

CET-4

College English Test Band Four

大学英语四级考试

马永红 总主编

系列丛书

阅读 强化测试 Reading

王慧 主编



同济大学出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

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阅读强化测试

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级考试系列丛书》旨在帮助考生掌握各种审题方法和答题技巧,在较短的时间里有效地获得高分。本册针对阅读(Reading)部分,选材系统全面地融入了考试要求和解题时应注意的事项,平均难度略高于大纲要求,内容涵盖快速阅读理解(Skimming and Scanning)、仔细阅读理解(Reading in Depth)以及选择题型的篇章阅读理解。本书提供了大量的实战试题,书末附有全部试题的答案。

本书适用于大专院校学生作英语四级考试考前复习之用。

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前 言

实践证明,参加某种考试是系统学习和掌握某一方面的知识的行之有效的办法,大学英语考试也当然成为学生们用以检验自己英语学习情况的直接尺度。

对外语学习而言,阅读能力可谓最重要的能力之一,但它同时也是考生们顺利通过各种水平考试的一大拦路虎。因此,有关“阅读理解”的得分率实际上已经成为四级考试能否顺利过关之决定因素。就阅读理解部分来说,它总共占 35%,分为快速阅读理解(Skimming and Scanning)和仔细阅读理解(Reading in Depth)两大部分。其中,仔细阅读理解部分占 25%,题型分为两种:(1)选词填空或短句问答;(2)选择题型的篇章阅读理解。

为了帮助考生在有限的时间内显著提高阅读理解部分的应试能力和语言运用能力,做到有的放矢,重点备战,我们紧密结合自己长期从事大学英语教学并指导学生参加四、六级考试的心得体会,精心选编了这本《阅读强化测试》。所选文章紧扣历年真题,题材广泛,体裁多样,信息量大,平均难度略高于大纲要求。常用词复现率高,词汇基本上取自《大学英语四级考试通用词汇表》,个别不易猜测的超纲词予以注释。问题设置侧重于分析推理和归纳总结两个方面,书末附有参考答案,以方便自学检查。

本书的参编人员为:段晓棱、李俊英、孙念红、刘虹、田龙菊、骆玉容、张茵、邹小玲、崔涌、黄键、文斌、闫小妹、张臻、王兵、谢丽莎、陶家耀、刘彬儒、寇亚明、马健、郭晓英、李靖、谢关平。

限于笔者的学识、水平和能力,文中疏漏或者谬误之处在所难免,恳请读者和同仁批评指正。

作者

2008 年 4 月

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第一部分 快速阅读

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the following questions.*

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) *if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

N (for NO) *if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

NG (for NOT GIVEN) *if the information is not given in the passage.*

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Passage 1

PARENTS: Make Your Child a Winner

Playing on a soccer team can be an important experience in your child's life. Participation can help your child physically and personally. However, placing your child in a soccer team does not guarantee a beneficial experience.

As a parent you can help your child have a positive experience in playing soccer. The type of support you give to your child can make soccer fun and rewarding or the cause of anxiety and stress. You can motivate your child and help to develop a healthy, positive self-image.

Here are some suggestions:

Children play soccer to have fun

They also play to learn and improve their skills, to enjoy exciting times, to be with friends, and to stay in shape. In order to maintain or improve your child's motivation for playing soccer, find out why they like to participate and support their reasons for playing.

Success in soccer is more than just winning

Young children equate winning with success and losing with failure. If children win a game, they feel good or worthy. If they lose they feel incompetent or unworthy. This attitude toward winning can be discouraging to children, unless they are always winning. One of your most important roles, therefore, is to help your child keep winning in proper perspective. Try to redefine success in terms of the actual performance or how well your child and the team played. Focusing on the performance rather than the outcome helps keep the game in perspective.

