# CET-4 阅读理解专家解决方案

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## 前 言

阅读理解能力是英语学习中一项重要的技能。它不仅在大学英语学习中占有重要地位,而且在大学英语考试中也是主要测试项目。然而许多考生在经过几年的英语学习之后,虽然文章读了不少,但考试时阅读理解部分失分仍然很多。《CET-4阅读理解专家解决方案》一书的编者经过长期的观察、总结,并在进行大量英语四、六级考试辅导的基础上,针对大学英语四级考试中经常出现的问题"对症下药",提出了一套有针对性的解决方案。

#### ---掌握文章结构,提纲挈领,把握脉络。

总体掌握文章大意有助于读者对文章的理解,对作者观点及态度的把握。因此,本书分析每篇文章的段落大意,训练读者整体思维能力,从而提高读者的综合能力。

#### ---熟记词语搭配,扫清障碍,建立信心。

阅读失分,常常被认为是词汇量不足所导致的,其实在英语考试中多以词汇搭配为主要测试目标。因此,本书采用双栏版式,希望能帮助读者扫清词汇障碍,建立考试信心。

## ---分析难句长句,化难为易,化整为零。

本书中【难句分析】部分列出每篇文章中个别难句、长句,并分析其句法结构,目的是有意识地引导读者能够在考试时的短时间内将其分解,从而更全面掌握文章内容。

#### ——赏析各式佳句,培养语感,丰富语言。

英语学习贵在积累,充分体会【佳句赏析】中地道的英语表达方法,作到耳熟能详,有利于培养语感,丰富语言,提高语言运用能力。



建议读者能够利用整块时间做完一个单元的习题,然后参考答案及解析部 分,做到完全理解并掌握全文含义。同时,掌握文中列出的重要词汇及短语搭配, 在今后的英语学习中充分利用,从而熟练掌握。

任何事情要想取得成功,都贵在持之以恒。希望广大考生能够针对自己的实 际情况,采用适当的学习方法,提高阅读理解能力。相信本书能够助你一臂之力!

> 编 者 2001年12月于哈尔滨工业大学

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Notes:

1) the triumph/victory

over 战胜……(L2~3)

2 not above + doing

sth. 不耻于做某事

③ rather than 而不是,

强调连接两个并列成

分,句式上保持一致,

此处前后都是名词

(L12)

(L15)

## Unit 1

## Passage 1

When the current American President Bill Clinton was re-elected to the White House for a second four-year term on November 5, 1996, his victory over Senator Bob Dole was seen as the triumph of youth over maturity, the mastery of a president who offered promises of a bridge to the 21st century against the solid guarantee of a Kansas senator who pledged the service of his determined and homely character.

Clinton was 46 years old and one of the youngest American Presidents ever when he was elected in 1992 (President John F. Kennedy was the youngest at 42 years old when he was sworn in 1960). Bob Dole turned 73 during the tough and exhausting 1996 campaign. The contrast in ages was not over-played by either candidate, but it was evident in their style of campaign—Clinton, jazzy and comfortable with Hollywood-style presentations, and not above playing his saxophone to entertain the crowds. Dole, on the other hand, was serious and forthright about the lessons to be learnt from hardship, like the war hero he was. But the American crowd was in the mood for the entertainer rather than the teacher. Clinton loved the crowds and television appearances, and liked to emphasize his look-alike Kennedy style. Said one American political scientist: "Watching Clinton with an audience is like watching a virtuoso play a fine musical instrument. Being able to sense at what level you have to pitch your appeal to an audience is the mark of a gifted politician."

