

大学英语

四级

单项模拟精解

国防科技大学出版社

ENGLISH
ENGLISH

徐远喜 陈坚 主编

阅读理解与翻译



大学英语四级单项模拟精解

——阅读理解与翻译

主 编 徐远喜 陈 坚
副主编 刘 娟 伍宏传 徐 筠 杨清明
编 委 李晴晖 李俊芳 旷剑敏
胡敏文 刘爱英

国防科技大学出版社

·长沙·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级单项模拟精解——阅读理解与翻译/徐远喜,陈坚
主编. —长沙:国防科技大学出版社,2001.6

ISBN 7-81024-740-9

I. 英… II. ①徐…②陈… III. ①英语-阅读教学-高等学校-
水平考试-习题②英语-翻译-高等学校-水平考试-习题
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 029128 号

国防科技大学出版社出版发行

电话:(0731)4572640 邮政编码:410073

E-mail: gfkdcbs@cs. hn. cn

责任编辑:罗青 责任校对:文慧

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

国防科技大学印刷厂印装

*

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:9.375 字数:235千

2001年6月第1版第1次印刷 印数:1—5000册

*

定价:15.00元

《大学英语四级单项模拟精解》丛书

编委会成员

主任:刘明景 于柏祥

副主任:李延林 粟进英

编委:刘明景 李延林 刘娟

梁伟 陈坚 徐远喜

前 言

《大学英语四级单项模拟精解》丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的,目的是通过典型试题的强化训练,进一步巩固学生的语言知识和技能,提高学生的应试能力。

该丛书包括四个分册:《词汇结构》、《完型填空与简答》、《阅读理解与翻译》、《写作》。编者大多是中南大学和国防科技大学长期从事大学英语教学的教师。书中部分模拟题曾在两校使用,效果很好,受到学生欢迎。本书主要特色是:

选材规范、仿真性强:书中所有材料都是经过对题库中的内容进行归类、比较、分析后遴选出来的,语言地道、文体规范、难度恰当,完全符合上述两大纲的规定和要求。

释疑解惑、指导性强:本书在给出答案的同时,还通过分析学生的解题心理和难点,结合学生可能作出的选择和容易出现的错误进行了详尽的解释,解释既突出了重点和难点,又具有较强的针对性和指导性。目的是希望学生能举一反三,触类旁通。

分门别类、灵活实用:丛书根据大学英语四级考试题型分四个分册编写成书,既有助于学生进行系统的训练,又有利于学生根据自己的薄弱环节有选择地进行重点训练。由于配有详尽的注解,本书既可作为课堂训练材料使用,亦可供学生课外自学之用。

为了进一步完善该套丛书,热忱欢迎同行专家和读者提出批评意见。

编者

2001. 6

Contents

Unit One	(1)
Keys and Explanations	(10)
Unit Two	(14)
Keys and Explanations	(22)
Unit Three	(26)
Keys and Explanations	(34)
Unit Four	(39)
Keys and Explanations	(48)
Unit Five	(52)
Keys and Explanations	(60)
Unit Six	(65)
Keys and Explanations	(74)
Unit Seven	(78)
Keys and Explanations	(87)
Unit Eight	(92)
Keys and Explanations	(101)
Unit Nine	(106)
Keys and Explanations	(115)
Unit Ten	(119)
Keys and Explanations	(127)
Unit Eleven	(131)
Keys and Explanations	(140)
Unit Twelve	(144)
Keys and Explanations	(153)
Unit Thirteen	(157)

Keys and Explanations	(165)
Unit Fourteen	(169)
Keys and Explanations	(177)
Unit Fifteen	(181)
Keys and Explanations	(189)
Unit Sixteen	(193)
Keys and Explanations	(203)
Unit Seventeen	(207)
Keys and Explanations	(216)
Unit Eighteen	(223)
Keys and Explanations	(232)
Unit Nineteen	(237)
Keys and Explanations	(246)
Unit Twenty	(248)
Keys and Explanations	(257)
Unit Twenty-One	(259)
Keys and Explanations	(268)
Unit Twenty-Two	(271)
Keys and Explanations	(279)
Unit Twenty-Three	(282)
Keys and Explanations	(291)

Unit One

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Sleep is part of your daily activity cycle, but there are several different types or stages of sleep, and they too occur in cycles.

If you are an average sleeper, your sleep cycle will go something like this:

1. When you first drift off into slumber, your eyes will roll about a bit, your temperature will drop slightly, your muscles will relax, and your breathing will slow and become quite regular. Your brain waves slow down a bit too, with the alpha rhythm(脑波) predominating for the first ten minutes. This is called Stage 1 sleep.

2. For the next half hour or so, as you relax more and more, you will drift down through Stage 2 and Stage 3 sleep. The lower your stage of sleep, the slower your brain waves will be.