Your child may also need guidance in how to deal with success. In winning, two things can happen. Long run success may come so easily that the competitive game loses its challenge. Your child may become complacent and/or arrogant. Conversely the pressure to win may result in a lack of motivation if your child dreads playing in fear of failure. Your child may not be able to perform well and may want to quit. Give encouragement and positive support if this is the case. It is important that you assist your child in understanding their contribution to the team's overall performance.

Winning is fun

Your child needs to know that striving to win is important. Being successful in soccer also means making improvements and striving to do one's best. You can help develop this winning attitude in your child by encouraging maximum effort during practices and games, rewarding their improvements in mastering skills, and supporting your child to try their best. The will to win is important but the will to prepare to win is of greater value.

Losing is inevitable if your child plays soccer

Your child must learn to accept themselves after a loss. This is an important part of participation in the game. Instead of finding excuses it is important for your child to understand the reasons why the team lost. Such reasons may include superior competition, too many mistakes, poor preparation to compete at this level, or maybe the players have a poor attitude. Whatever the reasons your child needs to regroup. Focus on better preparation physically and mentally for training and the next game so he/she can do better next time. This is a valuable lesson.

Realistic goals will help your child

Compare current performances with past performances to determine whether your child has been successful. Your child must experience success at a level that demands his/her best effort. When your child's skill level improves they realize that effort equals success, and will feel a sense of accomplishment.

Encourage skill improvements, good plays, and good behavior

Remember to praise effort — not just good performance — this will motivate your child to try hard. The best way to encourage is by praising or with physical response: a pat on the back, thumbs up, or smiles. Try to avoid giving money or other material rewards, which may turn play into work and have a negative effect.

Mistakes are part of learning the game of soccer

Your child will make plenty of them. When your child makes a mistake, they know. They do not need reminding by you. That's when they need your encouragement: "Great try!" "Good run!" "You'll get it next time!" "Super game!" You cannot play the game for your child. Let them make decisions and learn through trial and error. Be patient and assist. If your child displays continual frustration, you can help by giving ideas or practicing with your child on his/her skills to correct mistakes.

Avoid criticizing and punishing your child for mistakes

If you do your child may fear failure. In turn this could lead to stress and worry about not performing well and to dread the possible disapproval of parents, coaches, and teammates. Never be negative to someone else's child. It hurts the child and parents. It also creates unwanted tension. Negative criticism hinders rather than improves performance for the individual and the team.

Fulfill your responsibility

As the number and variety of soccer teams flourish(兴旺), it becomes increasingly necessary for you to investigate the suitability of the different programs for your child. You have the right and responsibility to ask questions before allowing your child to participate on a soccer team. Seek to find a compatible match between the philosophy of the program and the reason why your child wants to participate in soccer.

Identifying with your child is perfectly natural

You want your child to be successful. Be careful not to live out your own dreams through your child. Seeing a child's performance in sports as a reflection of one's self-worth and success can result in parents setting unrealistically high goals for their child. This can place pressure to perform beyond their capability, a major cause for stress in soccer for children.

Be a good role model

Be mindful of your behavior at games. You expect your son or daughter to show good sportsmanship and self-control. As the parent you need to exhibit appropriate behavior yourself, no matter how frustrating it may be to see a poor call or bad play.

Let the Coach... COACH

During games and practices, leave the coaching to the coach. It confuses players when they receive instructions from more than one source. Your child has the ball, their mind is racing, here comes a defender or two, a split second decision is necessary. Then suddenly from the sidelines: "Shoot!", "Pass!", "Cross!", "Kick It!" "Hustle!" Confused, your child hesitates and is stripped of the ball. Then we hear from the sidelines: "Why didn't you shoot?" Children go out on the field to do their best, and they expect their parents to do the same.

Many of the adult leaders are unpaid volunteers. As a parent, you should be realistic in your expectations. However, the adult leaders that your child is associated with should possess some basic characteristics, which are favorable to the development of young people. As adults, you would like to see your child imitate.

