



# 大学英语四级考试

# 阅读真题 多维突破

廷君 李跃平



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# 大学英语四级考试阅读 真题多维突破

主 编 杨廷君 李跃平

编写人员 (以拼音为序)

冯彩燕 李跃平 梁 虹 凌 民

裴光兰 邬蔚群 熊 艳

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# 前言

评价一个英语学习者的语言应用能力,须从听、说、读、写、译这五个方面进行综合考查。任何英语爱好者都知道,要把自己的英语提升到一个理想的高度,这五个方面应该均衡发展。在具体的学习过程中,我们各个击破,先把这五种能力分为“听、说”和“读、写、译”两大板块,在此基础上分项发展。

由于中国学习者是学习英语,而不是习得英语,所以,要学好英语就必须阅读大量的文献,以确保足够量的语言输入,在此基础上再反复模仿和运用,最终内化这些知识,像母语者那样运用英语。为了帮助中国学习者学好英语,不少英语专业人士编写了针对性强、质量较高的学习辅导用书,但这些用书多是按照专项编写,没有把读、写、译有机地融合在一起;有鉴于此,我们组织了长期从事大学英语教学的一线教师,编写了这本《大学英语四级考试阅读真题多维突破》。

该书从【段落译文】、【难词释义】、【写译语块】、【难句分析】、【原题再现】、【单词详解】、【句子翻译】等方面帮助学生解构大学英语四级考试的阅读文章。这七个方面不但将读、写、译有机地结合在一起,还融入了词汇和语法,因为学习任何语言,词汇量是基础,语法是正确地遣词造句的保证。编者希望将读、写、译、词汇和语法有机融合在一起的这种多维模式能够对英语学习者,特别是对想提高英语阅读能力以及备战大学英语四级考试的人员有所裨益。

本书由杨廷君(宁波大学)和李跃平(西南民族大学)主持编写,并负责全书的策划和编写体例的设计,具体编写分工为:杨廷君(第1—4篇)、梁虹(第5—8篇)、杨国(第9—12篇)、熊艳(第13—17篇)、邬蔚群(第18—22篇)、杨艳(第23—28篇)、单春昕(第29—34篇)、冯彩燕(第35—42篇)、李跃平(第43—46篇)、裴光兰(第47—50篇)、凌民(第51—55篇)。全书由杨廷君统稿,李跃平审校。

由于编者水平有限,难免有错漏和不当之处,热忱欢迎广大专家、学者和读者批评指正。

编者

2011年1月于宁大花园

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## Passage One

You never see them, but they're with you every time you fly. They record where you're going, how fast you're traveling and whether everything on your airplane is functioning normally. ***Their ability to withstand almost any disaster*** makes them seem like something out of a **comic** book. They're known as the black box.

When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did ***on its way to the Comoros Islands*** in the Indian Ocean June 30, 2009, the black box is the best bet for identifying what went wrong. So when a French **submarine** detected the device's homing signal five days later, the discovery ***marked a huge step toward*** determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed.

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would **track** basic information like **altitude** and direction. That was the first model for a black box, which became a requirement on all U. S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand **crashes**, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the **rear** of the plane - ***the area least subject to impact***—from its original position in the **landing** wells. That same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid **visibility**.

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which **monitors** fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an **insulated case** and surrounded by quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000 °F. When submerged, they're also able to **emit** signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1, 2009, are ***in water nearly that deep***, but **statistics** say they're still likely to turn up. In the **approximately** 20 deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered. (350 words) (2010年6月第1篇)

### 【段落译文】

你从来都看不到它们,但是,你每次飞行它们都与你同行。它们记录你飞往何

方,飞行速度是多少,以及飞机上的一切是否正常。它们几乎能抵御任何灾难,这种能力使得它们看起来就像是来自漫画书里的东西一样。人们把它们称为“黑匣子”。

飞机从空中坠毁时,如2009年6月30日也门一架客机在印度洋上非洲科摩罗群岛坠毁,造成152名乘客罹难,黑匣子成为帮助确认事故原因的最好工具。五天后,一艘法国潜艇探测到该航班黑匣子导航信号时,灾难原因的确定更为具体。

