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四级英语

阅 读

全真考题详解

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第二版

*How to Learn  
How to Take a Test  
How to Use*

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# 前 言

《四级英语阅读全真考题详解》以全真考题为素材，旨在帮助学生在语言积累的基础上，在较短的时间内准确、高效地把握全真试题的命题原则、题型特征和应试策略，解决如何学习、如何备考、如何应用语言知识的问题。

“汉语译文”，可以帮助学生利用英汉对比分析的方法学习英语。学生应该学会细致对比和分析英语词汇使用，提高自己在具体上下文中理解词汇及其惯用法意义的能力。认真揣摩问题的汉语译文，考生才能克服“读懂文章而选错答案”的缺陷。对照汉语译文，使用者可以就英、汉两门语言之间在语篇层次的理解方法做出比较，深入了解英语篇章在连贯和衔接等方面的语言特点，循序渐进地提高使用英语语言的能力。

“难点过关”，旨在帮助考生提高在篇章中破解和掌握句型结构的能力。只有打下坚实的词汇与结构知识的基础，也才能构筑起语篇学习的大厦。

“解题思路”，旨在加强学生的语篇分析能力，学会分析命题思路，培养解题能力，使学生了解阅读之章法，了解备考之方略。

本书的编写思路新颖、独特，符合英语教学规律，在正式出版前曾在兴华外语学校试用，收到了良好的效果，相信本书会得到广大师生的首肯。希望本书能使广大的考生和英语爱好者在有限的时间内掌握更多信息，达到事半功倍的效果。限于编者的水平，书中难免存在缺点和错误，恳请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2002年6月于昆明

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## 使用说明

为了让读者从本书的使用过程中获得最大收益，现就本书的使用方法提出如下建议：

1. 读完阅读理解文章之后，完成文章后的问题，检测自己的阅读质量。正确答案参阅汉语译文中斜体部分。

2. 分析“难点过关”部分。记住所有解释的词汇（这些词汇为阅读理解中较为常见的词汇或表达），对照原文思考复杂句型分析。这样做才能打下词汇与结构知识的坚实基础。

3. 根据“解题思路”，认真推敲命题思路和解题方法。学会分析自己存在的问题，提高解题技能。

4. 每套阅读文章中有4个句子在原文中作了下划线，作为翻译练习之用。参考答案为汉语译文的相应划线句，这一安排实现了本书一书多用的设想。

5. 在阅读理解过程中，如果出现自己无法理解的生词，可以参阅汉语译文，来体会、记忆和同化英语单词在具体上下文中的用法。

6. 利用本书的特殊排版格式，左页英语与右页汉语对照，可以对比分析英语和汉语两门语言在篇章层次上的差异，提高自己用英语思考的能力。

# Unit 1

## (1995年1月四级阅读试题)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

People tend to be more impressed by evidence that seems to confirm some relationship. Thus many are convinced their dreams are *prophetic* (预言的) because a few have come true; they neglect or fail to notice the many that have not.

Consider also the belief that “the phone always rings when I’m in the shower.” If it does ring while you are in the shower, the event will stand out and be remembered. If it doesn’t ring, that nonevent probably won’t even *register* (留下印象).

People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world. Consider, for example, the common belief that things like personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths “happen in threes.” Such beliefs stem from the tendency of people to allow the third event to define the time period. If three plane crashes occur in a month, then the period of time that counts as their “happening together” is one month; if three crashes occur in a year, the period of time is stretched. Flexible end points reinforce such beliefs.

We also tend to believe what we want to believe. A majority of people think they are more intelligent, more fair-minded and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. (1) Part of the reason we view ourselves so favorably is that we use criteria that work to our advantage. As economist Thomas Schelling explains, “Everybody ranks himself high in qualities he values: careful drivers give weight to care, skilled drivers give weight to skill, and those who are polite give weight to courtesy.” This way everyone ranks high on his own scale.

Perhaps the most important mental habit we can learn is to be *cautious* (谨慎的) in drawing conclusions. The “evidence” of everyday life is sometimes misleading.