1. The author gives parents some advice about what they should do while their children are playing soccer.
2. Success in soccer is more than just winning.
3. Focusing on the outcome rather than the performance helps keep the game in perspective.
4. The will to prepare to win is important but the will to win is of greater value.
5. Losing is inevitable if your child plays soccer.
6. Setting goals for your child helps him/her to feel a sense of safety.
7. As a parent, you'd better live out your own dreams through your child.
8. You expect your son or daughter to show good _____.
9. During games and practices, leave the coaching _____.
10. You cannot play the game for your child, let them make decisions and learn through _____.

Passage 2**Stress**

Stress is the body's reaction to any change that requires an adjustment or response. The body reacts to these changes with physical, mental, and emotional responses.

Stress is a normal part of life. Many events that happen to you and around you — and many things that you do yourself — put stress on your body. You can experience stress from your environment, you body, and your thoughts.

How does stress affect health?

The human body is designed to experience stress and react to it. Stress can be positive,

keeping us alert and ready to avoid danger. Stress becomes negative when a person faces continuous challenges without relief or relaxation between challenges. As a result, the person becomes over-worked, and stress-related tension builds.

Stress that continues without relief can lead to a condition called distress — a negative stress reaction. Distress can disturb the body's internal balance or equilibrium — leading to physical symptoms including headaches, upset stomach, elevated blood pressure, chest pain, and sleeping problems. Research suggests that stress also can bring on or worsen certain symptoms or diseases.

Stress also becomes harmful when people use alcohol, tobacco, or drugs to try to relieve their stress. Unfortunately, instead of relieving the stress and returning the body to a relaxed state, these substances tend to keep the body in a stressed state and cause more problems. Consider the following facts:

- Forty-three percent of all adults suffer adverse health effects from stress.
- Seventy-five to 90% of all doctor's office visits are for stress-related ailments (烦恼) and complaints.
- Stress is linked to six of the leading causes of death: heart disease, cancer, lung ailments, accidents, cirrhosis (硬化) of the liver, and suicide.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) declared stress a hazard of the workplace. In terms of lost hours due to absenteeism, reduced productivity and workers' compensation benefits, stress costs American industry more than \$ 300 billion annually.
- The lifetime prevalence of an emotional disorder is more than 4% , often due to chronic (长期的), untreated stress reactions.

What's normal anxiety?

The cold sweat of anxiety is that “fight or flight” response that kept our early relatives safe from grizzly (灰色的) bears and other scary characters. That adrenaline rush still serves us well under certain circumstances. Anxiety is a natural reaction to those very real stresses. In today's world, that reaction helps motivate us, prepares us for things we have to face, and sometimes give us energy to take action when we need to.

Big job interview is coming up, and it's got you in knots. So you spend a little more time getting dressed or rehearsing what you're going to say. You've got an appointment with the divorce lawyer. So you do more homework. That kind of anxiety can motivate you to do better. It helps you protect yourself.

But as we know too well, sometimes it doesn't take a specific threat — only the possibility of crisis — to send humans into anxiety mode. The difficulty comes in learning to tone down that automatic response — to think. “How serious is the danger? How likely is the threat?”

The thing about anxiety is that it can take on a life of its own. Everything becomes a potential crisis. The unthinkable has happened. So around every corner, there's the next possible disaster.

What are symptoms of harmful anxiety?

When anxiety is taking a toll, your body knows it. You have trouble sleeping, eating, and concentrating. You get headaches; your stomach is upset. You might even have a panic attack — the pounding heart, a feeling of lightheadedness.

Anxiety may also feel like depression. The two sometimes overlap. When anxiety becomes so overwhelming that it interferes with day-to-day activities — when it keeps you from going places,

form doing things you need to do — that's when you need help.

Generalized anxiety disorder is a bigger syndrome — like a worry machine in your head. If it's not one thing, it's another. You're procrastinating to the point that you're almost afraid to take a step. You're so nervous about going to your child's school to talk to the teacher, you just don't go — you miss the appointment.