1958年,澳大利亚科学家David Warren研发出一个飞行记忆记录设备,追踪飞行高度和方向等基本信息,这就是黑匣子的原型。1960年,美国要求所有商用飞机都必须安装黑匣子。早期型号的黑匣子往往在空难中损毁,因此,1965年人们对其进行了全新设计。把它移到了机尾,不再放到飞机的起落架舱里,因为机尾受到的影响最小。同一年,美国联邦航空管理局要求所有黑匣子(虽然它们从来都不是黑色的)的颜色统一成橙色或黄色,以便识别。

现代飞机上有两个黑匣子:录音机和飞行信息记录仪。前者记录飞行员的谈话,后者监控油量和发动机的声音,以及其他运作功能,从而帮助调查者重构飞机失事前的情景。黑匣子装在一个密闭的盒子里,周围是厚度为0.25英寸的不锈钢板,能承受巨大的冲击力和2000华氏度的高温。即使在两万英尺深的水下,它也能发射信号。2009年6月1日,法国航空公司447次航班在巴西附近坠毁,专家认为黑匣子就处于水下那个深度,不过数据显示,这些黑匣子很可能会最终重现天日。在过去30年,近20架坠毁于深海的飞机中,只有一架飞机的黑匣子未被找到。

### 【难词解释】

comic 连环画的

altitude 高度

crash(飞机)坠毁

landing wells 起落架舱

monitor 监控,监视

emit 发出

approximately 大约

submarine 潜水艇

track 跟踪,追踪

rear 后部

visibility 能见度

insulated case 隔绝窗

statistics 统计资料,技术资料

### 【写译语块】

1. their ability to withstand almost any disaster 它们能经受几乎任何灾难的能力
2. on its way to the Comoros Islands (飞往)科摩罗群岛途中
3. mark a huge step toward 标志着向……迈出了一大步

4. the area least subject to impact 最不容易受冲击的地方
5. in water nearly that deep 那样深的水中

### 【难句分析】

1. (第一段第一句)在句子 You never see them, but they're with you every time you fly 中, every time 用作连词,其语法功能相当于 when, as soon as 等引导时间状语从句的连词,具有类似用法的还有 each time, the moment 等。例如: Each time she moves her head she lets out a moan (她每转动一下头,就发出一声呻吟)。
2. (第三段最后一句)句子 That same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility. 中,动词 required 后面宾语从句的谓语动词使用虚拟语气。该宾语从句内含一个分隔结构,即主语所带的定语从句(which were never actually black,) , orange or yellow 在句中用作主语补足语,不定式 to aid visibility 是目的状语。
3. (第四段第三句)句子 When submerged, they're also able to emit signals from depths of 20,000 ft. 中,when submerged 由从句 when they are submerged 省略而来。在条件、时间、方式等状语从句中,如果主从句主语相同,从句谓语动词是“be + 动词过去分词”形式,可以简化为“连词 + 过去分词”结构。例如: If invited (= If he is invited), he will come to the party. When locked in prison (= When he was locked in prison), he mastered English and German.

### 【原题再现】

1. What does the author say about the black box?
  - A) It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.
  - B) The idea for its design comes from a comic book.
  - C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.
  - D) It is an indispensable device on an airplane.
2. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?
  - A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.
  - B) The total number of passengers on board.
  - C) The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.
  - D) Homing signals sent by the pilot before the crash.
3. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?

- A) New materials became available by that time.  
 B) Too much space was needed for its installation.  
 C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.  
 D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.
4. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?  
 A) To distinguish them from the color of the plane.  
 B) To caution people to handle them with care.  
 C) To make them easily identifiable.  
 D) To conform to international standards.
5. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?  
 A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered.  
 B) There is an urgent need for them to be restructured.  
 C) They have stopped sending homing signals.  
 D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

### 【单词详解】

【重点单词】**withstand** / wið'stænd / *vt.*

【基本词义】经受, 承受, 抵住

【用法导航】The walls can withstand high winds. 这些墙能顶得住强风。// Explorers have to withstand hardships. 探险者得忍受艰苦。

【对比记忆】(1) **sustain** / sə'steɪn / *vt.* 保持; 维持(生命等); 支持; 经受

(2) **suffer** / 'sʌfə / *vt.* 遭受, 蒙受; 忍受, 承受, 容忍

(3) **bear** / beə / *vt.* 忍受; 负担; 承受; 怀有; 结(果实), 生(孩子)

【真题衔接】The region needs housing which is strong enough to \_\_\_\_\_ severe wind and storms.