(248 words)

1. Bill Clinton's re-election was considered as \_ A. something out of the question B. the triumph of youth over maturity C. promises of a bridge to the 21st century against the solid guarantee D. both B and C 2. When he took office in 1992, Clinton became \_\_\_\_\_. A. the youngest president ever since Kennedy B. the second youngest president in American history

C. one of the youngest presidents

	~	1
2	四	3
	iv-v	ė

D. all of the above

3	One	of the	difference	which	is	not	over-stated	between	the tw	70 C8	ndidates	is
.).	1/1107	or ure	unnerence	WILL	13	HUL	UVCI-Stateu	DOCTOOL	THE CO	V V	uiuiuaica	,

		-	
Α.	their	styl	es

B. the contrast in their ages

C. their promises

D. their characters

4. Bob Dole lost the campaign because

A. his style didn't fit the crowds' appetite

B. he gave the crowds a lesson

C. he thought himself a hero

D. he took it so seriously

5. All the following statements have relevance to Clinton's victory EXCEPT that

A. Clinton enjoyed Hollywood character

B. his effect of entertaining the crowds was just like that of his playing saxophone

- C. he offered promises of a bridge to the 21st century
- D. he paid close attention to his appearance

## Passage 2

As people continue to grow and age, our body systems continue to change. At a certain point in your life your body systems will begin to weaken. Your joints may become stiff. It may become more difficult for you to see and hear. The slow change of ageing causes our bodies to lose some of their ability to bounce back from disease and injury. In order to live longer, we have always tried to slow or stop this process that leads us toward the end of our lives.

Many factors contribute to your health. A well-balanced diet plays an important role. The amount and type of exercise you get is another factor. Your living environment and the amount of stress you are under is yet another. But scientists studying senescence(衰老) want to know: Why do people grow old? They hope that by examining the ageing process on a cellular level medical science may be able to extend the length of life.

There is nothing to be afraid of as old age approaches. Many consider the later portions of life to be the best time for living. Physical activity may lessen, but often you gain a broader understanding of yourself and the world.

What we consider old age now may only be middle-aged some day soon. Who knows, with so many advances in medical science happening so quickly, life spans may one day be measured in centuries, rather than in years!

6. When people become ageing, they will lose some of their ability to bounce

#### Notes:

- ① at a certain point 在 某个时期(L2)
- ② bounce back 恢复到 原状(L5)
- ③ contribute to 有助于 (L7)
- ④ well-balanced 平衡 的(L7)
- ⑤ play a(n)... role (in)...(在)······起 ……作用(L7~8)
- ⑥ life span 寿命(L18)

	back from disease and injury, "bounce back" here means
	A. to recover from disease and injury
	B. to improve in health after one's disease and injury
	C. to jump after recovering  D. to run fast
7	-
١.	In order to live longer,
	A. we have to try to be on a diet
	B. we should try to do more exercise
	C. we should postpone the process of ageing
	D. we should keep in high spirits
8.	Why are some scientists interested in studying senescence?
	A. They may be able to find a better way to our life.
	B. They want to increase the general ability of our bodies.
	C. They want to find out if there is a link between how efficiently a cell
	could repair itself and how long a creature lives.
	D. If they can pin down the biochemical process that makes us age, there
	will be hope for extending the length of life.
9.	Many consider the later portions of life to be the best time of living, because
	A. they consider their life has been a successful one
	B. they have come through the battle of life safely
	C. they have a very good understanding of themselves and the outside world
	D. they have nothing to do all day long only to watch their grandchildren
	growing up around them
10	. According to the passage, "spans" means
	A a lengthe of time B, longevity

Passage 3

C.a long period of time

D.a long distance from one place to another

Surfing—the art of riding a wave on a pointed board—is the wildest, fastest natural water sport known to man. In recent years, it has developed into a major sport around the world, from Australia to South Africa. Husky Aussies brave man-eating sharks to ride the green waves in Down Under; Hawaiian experts risk their lives on huge, thirty-foot swells on the windward side of Oahu; Californians of all ages go out the year-round. In the winter, surf-riders put on waterproof survival suits to ride gray waves and it is so cold that their flesh turns blue and their unprotected muscles knot.