In the case of such overwhelming anxiety, people are not making good decisions. They're avoiding things, or they're unable to rise to the occasion because the anxiety is too much. They're procrastinating because they can't concentrate, can't stay focused. It's really interfering with their day-to-day life. At that point, they may have a more serious anxiety problem and need professional help.

How Can You Cope?

To cope with plain-vanilla anxiety, separate out the real risks and dangers that a situation presents and those your imagination is making worse. It's a twist on the old adage: "Take control of the things you can, and accept those you can't change."

Ask yourself: Where can you take control of a situation? Where can you make changes? Then do what needs to be done. What things do you simply have to accept? That's very important.

Very often, it's possible to get past an anxiety cycle with the help of friends or family — someone who can help you sort out your problems. But when anxiety becomes overwhelming, it's time for a therapist, or perhaps medication.

Here are two strategies that therapists use to help us conquer anxiety.

Challenge negative thoughts

Ask yourself: Is this a productive thought? Is it helping me get closer to my goal? If it's just a negative thought you're rehashing, then you must be able to say to that thought: "Stop." That's difficult to do, but it's very important.

Rather than becoming paralyzed with anxiety, here's another message you can send yourself: "I may have to take a job I don't like as much, may have to travel further than I want, but I'll do what I have to do now. At least I will have the security of income in the short term. Then I can look for something better later."

The most important thing: "to realize when you're done everything you can, that you need to move forward."

Learn to relax

You may even need "breathing retraining". When people get anxious, they tend to hold their breath. We teach people a special diaphragmatic breathing — it calms your system. Do yoga (瑜伽), meditation, or get some exercise. Exercise is a terrific outlet for anxiety.

Most of all, try not to compound your problems. When things are bad, there is a legitimate reason to feel bad. But if you don't deal with it, you're going to lose more than just a job — you'll lose relationships, your self-confidence, you could even lose technical abilities if you stay dormant in your profession. Try not to compound one stress by adding another.

Often your ability to work through anxiety — get past it — varies depending on the type of crisis you faced. The more severe, the more surprising it was, the longer it's going to take to get over it. You may be on autopilot for several weeks. If you're depressed, that can complicate things. In the case of divorce, it may take months to years to really get back to yourself.

But take heart. If you're doing well in one aspect of your life — in your work or your relationships — you're probably on your way. Fear and anxiety are no longer running your life.

1. Stress can be positive, keeping us alert and ready to avoid danger.
2. Seventy-five to 90% of all adults suffer adverse health effects from stress.
3. In today's world, anxiety can help motivate us, prepares us for things we have to face, and sometimes give us energy to take action when we need to.
4. Anxiety and depression sometimes overlap.
5. When anxiety is taking a toll, your body doesn't know it.
6. If you have a feeling of lightheadedness, you'll need professional help.
7. Exercise is a detestable way for anxiety.
8. It's possible to get past an anxiety cycle with the help of friends or family — someone who can help you _____.
9. When people get anxious, they tend to _____.
10. You'll lose relationships, your self-confidence, you could even lose technical abilities if you stay _____.

Passage 3

Wind Energy

Wind energy development has been thriving both in the United States and around the world. This reflects not only the declining cost of the resource and the improved performance of wind power plants, but also a growing awareness among utilities and other potential customers that this renewable energy technology offers many benefits for the economy and the environment.

- Wind energy can help create new business and jobs, keep energy dollars circulating in local economies and reduce reliance on imported energy.
- Wind energy can help protect utilities and ratepayers from risks associated with changing fuel prices, new environmental regulations, uncertain load growth and other unpredictable costs.
- Wind energy can reduce a utility's pollutant emissions, helping power companies meet environmental regulations, uncertain growth and other unpredictable costs.

In the past, these benefits were not enough to outweigh the significant costs and technological uncertainties associated with wind energy; now that the technology has proven reliable and competitive, however, they are beginning to carry more weight. The greatest challenge for the future is to ensure that the benefits of wind energy continue to receive attention as the utility industry moves toward increased competition in the generation and marketing of power.

