

大学英语新台阶丛书

新编大学英语阅读训练

• 黄志宏 主编



(四级)



NEW
College English
Reading Drills
(Band Four)

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主编 黄志宏

编著 黄志宏 余双全 董 明

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内 容 提 要

本书除了精编大学英语四级的阅读指导和训练外，还包含“英译汉”的内容。

“英译汉”是四级考试的新题型。为配合“新题型”的实施，切实提高学生的语言应用能力，本书以两个大纲（“教学大纲”和“考试大纲”）为编写依据，用了一定的篇幅介绍学习方法，同时讲、练结合，提供了大量的训练题。

本书测试题均含有“英译汉”题型。题目的编排方式和题量均按“四、六级考试委员会”公布的样题处理，即在每个测试题中，结合“阅读理解”部分的4篇文章，选出5个句子作为英译汉翻译题。

《大学英语新台阶丛书》序

1985年国家教委颁布了《大学英语教学大纲》，使我国的大学英语教学进入了一个新阶段。1987年又公布了《大学英语四级考试大纲》及样题，从此全国每年举行两次大学英语四级考试。这两个大纲的颁布对提高我国大学英语的整体水平起到了有目共睹的促进作用。但随着形势的发展、改革的深入，大学英语的教学与测试和其他事物一样，需要不断地改进和进一步地完善。

近年来，国家教委连续召开了有关会议，并颁发了相应的文件，对近十年来我国的大学英语教学改革工作所取得的显著成绩予以充分的肯定。同时也指出，应当总结经验，对现行的教材及考试作一些必要的修改和调整，以推动我国的大学英语教学上一个新台阶。

浙江科学技术出版社及时组织了十几所院校的资深教师，汇集各校英语教学之所长，撷取各人数十年教学之经验，精心编写了本丛书，包括听力、阅读、语法、写作与翻译、词汇等分册。各分册均有深入浅出的理论性指导，旨在有助于全面提高学生的基本素质；有关分册还配有符合大学英语四级考试新题型要求的练习测试题，以加强学生实际运用语言的能力，尽快适应各种新题型的变化。总之，本丛书力求反映出十年来我国大学英语教学改革所取得的成果以及锐意改革的精神风貌。

尽管这是新的尝试，但我们衷心地希望，这套丛书能成为一颗颗晶莹透亮的小石子，铺在我国大学英语的新台阶上。

丛书编委会

1995年夏

前 言

我国大学英语教学改革正在不断深入。为培养跨世纪人才，教学的重点要放在全面提高学生的基本素质和语言的实际应用能力上，即大学英语要上一个新台阶。为此，从1996年1月份的全国大学英语四级考试开始，试题将陆续采用新题型。目前已经公布的新题型有“英译汉”和“听写”。我们编写这本《新编大学英语阅读训练》，就是为了配合“新题型”的实施，为更好地提高学生的语言应用能力做些工作。

大学英语教学和大学英语四级考试要分清主次，但它们也不是对立和矛盾的。“教学”是主要的，“考试”的目的只是对“教学”的检验和评估；同时，“考试”也能促进学生学习的积极性，从而促进“教学”。因此，本书以两个大纲（“教学大纲”和“考试大纲”）为编写依据，注重从根本上提高学生素质，介绍学习方法，指导学生提高实际应用语言的能力，帮助学生达到“教学大纲”规定的“四级”的“读”和“译”的要求；同时，全书讲练结合，提供较大量训练题，以便学生学习、复习、备考，达到四级水平。

“英译汉”是“四级”考试的新题型，但它不是大学英语四级的新要求。“教学大纲”早就有“译”的量化要求。由于较长时期里，受原“考试”题型影响，不论是大学英语的“教”，还是“学”，对“英译汉”是忽略的，甚至在大学英语的教材中也缺乏这方面的指导和练习。针对这个情况，本书对“英译汉”作

了深入浅出的介绍,并配有练习题,希望能对学生有较大帮助。

本书测试题均含有“英译汉”题型。题目的编排方式和题量均按“四、六级考试委员会”公布的样题处理,即在每个测试题中,结合“阅读理解”部分的4篇文章,选出5个句子作为英译汉翻译题。为方便读者,文章中凡要求翻译的句子均划底线标出。阅读文章中超出“四级”词表的词汇,在每篇文章后面加注。凡不影响全文通篇理解,不影响英译汉的“超纲”词汇,或者能结合上下文,猜测出词义的“超纲”词汇,不再加注。这样做,对提高学生阅读能力是有好处的。