21. In the first paragraph the author states that \_\_\_\_.
- A. dreams cannot be said to be prophetic even though a few have come true
  - B. dreams are prophetic because some of them did come true
  - C. dreams may come true if clearly remembered
  - D. dreams and reality are closely related
22. By “things like ... ‘happen in threes’” (Line 2, Para.3), the author indicates that people believe \_\_\_\_.
- A. personal misfortunes tend to happen every now and then
  - B. personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths usually happen together
  - C. misfortunes tend to occur according to certain patterns
  - D. misfortunes will never occur more than three times to a person in his lifetime
23. The word “courtesy” (Line 5, Para. 4) probably means \_\_\_\_.
- A. good manners
  - B. friendly relations
  - C. appropriate speech
  - D. satisfactory service
24. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Happenings that go unnoticed deserve more attention.
  - B. In a series of misfortunes the third one is usually the most serious.
  - C. People tend to make use of evidence that supports their own beliefs.
  - D. Believers of misfortunes happening in threes are cautious in interpreting events.

## 汉语译文

人们往往对有些迹象有 deeper 的印象, 这些迹象看起来能够证实某种联系。于是许多人确信, 梦是可以预见现实的, 因为有一些梦已变为了现实; 他们却没有注意到有很多梦并未变为现实。

再想想有人相信“电话总是在我洗澡的时候响”。如果电话确实在你洗澡的时候响了起来, 这件事就反常, 容易被记住。而如果电话没响, 那么没发生的事情很可能不会给你留下印象。

人们想要弄清楚世界的顺序、模式和含义。举个例子, 试想一下这个通常为大众接受的想法: 像个人不幸的遭遇、飞机失事与死亡这类事总是“3个一并发生”。这种观念源自人们倾向于将第3个事件的发生时间作为一个限定周期。如果一个月之内有3架飞机失事, 人们就会把“一并发生”的时段计算为一个月; 而如果一年里有3架飞机失事, 这个时段就被延长了。最后一个事件不定的发生时间增强了这些信念。

我们还往往相信我们想要相信的事情。大部分人认为他们自己比普通人更加聪明、更加有礼、驾驶技术更加高超。(1)我们把自己看得如此优秀, 部分原因在于我们使用了对我们有利的衡量标准。正如经济学家 Thomas Schelling 所解释的那样: “每个人都在他最看重的方面对自己评价很高: 小心谨慎的司机看重谨慎, 技术高的司机看重技术, 而有礼貌的人则看重礼节。”这样每个人就自己的标准而言都很优秀。

也许我们能学到的最重要的思维模式就是要谨慎地下结论。日常生活中的“迹象”有时会是误导的。

21. 在第1段, 作者谈到 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 梦可以说成是可以预言现实的, 哪怕有一些已变成了现实  
B. 梦是可以预言现实的, 因为有一些梦确实变成现实了  
C. 只要记得清, 梦是可以变为现实的  
D. 梦和现实紧密相联
22. 作者讲 “things like ... ‘happen in threes’” 这句话 (第3段第2行), 为了说明人们相信 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 个人的不幸遭遇每时每刻都有可能发生  
B. 个人的不幸遭遇、飞机失事与死亡通常一起发生  
C. 不幸的事情往往按照一定的模式发生  
D. 一个人一生不会遭遇3次以上的不幸
23. 单词 *courtesy* (第4段第5行) 可能的意思是 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 礼貌  
B. 友好的人际关系  
C. 得体的言谈  
D. 令人满意的服务
24. 从本文可以得到的推论是什么?
- A. 没有注意到的事件更应该加以注意。  
B. 在一系列的不幸中, 第3个通常最为严重。  
C. 人们往往利用支持他们观念的事物迹象。  
D. 相信不幸会3个一并发生的人在解释事件时相当谨慎。

## 难点过关

① *nonevent* (Line 2, Para. 2): [口语]认为该发生而未发生的事情, 由前缀 non- 与词根 event 构成。

② *reinforce* (Line 5, Para. 3): 进一步证实: This reinforces what you are saying. 这进一步证实了你正在说的话。

③ *to one's advantage* (Line 3, Para. 4): 对...有利。

④ *give weight to* (Line 4, Para. 4): 重视, 强调。表示“强调”的表达还有: attach importance to, lay stress on, lay weight on 等。

## 解题思路

21. 考点在第1段的最后一个从句。注意4个选项之间的干扰性。

22. 注意本题所需选择答案为人们所持有的观点, 而非作者观点。考查第3段的主题句, 即第1小句。

23. 考查上下文的词汇重复模式, 该单词重复上文出现的 fair-minded 和 polite。

24. 推理题往往与文章的中心主题有关。文章的中心主题为 belief, 只有答案 C 含有该词。

25. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- A. there is some truth even in the wildest dreams
  - B. one should take notice of other people's merits
  - C. there is no order or pattern in world events
  - D. we should not base our conclusions on accidental evidence