How does wind energy contribute to the economy?

Electricity is an essential ingredient of our modern way of life; it runs our computers, appliances, factories and businesses. Without low-cost power, our standard of living would suffer. But electricity generation is also a major source of pollution and toxic wastes. Wind energy offers a way to meet the needs of both the economy and the environment by providing a source of clean, competitively priced power.

Wind energy helps our economy in important ways. For communities and states in which wind power facilities are located, wind power plants create jobs, generate income and support economic development. Several studies have established that wind energy produces more jobs per dollar invested or per kilowatt-hour generated than most conventional resource. A New York study, for example, found that producing 10 million kilowatt-hours of electricity from wind energy generates 27 percent more jobs in the state than producing the same amount of energy from an advanced coal plant and 66 percent more jobs than from a natural gas combined-cycle power plant. One reason is that much of the expense for fossil-fuel plants is incurred from buying fuel, which supports fewer jobs than other industry sectors, especially when the fuel is imported from other states or countries.

Wind power plants also pay substantial property taxes and land rents. A typical rent payment is a small percentage of a plant's revenues, implying that a wind plant located in an agricultural area can boost cropland rents and prices by as much as 4 percent to 100 percent. For the most part, farming operations can continue unaffected.

States and communities with the foresight to invest in wind energy can reap another benefit by fostering a home-grown wind industry that can export power to other regions. The market for wind power worldwide is growing rapidly. New companies that capture this market will develop in areas where substantial wind development already is occurring. Until the late 1980s, this was mainly California; recently, however, the United States has ceded (转让) its early lead in wind development to European competitors. Prudent investments in the domestic wind market can help reverse this trend.

What are the advantages of wind power plants?

Most consumers like to avoid risk: The chance that something they need, no matter how inexpensive today, will become much more costly tomorrow. Fixed-rate mortgages owe much of their popularity to this characteristic. While other loan packages may be less expensive in the short-term, many homeowners like the comfort of knowing that their monthly mortgage bill will never increase. Like a fixed rate mortgage, investing in wind energy offers an effective strategy for managing risk, a way of buying an insurance policy against the ups and downs of the power market. It is especially effective against three kinds of risk: environmental regulation, fuel price volatility and load-growth uncertainty.

The typical wind power plant takes less than a year to build, once the site is selected and licenses and permits approved. By contrast, conventional large power plants may take three to four years to build with the result that if loads do not increase as expected, a utility may be left with a substantial excess cost.

Another advantage of wind power plants is that they can be built in phases timed according to need.

Finally, interest costs are lower during the construction of wind projects.

Does wind energy produce pollution?

Opinion polls rank wind as one of the most popular energy resources, far ahead of fossil fuels and nuclear power. The reason is simple: it produces no pollution or hazardous wastes. This is a very real benefit, for pollution can have a serious effect on our health, the economy and our sense of well being. Air pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates and volatile organic compounds have been shown to reduce life spans and increase the incidence of debilitating

illnesses, especially among the elderly and those with respiratory impairments. Some pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide and ozone, damage wildlife and plants and even reduce crop yields. Finally, greenhouse gases (which are emitted primarily by fossil-fuel combustion) are implicated in global warming, which may cause major changes in climate during the next several decades.

Wind power's popularity with the public can be a competitive advantage for power companies that invest in this technology. Municipal utilities, large industrial consumers, and perhaps even residential consumers in some locations soon may be able to express a preference for clean power by their choice of electricity supplier. Utility-sponsored market surveys show that a significant number of consumers are willing to spend more on their monthly utility bills to purchase power from renewable sources. Companies that want to attract and keep such customers should give careful attention to wind power.

Whether utilities continue to be tightly regulated or the industry moves into a more competitive phase, the significant benefits of wind energy should play an increasingly important role in deciding what kinds of new power plants will be built.