Surfing is no sport for weaklings. Swimming a quarter of a mile or more,

Notes:

① be known to 为…… 所知(L2)

② risk one's life 以生命冒险(L5)

③ at the... moment 在……时刻(LII)

④ bring... under control 控制(L15)

and pushing a surfboard out to where the swells are just right for launching, can be real work. Then at precisely the right moment, you mount your aquatic steed and go slashing across the face of a powerful swell with the white water foarming at your heels. The hissing crest of the huge wave bites at your shoulder, threatening at any moment to smash you flat. In the next several seconds, a cool head and lightning-quick reflexes will bring your board under control for that majestic ride down the back of the great green mountain of water. Once on the beach, you know why surfing is growing in popularity as an international sport, and vou're glad to be a member of this new water fraternity.

(233 words)

- 11. What can we infer from the passage?
  - A. Surfing is only popular in Australia.
  - B. Surfing is the sport for young people.
  - C. Africans do not go surfing because of its dry weather.
  - D. Surfing has grown popular all over the world.
- 12. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. No one likes to go surfing in winter.
  - B. The surf-riders don't feel cold in winter.
  - C. Although it is very cold in winter, surf-siders are still attracted by the sport.
  - D. Weaklings go surfing in winter in order to grow strong.
- 13. The word brave in Line4 can be best replaced by \_\_\_

A. struggle

B. not timid

C. full of courage

D. meet danger of

- 14. Which of the following rhetorical skills is used in the phrase "the great, green mountain of water"?
  - A. Simile.

B. Metaphor.

C. Personification.

- D. Exaggeration.
- 15. Where does this passage most probably come from?
  - A.A sport magazine.

B. A play.

- C. An advertisement of a sport club.
- D. A biography of a sportsman.

## Passage 4

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains uncon-

	Note	es:	
1	may	not	be,
but.	不	是…	…而是

⑤ fraternity 有相同的

职业,共同的爱好或

信仰的群体(L18)



firmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

- RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation(航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban(禁止) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.
- The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic field might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.
- The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable(易受损的) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.

(254 words)

16.	The	passage	is	mainly	about		
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- A.a new regulation for all airlines
- B. the defects of electronic devices
- C. a possible cause of aircraft crashes
- D. effective safety measures for air flight
- 17. What is said about the over 100 aircraft incidents in the past 15 years?
  - A. They may have been caused by the damage to the radio systems.
  - B. They may have taken place during take-off and landing.
  - C. They were proved to have been caused by the passengers' portable computers.
  - D. They were suspected to have resulted from electromagnetic interference.
- 18. Few airlines want to impose a total ban on their passengers using electronic devices because
  - A they don't believe there is such a danger as radio interference
  - B. the harmful effect of electromagnetic interference is yet to be proved
  - C. most passengers refuse to take a plane which bans the use of radio and

 $(L1 \sim 2)$ 

- ② well ad. 大大地 (表示程度)(L3)
- ③ recommend that + (should) do sth. 建议做…(L9)
- ④ emit = give off 释 放,发出(L17)
- ⑤ have no way of doing sth. 无法做某事(L20)
- ⑥ turn off 关掉(L25)



cassette players

- D. they have other effective safety measures to fall back on
- 19. Why is it difficult to predict the possible effects of electromagnetic fields on an airplane's computers?
  - A. Because it is extremely dangerous to conduct such research on an airplane.
  - B. Because it remains a mystery what wavelengths are liable to be interfered with.
  - C. Because research scientists have not been able to produce the same effects in labs.
  - D. Because experts lack adequate equipment to do such research.
- 20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is in favor of prohibiting passengers' use of electronic devices completely
  - B. has overestimated the danger of electromagnetic interference
  - C. hasn't formed his own opinion on this problem
  - D. regards it as unreasonable to exercise a total ban during flight

