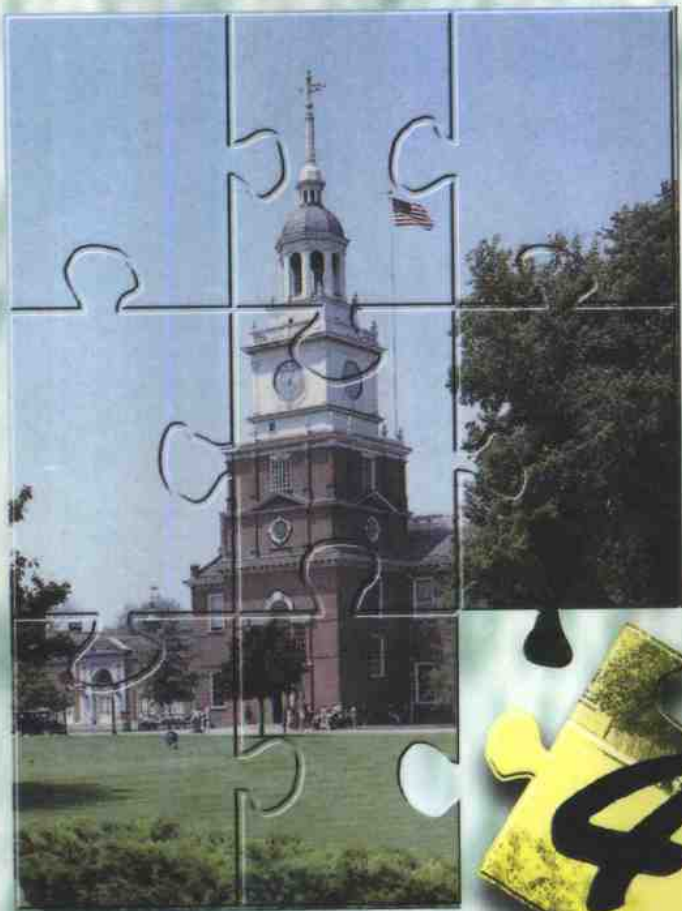


大学英语分级实用教程

阅读·翻译·简答

主 编 王彦波 周桂兰
副主编 谢小童 王雪松 姜艳



● 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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第四册

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Daxue Yingyu Fenji Shiyong Jiaocheng

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《大学英语分级实用教程
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前 言

为了迎接 21 世纪的挑战,使大学英语教学上一个新台阶,《大学英语教学大纲》明确指出:大学英语教学的目的是,培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息。正是基于这一点,本教程以实用性为出发点,有针对性地进行综合指导和分级训练,侧重于培养学生的综合阅读能力,同时,全面提高学生英译汉的翻译能力和简短回答问题的应试技能。

全教程共分四级,即一至四册各为一级,内容包括阅读理解、英译汉和简短回答。书中各部分互相关联,讲练结合,特点突出。理论指导部分和技能指导部分供一至四级共同使用,目的在于帮助学生掌握良好的学习方法。贯穿于全教程的测试题可使学生通过实践来加深对理论的理解和认识,以达到理论和实践相结合的目的。为学生学习方便起见,每册书后附有词汇表,收录了本册出现的超纲词。理论部分简明扼要地阐明了命题准则、命题技巧、命题规律等。综合技能指导部分有系统地传授了一整套解题的策略和技巧,并且举了大量的例子来进一步说明。实用部分的每一个单元里有五篇文章,前四篇文章设有二十个阅读理解多项选择题和五个英译汉测试

题,第五篇文章设有五个简短回答题。总而言之,客观题(阅读理解题)占三分之二;主观题,即新题型(包括英译汉和简答题)占三分之一。所有文章在题材、体裁、难易程度、长度、超纲词的比例等方面都有明确的规定。各级的测试重点明确,力求达到由浅入深、循序渐进。

我们相信,本分级实用教程的出版会给学生基础阶段(一至四级)的学习提供有效的帮助,从而达到大纲规定的基本要求。

本分级实用教程虽为全体编者精心编写而成,但书中错误及不当之处在所难免,诚望读者及同仁不吝赐教。

编者

1998年9月

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第一部分 阅读理解·翻译·简答各部分须知

Directions

Section One Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Section Two Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

Section Three Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

第二部分 实用篇

Unit One

Section One Reading Comprehension

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Even though the majority of Americans would find it hard to imagine what life could be like without a car, some have begun to realize that the automobile has both good and bad effects. Traffic accidents are increasing steadily and large cities are troubled by too many automobiles. Worst of all, perhaps, is the air pollution caused by the internal-combustion engine. Every car engine burns hundreds of gallons of fuel each year and discharges hundreds of pounds of carbon monoxide and other gases into the air. These gases are one source of the smog that hangs over large cities. Some of these gases are poisonous and dangerous to health, especially for someone with a weak heart or a respiratory disease.

One answer to the problem of air pollution is to build a car that does not pollute. That's what several major automobile manufacturers are trying to do. But building a clean car is easier said than done. So far progress has been slow. Another solution is to eliminate car fumes altogether by getting rid of the internal-combustion engine. Inventors are now working on cars powered by steam and electricity. But most of us won't be driving cars run on batteries or boiling water in the near future. Many auto makers believe that it will take years to develop practical models that are powered by electricity or steam.

