination of the same type as that which in former times has mainly passed into those other occupations.

*There is one great difficulty which hinders all the higher types of human effort.* In modern times this difficulty has even increased in its possibilities for evil. In any large organization the younger men, who are novices (green hand), must be set to jobs which consist in carrying out fixed duties in obedience to orders. No president of a large corporation meets his youngest employee at his office door with the offer of the

most responsible job which the work of that corporation includes. The young men are set to work at a fixed routine, and only occasionally even see the president as he passes in and out of the building. Such work is a great discipline. It imparts knowledge, and it produces reliability of character; also it is the only work for which the young men, in that novice stage, are fit, and it is the work for which they are hired. There can be no criticism of the custom, but there may be an unfortunate effect—prolonged(长久的) routine work dulls the imagination.

The way in which a university should function in the preparation for an intellectual career, such as modern business or one of the older professions, is by promoting the imaginative consideration of the various general principles underlying that career. Its students thus pass into their period of technical apprenticeship with their imaginations already practised in connecting details with general principles. The routine then receives its meaning, and also illuminates the principles which give it that meaning. Hence, instead of a drudgery resulting in a blind rule of thumb(墨守陈规), the properly trained man has some hope of obtaining an imagination disciplined by detailed facts and by necessary habits.

Thus the proper function of a university is the imaginative acquisition of knowledge. Apart from this importance of the imagination, there is no reason why business men, and other professional men, should not pick up their facts bit by bit as they want them for particular occasions. A university is imaginative or it is nothing—at least nothing useful.

6. What is a basic requirement for work in all professions according to

the passage?

A. Imagination.

B. Reliability of character

### C. Discipline.

#### D. Obedience to orders

7. Which of the following serves best as the title of the passage?

### A. Limitations of the University.

### B. The Proper Function of the University.

### C. Importance of Intellectual Imagination.

D. Absurdity(荒唐可笑) of Apprenticeship Period.

8. In modern times the period of technical apprenticeship \_\_\_\_\_.

A. may have bad effects upon the young man

B. can very well train the young man

C. is a root cause of many evils

**D. is unnecessary for the employee and the business**

9. If a university is to be of any use, it should prepare the students for an intellectual career by \_\_\_\_\_.

### A. imparting knowledge and developing skills

### B. developing students' independence in thinking

C. disciplining the students in their subject fields

D. promoting imagination in connecting details with general principles

10. What's the "great difficulty which hinders all the higher types of human effort"?

A. Prolonged and fixed routine work in the apprenticeship period.

B. The young employee's seldom seeing the president of the company.

**C. Universities' failure to get young people ready for future work.**

D. Young men having to obey orders in the early stage of their work.

In many countries, authority is seldom, if ever, questioned, either because it is highly respected, or because it is feared. Sometimes, too, because rank has been important in certain societies for a long time, people have been trained never to question those in authority. For example, children are not expected to question their teachers in school. It may be considered improper for young businessmen to suggest ideas that differ from those of older, more experienced members of the business.

In other countries, including America, children are trained to question and search for answers. When a child asks a question, he will be often told to go to the library and find the answer for himself. By the time students reach the age of 14 or 15, they may be developing exciting new ideas in all fields of science and the arts. To encourage such creativity, there are many national prizes offered to students every year for their scientific discoveries and artistic accomplishments.

This interest in questioning and searching may be considered by some people as bad for young people's manners, that young people lack respect for authority. This impression may be created when visitors notice young Americans asking questions and arguing with older people. However, this is because many Americans have a different attitude toward authority that may exist in other areas of the world. In a work or business situation, ideas are freely and openly discussed and argued. It is important to remember that it is the person's ideas that are being questioned, not the individual himself. The two are quite separate. The purpose of the searching, questioning, and arguing is to find the facts in a particular situation, and therefore a solution, so that the work of the business can progress in the most effective manner possible.

As was mentioned earlier, you may notice the same question in social conversations. Although some individuals may think that Americans are rude because of their direct manner with people, they are merely trying to learn more about your ideas.

11. According to the passage, the interest in questioning and searching

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is bad for young people's manners
- B. results in a lack of respect for authority
- ☒ C. helps to develop creativity and efficiency
- D. hampers human relationship at work

12. In work and business situations, the questioning and arguing

\_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. contributes to progress in work
- B. helps to improve relationships
- C. is a mark of individualism
- D. lead to anarchism(无政府主义) and failure

13. American's interest in questioning and searching shows that they

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are rude in social conversations
- B. are inquisitive(爱打听) and aggressive by nature
- C. desire a high degree of equality and individuality
- ☒ D. want to learn more facts and discuss ideas

14. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Authority should be respected and strictly followed.
- B. American youths should be more respectful to the individual.
- C. It is improper to question the ideas of your superior and those of older, more experienced men.
- ☒ D. It is worthwhile to let students to question the authority and

find their own answers to questions.

15. It can be seen that the author is \_\_\_\_\_ the American attitude towards authority.

A. appreciative of

B. proud of

C. critical of

D. indifferent to

#### Passage 4

This is the age of the quick action. We have instant gratification (满足), fast food, speed reading, mobile phones; even the stress management books have titles like "Stress Management in 60 Seconds".

Canadian Classics Professor Margaret Visser points out that the perception that we have "no time" is one of the most rigid concepts of Western culture. Visser says that "no time" is used as an excuse and also as a spur; it both *goads* us and constrains us, just as a concept such as "honour" did for the ancient Greeks. According to Visser, the feeling that Westerners have "no time" is abstract, quantitative, amoral (非道德性的), unarguable, exerting pressure on each person as an individual. At the same time, the "no time" excuse escapes *censure* by claiming to be a condition created entirely out of our good fortune. Life offers "so many pleasures, so many choices".

The fact that women now work outside the home has contributed to the "no time" trend. But more important, Visser says, is the fact that feeling rushed has become an important component of our economy. Marketing of "time-saving" products causes people to buy more and work longer. So we eat out or buy prepared food to save time. The fax-it-to-me-in-my-car technology only contributes to the constant hurry. In our rushed and exhausted state, even the obligation to sit down to a casual meal with family seems like a pressure. In comparison with



☒ D. All of the above.

19. Which of the following doesn't contribute to feeling rushed?

A. Marketing of time-saving products.

B. The fax-it-to-me-in-my-car technology.

☒ C. Eating together and not getting up until everybody has finished.

D. Longer working hours.

~~We~~ can learn from the passage that "no time" trend \_\_\_\_.

☒ A. exerts pressure on the individual

B. is very desirable to the individual

☒ C. is not harmful if you have no control of events

D. has caused heart diseases and psychological problems