\*

•‡•

•‡•

#### [Passage 1]

## 🖒 文章大意

Para 1 克林顿第二次当选为美国总统的意义。

Para 2 克林顿的竞选风格是他成功的主要原因。

## ? 问题解析

- 1.D 本题为细节题。主要根据第一自然段提供的细节得出答案。此题干中 was considered as 与原文中的 was seen as 是一个意思,所以正确答案既是"年青战胜了成熟"又是"展望 21 世纪的承诺战胜了生硬的保证",即 B 项和 C 项都是正确的。而 A 项的意思是"根本不可能的事",这与原文不符合。
- 2.D 本题为细节题与推断题的综合。根据第二段第一句话可知 A 项和 C 项是正确答案;再根据历史知识的常识进行推断,可知 B 项也正确。
- 3.B 本题为细节题。根据第二段第三句"双方候选人都没有过分强调年龄上的差距"可知 B 是正确答案,此句中 over-played 和题于中的 over-stated 是一个意思。而 A 项"他们的风格", C 项"他们的承诺"和 D 项"他们的性格"在文章中都分别有不同的描述。
- 4.A 本题为推断题。根据第二段第三、四、五句可知"克林顿的好莱坞式的竞选风格与多尔生硬而教条的战争英雄式的竞选风格形成了鲜明的对照,而美国人民欣赏的是"一个娱乐者而不是一名老师在那里说教",由此可以推理出 A 项"他的竞选风格不适合大众的口味"是正确的答案;而 B 项"他给人上了一课"在原文中没有说;C 项"他认为自己是一个英雄",这是一个事实,而不是一个原因;D 项"他对此太认真了"也不能构成本题的原因,因为克林顿竞选也是认真的。
- 5.A 本题为是非题。A项"克林顿喜欢好莱坞的人物"和原文中的第三句破折号后"克林顿是一种爵士风格,并且对好莱坞的表现风格驾轻就熟"表达的不是一个意思,因为"喜欢某种东西"并不一定就能表现出



那种风格来,而克林顿是能够表现出来的;B项"他取悦观众的效果和他演奏萨克斯的效果是一致的";C项"他提供了对 21 世纪的展望"和 D项"他很注重仪表"均符合原文所表达的意思。

#### 🎬 难句分析

When the current American President Bill Clinton was re-elected to the White House for a second four-year term on November 5,1996, his victory over Senator Bob Dole was seen as the triumph of youth over maturity, the mastery of a president who offered promises of a bridge to the 21st century against the solid guarantee of a Kansas senator who pledged the service of his determined and homely character.

- 解 此句中 when 引导的部分作时间状语,是从句,主句是 his victory over...was seen as....the tri-umph...over 和 the mastery of...against 作介词 as 的并列宾语, who pledged...是定语从句,修饰 senator。
- 译 当现任总统克林顿在 1996 年 11 月 5 日再次当选为美国总统,并开始了他的第二次为期四年的任期时,他的胜利被人们看做是年轻战胜了成熟,总统的才能战胜了堪萨斯州议员的生硬的保证。克林顿作出了对步入 21 世纪的承诺,而多尔只是以自己坚定却不出众的性格承诺为民众服务。

#### ◆ 佳句赏析

- 1. But the American crowd was in the mood for the entertainer rather than the teacher.
- 译 美国民众需要的是娱乐家而不是教师。
- 2. Being able to sense at what level you have to pitch your appeal to an audience is the mark of a gifted politician.
  - 译 一个天才的政治家的标志就是知道在什么时候取悦观众。

#### [Passage 2]

#### **少** 文章大章

- Para 1 伴随着人体的衰老身体所发生的一系列变化。
- Para 2 构成人体健康的因素以及科学家们试图通过研究找到延长寿命的办法。
- Paras 3~4 衰老并不可怕,将来某一天,人的寿命或许多可以用百年计算而不是用"年"来计算。