In the traditional regulated utility setting, regulators could simply require utilities to consider benefits such as lower pollution, reduced risks and job creation in their resource planning. As competition in the power industry increases, new mechanisms must come into play. On the one hand, the wind industry must aggressively market the benefits of wind power to potential customers. At the same time, state policymakers must take steps to ensure that the move to competition does not jeopardize (使冒危险) the public interests. So long as regulations and the market value environmental protection, long-term price stability, economic development and other benefits, wind power will receive the attention it deserves.

1. This passage gives a general description of the benefits of wind energy.
2. Wind energy development has been thriving both in the United States and around the world.
3. Wind energy offers a way to meet the needs of both the economy and the environment by providing a source of clean, competitively priced power.
4. Wind power plants pay no property taxes and land rents.
5. Recently, the United States has ceded its early lead in wind development to Asian competitors.
6. The typical conventional small power plant may take two years to build.
7. Opinion polls rank nuclear power as one of the most popular energy resources, far ahead of wind.
8. Several studies have established that wind energy produces more jobs per dollar invested or per kilowatt-hour generated than _____.
9. A wind plant located in an agricultural area can boost cropland rents and prices by as much as _____.
10. A significant number of consumers are willing to spend more on their monthly utility bills to purchase power from _____.

Passage 4

Recording the Endangered (濒临灭绝的) Language

Forget the Pony Express (小马快递邮政). For a number of Guatemalan (危地马拉的)

villages in the 1960s, the best postal service around was Nicholas Hopkins. Hopkins, then a University of Chicago graduate student, was traveling between towns to record different dialects of Chuj, the Maya (玛雅人的) language spoken in western Guatemala. When residents learned that Hopkins would soon be stopping at other villages, they spoke letters into his microphone, leaving messages to be played in the next community for a sister or uncle.

Chuj, a language with a small number of native speakers, is termed “endangered” by linguists (语言学家). Recognizing the need to study such at-risk languages, NEH and the National Science Foundation have created the Documenting Endangered Language Partnership, which provides support for digital language documentation.

Hopkins, now an independent language scholar, has recently received funding (基金) to digitize parts of his language recordings, including the audio letters from Guatemala. Many of the towns he visited no longer exist. A thirty-six-year civil war damaged the Guatemalan countryside, forcing villagers to seek out safer homes elsewhere. Few have returned. Such situation can mean the death of a language, says Hopkins, for in a new home speakers often give up their native tongue in favor of assimilation (同化).

It takes less than a war to kill a language. Economic and cultural globalization (全球化) poses subtler threats, says John Goldsmith, professor of linguistics at the University of Chicago and another grant recipient. Prominent languages such as English or Spanish, he says, are “more economically effective for their users.” Parents are more likely to want their children to speak Spanish instead of a local dialect, for example, because it will help them advance later in life. With these kinds of pressures, it is less likely that the second generation of speakers will fully embrace a minority language.

Linguists estimate that there are between six and seven thousand languages spoken today. Of these, almost half are considered endangered, and “there are fewer languages every year,” says Hopkins.

This pressing fact is what drives Hopkins, Goldsmith, and other researchers to record and document endangered languages while they still exist. It is “our last chance,” Goldsmith says.

Documenting a language involves more than recording a conversation. The record must demonstrate aspects of the language that are important to its structure. There are three basic areas, says Goldsmith, that a linguist wants to record: a vocabulary, usually in the form of a word list; a grammar, as evidenced in simple sentences and phrases; and a language text, often a folk tale or personal narrative.

Before beginning any of these recordings, however, a researcher must establish a trusting relationship with members of the community, who also stand to benefit from the documentation of their speech. Understanding this partnership is crucial, says Goldsmith, because recordings may be used by local communities as often as they are used by scholars. When Hopkins was working in Chiapas, Mexico, in the 1970s, he had to first gain approval from the public assembly, a group of village men who met on Sunday afternoons.

