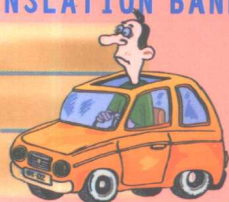


大学英语四六级阅读与翻译

A SHORTCUT TO COLLEGE ENGLISH
READING COMPREHENSION AND TRANSLATION BAND4-6

直通快车



叶朝成 主编



三十天内迈入四六级证书的殿堂



专家题库 真实可靠



点击误区 凸现难点



教授解答 分析详实



海天出版社

大学英语四六级阅读与翻译直通快车

A Shortcut to College English

Reading Comprehension and Translation Band 4 – 6

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前 言

阅读是掌握语言知识、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是大学生今后工作所必备的主要技能之一。从语言学习的规律来看,大量的阅读有助于输入大量的语言信息,特别是在缺乏外语环境的条件下,只有从阅读入手,才能更好地积累语言经验,增加语感,从而提高英语各方面的应用能力。

本书通过仔细研究大学英语四、六级考试的阅读理解试题,认真分析阅读文章的体裁及出题类型,向考生介绍了大学英语四、六级考试中阅读理解题的答题策略和方法。

全书共分两个部分,第一部分为试题概述和答题技巧。主要帮助考生快速提高阅读能力与翻译水平。此部分共有二十五个单元,第一单元 Introduction 为阅读指导部分,第二单元至第十单元为大学英语四级阅读题,第十一单元至第十五单元为大学英语六级阅读题。第十六单元至第二十单元为阅读简短回答题。第二十一单元至第二十五单元为英译汉,其中第二十四与第二十五单元为六级翻译题。本书另附有两套阅读与翻译全真试题。第二部分为试题标答及详细注解,旨在帮助学习者自测。

全书试题完全摘自于四六级全真试题和专家题库,具有很高

前 言

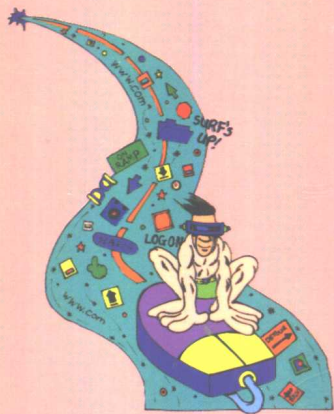
的可信度。可以这样说,通过本书的学习,广大英语学习者将掌握英语阅读及翻译的基本方法和技巧,迅速进入阅读理解这个神秘的世界,并通过大量的练习获得实战经验,提高四、六级考试中阅读和翻译的技能,顺利通过考试并且取得理想成绩。与此同时,获得丰富的语言知识。相信此书的出版,将给广大高校学生带来真正的实惠与惊喜。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请同仁及读者批评指正。

编 者
2001 年 6 月

从进入高校的第一天起，莘莘学子就踏上了攻克四、六级考试的漫漫征途。一路上困难重重，如何才能克服阻碍，让学习之路畅通无阻呢？本丛书将助你踏上直通快车，顺利抵达成功的终点。

一天一单元，轻松过关。



Contents

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(20)
Unit 3	(27)
Unit 4	(35)
Unit 5	(43)
Unit 6	(50)
Unit 7	(58)
Unit 8	(66)
Unit 9	(73)
Unit 10	(81)
Unit 11	(88)
Unit 12	(97)
Unit 13	(105)
Unit 14	(113)
Unit 15	(122)
Unit 16	(130)
Unit 17	(136)
Unit 18	(142)
Unit 19	(148)
Unit 20	(155)
Unit 21	(162)

目 录

Unit 22	(166)
Unit 23	(170)
Unit 24	(174)
Unit 25	(179)
Test Yourself I	(184)
Test Yourself II	(192)
Answers & Explanations	(201)