A) retain                      B) tolerate                      C) withstand                      D) endure

【重点单词】**subject** / 'sʌbdʒɪkt / *n. & adj.*

【基本词义】主题, 题目; 学科, 科目; (to) 受……支配的, 取决于……的; 易遭……的

【用法导航】My mother is very subject to headaches. 我母亲动不动就头痛。// At these stages these are proposals and are still subject to change. 在这个阶段, 这些只是提议, 仍然可以改变。

【对比记忆】(1) **liable** / 'laɪəbl / *adj.* (to) 可能的, 大概的; (for) 有法律责任的, 有义务的; (to) 易于……的, 有……倾向的, 易患……病的



(2) **prone** / prəʊn / *adj.* (to)易于……的,很可能……的;俯卧的

(3) **reject** / ri'dʒekt / *vt.* 拒绝;拒纳,退回,摒弃

(4) **project** / 'prɒdʒekt / *n.* 方案,计划;课题,项目;工程

(5) **eject** / i'dʒekt / *vt.* 驱逐,逐出;喷射,排出;弹出

[真题衔接] Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is \_\_\_\_\_ loud continuous noise. (研-1994)

A) subjected to    B) filled with    C) associated with    D) dropped off

### 【句子翻译】

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (当被问及经历时), she told the interviewer she had been a movie star.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ (每次你按下键盘), you hear a faint but positive sound.

8. We are today in a better position to \_\_\_\_\_ (经经济循环的跌宕起伏).

9. Most building codes require that glass areas \_\_\_\_\_ (至少应等于每单个房间地板面积的10%).

10. Avoidance of the contract releases both parties from their obligations under it, \_\_\_\_\_ (对应负责的任何损害赔偿仍应负责).

## Passage Two

The \$11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should **turn negative thoughts** like “I never do anything right” **into positive ones** like “I can succeed.” But was positive thinking **advocate** Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?

Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply **highlight** how unhappy they are.

The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by citing older research showing that when people get feedback which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your **dim friend** that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just **underlining** his faults. In one 1990s experiment, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton asked participants to write essays opposing funding for the disabled. When the essayists were later praised for their **sympathy**, they felt even worse about what they had written.

In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' **self-esteem**. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of the students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am lovable."

Those with low self-esteem didn't feel better after the forced **self-affirmation**. In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of the members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

The paper provides support for newer forms of **psychotherapy** that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. **Meditation** (静思) techniques, in contrast, can teach people to put their shortcomings into a larger, more realistic **perspective**. Call it the power of negative thinking. (331 words)  
(2010年6月第2篇)

### 【段落译文】

110 亿美元的励志产业是基于这样的理念：你把诸如“我从来做不好任何事”这样的消极思维调整为诸如“我会成功”这样的积极思维。但是，推行积极思维的 Norman Vincent Pearl 真的对吗？积极思维有用吗？

加拿大研究人员在《心理科学》杂志上撰文指出，试图让人们采用积极思维方式实际上会带来反面效果；这反而会突显他们有多么不开心。

此文的作者是来自滑铁卢大学的 Joanne Wood 和 John Lee，以及来自 New Brunswick 大学的 Elaine Perunovic。他们以引用过去的研究开篇，表明人们收到他们认为是过于积极地反馈时，实际上他们并未因此感觉好些，而是更糟。如果你告诉一个脑子不是很灵活的朋友，他有成为爱因斯坦的潜质，你只是在强调他的缺点。在一个 20 世纪 90 年代的实验中，包括普林斯顿大学心理学家 Joel Cooper 在内的一个小组要求参与者写文章反对设立残疾人基金。当文章作者稍后因为他们的同情心而受到赞许时，他们对当时所写的内容感觉更糟糕了。

在 Wood, Lee 和 Perunovic 的实验中，他们测试了 68 名学生的自尊心。参与者被要求写下他们的想法和感受，该过程时长 4 分钟。其中一组每隔 15 秒听到一声铃响。铃响时，他们要对自己说“我很讨人喜欢”。

那些自尊较弱的受试者并不因为强加的自我肯定就会感觉好些。事实上，他们的情绪比那些没有受到积极思维激励的受试者要低落得多。

该论文支持更新形式的心理治疗，即促使他们接受自己的积极想法和感受，而不是一定要与它们抗争。在抗争过程中，我们不仅常常会失败，而且还会使事情变

得更糟。相反,静思技巧能够教授人们以更大更实际的角度看待自己的缺点。不妨将其称为消极思考的力量。

### 【难词解释】

**negative** 反面的,消极的  
**advocate** 拥护者,提倡者  
**underline** 强调,使突出  
**self-esteem** 自尊  
**psychotherapy** 心理治疗  
**perspective** 看法,观点

