**CET - 4** 

大学英语

跨越丛书在握 四级必将通过

阅读·翻译·简答

2004版

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

许建忠 编



西州工業大學出版社

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5 学美语

【内容简介】 提高英语阅读、翻译、简答能力的关键在于掌握解题思路和加大训练量,通过反复实践,培养出语感和一种熟练的临场反应。本书是依照最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写而成的,旨在迅速提高学生的阅读水平,使考生的应试技能得到提高,在考试中取得理想的成绩。

本书由全真试题分析、解题思路、实践练习、答案及注释四大部分构成,其中练习部分分为 25 个单元。全书题材广泛,体裁多样,实用性强。

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## 总序

大学英语四、六级考试作为一种标准化英语水平测试在全国高校实施已有十多年了,受到社会各界前所未有的关注和认可。全国各高校都要求大学生毕业前必须通过四级考试,社会用人单位将四、六级考试成绩作为选拔人才的主要标准之一。由此可见,大学英语四、六级考试对于每一位大学生来说具有十分重要的意义。为了帮助大学生提高英语应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们组织编写了这套《跨越四(六)级》丛书。

本丛书是目前国内大学英语四、六级考试指导书中的最新版本丛书,书中全方位反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,并且每次考试题型都有所变化,本丛书分析了近两年四、六级全真试题,详细介绍了新题型,并在模拟题分册中采用动态模拟的新方法指导考生进行模拟强化训练,以有利于他们熟悉、掌握题型变化规律,在考试中取得高分。

本丛书的另一个特点是多角度快速提高考生的语言综合能力。丛书的每个分册都精讲了该部分的基础知识和技能,并针对这些基础知识和技能配有专项和综合练习及答案注解,使考生将知识、技能和练习有机地结合为一体,以有效掌握基础知识和技能,快速提高其应试能力和英语成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外有关最新资料,选材广泛,内容新颖,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。





值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语和计算机图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖"五连冠"的大学出版社。近年来为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次所推出的《跨越四(六)级》丛书旨在为广大考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供最有效的帮助,为大学英语学习者奉献优质的精神食粮。可以说,这套丛书的出版不仅是各位主编和编者辛勤劳动的成果,而且是出版社领导和编辑人员努力工作的结果。常言说得好,付出总会有回报。我们坚信,这套丛书必将以其丰富的内容、鲜明的特点和应考的实用受到广大读者的欢迎。

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会 2004年2月

### 《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会



丛书主编 白靖宇 丛书编委 白靖宇 贺金安 寇菊霞 许建忠 吴 莹 申丽霞 王 健 苟利娟

答

### 跨越四级、



大学英语四级考试中,阅读理解占 40 分,英译汉或简答题 15 分。这一部分总共占四级考试的 55 分。因此,这一部分题 答得好不好是决定大学英语四级考试成败的关键。本书是根据 最新《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写的,目的在于帮助广大考生突破四级这一难关,为将来的发展铺平 道路。

本书第一部分为阅读测试简介及最新全真试题分析,目的 是让考生了解阅读考试的基本情况和掌握试题的最新动态。

本书第二部分突出"解题思路"这一主题。要想在考试中取得高分,就必须对考试有清醒的认识,知道考试中常考些什么,怎么考法,如何去应考。我们根据自己对历年来大学英语四级全真试题的研究,对考点、热点、难点进行了认真、准确的分析和介绍,并提出了颇为有效的阅读理解、英译汉及简答题的解题思路,将使考生树立必胜的信心。

本书第三部分为实战练习部分。这一部分精选了真实性强、权威性高、代表范围广的 100 多篇短文,共分 25 个单元。希望考生能定时(即阅读理解题 35 分钟,英译汉或简答题 15 分钟)完成,以达到精练的目的。

本书第四部分为答案及注释。考生做完一个单元的题后,可对照参考答案及注释,及时了解自己的完成情况,在实践中不断总结,发现不足,及时补上,增强应试信心。

由于水平所限,书中难免有误漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。



## 跨越四级、



## 目 录

第一章	司读测试简介及最新全真试题分析 1
第一	5 阅读测试简介 1
第二章	5 最新全真试题分析2
第二章	al读解题思路 ······ 21
第一节	5 选择题 21
第二节	5 简答题 37
第三节	5 英译汉 41
第三章	日读与翻译考试强化训练 54
Unit	1 54
Unit	2 61
Unit	3 71
Unit	4 79
Unit	5 87
Unit	6 97
Unit	7 105
Unit	8 114
Unit	9 123
Unit	10 132