Unit 1

Introduction

大学英语四、六级考试中,阅读理解占分最多。阅读能力的强弱在一定程度上是衡量外语水平高低的重要标志之一。阅读能力主要是指运用语言知识、语言能力和阅读技巧以一定的速度进行成功阅读的能力。大量阅读可以使学过的语言知识得到复习和巩固,特别是在缺乏外语环境的条件下,只有从阅读入手,才能更好地提交学习者的兴趣,积累语言经验,从而提高学习者的英语水平。

大学英语四、六级考试中的阅读理解文章其内容一般涉及科技和社科两大类,且体裁多样化,但以说明文和议论文为主。文章信息量大,逻辑性强。阅读理解考题一般可以归纳为以下四大类型:

A. 主题大意题(main idea questions)

这类考题要求考生归纳篇章的中心思想或文章的主题或者为篇章选择最佳标题。由于这种题涉及全篇,因此学习者只有在读完全篇之后,才能做题以提高答题的准确性。如

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
2. The main idea of the passage is _____.
3. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
4. The best title for the passage would be _____.
5. The passage mainly tells us _____.

例如:

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority(优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language: That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible(难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation(动力) to seek improvement.

The major point discussed in the passage is _____.

- A) the importance of developing writing skills
- B) the complexities of spelling
- C) the correct way of marking compositions
- D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

这篇文章的内容结构比较复杂,第一段提出问题,第二段用反证法论述了片面强调拼写的危害性,第三段用一个具体的例子表达了作者对这一问题的看法:在作文教学中,应该重视文章的内容,而不是仅仅强调词的拼写。这三个段落之间存在着逻辑上的推论关系,重点在最后一段。因此,最后一

段的意思和文章的主题关系最为密切。再看试题中的四个选项,选项和上面的分析相吻合,所以,答案应该选 D)。

B. 判断推理题 (inference questions)

这类问题要求学习者通过对文章的有关内容进行分析和推断才能得出正确答案,才能取得更深层次的理解。如:

1. From the passage we can infer that _____.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
3. The passage implies that _____.
4. The tone of this passage can be described as _____.
5. The author writes this passage mainly to _____.

例如:

Windstorms have recently established a record which meteorologists hope will not be equaled for many years to come. Disastrous tornadoes along with devastating typhoons and hurricanes have cost thousands of lives and left property damage totaling far into the millions. The prominence these storms have in the news has led many people to ask about the difference among the three.

Is a typhoon the same as a hurricane? Is a tornado the same as a typhoon? Basically, there is no difference. They all consist of wind rotating counterclockwise (in the Northern Hemisphere) at a tremendous velocity around a low-pressure center. However, each type does have its own definite characteristics. Of the three the tornado is certainly the most treacherous. The Weather Bureau can, with some degree of accuracy, forecast the typhoon and the hurricane; however, it is impossible to determine where or when the tornado will strike. And out of the three, if one had a choice, perhaps it would be safer to choose to withstand the hurricane.

From the place indicated in the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A) the loss caused by recent windstorms has been the greatest
- B) millions of people died during the windstorms
- C) the place has been hit by the worst tornado
- D) there will be no bad storms in the coming years

文章第一句说,最近的一些风暴创造了一个记录,即使是气象专家也不敢肯定许多年后是否再有这个记录。然后接下去一句就叙述风暴造成的损失。由此我们可以推断最近的那些风暴所造成的损失是史无前例的,因此答案是 A)。

C. 词汇意思题(meaning matching questions)

这类问题主要测试学习者的词汇能力和句子结构的理解能力,尤其是测试他们根据上下猜测片断语言的含义的能力。如:

1. The word “...” in line 19 most probably means _____.
2. In paragraph 2, the word “...” stands for _____.
3. “They” in line 7 most probably refers to _____.
4. According to the context, the word “...” in line 12 probably means _____.
5. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the sentence “...” in paragraph 3?

例如:

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority(优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to “play safe”. He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: “This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible(难以辨认的).” It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of

the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation(动力) to seek improvement.