**positive** 积极的,建设性的  
**highlight** 强调,突出,使显著  
**sympathy** 同情,同情心  
**self-affirmation** 自我肯定  
**meditation** 静思

### 【写译语块】

1. turn negative thoughts into positive ones 把消极想法转变成积极想法
2. dim friend 悲观的朋友
3. those with low self-esteem 自尊心不强的学生
4. accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them 接受消极想法和感情,而不是排斥它们
5. in contrast 相反,形成对比

### 【难句分析】

1. (第一段第一句)句子 The \$11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should **turn negative thoughts** like “I never do anything right” **into positive ones** like “I can succeed.”中,build on 的意思是“建立在……基础上,以……为基础”;先行名词 the idea 后面是一个同位语从句;从句中,两个 like 引出的介词词组用作后位修饰语,修饰前面的词组 negative thoughts 和 positive ones,词组 turn ... into ... 的意思是“把……变成……”。
2. (第五段第二句)句子 In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of the members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts 中,程度副词 significantly 修饰形容词比较级 darker,those 指上文提到的 students,the control group 指实证研究中的“对照组”,who weren't urged to think positive thoughts 为非限制性定语从句。

### 【原题再现】

11. What do we learn from the first paragraph about the self-help industry?

- A) It is a highly profitable industry.
  - B) It is based on the concept of positive thinking.
  - C) It was established by Norman Vincent Peale.
  - D) It has yielded positive results.
12. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?
- A) Encouraging positive thinking may do more harm than good.
  - B) There can be no simple therapy for psychological problems.
  - C) Unhappy people cannot think positively.
  - D) The power of positive thinking is limited.
13. What does the author mean by "... you're just underlining his faults" (Sentence 2, Para. 3)?
- A) You are not taking his mistakes seriously enough.
  - B) You are pointing out the errors he has committed.
  - C) You are emphasizing the fact that he is not intelligent.
  - D) You are trying to make him feel better about his faults.
14. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?
- A) It is important for people to continually boost their self-esteem.
  - B) Self-affirmation can bring a positive change to one's mood.
  - C) Forcing a person to think positive thoughts may lower their self-esteem.
  - D) People with low self-esteem seldom write down their true feelings.
15. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) The effects of positive thinking vary from person to person.
  - B) Meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy.
  - C) Different people tend to have different ways of thinking.
  - D) People can avoid making mistakes through meditation.

### 【单词详解】

【重点单词】 **potential** / pə'tenʃəl / *adj. & n.*

[基本词义] 潜在的, 可能的; 潜力, 潜能

[用法导航] The dispute has scared away potential investors. 这一争端吓走了潜在的投资者。// She has acting potential, but she needs training. 她有表演潜力, 但需要训练。// People under stress tend to express their full range of potential. 处于压力下的人容易发挥自己全部的潜力。

[词性转换] **potentiality** / 'pəʊ,tenʃi'æliiti / *n.* 潜在性, (发展的)可能性

[对比记忆] (1) **latent** / 'leitənt / *adj.* 潜在的, 隐伏的, 不易察觉的

[对比记忆] (2) **underlying** / 'ʌndə'laɪɪŋ / *adj.* 含蓄的, 潜在的

[对比记忆] (3) **prospective** / prəs'pektɪv / *adj.* 预期的, 未来的, 可能的

[对比记忆] (4) **feasible** / 'fi:zəbl / *adj.* 可行的, 可能的, 可用的

[真题衔接] There's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ danger of being bitten when one plays with a strange dog.

A) potential      B) principal      C) immediate      D) serious

【重点单词】**oppose** / ə'pəuz / *vt.*

[基本词义] 反对, 反抗

[用法导航] At first he was opposed to the scheme, but we managed to argue him round. 他起初反对这个计划, 可是我们通过辩论最终使他转变了态度。

[词性转换] **opposition** / ɒpə'zɪʃən / *n.* 反对, 反抗, 对抗

[对比记忆] (1) **challenge** / 'tʃælɪndʒ / *vt.* 反对, 公然反抗; 向……挑战; 对……质疑

(2) **resist** / ri'zɪst / *vt.* 反抗, 抵制; 抗(病等), 耐(热等); 拒受……的影响

(3) **revolt** / ri'vəʊlt / *vi.* 反叛, 起义; 反抗, 违抗

(4) **protest** / 'prəʊtest, prə'test / *v.* 抗议, 反对

[真题衔接] The committee is totally opposed \_\_\_\_\_ any changes being made in the plans. (CET4-9901)

