

CET - 4

大学英语

跨越丛书在握
四级必将通过

跨越四级

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



西北工业大学出版社

CET-4

大学英语

跨越丛书在握

四级必将通过

跨越四级

阅读·翻译·简答

2004版

许建忠 编



西北工业大学出版社

【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。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

跨越四级·阅读·翻译·简答(2004版)/许建忠编. —西安:
西北工业大学出版社,2004.2

ISBN 7-5612-1369-7

I. 跨… II. 许… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题
IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第040034号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通讯地址:西安市友谊西路127号 邮编:710072

电话:029—88493844

网址:www.nwpup.com

印刷者:陕西向阳印务有限公司

开本:850mm×1168mm 1/32

印张:42.5625

字数:1135千字

版次:2004年2月第1版 2004年2月第1次印刷

印数:1~5000册

定价:55.00元(本册12.00元)

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,是全国唯一荣获中国图书奖“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





前言

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。



目 录

第一章 阅读测试简介及最新全真试题分析.....	1
第一节 阅读测试简介.....	1
第二节 最新全真试题分析.....	2
第二章 阅读解题思路	21
第一节 选择题	21
第二节 简答题	37
第三节 英译汉	41
第三章 阅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

跨越四级·阅读·翻译·简答



Unit 11	141
Unit 12	150
Unit 13	161
Unit 14	170
Unit 15	178
Unit 16	187
Unit 17	195
Unit 18	204
Unit 19	213
Unit 20	221
Unit 21	230
Unit 22	238
Unit 23	247
Unit 24	256
Unit 25	264

第四章 答案及注释	275
-----------	-----



第一章 阅读测试简介及最新全真试题分析

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 Insntute 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 flrst 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



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 beach-front buildings," said Huff.

Huff designed 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 architect explained.

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

- 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

37. The award-winning beach house is quite strong because _____.

- ☒ 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

38. 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



39. The main function of the shell is
- A. to strengthen the pilings of the house
 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 inferred from the passage that the shell should be
- A. fancy-looking
 B. waterproof
 C. easily breakable
 D. extremely strong

试题答案及分析

36. [C] 文章第三段第二句说,在飓风 Hugo 之后,所有沿岸线的房子都要严格按照规划建设。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。
39. [B] 根据文章最后一段,薄壳(shell)的主要功能是使房子美观。
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-



ditional passenger.

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,” he 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-called 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.



- C. Adults driving with three or more teenage passengers late at night.
D. A teenager getting a lift from a stranger on the highway at midnight.
22. According to Robert Foss, the high death rate of teenage drivers is mainly due to _____.
A. their frequent driving at night
B. their improper way of driving
C. their lack of driving experience
D. their driving with passengers
23. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Teenagers should spend more time learning to drive.
B. Driving is a skill too complicated for teenagers to learn.
C. Restrictions should be imposed on teenagers applying to take driving lessons.
D. The licensing authorities are partly responsible for teenagers' driving accidents.
24. A suggested measure to be taken to reduce teenagers' driving accidents is that _____.
A. driving in the presence of an adult should be made a rule
B. they should be prohibited from taking on passengers
C. they should not be allowed to drive after 10 p. m.
D. the licensing system should be improved
25. The present situation in about half of the states is that the graduated licensing system _____.
A. is under discussion
B. is about to be set up
C. has been put into effect
D. has been perfected

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。

文章第二段又说,十几岁少年晚上10点以后,特别是半夜之后,开车发生事故的死亡率增加。有乘客的时候,发生事故更有死亡的可能性。因此,青少年半夜开车最危险。

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,而是缺乏驾车经验。
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 nearly all of them fell into a few groupings. Nor did the lapses appear to be 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 every morning to throw her dog two biscuits and then put on her earrings. But somehow the action got



reversed in the programme,” About one in twenty of the incidents the volunteers reported were these “programme assembly failures.”

Altogether the volunteers logged 433 unintentional actions that they found themselves doing—an average of twelve each. There appear to be peak periods in the day when we are at our zaniest(荒谬可笑的). These are two hours some time between eight a. m. and noon, between four and six p. m. with a smaller peak between eight and ten p. m. “Among men the peak seems to be when a changeover in brain ‘programmes’ occurs, as for instance between going to and from work.” Women on average reported slightly more lapses—12.5 compared with 10.9 for men probably because they were more reliable reporters.

A startling finding of the research is that the absent-minded activity is a hazard of doing things in which we are skilled. Normally, you would expect that skill reduces the number of errors we make. But trying to avoid silly slips by concentrating more could make things a lot worse even dangerous.

31. In his study Professor Smith asked the subjects

- A. to keep track of people who tend to forget things
- B. to report their embarrassing lapses at random
- C. to analyse their awkward experiences scientifically
- D. to keep a record of what they did unintentionally

32. Professor Smith discovered that

- A. certain patterns can be identified in the recorded incidents
- B. many people were too embarrassed to admit their absent-mindedness
- C. men tend to be more absent-minded than women
- D. absent-mindedness is an excusable human weakness

33. “Programme assembly failures”(Para. 2) refers to the phe-

- nomenon that people
- A. often fail to programme their routines beforehand
 - B. tend to make mistakes when they are in a hurry
 - C. unconsciously change the sequence of doing things
 - D. are likely to mess things up if they are too tired
34. We learn from the third paragraph that
- A. absent-mindedness tends to occur during certain hours of the day
 - B. women are very careful to perform actions during peak periods
 - C. women experience more peak periods of absent-mindedness
 - D. men's absent-mindedness often results in funny situations
35. It can be concluded from the passage that
- A. people should avoid doing important things during peak periods of lapses
 - B. hazards can be avoided when people do things they are good at
 - C. people should be careful when programming their actions
 - D. lapses cannot always be attributed to lack of concentration

试题答案及分析

31. [D] 在文章第三段第一句中,说参与实验者一共记录了433件不经意间所做的事情。log 意为 keep a record, unintentional actions 意为 do sth. unintentionally。
32. [A] 在文章第一段中,史密斯教授惊奇地发现,所有记录在案的差错都可以分成类,而不是随意。
33. [C] “程序流程错误”也就是无意识间改变了做事的顺序。
34. [A] 文章第三段主要谈了参考实验者一天中做事情心不在焉的高峰时间段和低峰时间段。
35. [D] 文章最后一句说试图以集中注意力去避免犯愚蠢的错误只能使事情变得更糟。因此我们可以说,差错的出现不能总是归咎于注意力不集中。