## 跨越四级一

跨越回级



SB			
億)	Unit	11	 141
读	Unit	12	 150
	Unit	13	 161
翻	Unit	14	 170
译	Unit	15	 178
	Unit	16	 187
简	Unit	17	 195
答	Unit	18	 204
	Unit	19	 213
	Unit	20	 221
	Unit	21	 230
	Unit	22	 238
	Unit	23	 247
	Unit	24	 256
	Unit	25	 264



跨越四级。阅读。翻译。简答

# 第一章 阅读测试简介及最新 全 真 试 题 分 析

Some houses are deSigned to be smart. Others have smart designs. An example of the second type of house won an A-

第一节 阅读测试简介

大学英语四级考试第二部分阅读理解共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过 1 000 词。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

选材的原则是:

- 1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
  - 2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
- 3. 文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- 1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- 2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- 3. 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
  - 4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。





## 第二节 最新全真试题分析。

#### 2003年12月阅读第4篇

Some houses are deSigned to be smart. Others have smart designs. An example of the second type of house won an Award of Excellence from the American Institute of Architects.

Located on the shore of Sullivan's Island off the coast of South Carolina, the award-winning cube-shaped beach house was built to replace one smashed to pieces by Hurrkane(飓风) Hugo 10 years ago. In September 1989, Hugo struck South Carolina, killing 18 people and damaging or destroying 36,000 homes in the state.

Before Hugo, many new houses built along south Carolina's shoreline were poorly constructed, and enforcement of building codes wasn't strict, according to architect Ray Huff, who created the cleverly-designed beach house. In Hugo's wake, all new shoreline houses are required to meet stricter, better-enforced codes. The new beach house on Sullivan's Island should be able to withstand a Category 3 hurricane with peak winds of 179 to 209 kilometers per hour.

At first sight, the hollse on Sullivan's Island looks anything but hurricane-proof. Its redwood shell makes it resemble "a large party lantern(灯笼)" at night, according to one observer. But looks can be deceiving. The house's wooden frame is reinforced with long steel rods to give it extra strength.

To funher protect the house from hurricane damage, Huff raised it 2.7 meters off the ground on timber pilings—long, slender columns of wood anchored deep in the sand. Pilings



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might appear insecure, but they are strong enough to support the weight of the house. They also elevate the house above storm surges. The pilings allow the surges to run under the house instead of running into it. "These swells of water come ashore at tremendous speeds and cause most of the damage done to beoch-front buildings," said Huff.

Huff dgsigned the timber pilings to be partially concealed by the house's ground-to-roof shell. "The shell masks the pilings so that the house doesn't look like it's standing with its pant legs pulled up, said Huff. In the event of a storm surge, the shell should break apart and let the waves rush under the house, the archnect explained.

36. After the tragedy caused by Hurricane Hugo, new houses built along South Carolina's shore line are required

37. The award-winning beach house is qune strong because



3

A. to be easily reinforced

B. to look smarter in design

C. to meet stricter building standards

D. to be designed in the shape of cubes

A. it is strengthened by steel rods

B. it is made of redwood

C. it is in the shape of a shell

D. it is built with timber and concrete

<sup>38.</sup> Huff raised the house 2.7 meters off the ground on timber pilings in order to

A. withstand peak winds of about 200 km/hr

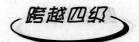
B. anchor stronger pilings deep in the sand

C. break huge sea waves into smaller ones

D. prevent water from rushing into the house 2197 the 101 disable

简

答



39. The main function of the shell is described as a suppose of the shell is described as a supp

A. to strengthen the pilings of the house and and to addiew and

B. to give the house a better appearance

C. to protect the wooden frame of the house

D. to slow down the speed of the swelling water

40. It can be infelred from the passage that the shell should be

A. fancy-looking

B. waterproof

C. easily breakable

eakable D. extremely strong

#### 成题答案及分析 they event in the levent holds and below and they are the second of the secon

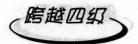
- 36. [C] 文章第三段第二句说,在飓风 Hugo 之后,所有沿海岸线的房子都要严格按照规划建造。codes 为 standards 的同义词。
- 37. [A] 文章第四段最后一句说,房子的木框架用长钢条加固,使它更加坚固。
- 38. [D] 文章第五段倒数第二句说,支撑房子的木桩使水浪从 房子底下流走,而不是涌进房子。
- 40. [C] 文章最后一段最后一句说,在受到风景冲击的时候, 薄壳应该裂开让水浪从房子底下流走。所以我们断 定,薄壳很容易裂开。

#### 2003 年 9 月阅读第 1 篇

A recent study, published in last week's Journal of the American Medical Association, offers a picture of how risky it is to get a lift from a teenage driver. Indeed, a 16-year-old driver with three or more passengers is three times as likely to have a fatal accident as a teenager driving alone, By contrast, the risk of death for drivers between 30 and 59 decreases with each ad-







C. Adults driving with three or more teens regenerated.

The author also found that the death rates for teenage drivers increased dramatically after 10 p.m., and especially after midnight, with passengers in the car, the driver was even more likely to die in a late-night accident.