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to think that all Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical *spectators* (旁观者). Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. (2) In most situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but such is often not the case in Africa. Alban Ayipaga, a Kasena semiprofessional musician from northern Ghana, says that when his *flute* (长笛) and *drum ensemble* (歌舞团) is performing, "Anybody can take part." This is true, but Kasena musicians recognize that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. Performances often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

26. The difference between us and Africans, as far as music is concerned, is that \_\_\_\_.
- A. most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music
  - B. we are musical performers and they are semiprofessional musicians
  - C. most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators
  - D. we are the audience and they are the additional performers
27. The word "such" (Line 7) refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_.
- A. music is performed with the participation of the audience
  - B. music is performed without the participation of the audience
  - C. people tend to distinguish the audience from the performers
  - D. people have records, television sets and radio to fulfill their musical needs
28. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_.
- A. all Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed in Africa
  - B. not all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their lives
  - C. most Africans are capable of joining in the music by playing musical instruments
  - D. most Africans perform as well as professional musicians
29. The word "nucleus" (Line 14) probably refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A. musicians famous in Africa
  - B. musicians at the center of attention
  - C. musicians acting as the core in a performance
  - D. active participants in a musical performance
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_.
- A. The Importance of Music to African People
  - B. Differences Between African Music and Music of Other Countries
  - C. The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience
  - D. A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances

25. 从本文可以得出结论是 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 哪怕在最荒诞的梦里也有一些真实的东西
- B. 一个人应该注意到别人的优点
- C. 世界上发生的事件没有顺序或是模式可言
- D. 我们不应根据偶尔发生的迹象得出结论**

### 汉语译文

人们一直认为并传说非洲人生来就有音乐天赋。因为音乐在许多非洲人的生活中如此重要，还因为在非洲音乐盛行，我们往往认为所有的非洲人都是音乐家。当我们看看自己，发现我们已变成了一个以欣赏音乐为主的社会时，这种印象就进一步加深了。音乐对我们很重要，但我们大多数人只能算是音乐的欣赏者而非创作者。我们通过放唱片、看电视、参加音乐会以及收听无线电广播来满足对音乐的需求。(2)在大多数情况下，如果在我们自己的文化氛围中演奏音乐，把观众和演奏者区分开并不困难，但在非洲，情况通常并非如此。Alban Ayipaga, 一名来自加纳北部的喀萨纳半职业音乐家, 在他的长笛与鼓歌舞团表演过程中说道: “任何人都可以参与”。确实如此, 但喀萨纳音乐家们认为不是所有的人都一样有能力参与到音乐之中的。有些人可以跟着鼓点唱歌, 但相对来说很少有人会打鼓, 当然能与乐团一起吹奏长笛的就更少了。在非洲相当普遍的是技艺精湛的乐手们被围在当中, 周围的人们参与其中, 拍手、唱歌或以其他方式与音乐融为一体。演出通常在露天的场合进行(就是说, 不是在舞台上), 所以在我们看来, 把演出的音乐家与另外增加的演出人员、活跃的观众和被动的观众区分开来, 倒也不是什么容易的事情。

26. 就音乐而言, 我们与非洲人之间的区别在于 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 我们大多数人是音乐的欣赏者而他们大多数人是音乐的创作者
- B. 我们演奏音乐而他们是半职业的音乐家
- C. 我们大多数人是被动的观众而他们是主动活跃的观众**
- D. 我们是听众而他们是替补人员

27. 单词 such(第 7 行)指的是这样一种事实, 即 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 音乐演奏时有观众的参与
- B. 音乐演奏时没有观众的参与**
- C. 人们倾向于把观众与演员区分开来
- D. 人们用唱片、电视机与收音机来满足音乐需求

28. 本文作者暗示 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 所有的非洲人都有音乐天赋, 因此在非洲有音乐盛行
- B. 并非所有的非洲人都生来就有音乐天赋, 虽然音乐在他们的生活中很重要**
- C. 大部分非洲人可以演奏乐器, 参加音乐表演
- D. 大部分非洲人和专业音乐家演奏得一样好

