

大学英语分级实用教程

阅读·翻译·简答

主编 王允 丛佳红
主审 陆军 郑玉蓉



● 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

《大学英语分级实用教程
阅读·翻译·简答》
编委会

总主编 王彦波

总主审 卢世伟

编 委 (按姓氏笔划排序)

王 允 丛佳红 刘 莉 刘会英

李承兴 李新慧 陆 军 陆 彦

杨晓萍 郑玉蓉 周桂兰 秦兆霞

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

目 录

第一部分 阅读理解·翻译·简答各部分须知

Directions	1
------------------	---

第二部分 实用篇

Unit One	2
Unit Two	11
Unit Three	21
Unit Four	30
Unit Five	40
Unit Six	50
Unit Seven	59
Unit Eight	69
Unit Nine	78
Unit Ten	88
Unit Eleven	98
Unit Twelve	108
Unit Thirteen	118
Unit Fourteen	128
Unit Fifteen	137
Unit Sixteen	147
Unit Seventeen	157
Unit Eighteen	167
Unit Nineteen	176
Unit Twenty	186

Unit Twenty-one	197
Unit Twenty-two	207

第三部分 参考答案

Unit One	217
Unit Two	218
Unit Three	219
Unit Four	220
Unit Five	221
Unit Six	222
Unit Seven	223
Unit Eight	224
Unit Nine	225
Unit Ten	226
Unit Eleven	227
Unit Twelve	228
Unit Thirteen	229
Unit Fourteen	230
Unit Fifteen	231
Unit Sixteen	232
Unit Seventeen	233
Unit Eighteen	234
Unit Nineteen	235
Unit Twenty	236
Unit Twenty-one	237
Unit Twenty-two	238

第四部分 词汇表

Glossary	240
----------------	-----

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 and some 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 center.

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 passages 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:

Dice, the plural of die, are small cubes used in games. They are usually made of ivory, bone, wood, bakelite, or similar materials. The six sides are numbered by dots from 1 to 6, so placed that the sum of the dots on a side and the opposite side equals 7.

A simple form of play with dice is for each player to throw, or shoot, for the highest sum. However, the most popular dice game in the United States is called craps. It is played with 2 dice and the underlying principle of the game is the fact that the most probable throw is a 7. On the first throw, if a player shoots a 7 or 11 (called a natural), he wins and begins again, but if he shoots 2, 3, or 12 (called craps) on the first throw, he loses. If on the first throw he shoots 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, that number becomes his point. He continues to throw until he shoots that number again (makes his point), in which case he wins and begins again. However, if he shoots a 7 before he makes his point, he loses and yields the dice to the next player. Usually all others in the game bet against the thrower, and in gambling halls bets are made against the house.

1. In craps, a throw of 11 _____.

A) always wins

- B) sometimes loses
C) sometimes wins
D) becomes the point
2. If one side of a die has three dots on it, the opposite side has _____.
- A) 6
B) 4
C) 3
D) 7
3. In a game of craps, if a player throws a 5 and then a 3, he _____.
- A) wins
B) loses
C) shoots again
D) makes his point
4. In a game of craps, if a player throws a 6, 3, 4, 4, 6, 11, in that order, he has _____.
- A) won twice
B) made his point twice
C) made two naturals
D) shot craps
5. In a game of craps, if the player throws a 12 on his first throw _____.
- A) he has the highest sum, so he wins
B) that number is his point
C) he has shot craps
D) he has made a natural

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, red? If you do,

you must be an optimist, a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer greys and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of colour preference, as well as the effect that colours have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favourite colour as we grow up — we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so, as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Colours do influence our moods — there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides than any other bridge in the area — until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colours make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

6. "You would rather follow than lead" means _____.

- A) you don't like to follow others
- B) you would be a member rather than a leader
- C) you would be afraid of following others
- D) you would like to be a leader rather than a follower

7. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer _____.

- A) red to yellow

- B) blue to orange
 - C) red to grey
 - D) blue to yellow
8. "They tell us, among other facts, that we don't choose our favourite colours as we grow up." "Among other facts" means _____.
- A) besides other facts
 - B) in regard to other facts
 - C) not considering other facts
 - D) according to other facts
9. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A) People's preference of one colour to another is instinct.
 - B) People's preference of one colour to another is acquired as they grow up.
 - C) More people happen to love brown because they saw something brown when they were born.
 - D) Colours have little influence on our moods.
10. Those who committed suicide preferred the bridge over the Thames River near London to others because of _____.
- A) its shape
 - B) its structure
 - C) its colour
 - D) its building materials

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

For well over 2000 years the world's great religions have taught the virtues of a trusting heart. Now there is another reason to merit the wisdom of the ages: scientific evidence indicates that those with trusting hearts will live longer, healthier lives.

As a result of the work published in the 1970s by two pioneering

heart specialists, Meyer Friedman and Ray H. Rosenman, nearly every American is aware that blood Type A people are impatient, and easily moved to hostility and anger. Many have come to believe that Type A's are at a much higher risk of suffering heart attack or dying of heart disease than others.

The driving force behind hostility is a cynical mistrust of others. If we expect others to mistreat us, we are seldom disappointed. This generates anger and leads us to respond with hostility.

The most characteristic attitude of a cynic is being suspicious of the motives of people he doesn't know. Imagine you are waiting for an elevator and it stops two floors above for longer than usual. How inconsiderate! You think. In a few seconds, you have drawn hostile conclusions about unseen people and their motives.