3. Then, about 40 ~ 60 minutes after you lose consciousness, you will have reached the deepest sleep of all. Your brain waves show the delta rhythm. This is Stage 4 sleep.

4. You may think that you stay at this deep fourth stage all the rest of the night, but that turns out not to be the case. Instead, about 80 minutes after you fall into slumber, your activity cycle will increase slightly. The delta rhythm will disappear, to be replaced by the activity pattern of

brain waves. Your eyes will begin to dart around under your closed eyelids as if you were looking at something occurring in front of you. This period of Rapid Eye Movement lasts for some 8 ~ 15 minutes and is called REM sleep.

During both light and deep sleep, the muscles in your body are relaxed but capable of movement. However, as you slip into REM sleep, a very odd thing occurs—most of the voluntary muscles in your body become paralyzed. Although your brain shows very rapid bursts of neural activity during REM sleep, your body is incapable of moving. In more technical terms we can say that REM sleep is accompanied by extensive muscular inhibition.

1. According to this passage, the higher the stage of sleep, _____.
 - A. the greater the alpha waves will be
 - B. the greater the activity pattern of the brain
 - C. the quicker the brain waves will be
 - D. the closer one is to the initial Stage 1 sleep
2. REM sleep is characterized by _____.
 - A. a lack of body movement
 - B. a drop in temperature
 - C. the appearance of delta waves
 - D. a loss of consciousness
3. Before one reaches deepest sleep, _____.
 - A. muscular inhibition occurs
 - B. loss of consciousness has already occurred
 - C. one's body muscles become paralyzed
 - D. one's eyes begin to move as if looking at something
4. An increase in the activity cycle indicates _____.
 - A. one is waking up
 - B. the beginning of the Rapid Eye Movement stage
 - C. a relaxing of body muscles

- D. an increase in the body's delta rhythm
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A. Sleep
B. Sleep Stage
C. Sleep Cycles
D. REM sleep

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Lincoln was a strong executive who saved the government, saved the United States. He was a president who understood people, and, when time came to make decisions, he was willing to take the responsibility and make those decisions, no matter how difficult they were. He knew how to treat people and how to make a decision stick, and that's why he is regarded as such a great Administrative.

Carl Sandburg and a lot of others have tried to make something out of Lincoln that he wasn't. He was a decent man, a good politician, and a great president, and they've tried to build up things that he never even thought about. I'll bet a dollar and a half that if you read Sandburg's biography of Lincoln, you'll find things put into Lincoln's mouth and mind that never even occurred to him. He was a good man who was in the place where he ought to have been at the time when important events were taking place, but when they write about him as though he belonged in the pantheon(众神庙)of the gods, that's not the man he really was. He was the best kind of ordinary man, and when I say that he was an ordinary man, I mean that as a high praise, not deprecation. That's the highest praise you can give a man. He's one of the people and becomes distinguished in the service that he gives other people. He was one of the people, and he wanted to stay that way. And he was that way until the day he died. One of the reasons he was assassinated was because he didn't feel important enough to have the proper guards around him at Ford's

Theatre.

6. According to the passage, Lincoln was _____ .
- A. a man belonging in the pantheon of the gods
 - B. deified(神化)by all the people
 - C. as ordinary as all the other people
 - D. a responsible person
7. What's the author's comment on Carl Sandburg's biography of Lincoln?
- A. It's objective.
 - B. It's unfair to Lincoln.
 - C. It sang high praise of Lincoln.
 - D. It's widely read.
8. What's the author's attitude toward Lincoln?
- A. admiring
 - B. indifferent
 - C. critical
 - D. affectionate
9. Which of the following titles suits the passage best?
- A. Lincoln——an Ordinary Man
 - B. Lincoln——a Great Politician
 - C. Lincoln's Biography by Carl Sandburg
 - D. How was Lincoln Assassinated?
10. In the author's opinion, an ordinary man _____ .
- A. is mediocre(平庸的) person
 - B. can never become distinguished
 - C. indicates deprecation
 - D. can be used to praise a person

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The speaker, a teacher from a community college, addressed a sympathetic audience. Heads nodded in agreement when he said, "High school English teachers are not doing their jobs". He described the inadequacies of his students, all high school graduates who can use language

only at a grade 9 level. I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.

My topic is not standards nor its decline. What the speaker was really saying is that he is *no longer young*; he has been teaching for sixteen years, and is able to think and speak like a mature adult.

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late 19th century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language deficiencies(缺陷). But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

The complainers think they have hit upon an original idea. As their own command of the language improves, they notice that young people do not have this same ability. Unaware that their own ability has developed through the years, they assume the new generation for young people must be hopeless in this respect. To the eyes and ears of sensitive adults the language of the young always seems inadequate.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as *something* new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not commit offenses against the language.