The expression "play safe" probably means _____.

- A) to write carefully
- B) to do as teachers say
- C) to use dictionaries frequently
- D) to avoid using words one is not sure of

试题要求解释的词组“play safe”位于文章的第二段第一句末,该句意思是:“如果拼写成了教师的唯一兴趣,显然,聪明的学生很可能会“play safe”。从字面上看,这句话不太难,大概的意思绝大部分考生都能理解。问题是“play safe”在这里作何解释。这个词组不太常用,考生不一定知道,只能依靠上下文来猜测。这句话的主题是对偏重于拼写的传统观念提出批评,说明为什么现在的教师已经不再使用这种教学方法。再看下文,正是围绕这层意思展开的。这就不要紧,上下文之间存在释义关系,仔细阅读下文,可以找到解题的线索。这一段的第二句说:“他(指聪明的学生)很可能在写作时只选用他会拼写的单词以避免冒险。”由此,可以猜出,“play safe”的意思和“避免冒险”有关。再看试题中的选项,选项 D)“避免使用没有把握的词”,恰巧与之吻合。所以,正确的选择应该是 D)。

D. 细节掌握题(detail questions)

这类题目主要测试学习者掌握文章具体细节的能力,主要检查学习者是否掌握了文章涉及的原因、结果、特点等细节。如:

1. Which of the following is True?
2. Which of the following is not mentioned in paragraph 2?
3. According to the passage, all of the following are true Except that _____.
4. The author gives an example in paragraph 3 mainly to show that _____.
5. The author strongly argues against ... because _____.

例如:

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7 – 8 hour's sleep alternating with some 16 – 17 hour's wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, of example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence(发生率) of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. Oneway of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours through-

out the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A) Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.
- B) The selection of a number of permanent night shift workers has proved to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.
- C) Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of routine.
- D) Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among those on permanent night or day shifts.

在这道题中,题干部分没有提供任何有用的线索。所以,只好以选项中所出现的词语为线索来寻找相关细节。例如,选项 A) 中的关键词是“body temperature”,据此,可以很快发现有关细节在文章第四段第 4—9 行。用同样的方法可以找出其余三个选项的有关细节。不过,根据选项内容寻找细节会产生一问题,因为试题有四个选项,如果逐项对照就需要寻找四个细节,不免太浪费时间。所以,在做这道试题时,不妨先根据初读的印象研究一下试题,按照可疑程度给选项重新排队,然后,再按此顺序寻找细节。因为与文章内容不相符合的选项只有一个,找到了这个选项,其余的选项就可以不必再看了。当然,如果对文章印象不深,或者,要找的那个选项伪装得很好,找不到可疑对象,那就只好一个一个逐项对照了。

在了解了大学英语四、六级测试中阅读理解出题的形式以后,学习者就要想法设法提高自身的阅读能力。

首先学习者应该懂得大量阅读是提高阅读能力的必由之路。学习者应触及到选材广泛的阅读材料,如科普、文学、人物等。这样既能增加知识,扩大视野,提高学习兴趣,又能通过阅读中耳濡目染,潜移默化的作用而自然而然地增强语感。与此同时学习者应注意精读与泛读的关系。精读是大量阅读的基础,大量阅读是精读的补充和延伸。只要正确地处理了两者的关系,学习者就会通过大量的阅读来促进阅读能力的迅速提高。

其次,学习者应明白扩大词汇量是提高阅读能力的突破口。词汇是提高阅读能力的关键,大量阅读有助于词汇的掌握。学习词汇不仅有一个数

量问题,而且有一个质量问题。有些学习者对一些词只知其意,不知用法,对多义词的词意和用法只知其一,不知其二。这样,词汇不过关,阅读能力也受到影响。D.A. Wilkins 说过,“事实上,没有语法不能传达很多东西,而没有词汇就不能传送任何东西。”学习者应充分利用构词法,如前缀、后缀和词根,来迅速增加词汇量,同时学习者也应勤做词汇练习,加强对词的含义和用法的理解。