Meanwhile, your cynical mistrust is leading to noticeable physical consequences. Your voice rises. The rate and depth of your breathing increases. Your heart is beating faster and harder, and harder, and the muscles of your arms and legs become tight. You feel "charged up", ready for action.

If you frequently experience these feelings, you may be at increased risk of developing serious health problems. Anger can add to the risk of heart and other diseases.

11. A cynic, in the passage, is a person _____.

- A) whose behavior usually leads to serious health problems
- B) who is always ready to fight
- C) who usually has doubts about the people around him
- D) whose behavior usually seems strange to the people he knows

12. According to the passage, if you have a fixed idea in mind that people will mistreat you, you will always find it _____.

- A) to be wrong

- B) to be disappointing
C) to be so
D) to be pleasing
13. The author's intention in writing the passage is to _____ .
A) praise the wisdom of the old people
B) advise people to be patient
C) analyze the danger of heart diseases
D) persuade people to be trustful
14. According to the author, people with trusting hearts are _____ .
A) not likely to be mistreated by others
B) less likely to get heart diseases
C) usually intelligent and wise
D) usually very religious
15. The book by Meyer Friedman and Ray H. Rosenman most probably discusses _____ .
A) people's characters and their blood types
B) friendliness and hostility
C) trust and mistrust of people
D) heart diseases and death rate

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The British have always been a nation of sport lovers and interested in all types of sport. Many sports which nowadays are played all over the world grew up to their present day form in Britain. Football is perhaps the best example, but among the others are horse-racing, golf, lawn tennis and rowing.

Many people, both foreigners and British, consider cricket, to be the most typically English sport. It is true that cricket, unlike football, has until recently remained a specifically British game, played only in

Britain, in some parts of British Commonwealth and in Denmark. But it would be wrong to say that cricket is the most popular British sport—that is, undoubtedly, football.

Cricket and football, however, are only the two most popular sports in Britain; there are many others. In the summer, lawn tennis probably comes next in importance to cricket. Swimming is very popular. Rowing and canoeing are practised less because there are not so many facilities. The annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge universities in the river Thames is, however, one of the most popular sporting events of the year.

One reason for the great interest in sports in Britain is the Englishman's fondness for betting. Gambling has always been an integral part of such sports as horse-racing and dog-racing and, in recent times, doing the "football pools" has become a national pastime. But whether as gambler, spectator or player, most Englishmen have some interest in at least some sports.

16. Which sports have originated, in their present form, in Britain?

- A) Football and Marathon.
- B) Football and lawn tennis.
- C) Golf and car-racing.
- D) Hockey and skating.

17. _____ is regarded as typically English.

- A) Football
- B) Golf
- C) Cricket
- D) Horse-racing

18. Which is the most popular British sport?

- A) Football.
- B) Golf.

- C) Horse-racing.
D) Rowing.
19. One reason why many British are interested in horse-racing is that _____.
- A) horse-racing is beneficial to health
B) it becomes a necessary part of sports
C) it is a national pastime
D) people enjoy betting on it
20. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A) many people are attracted to the river Thames by the Boat Race
B) there are many more people taking part in rowing and canoeing than those in swimming in summer
C) many people insist on playing cricket only
D) few sports originating from Britain spread outside

Section Two Translation from English into Chinese

21. (Lines 2—4, Para. 1, Passage 1)

The six sides are numbered by dots from 1 to 6, so placed that the sum of the dots on a side and the opposite side equals 7.

22. (Lines 5—7, Para. 1, Passage 2)

At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, as well as the effect that colours have on human beings.

23. (Lines 2—4, Para. 3, Passage 2)

It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder,

and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

24. (Lines 1—3, Para.6, Passage 3)

If you frequently experience these feelings, you may be at increased risk of developing serious health problems. Anger can add to the risk of heart and other diseases.

25. (Lines 5—7, Para.3, Passage 4)

The annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge universities in the river Thames is, however, one of the most popular sporting events of the year.

Section Three Short Answer Questions

Wales has been called “The Land of Song”. The Welsh people are famous for their good voices and it is rare to find a village without at least one choir competing in an “eisteddfod” or arts festival. The biggest festival of all is the International Eisteddfod held every year in Llangollen in Clwyd. Singers, dancers, musicians and poets come from all over the world to compete for the awards, often wearing colourful national costume. The Welsh girls contribute to the festival joy with their national dress—a tall black hat, a red skirt and a white apron. The streets of this small country town stir with the comings and goings of visitors speaking many languages. One of the foreign languages heard will be English, for in North Wales many of the local people speak Welsh as their native

tongue. Today only about a quarter of the Welsh population speak this ancient language as their first language, although many more who use English can understand Welsh as well, and encourage their children to learn it at school. The Welsh people are proud of being Celtic, different from the Anglo-Saxon English, with an ancient language and a heritage of their own.

Questions :

26. Why is Wales often called the "Land of Song"?

27. What is an "eisteddfod"?

28. What is the location of the International Eisteddfod?

29. What percentage of the population of Wales speaks Welsh?

30. Many Welshmen encourage their children to learn Welsh at school because _____

Unit Two

Section One Reading Comprehension

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

When one thinks of the Greek gods one thinks of Mount Olympus, and vice versa. It is impossible to disassociate them. In mythology all the gods resided at the court of Zeus.

In the Iliad, Homer spoke of their dwelling on a high peak rising above the clouds. In the Odyssey the new world famous mountain seems