11. The speaker the author mentioned in the passage believed that

- A. the language of the younger generation is usually inferior to that of the older generation
- B. the students had a poor command of English because they didn't work hard enough

- C. he was an excellent language teacher because he had been teaching English for sixteen years.
- D. English teachers should be held responsible for the students' poor command of English
12. In the author's opinion, the speaker _____.
- A. gave a correct judgement of the English level of the students
- B. had exaggerated the language problems of the students
- C. was right in saying that English teachers were not doing their jobs
- D. could think and speak intelligently
13. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is _____.
- A. neutral
- B. positive
- C. critical
- D. compromising
14. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A. it is justifiable to include English as a school subject
- B. the author disagrees with the speaker over the standard of English at grade 9 level
- C. English language teaching is by no means an easy job
- D. Language improvement needs time and effort
15. In the passage the author argues that _____.
- A. it is unfair to blame the English teachers for the language deficiencies of the students
- B. young people would not commit offences against the language if the teachers did their jobs properly
- C. to improve the standard of English requires the effort of several generations
- D. to eliminate language deficiencies one must have sensitive eyes and ears

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

If you smoke and you still don't believe that there's a definite link between smoking and bronchial(支气管的) troubles, heart disease and lung cancer, then you are certainly deceiving yourself. No one will accuse you of hypocrisy(虚伪). Let us just say that you are suffering from a bad case of wishful thinking. This needn't make you too uncomfortable because you are in good company. Whenever the subject of smoking and health is raised, the governments of most countries hear no evil and smell no evil. Admittedly, a few governments have taken timid measures. In Britain, for instance, cigarette advertising has been banned on television. The conscience of the nation is appeased(安抚), while the population continue to puff its way to smoky, cancerous death.

You don't have to look very far to find out why the official reactions to medical findings have been so luke-warm(不热情). The answer is simply money. Tobacco is a wonderful commodity to tax. It's almost like a tax on our daily bread. In tax revenue(税收) alone, the government of Britain collects enough from smokers to pay for its entire educational facilities. So while the authorities point out ever so discreetly that smoking may, conceivably, be harmful, it doesn't do to shout too loudly about it.

This is surely the most short-sighted policy you could imagine. While money is eagerly collected in vast sums with one hand, it is paid out in increasingly vaster sums with the other. Enormous amounts are spent on cancer research and on efforts to cure people suffering from the disease. Countless valuable lives are lost. In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether.

16. We can infer from the passage that the author's attitude towards those

Part II Translation(15 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

1. (Para 7, Passage One)

However, as you slip into REM sleep, a very odd thing occurs——
most of the voluntary muscles in your body become paralyzed.

2. (Para 2, Passage Two)

That's the highest praise you can give a man. He's one of the people
and becomes distinguished in the service that he gives other people.

3. (Para 3, Passage Three)

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one
immediately following it is inevitable.

4. (Para 1, Passage Four)

Let us just say that you are suffering from a bad case of wishful think-
ing.

5. (Para 2, Passage Four)

In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much bet-
ter-off if smoking were banned altogether.

Keys and Explanations

Part I Reading Comprehension:

1. C. 本题考查的是对原文中所介绍的睡眠规律的了解。原文的第四段曾指出“The lower your stage of sleep, the slower your brain waves will be.”(睡眠阶段越往下,脑电波越慢)实际上这也就是说与之相反亦然。而四个选项中只有 C 与这一规律相吻合,因此是正确答案。
2. A. 本题问的是 REM sleep 的特征。文章中的最后一段提到过一个奇怪的现象,即当人进入眼球速动睡眠期时,大部分的肌肉都似乎变得麻痹,且动弹不得。另外,B 中的体温下降,D 中的失去知觉都是人处于睡眠时的普通状态,而 C 中的脑电波的出现显然与事实相反。
3. B. 本题测试的是对原文第六段深度睡眠的了解程度。文章中指出失去知觉后约 40~60 分钟,将达到深度睡眠阶段。A 中的肌肉抑制状态的出现,C 中的肌肉开始麻痹及 D 中的眼睛像是在视物一样的转动都出现在深度睡眠阶段开始后。因此,只有第二个选项符合题意。
4. B. 本题测试的是对活动期的理解。原文第六段中提到“... about 80 minutes after you fall into slumber, your activity circle will increase slightly.”(入睡后约 80 分钟,活动期开始略微增加)这恰好是眼球速动睡眠阶段的开始,因而,只有 B 选项吻合题意。
5. C. 本题是对全文中心议题的一个概括。通读全文后,我们不难发现原文所讲的是人类睡眠的几个周期,而选项 A 中的