本书由黄志宏主编,负责全书的设计、修订和总纂。编者分工如下:第一章,余双全;第二章,黄志宏;第三章,董明、黄志宏、余双全;张曜朗、朱俊杰负责审校。

本书测试文章选材广泛,多取自国外原版书刊,并根据近年四级考试阅读理解部分的选材趋向,适当增加了科普及社科类的文章。此外还摘录、介绍了大学英语教学大纲的部分内容及近期公布的新题型样题。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏不当之处,祈不吝批评指正。

编者

1995. 10

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第一章 阅读指导

一、大学英语四级对阅读理解技能的要求

要达到大学英语四级水平、通过四级考试，必须了解四级所要求掌握的阅读理解技能，并且在平时的学习和训练中注意培养这些能力。

（一）教学大纲对阅读理解技能的要求

1. 辨认重要事实

例：

Since its beginning, life has relied upon the sun to sustain a good climate on Earth. Now, the use of solar energy is starting to be viewed as a great, non-polluting means of energy. Solar energy is already being used as a source of heat. The principle that a black surface exposed to the sun will absorb solar energy is the basis of several million domestic hot water heaters used in a dozen countries, including Japan and Israel. A more advanced system could be applied to home heating and cooling. If solar energy someday replaces oil and coal, we will enjoy more power, cleaner air, and better health.

可得到以下重要事实：

①Solar energy is *non-polluting*.

- ②It is possible that solar energy *may replace oil and coal*.
③The rays of the sun *are easily absorbed by a black surface*.
④The three advantages of using solar energy are *more power, cleaner air, and better health*.

2. 确定中心思想

例:

People who talk and sing to plants are not crazy, according to Arnold Braymar, a government agriculture expert. "In fact, singing and talking to plants makes them grow better," says Braymar. The reason is quite simple — when we sing or talk to plants, we exhale carbon dioxide which plants need to survive and thrive. Plants absorb the carbon dioxide through their pores during the sunlight hours and produce oxygen which people need to survive. Singing and talking is effective, however, only during the daytime. Bedtime lullabies will not help plants to sleep better or to grow faster.

中心思想为:

Talking to plants in the daytime will make them grow better.

3. 得出合乎逻辑的结论

例:

Much publicity and discussion have, in recent years, surrounded various ways and special courses designed to help people increase their reading speed. So much depends on definition. Even among experts there is not complete agreement as to exactly what we mean when we speak of "reading" a page of print. For some, it is attention to, and interpretation of most

of the words on the page. Others seem to mean simply “dealing with large groups of words” by speeding through them and picking out highlights. Most reading experts stress the importance of increasing the level of comprehension — the rate at which words and ideas they stand for can be truly understood. They believe that there has been overemphasis on the “number game” of increasing the number of words a person can “run through” per minute.

可以得出的结论为：

- A) Rapid reading improves reading comprehension.
- B) Rapid reading should rarely be encouraged.
- C) *Comprehension is more important than rapid reading.*
- D) Reading professionals do not understand student needs.

4. 作出合理的判断

例：

Newspapers do not always report the facts fairly. For example, a newspaper in a southern state may devote very little space to an item on racial injustice. On the other hand, a newspaper from the Northeast might give wide coverage to race problems in other parts of the nation and fail to report on local racial troubles. In this way readers can be misled. They may be fooled into believing that prejudice is a regional problem and fail to realize that racism knows no boundaries.

可以作出的判断为：

① The careful reader should be aware that:

- A) most news stories cannot be believed.
- B) many newspapers attempt to deceive their readers.

C) government control of the news industry is needed.

D) *some newspapers present only one side of the story.*

②The reporting policies of newspapers

A) reflect the needs of the community.

B) should support the views of local readers.

C) should be under the control of taxpayers.