29. nucleus 这个词(第 14 行)可能是指 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 在非洲著名的音乐家
- B. 人们关注的音乐家
- C. 在演出中的主角音乐家**
- D. 在音乐表演中活跃的参与者

30. 本文最好的标题可能是 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 音乐对于非洲人民的重要性
- B. 非洲音乐与其他国家音乐之间的区别
- C. 音乐家与听众的关系
- D. 非洲音乐表演的一个本质特征**

25. 这类题型往往需要抓住文章的最后结论部分。读懂结论, 本题可迎刃而解。

### 难点过关

① *It is fairly ... adding to the totality of music sound.* (Lines 11—12): it 作为形式主语, for there to be 作为不定式结构。who 引导定语从句修饰 others。

② *draw lines between* (Line 13): 划界限: The law in this country draws a line between murder and manslaughter. 该国法律将谋杀与屠杀区别开来。

### 解题思路

26. 根据第 6—7 行, 考查对话题过渡词 but 的把握。

27. 本题考查代词 such 的指代问题。

28. 根据第 9 行的过度词 but 后面的意义进行推断。

29. 考查第 14 行下文构成的词汇重复, 该词与 additional 构成反义词的重复。

30. 考查对文章的中心论点句的把握, 即全文第 1 小句。

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:*

Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no corresponding increase in wisdom. (3) But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define "wisdom" and consider means of promoting it.

There are several factors that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion: the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say), as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time: you study the makeup of the atom from a *disinterested* (无利害关系的) desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race.

Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase *augments* (增强) our capacity for realizing our purposes, and therefore augments our capacity for evil, if our purposes are unwise.

31. Disagreement arises when people try to decide \_\_\_\_.
- A. how much more wisdom we have now than before
  - B. what wisdom is and how to develop it
  - C. if there is a great increase of wisdom in our age
  - D. whether wisdom can be developed or not
32. According to the author, "wisdom" is the ability to \_\_\_\_.
- A. carefully consider the bad effects of any kind of research work
  - B. give each important problem some careful consideration
  - C. acquire a great deal of complex and special knowledge
  - D. give suitable consideration to all the possible elements in a problem
33. Lowering the infant death-rate may \_\_\_\_.
- A. prove to be helpful everywhere in the world
  - B. give rise to an increase in population in Europe
  - C. cause food shortages in Asia and Africa
  - D. raise the living standard of the people in Africa
34. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that \_\_\_\_.
- A. it's extremely difficult to consider all the important elements in problem
  - B. success in medical research has its negative effects
  - C. scientists may unknowingly cause destruction to the human race
  - D. it's unwise to be totally absorbed in research in scientific medicine
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. It is unwise to place the results of scientific research in the hands of a powerful mad man.
  - B. The more knowledge one has, the wiser one becomes.
  - C. Any increase of knowledge could lead to disastrous results without the guidance of wisdom.
  - D. Wisdom increases in proportion to one's age.

## 汉语译文

许多人都会有一致的看法，即虽然我们的时代在掌握知识方面超过了所有先前的时代，但在智慧方面却没有相应的增长。(3) 一旦我们试图对“智慧”下个定义，并考虑如何提高智慧水平，不同的意见就会产生。

有几个因素对智慧很重要。其中我首先要提到的是一种均衡的思想：对一个问题中所有重要因素都要考虑周全，并对每一个因素给予相应的注意。现在要做到这一点比过去更加困难了，因为各种技术人员需要掌握的专门知识很广泛也很复杂。比方说，假如你参与药学的研究工作，这项工作很难，有可能要让你全身心地投入。你没有时间考虑你的发现或发明在药学以外的领域会导致什么样的后果。且说你成功了——正如现代药物已经成功了一样——极大地降低了婴儿死亡率，不仅在欧美，还包括亚洲与非洲。其结果完全有悖于初衷：在世界人口最多的地方使得食品供应不足，生活水平下降。再举个甚至更加富有戏剧性的例子，这是如今每个人都想得到的：你纯粹怀着对知识的渴求来研究原子的组成，却无意中让掌权的狂人得到毁灭人类的方法。

因此，每增加一定的知识和技能，智慧也变得更加必要了，因为这种增长令我们实现目标的能力得到了加强。其结果就是，如果我们的目标不够明智的话，我们实现邪恶目的的能力也会增强。