Robert Foss, a scientist at the University of North Carolina Highway Safety Research Center, says the higher death rates for teenage drivers have less to do with "really stupid behavior" than with just a lack of driving experience. "The basic issue," Be says, "is that adults who are responsible for issuing licenses fail to recognize how complex and skilled a task driving is."

Both he and the author of the study believe that the way to mitigate(使…缓解). the problem is to have states institute so-cailed graduated licensing systems, in which getting a license is a multistage process. A graduated license requires that a teenager first prove himself capable of driving in the presence of an adult, followed by a period of driving with night of passenger restrictions, before graduating to full driving privileges.

Graduated licensing systems have reduced teenage driver crashes, according to recent studies, about half of the states now have some sort of graduated licensing system in place, but only 10 of those states have restrictions on passengers, California is the strictest, with a novice(新手) driver prohibited from carrying any passenger under 20(without the presence of an adult over 25) for the first six months.

- 21. Which of the following situations is most dangerous according to the passage?
  - A. Adults giving a lift to teenagers on the highway after 10 p. m.
  - B. A teenager driving after midnight with passengers in the car.

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跨	C. Adults driving with three or more teenage passengers late at
100	The author also found that the death rates for their
超回	D. A teenager getting a lirt from a stranger on the highway at mid-
(B	22. According to Robert Foss, the high death rate of teenage
•	Robert Foss, a scientist at the University of Noviki Care-
囱	A, their trequent driving at night
	B. their improper way of driving Research Release Revenue Hamil
续	their lack of driving experience ABU 819911 9881991 101 89181
•	oise D. their driving with passengers o alost a tauj driw madt "norvan
翻	23. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following state-
译	icenses fall to recognize how complex at SUNT is stremmiv-
•	A. Teenagers should spend more time learning to drive.
简	B. Driving iS a skill too complicated for teenagers to learn.
答	C. Restrictions should be imposed on teenagers applying to take driving lessons.
	D. The licensing authorities are partly responsible for teenagers' driv
	ing accidents.
	24. A suggested measure to be taken to reduce teenagers' driv-
	ing accidents is thats vd bewolld thousand
	A. driving in the presence of an adult should be made a rule
	B. they should be prohibited from taking on passengers
	sols C. they should not be allowed to drive after 10 p. m. 10008 - solds and
	the licensing system should be improved the same symm wor
	25. The present situation in about half of the states is that the



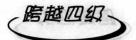
试题答案及分析

21. [B] 文章第一段说,一个十六岁的少年开车载有3个以上乘客,发生致命事故的可能性是不搭载乘客的3倍。

graduated licensing system \_\_\_\_.

A. is under discussion B. is about to be set up

C. has been put into effect has been perfected



- 22. [C]。在文章第三段,罗伯特·福斯说,十几岁少年驾车事故高死亡率不是"愚蠢的举止"引起的,而是缺乏驾车
- 23. [D] 在文章第三段最后,罗伯特说,根本的问题是发放驾 照的成年人没有意识到一个艰辛的司机,他的职责 有多么复杂,技术要多么熟练。换句话说,他们要为 十几岁少年驾车引起的事故负责。
- 24. [D] 文章第四段谈了要想缓解十几岁少年驾车出事故这个问题,就必须改善驾照发放方法。
- 25. [C] 文章最后一段说美国有一半的州新的驾照发放方法 已经就绪,也就是说,新的驾照发放方法开始生效。

#### 2003年6月阅读第3篇

Professor Smith recently persuaded 35 people, 23 of them women, to keep a diary of all their absent-minded actions for a fortnight. When he came to analyse their embarrassing lapses (差错) in a scientific report, he was surprised to find that nearlyall of themfell into afewgroupings. Nor did the lapses appear tobe entirely random(随机的).

One of the women, for instance, on leaving her house for work one morning threw her dog her earrings and tried to fix a dog biscuit on her ear. "the explanation for this is that the brain is like a computer," explains the professor. "People programme themselves to do certain activities regularly. It was the woman's custom everymorning to throwher dog two biscuits and thenput on her earrings. But somehow the action got



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