The progression of anthropological (人类学的) linguistics has always been tied up with that of the technology. Over the years researchers have recorded languages on a variety of materials, from wax cylinders (唱片机) in the 1920s and 1930s to reel-to-reel tape and cassettes in the 1970s and 1980s. All the formats may get rotten someday, and finding equipment to play them on has become

increasingly difficult. Scholars are anxious to transfer the information contained in older recordings to the now-standard digital format, which can be copied and shared on the Internet like popular music.

Public access is especially important for these recordings, says Hopkins, because spreading knowledge and excitement about a language often helps revitalize (注入新的活力) it. The University of Chicago is using part of its grant to digitize eighteen Yucatec Maya language lessons, which will be added to the online database (在线数据库) of the university's Language Laboratories and Archives (档案室). The LLA, which currently houses printed and recorded archives of more than 180 languages, also plans to digitize 583 hours of its Mesoamerican language recordings to be shared online.

Hopkins, who has almost fifty years of recordings from his own career as a researcher, hopes that sharing the digital files will help others to further break the code of Maya hieroglyphics (象形文字).

Hopkins' work with Chol, a language spoken by about one hundred and fifty thousand people in northern Chiapas, has already contributed to solving one mystery. The language plays a special role in the study of hieroglyphics because it is almost directly descended from Classic Maya, the language on the inscriptions (碑文). When Hopkins first began recording Chol narratives in the 1990s, he noticed that many speakers changed their grammar at the most exciting point of a story. The speakers' grammar masked the subject and object of sentences, creating suspense (悬念) and forcing the listener to pay close attention until the order was revealed. The same shift was present in the written Maya hieroglyphs, but researchers, assuming the changes were grammatical errors, could not figure them out. What Hopkins observed in the stories of Chol speakers demonstrated that the pattern was, in fact, a five-thousand-year-old Maya narrative style, passed down for generations in the Chol language.

Both Hopkins and Goldsmith hope that support like the DEL grants will foster (培养) a greater public understanding of endangered languages and the importance of language diversity (多样性). "It is just as important to the study of life as biological diversity", says Goldsmith. "Every species has learned something terrific and important" about life and survival, he says. Likewise, "every language can tell us something about how languages work."

1. Nicholas Hopkins is in charge of the post office in some Guatemalan villages in the 1960s.
2. The Documenting Endangered Languages Partnership has been created with the financial support of the local government.
3. Hopkins has recently been required to return his language recordings to the villagers.
4. According to Mr. Hopkins, the death of the language in the Guatemalan countryside results from the villagers' resistance.
5. Economic and cultural globalization can also lead to the death of a language.
6. The researchers need to give a sum of money to the villagers before they begin to record the local dialects.
7. In the past the materials on which the endangered languages were recorded can't be kept forever.
8. Documenting a language involves more than _____.
9. _____ to the digitalized dialects can help to bring them back to life.
10. Hopkins found that the speakers of Chol will _____ when they were telling the most exciting

part in their narration.

Passage 5

Penguin Decline Due to Global Warming?

The earth is getting warmer according to most scientists. In recent years that phenomenon has prompted researchers to investigate what effect rising temperatures are having on cold-loving penguins and other wildlife species.

Les Underhill directs the Avian Demography Unit at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. He suspects that global climate change may be responsible for declining penguin populations on South Africa's Prince Edward Islands.

The islands dot the Indian Ocean some 1,000 miles (1,770 kilometers) off the South African coast. Most of the islands' penguin colonies are dwindling. According to Underhill, one reason for the decline may be a climate-induced southward shifting of food-rich waters. The change may have forced the seabirds to swim farther to forage(寻觅食物).

Underhill and his colleagues will soon begin to test this idea. The researchers plan to place electronic tracking devices on the islands' penguins to record when they go out to sea to get food for their chicks and when they return.