31. 当人们试图判断 \_\_\_\_ 的时候，不同意见就会产生。
- A. 我们的智慧与以前相比增长了多少  
B. **什么是智慧以及如何培养智慧**  
C. 在我们时代的智慧是否大幅度地增长了  
D. 智慧是否能够培养
32. 根据作者，智慧是 \_\_\_\_ 的能力。
- A. 认真考虑所有研究工作的不良后果  
B. 审视每一个重要问题  
C. 获取大量复杂的专门知识  
D. **恰当考虑某一问题中所有可能的因素**
33. 降低婴儿死亡率可能 \_\_\_\_。
- A. 证明在世界上任何地方都有用  
B. 导致欧洲人口的增长  
C. **引起亚洲和非洲食物短缺**  
D. 提高非洲人民生活水平
34. 作者在文中举了一些例子，以说明他的观点，即 \_\_\_\_。
- A. **考虑到问题中的所有重要因素极为困难**  
B. 在药学研究中的成功有其负面影响  
C. 科学家也许会在无意中引起人类的毁灭  
D. 专心致志于科学药物的研究中是不明智的
35. 本文的中心意思是什么？
- A. 让掌权的狂人掌握科学研究成果是不明智的。  
B. 一个人的知识越多，他就越明智。  
C. **任何知识上的增长如果没有智慧的引导都会导致灾难性的后果。**  
D. 智慧与年俱增。

## 难点过关

- ① **contribute to** (Line 1, Para. 2): 有助于, 促成: Air pollution contributes to respiratory diseases. 空气污染会引起呼吸道的疾病。
- ② **attach weight to** (Line 2, Para. 2): 参见第 10 页“难点过关”。
- ③ **take account of** (Line 2, Para. 2): 考虑到, 估计 (= take into account)。

## 解题思路

31. 考查第 1 段的第 2 小句。B 为原文的释义。
32. 参见第 2 段第 2 小句。D 为原文的释义。
33. 细节题。参见文中第 2 段第 7,8 句。考查对因果逻辑关系的把握。
34. 本题考查举例的目的。应该知道举例的目的是考查中心主题。B, C, D 是细节。
35. 注意原文中提及的并非可以选择为正确答案。A 虽正确，但非中心。B 有悖于最后一段的思想。C 在原文中无根据。

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

For any given task in Britain there are more men than are needed. Strong unions keep them there. In Fleet Street, home of some London's biggest dailies, it is understood that when two unions quarrel over three jobs, the argument is settled by giving each union two. That means 33 per cent overmanning, 33 per cent less productivity than could be obtained.

A reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe has an impression that the pace of work is much slower here. Nobody tries too hard. Tea breaks do matter and are frequent. It is hard to measure intensity of work, but Britons give a distinct impression of going at their tasks in a more leisurely way.

But is all this so terrible? It certainly does not improve the gross national product or output per worker. Those observant visitors, however, have noticed something else about Britain. It is a pleasant place.

Street crowds in Stockholm, Paris and New York move quickly and silently, heads down, all in a hurry. London crowds tend to walk at an easy pace (except in the profitable, efficient City, the financial district).

Every stranger is struck by the patient and orderly way in which Britons queue for a bus; if the saleswoman is slow and out of stock she will likely say, "Oh dear, what a pity"; the rubbish collectors stop to chat (聊天) and call the housewives "Luv". Crime rises here as in every city, but there still remains a gentle tone and temper that is unmatched in Berlin, Milan or Detroit.

(4) In short, what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right. Having reached a tolerable standard, Britons appear to be choosing leisure over goods.

36. What happens when disputes over job opportunities arise among British unions?
- A. Thirty-three per cent of the workers will be out of work.
  - B. More people will be employed than necessary.
  - C. More jobs will be created by the government.
  - D. The unions will try to increase productivity.
37. What does the reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe think about Britain?
- A. Tea breaks do not affect the intensity of work in Britain.
  - B. Britons do their work in an unhurried sort of way.
  - C. The pace of work in Continental Europe is much slower than in Britain.
  - D. Britons give the impression of working intensively.
38. "Tea breaks do matter" (Line 2, Para. 2 ) indicates that \_\_\_\_.
- A. they are an important aspect of the British way of life
  - B. they are greatly enjoyed by British workers
  - C. they can be used by the worker as an excuse to take time off from work
  - D. they help the workers to be on good terms with each other
39. The word "this" (Line 1, Para. 3 ) refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_.
- A. there are more men on any given job than are needed
  - B. 33 per cent overmanning leads to 33 per cent less productivity
  - C. it is difficult to measure the intensity of work
  - D. Britons generally do not want to work too hard
40. By "what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right" (Line 1, Para.6) the author means to say that \_\_\_\_.
- A. quarrels between unions will help create jobs
  - B. a leisurely way of life helps Britons increase productivity
  - C. the gentle tone and temper of the people in Britain makes it a pleasant place
  - D. Britons will not sacrifice their leisure to further increase productivity