D) *can be made to serve private interests.*

5. 进行正确的推论

例:

I have taught in high school for ten years. In that time I have given assignments to many students, including a murderer, an evangelist, a boxer, a thief, and an imbecile. The murderer was a quiet, little boy who sat on the front seat and looked at me with pale blue eyes. The evangelist, easily the most popular boy in the school, had the lead in the junior play. The boxer lounged by the window and let loose at intervals with a raucous laugh that startled even the geraniums. The thief was a gay-hearted soul with a song on his lips. And the imbecile was a soft-eyed little fellow who preferred to remain unnoticed.

All of these pupils once sat in my room, sat and looked gravely across worn, brown desks. I must have been a great help to these boys. I taught them the rhyming scheme of the Elizabethan sonnet and how to diagram a complex sentence.

可得出的推论:

①The paragraph suggested that

A) adult personality can be predicted.

- B) school grades influence the future.
 - C) schools ignore individual needs.
 - D) *people are unpredictable.*
- ② Apparently the narrator feels
- A) threatened.
 - B) self-satisfied.
 - C) *discouraged.*
 - D) hateful.
- ③ The narrator seems to be making a plea for
- A) *more meaningful education.*
 - B) revision of English courses.
 - C) better classroom discipline.
 - D) guidance in the elementary grades.

6. 进行综合概括

例:

If you are interested in buying a pair of contact lenses, be prepared to pay \$ 200 or more. Generally there are three main reasons why people want contact lenses. You may need them because the cornea of your eye is misshaped and ordinary glasses are not satisfactory. If so, you'll be in the group that comprises 1 to 2 percent of contact lens wearers. But you may want them for a sport, avocation, or vacation. Perhaps you're a baseball player, a boxer, a swimmer, an aviator, an actor, or perhaps you're engaged in an industry where flying particles may endanger your eyes. If you get your contact lenses for one of these reasons, you are in the same group with about 20 percent of the users. But if for some reason you feel that glasses

are handicapping your appearance and you'd rather have invisible glasses, you'll have lots of company. About 79 percent of lens users hope to improve their looks.

中心意思可概括为:

Man is sometimes vain.

可概括出的论证性细节为:

- ① *Very few people whose corneas are misshaped.*
- ② *Only one fifth of the wearers need contact lenses for their professional reasons.*
- ③ *The majority of the wearers seem to feel that contact lenses are more attractive than glasses.*

作者组织论据的结构方式为:

The supporting details are organized in order of importance.

以上所列的 6 项技能是教学大纲对阅读技能的具体要求。其中前 4 项属中级水平, 四级考试阅读理解部分也多以考察学生掌握这 4 项技能的程度; 后两项属中高级水平, 在六级考试中出现频率更高些, 但也常见于四级考试中。

(二) 考试大纲对阅读理解技能的要求

- 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 既理解字面的意义, 也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。
- ④ 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

二、提高阅读理解能力的方法

(一) 阅读习惯

阅读是一种视觉活动，同时又是一种复杂的心理语言活动和思维活动。有效的阅读涉及速度和理解两个方面：即既要求理解，也要求一定的速度。虽然阅读的目的是理解所读的材料并获取信息，没有理解，速度再快也毫无意义。但同时我们也应注意到，没有一定的速度的阅读，是一种缺乏效率的阅读。这在阅读理解测试中显得尤其重要。人们往往有一种误解，以为读得越慢，理解率就越高。但阅读实践证明，适当地增加阅读速度，反而会有助于理解。所以，要提高自己的阅读能力，首先要摒弃那种缓慢的、逐字读的不良阅读习惯，改进阅读速度。如何提高阅读速度呢？可以从以下3个方面入手。

1. 扩大视域——以意群为单位阅读

阅读的外在表现形式是一种视觉活动。在阅读时，读者的眼球在语言符号上移动，而移动的速度就决定了读者的阅读速度。低效率的阅读者总是将眼光注视在单个词上，并逐词缓慢移动，这种阅读方法不仅读得慢，而且会影响理解的效率。因为读者在这样阅读时，进入视觉和大脑的是“化整为零”的一个个单词，大脑不能迅速整合译解这个信息。相反，善于阅读的人眼光的移动是从一个意群到一个意群，从而能够更快更好地理解句意。所谓意群往往是由若干个单词组合成的意义单元，表达相对完整的信息。试比较下面两种阅读方法：

高效的阅读者：

The department stores could generally pass their higher costs