#### ? 问题解析

- 6.A 本题为词义题。bounce back 意思是"受挫折后恢复原状"。因此 A 项"从疾病与伤痛中恢复过来"是正确的;而 B 项"人在生病或受伤后健康上的好转"不够确切; C 项"恢复后跳跃"和 D 项"快速奔跑"是起干扰作用的不正确选项。
- 7.C 本题为细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知"科学家希望通过对细胞衰老的分析研究来找到延长寿命的途径",所以 C 项是正确答案。而 A、B、D 三个选项分别是"节制饮食","进行较多的锻炼"和"保持神采奕奕",这些都是促成健康的因素。
- 8.D 本题为推断题。题于问"有些科学家为什么对研究衰老感兴趣"。根据上一题中对第二段最后一行的叙述可知 D项"如果他们能够阻止使我们衰老的生物进程,那么就有希望延长人的寿命"是正确答案。A项"他们会找到一条更好的生活方式",B项"他们会提高人体的一般机能"和 C项"他们想发现细胞有效的自身修复能力和生物体寿命之间是否有联系"均不符合题意。
- 9.C 本题为细节题。根据第三段第三句话可知 C 项是正确答案。A 项"他们认为自己的一生是成功的"与第三段第二句"他们认为晚年是一生中最好的时光"意思不符;B 项"他们安全地经历了人生的战斗"和

8 四级

D项"他们除了看到孙儿们的成长之外,无事可做"都未能在原文中得以体现。

10.A 本题为词义题。A项"(某事物)自始至终的持续时间或期间";C项"一段较长的时间";B项"长寿";D项"一地到另一地的距离"。

## 🎬 难句分析

They hope that by examining the ageing process on a cellular level medical science may be able to extend the length of life.

解 此句中 that 引导的是宾语从句,作 hope 的宾语。此宾语从句中 by examining the ageing process on a cellular level 做状语,修饰谓语动词 may be able to extend...

译 请参考问题7中的释义。

#### (♣) 佳句赏析

What we consider old age now may only be middle-aged some day soon.

译 我们所谓的上了年纪在不久的将来只能被当作是到了中年。

#### [Passage 3]

## 🖒 文章大意

Para 1 冲浪运动近年来成为世界上一项主要运动。

Para 2 冲浪是一项勇敢者的运动。

## ? 问题解析

- 11.D 本题为推断题。根据第一段第二句"近年来,冲浪运动已发展成为从澳大利亚到南非的世界范围内的一项主要运动"以及最后一句"……你就知道冲浪越来越成为一项受人喜爱的国际性运动"可以知道 D 是正确答案。而 A、B、C 项分别局限于某一国家或某一类人群,这与原文表达的意思不符。
- 12.C 本题为细节题。根据第一段最后一句可知"在冬季,冲浪者穿上防水救生服追逐驾驭灰色的海浪,而且寒冷使他们皮肤发青,肌肉起疙瘩"可知 C 项是正确答案。A 项显然不对; B 项"他们冬季不感到寒冷"也与此句表达的事实不符; D 项也是错误的,因为第二段第一句就说"冲浪不是弱者的运动"。
  - 13.D 本题为词义题。brave 在此处是动词"冒着……危险"的意思。
- 14. B 本题考查的是修辞知识。A 项"明喻",一般在句中有 like 和 as 的字样出现,例如: He runs like the wind(他跑得像一阵风); B 项"暗喻",一般句中不出现 like 或 as 字样,例如: She has a heart of stone(她铁石心肠); C 项是拟人; D 项是夸张。
- 15.A 本题为推断题。根据此文可知这是一篇描写冲浪运动的文章,不涉及某家体育俱乐部的广告(可能包括运动场地、价格、时间以及定期活动等)或某个人物的自传,所以 C 项和 D 项都不正确; B 项"戏剧"也不合理。