## 汉语译文

在英国做任何一项工作的从业者都要比实际需要的多,这种情形是强大的工会组织所造成的。在旗舰街,伦敦一些最大的报业所在地,当两个工会为了3个就业机会争执不休时,解决方法就是分给每个工会各两个机会,这是完全可以理解的。其结果就是,多用了33%的人,比本应达到的生产力水平降低了33%。

一位参观过全欧洲各地工厂的记者有这样一种印象,即这里的工作节奏要慢得多。没有人相当卖劲地工作。茶点休息很是郑重其事,而且休息次数过多,很难判断工作的强度,英国人留给人们的典型印象是慢条斯理的工作作风。

所有这些岂不是无法容忍吗?这当然不会提高国民生产总值或是每个工人的产量。然而,那些参观者也注意到了英国的另一方面。这是一片乐土。

在斯德哥尔摩、巴黎和纽约的街道上挤满了人,人们在一片匆忙中默默地向前奔走着。伦敦的人群则好像在悠闲地散步(当然在有利润可赚、高效运作的金融区例外)。

英国人在排队等车时耐心而有序,任何外国人都为之震惊;如果女售货员磨磨蹭蹭找了半天,又没有现货,她会说:“噢!天哪,很抱歉!”收破烂的人会停下来聊天,并且把女管家叫“亲爱的”。像在所有的城市一样,这儿也有犯罪事件发生,但人们谈话语气温和,举止温文尔雅,这方面哪怕柏林、米兰或是底特律都无法与之相比。

(4)简言之,英国不好的地方也许就是它的好处所在。只要可以容忍,英国人看来对休闲比对货物更感兴趣。

36. 当英国工会对就业机会发生争执时,情形会怎样?  
A. 33%的工人会失业。  
B. 会雇佣比所需要的更多的人。  
C. 政府会创造更多的就业机会。  
D. 工会会努力提高生产力。
37. 那位曾参观过全欧洲各地工厂的记者怎样看待英国?  
A. 茶点休息并不影响英国的工作强度。  
B. 英国人以一种不慌不忙的方式工作。  
C. 在欧洲大陆工作节奏比英国慢得多。  
D. 英国人给人的印象是工作强度大。
38. 文中 Tea breaks do matter (第2段第2行)说明 \_\_\_\_。  
A. 茶点休息是英国生活方式的重要方面  
B. 英国工人非常喜欢茶点休息  
C. 工人们能以茶点休息为借口减少工作时间  
D. 茶点休息有助于工人之间保持良好关系
39. 单词 this(第3段第1行)指这样一种事实,即 \_\_\_\_。  
A. 在所有指定的工作中所用的人都比实际需要的要多  
B. 多用33%的人会导致生产力水平降低33%  
C. 很难判断工作强度  
D. 英国人通常不愿卖劲地工作
40. 作者使用“what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right”(第6段第1行),其目的是说明 \_\_\_\_。  
A. 工会之间的争执有助创造就业机会  
B. 轻闲的生活方式有助于英国人提高生产力  
C. 英国人民温和的态度和习性使英国成为一个令人愉快的地方  
D. 英国人不会牺牲他们的休闲来进一步提高生产力

## 难点过关

- ① *overmanning* (Line 3, Para. 1): 人员过剩: 该词的词根为 man, 作为动词; over 作为前缀, 表示“多余, 超过”。
- ② *Street crowds ... all in a hurry.* (Line 1, Para. 4): 该句主干结构: Street crowds (主语)...move (谓语动词)..., ... heads down (独立主格结构作状语)。

## 解题思路

36. 考查第1段的第3小句。注意分析该句的句型结构。该句中 Fleet Street 与 home of some 为同位语。
37. 考查第2段第1小句。B为该句的释义。
38. 写作该小句的目的是说明文章的中心主题,即英国人的工作和生活方式。
39. this 考查前一小句的内容。注意语篇衔接的分析。
40. 其实只需把握最后一段两个句子之间的解释逻辑,本题就可迎刃而解了。

## Unit 2

(1995年6月四级阅读试题)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

(1) Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认识的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be *alert* (警觉的) and *receptive* (接受能力强的) 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 old 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 to 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."