"We suspect that one of the consequences of global climate change is that with warmer seas, the journeys will become longer," he said in an interview with the radio program *Pulse of the Planet*.

Food-Rich Waters

The Prince Edward Islands sit near the southern boundary of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC). It is in these food-rich waters that the island's penguins are thought to forage.

Considered the greatest of all ocean currents, the Antarctic Circumpolar Current mixes waters from the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans. It swirls about 140 million cubic meters of water per second around Antarctica. The southern edge of the current is marked by a boundary separating it from the cold coastal waters along the Antarctic continental shelf. Waters to the north of the boundary are several degrees Celsius warmer than those to the south. "The southern boundary of the ACC is noted for being a food source," said Eileen Hofmann, an oceanographer (海洋学家) at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia.

But the boundary is not fixed. It shifts north and south within a range of about 10 to 20 kilometers. This may be due, in part, to westerly winds that circle what many call the Southern Ocean — those parts of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans that surround Antarctica.

"The question is whether or not the current core, the whole system, shifts into a different state," Hofmann said. Hofmann added that there is currently no evidence to suggest the whole system is shifting. Rather, the influence of a climate change-induced shift is a topic of scientific speculation (推测)?.

Underhill, the University of Cape Town researcher, speculates that a southward trending boundary could be adversely influencing penguin colonies on the Prince Edward Islands. In response, Hofmann said it is possible that southward movement of the current could be hurting

penguins, if that area is indeed where the penguins go to forage.

"It's documented that a lot of Southern Ocean whale populations are associated with the boundary and feed along the boundary," she said. "It wouldn't be too surprising if penguins do the same thing."

Antarctic Ice Changes

Wayne Trivelpiece directs Antarctic seabird research for the U. S. Antarctic Research Division at the Southwest Fisheries Science Center in La Jolla, California. He said changes in Antarctic ice cycles are influencing the penguin colonies he studies on the Antarctic Peninsula (半岛).

Average wintertime temperatures on the peninsula, Trivelpiece said, have risen by about 5 degrees Celsius in the last 4 years. As a result, pack ice that once formed every winter now has a cyclical nature to it.

"For a couple of winters in a row there's ice in these areas, then there's three to five years with no ice," he said.

Trivelpiece's research shows a correlation between pack ice and the availability of algae (海藻) for krill (磷虾), a main staple to the penguin diet. In winter, algae accrete (依附) onto pack ice. Later, melting ice makes the algae available to krill during the spring breeding time. Penguins, in turn, eat the krill. But when there is no ice, there is no algae — a phenomenon that disrupts the food chain.

During years that followed winters with lots of ice, Trivelpiece and his colleagues have found ample small krill but in years of no sea ice, the krill the researchers found were significantly larger. In each successive year without winter sea ice, the krill get progressively larger.

This cycle is reflected in the rate in which young penguins survive to reach breeding age on the Antarctic Peninsula. With less krill to go around during the ice-free years, fewer penguins survive to adulthood. In the last decade the penguin populations have declined by almost 4 percent.

Trivelpiece cautions that this finding is specific to the Antarctic Peninsula. In more southerly regions of Antarctica, penguin populations are actually getting larger, owing to the warming temperatures.

For example, in the Indian Ocean region of Antarctica, ice still forms each winter. But owing to the warmer temperatures, the ice breaks up earlier, giving penguins access to their primary food source earlier in the breeding season. This, in turn, has led to higher reproductive success and increasing populations in this region.

1. The main idea of the passage is that global warming may be responsible for declining penguin populations.
2. Penguins are animals that like cold climate, not warm one.
3. A climate change-induced shift is within the consideration of the state.
4. When the penguins go to forage, they are always hurt by southward movement of the current.
5. Penguins' populations like those of whales are associated with the boundary and feed along the boundary.
6. According to scientists, the penguin colonies have been influenced by the changes in Antarctic ice circles.
7. In the middle of last century, average wintertime temperature on the peninsula was about 10 degree lower than now.