## ◆ 佳句赏析

第二段在描写冲浪运动时用词生动,很值得读者揣摩。

译 冲浪不是弱者的运动。冲浪者游出四分之一英里或更远一些,在起伏的海面上正适合冲浪的时机推出冲浪板,这是一项真正的工作。然后就在最恰当的时刻,你跨上这匹水上骏马,在起伏很大的海面上披荆斩浪,你的脚跟处泛起了白色的泡沫。嘶嘶作响的浪峰拍打着你的肩膀,任何时候都威胁着将你碾为平地。在接下来的几秒中,冷却的头脑和快如闪电的反应使你能够控制住冲浪板去驰骋在那如山一般的绿色的海水上,其景象壮观之至。一旦你登上陆地海滨,你就会明白冲浪运动为什么越来越被人们所喜爱,而且你很高兴自己成为这一水上运动的一分子。

#### [Passage 4]

## 🖒 文章大意

Para 1 航空公司目前受到来自电磁波干扰的威胁。

Para 2 针对此威胁采取的各项措施以及乘客们的反应。

Para 3 专家所面临的难题是难以得知此项干扰是否真的存在危险。

Para 4 电磁干扰所带来的严重后果。

## ? 问题解析

- 16.C 本题为主旨题。根据全篇文章可知,携带便携式电子设备,盒式录音机或移动电话可能会产生电磁干扰,因而会引发空难事故。所以文章的大意应选 C项;而 A项"一项为所有航空公司制定的新规则".B项"电子设备的缺陷"和 D项"空中飞行的有效的安全措施"均不符合文章内容。
- 17.D 本题为细节题。问及对过去 15 年中 100 多起空难事故,文章说了些什么。根据第一段第二句话 "在过去 15 年中,飞行员说有 100 多起事故可能是由电磁波干扰引起的"可知正确答案是 D 项。而 C 项中所提及的"由乘客的便携式电脑引起的"这一点只是构成电磁波干扰的一个方面,所以不是正确答案。
- 18. B 本题为推断题。根据第三段可知,专家们目前无法在实验室中再现这一影响,因而不知道此项于扰是否真的存在危险,所以 B项"电磁干扰的有害效果有待证明"是正确答案。而 A项"他们不相信有无线电干扰这样的危险",C项"大多数乘客拒绝乘坐全程禁止使用收音机和录音机的飞机"和 D项"他们可以依靠其他的安全措施"均未能从文章中体现出来。
- 19.C 本题为细节题。题干问"为什么很难预测电磁场对飞机计算机系统的可能的影响?",根据第三段第三句可知原因是科学家们在实验室条件下不能重现这些影响,所以 C 项是正确答案。A 项"因为在飞机上进行这样的研究是相当危险的",B 项"因为不知道哪种波长可能被影响"和 D 项"因为专家缺乏足够的设备来做这样的实验"均未在文中体现。
- 20.A 本题为推断题。根据最后一段作者所列举的两个可能出现的因电磁干扰而引起的后果可知作者的态度只赞成完全禁止乘客使用电子设备的,所以 A 是正确答案。而 B 项"过高估计了电磁干扰的危险", C 项"还没有形成自己的看法"和 D 项"认为实施全面禁止是没有道理的"不能成立。

## 🎬 难句分析

- 1. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.
- 解 此句为主从复合句,由 although 引导的是让步状语从句,主句部分的主语是 most (即 most airlines), given that 引导的从句是主句当中的条件状语从句。
- 译 尽管一些航空公司禁止乘客在起飞和降落时使用这类设备,但是大多数航空公司不愿意实施全面的禁止,他们的理由是多数乘客要在飞行时工作。
- 2. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.
- 解 此句为倒装句,因为主语 passenger 带有一个由 who 引导的定语从句,而此定语从句中又包含有一个原因状语从句,所以被放在后面,而把表语 As worrying 放在了句首。
  - 译 同样令人感到忧虑的是由于乘客所听的音乐声音过大,而无法听见要求他们关掉收音机的命令。

## Unit 2

Notes:

放入(L4)

消失(L8)

 $(L11 \sim 12)$ 

话说(L16)

① invest in 投资(L2)

② put in 投入,存入,

3 go out of existence

④ interest rates 利率

⑤ in other words 换句

#### Passage 1

There are two types of risk related to investment. The obvious risk is that the company you invest in will fold and you will lose everything. The other type of risk is how much the value of your investment can change. Some investment swing(涨落) wildly: one month they are worth four times that you put in, the next month they are worth only one quarter of the money you put in. If you have to take your money out, you lose lots.