21. 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
22. 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
23. 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 practiced by the researchers themselves
24. Older people are generally advised to \_\_\_\_.
- 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
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.

## 汉语译文

(1)研究者证实,当人们用脑时,大脑中发生生化反应,使其在注意力、记忆力等认知领域的表现更加富有成效。任何年龄的人都会如此。

当人们碰到的信息可以让他们想到自己感兴趣的事物时,他们便会警觉起来,接受能力强。习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,在进入老年以后,要比一个从来不积极动脑的人的认知能力更为健全。

许多专家确信,刺激大脑是很有好处的,因此他们将这一理论应用于自己身上。国立老化研究所的副主任 James Fozard 说:“这一观点并非要求学会记忆大量的信息。我们大多数人并不需要那种技巧。这种特别的培训并不重要,重要的是保持大脑的警觉。”Fozard 与其他人都声称用各种不同的智力技巧刺激自己的大脑,不仅因为他们喜欢这样做,还因为他们确信从事各种脑力活动有助于提高大脑的功能。

Gene Cohen 是同一研究所的代理主任,他建议老年人进行脑力与体力活动,既可以独自进行,也可以集体进行。Cohen 说我们通常得到的建议是在年纪增长时要积极参加体力活动,但老年人也需要积极进行脑力活动。这样做的人更有可能保持其智力水平,通常更加愉快,能更好地调节自己的生活。Cohen 说:“关键是,你得双管齐下。脑力活动的确对脑细胞的健康与大小有影响。”

21. 认知能力健全的是那么一些人,他们 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 可以记住大量的信息
- B. 非常聪明
- C. **思维警觉, 接受能力强**
- D. 擅长识别不同的声音

22. 根据 Fozard 的观点,人们让大脑更加高效运作的方法是 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 一直做记忆性的工作
- B. **参加各种脑力活动**
- C. 进行特别的培训
- D. 经常进行调整

23. James 与其他科学家在研究中的发现 \_\_\_\_。

- A. 还是有待证明的理论
- B. 受到许多其他专家的挑战
- C. 已为人们广泛地接受
- D. **他们自己在实践中应用过**

24. 老年人通常得到的建议是 \_\_\_\_。

- A. **从事体力活动以保持身体健康**
- B. 挑战大脑,以保持思想上的活跃
- C. 通过特别的训练来让大脑处于警觉的状态
- D. 兼顾个人活动与集体活动

25. 本文的中心思想是什么?

- A. 人脑中的生化反应是如何发生的。

## 难点过关

① *Researchers have established...as attention and memory.* (Lines 1—2, Para. 1): ... that (引导宾语从句) when (引导宾语从句中的状语从句) ... brain that (引导定语从句,修饰前面的 changes) it (指代 brain) ...

② *challenge* (Line 1, Para. 3): 要求某人做某事,提出异议,激励,鞭策: *challenge sb. to a duel, a game of tennis* 要求某人参加决斗、网球赛 / *challenge sb.'s authority* 对某人权利提出异议 / *a challenging job* 激励的工作。

## 解题思路

21. 考查第 1 段的第 1 句。参见“难点过关”。

22. 考点在第 3 段的最后一句。该段讲述的就是 Fozard 的观点。

23. 考点仍在第 3 段,关键在于 *challenge* 和 *put...to work* 两个表达的理解。

24. 选择答案时注意命题部分所给的提示,搞清楚所要求的是“什么观点”。

25. 全文中心论点句为第 1 小句。选择答案抓住论点。

- 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.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. “It’s amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves,” he says.

“Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don’t bother to spell the company’s name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate,” Crossley concludes, “if they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?”

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. “To keep from losing the forest for the trees,” says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, “we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we’re working on fit into the larger picture. If they don’t, we should drop them and move to something else.”