最后,学习者也应尽快提高阅读速度,从而更好地提高自身的阅读理解能力。阅读速度与知识的拥有量的关系如此密切。这就要求学习者在阅读训练中,不仅要注意理解准确性的培养,而且要注意阅读速度的提高。学习者在平时的阅读训练中应该注重快速阅读的训练。要注意平衡阅读速度和理解率,即在理解率不低于 70% 的情况下,尽可能提高阅读速度。如果理解率是 50% - 60%,则可能表明学习者的速度高于实际水平,应适当降低速度,加强理解。切实达到了这些要求,就会为具备较强的阅读能力打下坚实的基础。

具体说来,在大学英语四、六级阅读理解测试中,考生答题可采用以下几种基本方法。

1. 对应法:考生可根据试题要求到文章中去寻找相应的答案。在寻找答案时要注意题目与文章段落的对应位置,一般来说题目顺序和文章段落的顺序是一致的。但有时,为了提高答题的难度,可能打乱题目和段落的对应关系。在寻找答案时,考生还应注意题目中醒目词语及符号,如大写的专有名词、年号、符号等。题目中的这些词语和符号在文章中的相应部分也会出现,这样找到了它们也就找到了答案。这样,考生在测试过程中既可以节省答题时间,又可提高准确性。

2. 分析法:考生通过对文章有关内容分析,推论得出正确答案。

3. 归纳法:考生根据段落内容归纳段落中心思想,根据各段中心思想来提炼主题。

4. 排除法:考生通过排除错误答案来取得正确答案。

以上各种答题方法并不都是孤立的,考生可以根据实际情况在测试中综合加以运用。比如做一个较难的试题,首先通过分析法找到了你认为是正确的答案,然后又用排除法排除三个错误答案,这样考生可切实提高答题的准确率。

大学英语四级考试中增设了一种新题型——简答题(Short Answer Questions)。它要求考生在阅读完一篇两百多字的文章后,用英语正确简短回答五个问题或完成不完整的句子。

同阅读理解题相比较,由于简答题中没有干扰项、题干与选项间的“圈套”等障碍,考生一般较容易理解短文内容。但是,由于简答题的答案在文中一般不能完整对应找出句子,而要考生在理解短文和问题的同时,根据原文内容进行必要的加工整理,也就是说考生在理解短文基础上用自己的话切中要害回答问题,千万不能照抄原文。考生应答出全部内容,语言简练,语法正确,同时注意书写的大小写和标点符号。

在具体的考试过程中,考生在答题时的英语表达中应注意以下三个方面的问题:

A) 尽量使用自己的语言组织答案,不要照搬原话。回答细节性问题时,问题中的某一点往往同原文中的说法不一样,从而使题目问得不那么直接,增加了迷惑性。因此考生在回答此类问题时不要照搬原话,而应根据问题的问法来用自己的语言简短回答,力求语言正确。

例如:The Make the Link Workshop (World Wide Web for Everyone) is an eight week long distance learning workshop conducted entirely by e-mail. It introduces the beginner to the World Wide Web(WWW), (the Internet's distributed hyper-media interred mound deep formation system) and enhances the skills of the some what more experienced user as well.

The WWW is a powerful hyper-textual medium for integrating all of the resources of the Internet. You can read through a page of text, and on the spur of the moment, link to related information anywhere in the world. For example, after reading a short piece on twentieth century abstract art, you can link to and view a collection of color prints of paintings by Picasso, Klee, and Mondrian. High school history students reading about Sir Winston Churchill can link to a page where, at the click of a mouse button, recordings of his actual speeches can be played. A business -woman on Paris, France can check out the “home page” of her counterpart in Montreal, Canada, complete with her picture and professional vita. There are thousands of computers throughout the world on the web, and literally millions of interconnected