<sup>7</sup> Classic low-risk investments are government stocks and bank deposits. The institutions aren't likely to go out of existence. And the investments are "capital guaranteed", meaning your balance can never drop below the amount you put in.

But even these classic low-risk investments carry the risk that interest rates will rise and you will bestuck with your money tied up at the lower interest rates at which you first invested. And not every fixed interest investment is with a rocksolid organisation. Some providers may offer capital "guaranteed" products where in fact no third party is guaranteeing the continuing financial viability of the provider of the product. In other words, although there is a guarantee of fered, there is no real guarantee. The warning is that investors must check that the guarantee and the person or institution offering the guarantee are both good and strong. Any guarantee is only as good as those offering it.

్రా	on min one in the boar are allowed in the
_	(233 words)
1.	The obvious risk is that the company you invest in will fold and you will lose
	everything. In this sentence, the word "fold" means
	A. close B. collapse
	C. come down D. fall through
2.	Government stocks and bank deposits are typical low-risk investments, be-
	cause
	A. they are not easy to close down
	B. your balance will be going up rapidly
	C. the interest of your deposits will be at high rate
	D. you can change your stocks for cash at any time
3.	People take a risk to invest in order to
	A. make their balance be worth four times that they put in within one month

- B. get the "capital guaranteed" from the government
- C. make a huge return on their own money
- D. get the profit from the bank
- 4. Why do these classic low-risk investments still have risk?
  - A. It is probably that the interest will rise while you have to take the lower one at which you first put in.
  - B. The organisation is not as reliable as you've expected.
  - C. The capital "guaranteed" product they offered is not a real guarantee.
  - D. All the above.
- 5. What can we infer from this passage?
  - A. High risk equals high return.
  - B. If you want to maximise your savings, take some risk with at least some of your money.
  - C. You are mad not to spread your money around.
  - D. There will be risk in any investments.

#### Passage 2

- Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of."
- Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings. Though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women job-hunt harder, hold a job longer with less absenteeism, perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep it moves in", according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.
- Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "Wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line, but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and ex-

- Notes:
- ① make use of 使用, 利用(L6)
- ② absenteeism 旷工, 旷课(L10)
- ③ be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事(L11)
- ④ is comfort to 对…… 是个安慰(L18~19)
- ⑤ the poverty line 贫困 线(L19)
- ⑥ life span 寿命(L23)



pectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.	
Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a	
great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability	
and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one	
grows up instantly at age 21.	
(336 words)	
6. After the age of 40,	
A. most workers are tired of their present jobs	
B. many workers tend to stick to their present jobs	
C. people find their jobs more rewarding than before	
D. people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs	
7. From Heilman's remark, we can see that	
A.full use has been made of the wisdom of older people	
B. the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society	
C. older people are no less intelligent than young people	
D. the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society	
8. Tish Sommers argues that	
A. older women find it hard to escape poverty	
B. older women usually perform better in their jobs	
C. the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism	
D. more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism	
9. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans	
•	
A. have more job opportunities than young people	
B. live below the poverty line	
C. have new opportunities to remain active in society	
D. no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement	
10. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer	
A. calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans	
B. believes that the value of older people is gaining increasing recognition	•
C. attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United	
States	
D. argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70	
Passage 3	
In his book Meaning of Meaning, Professor I. A. Richards, who lectured in	Notes:
Beijing in the 1930s, divides meaning into four categories: sense, emotion, tone	
and intention. I think that it can be appropriately applied to the art of transla-	① be applied to 应用 到······(L3)
tion. When translating some technical work or document, SENSE is of prime im-	② be of prime impor-
portance, hence the verbatim translation or word-for-word translation is pre-	tance(comsideration) 很