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. “The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time,” says Garfield, “but a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary.” Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

(2) Too often we believe what accounts for others’ success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected \_\_\_\_.
- A. because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
  - B. because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
  - C. because they failed to give a detailed description of their background in their applications
  - D. because they eliminated their names from the applicants’ list themselves
27. The word “perfectionists” (Line 1, Para.3) refers to those who \_\_\_\_.
- A. demand others to get everything absolutely right
  - B. know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
  - C. pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
  - D. are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author’s advice to the reader?
- A. Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
  - B. Don’t forget details when drawing pictures.
  - C. Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
  - D. Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that \_\_\_\_.
- A. minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
  - B. failure is the mother of success
  - C. adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
  - D. keeping one’s goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_.
- A. Do not Be a Perfectionist
  - B. Details and Major Objectives

- B.为什么人应该保持身体与精神两方面的活跃。  
 C.脑力活动是如何影响脑细胞健康的。  
 D.为什么人应该在年龄增长时应接受特别的智力训练。

## 汉语译文

每个人都可以，而且应该注意细节——尤其是在竞争剧烈的就业市场上。这一点是身为人力资源专家的 Bob Crossley 注意到的，反映在每日放到桌上的求职申请表中。他说到：“有许多候选人自己把自己给淘汰了，其人数之多令人吃惊。”

“简历送来时不够完美。有些候选人把公司的名字都拼写错了。我只要看到一处错误，就把该候选人给淘汰掉了。” Crossley 总结道：“如果他们连这样的细节都注意不到，我们还凭什么相信他们能干好工作呢？”

我们会可能过分关注细枝末节吗？当然可能。完美主义者以自己追求的更大目标为代价在小事上纠缠不休。“为几棵树而放弃了森林，”旧金山的加州大学副教授 Charles Garfield 说，“我们必须不断地问自己，我们致力解决的细节是否符合大局。如果不符合的话，就应该丢下细节，着手做别的事情。”

Garfield 将这一过程与他在国家航空宇航局任计算机科学家的工作相比较。“阿波罗二号向月球发射时，有 90% 的时间都稍稍偏离了航道。” Garfield 说，“但着陆还是很可能成功地进行，因为我们知道目标的确切坐标。我们可以在必要时做出某些调整。”知道追求的目标有助于我们判断所从事任务的重要性。

(2)我们更多地相信，他人成功的原因是某些特别的秘密或是幸运的机遇。但成功很少如此神秘。我们不止一次看到，在我们力所能及的范围做好小事情，随后就会得到大的回报。

26. 根据本文，有些人求职失败，\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 原因是他们不够细心，从他们送交的有缺陷的简历中可以看出这一点  
 B. 原因是他们所受的教育不够，从他们简历中错误的拼写中可以看出这一点  
 C. 原因是他们在申请表中没有详细说明他们的背景  
 D. 原因是他们自己把自己的名字从申请人名单中划掉了

27. 单词 perfectionists (第 3 段第 1 行) 指那么一些人，他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 苛刻地要求别人做好每一件事  
 B. 知道如何根据情况调整目标  
 C. 对细节过分地关注，结果忽略了主要目标  
 D. 无论做什么都能取得完美的结果

28. 下面哪个是作者对读者的建议？

- A. 虽然过于关注细节可能付出极高的代价，也不应忽略细节。  
 B. 画图时别忘了细节。  
 C. 在从事一项任务之前要知道它的重要性。  
 D. 粗心的申请者不会得到别人的信任。

29. 阿波罗二号向月球发射的例子是为了说明\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 在实现大目标时，可以忽略小错误  
 B. 失败是成功之母  
 C. 成功完成任何工作的关键是做出某些调整  
 D. 知道目标我们才可以决定忽略什么样的细节

30. 本文最好的标题应是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. 别做完美主义者  
 B. 细节和主要目标的关系

## 难点过关

① come across (Line 2, Para. 1): 碰见。

② at the cost of (Line 1, Para. 3): 以牺牲某物为代价: She saved him from drowning, but only at the cost of her own life. 他遇溺时她把他救了，但她却牺牲了自己的生命。

③ off-course (Line 2, Para. 4): 偏离航线: off 为离开，该词为复合词。阅读中多注意这类词词义的分析。

## 解题思路

26. 本题考查对第 1 段和第 2 段结果和原因逻辑的把握。答案在第 2 段的第 1 小句，即该段的主题句。

27. 注意第 3 段第 3 小句为第 2 小句的解释。两句在语篇发展中互为补充释义关系。

28. 作者对读者的建议应该具有概括性、哲理性。全文的侧重点为细节的重要性。

29. 举例的目的是为了说明中心论点，即“要注重细节，但不能唯细节论”。

30. 文章的标题为浓缩的中心思想或中心论点。把握论点，即最后一个小句。