To rid the world of pollution many people believe we must make some fundamental changes in the way many of us live. Americans may, for example, have to reduce the number of privately owned cars and depend more on public mass transportation systems. Certainly the extensive use of new transportation systems could reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. But these changes do not come easily. Sometimes they conflict with other urgent problems. For example, if a factory closes down because it cannot meet government pollution standards, a large number of workers will suddenly find themselves without jobs.

1. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
 - A) People's Anxiety Over Air Pollution.
 - B) Air Pollution and Its Possible Solutions.
 - C) Prospects of Public Transportation Systems.
 - D) Air Pollution and Its Bad Effects.
2. It can be known from the passage that _____.
 - A) cars run on batteries will soon come into existence
 - B) Americans prefer public mass transportation systems
 - C) internal-combustion engine is responsible for air pollution
 - D) people with respiratory diseases suffer more if they travel by car
3. How many solutions are mentioned in the passage to the problem of air pollution?
 - A) One.
 - B) Two.
 - C) Three.
 - D) Four.
4. The author ends the passage with an example which shows that _____.
 - A) it is not so difficult to make people change their way of life
 - B) factories should rely on workers for profit
 - C) government pollution standards are popular among the workers
 - D) changes in people's way of life will sometimes cause other urgent problems

5. Which of the following is not mentioned as the bad effects of automobiles?

A) Noise pollution.

C) Poisonous gases in the air.

B) Traffic accidents.

D) Traffic jam.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty, or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favour, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo does not work."

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as polite-

ly and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' right.

6. When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to _____.
- A) complain personally to the manager
 - B) threaten to take the matter to court
 - C) show some written proof of the purchase to the store
 - D) write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase
7. If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it's better to complain to _____.
- A) the store manager
 - B) a shop assistant
 - C) the manufacturer
 - D) a public organization
8. The most effective complaint can be made by _____.
- A) asking politely to change the item
 - B) showing the faulty item to the manufacturer
 - C) saying firmly that the item is of poor quality
 - D) explaining exactly what is wrong with the item
9. The phrase "live up to" (Line 2, Para. 1) in the context means _____.
- A) realize the purpose of
 - B) fulfil the demands of
 - C) meet the standard of
 - D) keep the promise of
10. The passage tells us _____.
- A) how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item
 - B) how to settle a consumer's complaint about a faulty item
 - C) how to deal with complaints from customers
 - D) how to avoid buying a faulty item

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the "cashless society" is not on the horizon—it's already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

11. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to _____ .
- A) withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
 - B) obtain more convenient services than other people do
 - C) enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper
 - D) cash money wherever he wishes to
12. The phrase "ring up sales" in Sentence 2, Paragraph 2, most probably means _____ .
- A) make an order of goods
 - B) record sales on a cash register
 - C) call the sales manager
 - D) keep track of the goods in stock
13. Computers can do all of the following except _____ .
- A) to do market research and analyze it
 - B) to help people cash money conveniently
 - C) to help decide to reorder goods to suppliers
 - D) to replace efficient employees for the personnel managers
14. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that _____ .
- A) in the future all the Americans will use credit cards
 - B) credit cards are mainly used in the United States today
 - C) nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash
 - D) it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
15. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
 - B) Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
 - C) Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
 - D) Advantages of credit cards in business.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Insurance companies provide a service to the community by protecting it against expected and unexpected disasters. Before an insurance company will agree to insure anything, it collects accurate figures about the risk. It knows, for example, that the risk of a man being killed in a plane accident is less than the risk he takes in crossing a busy road. This enables it to quote low figures for travel insurance. Sometimes the risk may be high, as in motor-racing or mountaineering. Then the company charges a much higher price. If too many climbers have accidents, the price rises still further. If the majority of climbers fall off mountains, the company will refuse to insure them.

An ordinary householder may wish to protect his home against fire or his property against burglary. A shop keeper may wish to insure against theft. In normal cases, the company will check its statistics and quote a premium. If it is suspicious, it may refuse to quote. If it insures a shop and then receives a suspicious claim, it will investigate the claim as a means of protecting itself against false claims. It is not unknown for a businessman in debt to burn down his own premises so that he can claim much money from his insurance company. He can be sure that the fire will be investigated most carefully. Insurance companies also accept insurance against shipwreck or disaster in the air. Planes and ships are very expensive, so a large premium is charged, but a reduction is given to companies with an accident-free record.

Every week, insurance companies receive premium payments from customers. These payments can form a very large total running into millions of dollars. The company does not leave the money in the bank. It invests in property, shares, farms and even antique paintings and stamps. Its aim is to obtain the best possible return on its investment. This is not

as greedy as it may seem, since this is one way by which it can keep its premiums down and continue to make a profit while being of service to the community.

16. According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) A passenger by air will take greater risk of being killed than a man crossing a busy road.
- B) A passenger by air will take less risk of being killed than a man crossing a busy road.
- C) A passenger by air will have to pay more to the insurance company than a mountain climber.
- D) A motorist should pay the highest price to the insurance company.

17. From the passage we know that if accidents will happen nine times out of ten, the insurance company will _____.

- A) charge a lower price
- B) give a much higher price
- C) quote the highest price
- D) not provide its insurance service

18. If a shop owner in debt destroyed his own houses, his purpose would most probably be to _____.

- A) lower the premium he should pay to the insurance company
- B) obtain a large sum of money from the insurance company
- C) clean up the surrounding circumstances
- D) ask the insurance company to help him to rebuild his shop

19. According to the passage, if an airline has an accident-free record, it usually pays _____ to the insurance company.

- A) no premium
- B) less premium