C) A) of      B) on      C) to      D) against

【重点单词】**suppose** / sə'pəuz / *v.*

[基本词义] 料想, 猜想, 以为; (用于祈使句) 让, 假定, 设; (用于被动语态) 期望, 认为应该

[用法导航] I suppose (that) he's serious, isn't he? 我猜想他为人严肃, 对吗? // Suppose (Supposing) we can't get the necessary equipment, what shall we do? 假设我们弄不到必要的设备, 那我们怎么办? // It was supposed to be a surprise, but thanks to your big mouth she knows all about it now. 本来打算来一次惊喜的, 但是, 就怪你多嘴, 她现在什么都知道了。

[对比记忆] (1) **compose** / kəm'pəuz / *vt.* 组成, 构成; 创作(乐曲、诗歌等), 为……谱曲; 使平静, 使镇静

(2) **dispose** / dɪs'pəuz / *vt.* 排列, 布置 *vi.* (of) 去掉, 丢掉; 处理, 解决

(3) **expose** / ɪks'pəuz / *vt.* 暴露; (to) 使处于……作用(或影响)下; 揭露

(4) **impose** / ɪm'pəuz / *vt.* (on) 强加; 征税, 处以(罚款、监禁等)

(5) **propose** / prə'pəuz / *v.* 提议, 提出; 打算, 计划; 求婚

[真题衔接] He's watching TV? He's \_\_\_\_\_ to be cleaning his room. (CET4-9706)

- A) known            B) supposed            C) regarded            D) considered

### 【句子翻译】

16. \_\_\_\_\_ (本以为这种外套能防雨), but the water has soaked through it.  
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (虽然许多人反对他的计划), he engineered it through to final approval.  
18. \_\_\_\_\_ (高利率和潜在的出口市场上的保护主义) worsened the current account balance.  
19. Their economy has expanded enormously in the last five years, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ (相比之下,我们反而滑坡了).  
20. Daydreaming alone cannot \_\_\_\_\_ (使你如愿以偿) and you should get down to work.

## Passage Three

Throughout this long, *tense election*, everyone has *focused on the presidential candidates* and how they'll change America. Rightly so, but selfishly, I'm *more fascinated by* Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, not just for this country, but for me as an African-American woman. As the potential First Lady, she would have the world's attention. And that means that for the first time people will have a chance to get up close and personal contact with the type of African-American woman they so rarely see.

Usually, the lives of black women *go largely unexamined*. The prevailing theory seems to be that we're *all hot-tempered* single mothers who can't keep a man. Even *in the world of make-believe*, black women still can't escape the stereotype of being eye-rolling, oversexed females raised by our never-married, alcoholic (酗酒的) mothers.

These images have helped define the way all women are viewed, including Michelle Obama. Before she ever gets the chance to *commit to a cause*, charity or foundation as First Lady, her most urgent and perhaps most complicated duty may be simple to be herself.

It won't be easy. Because few mainstream publications have *done in-depth features* on regular African-American women, little is known about who we are,

what we think and what we face **on a regular basis**. **For better or worse**, Michelle will represent us all.

Just as she will have her critics, she will also have millions of fans who usually **have little interest in** the First Lady. Many African-American blogs have written about what they'd like to see Michelle bring to the White House—mainly showing the world that a black woman can support her man and **raise a strong black family**. Michelle will have to work to please everyone—an impossible task. But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise, confidence and intelligence will **go a long way in** changing an image that's been around for far too long. (335 words) (2009 年 12 月第 1 篇)

### 【段落译文】

在持久激烈的总统竞选期间，每个人都把目光聚集在总统候选人身上，并密切关注着他们将如何改变美国。这样无可厚非。但自私点来说，我却对米歇尔·奥巴马更感兴趣，我不但想知道她能为我们国家做些什么，更想了解她能为像我这样的美国黑人做些什么。作为有望成为第一夫人的她，将成为世界的焦点。这意味着人们将第一次有机会近距离接触到他们以前了解甚少的另一类美国黑人妇女。

通常情况下，人们很少会去探究黑人妇女的生活。我们黑人妇女在人们头脑中比较常见的形象似乎是脾气暴躁的单亲妈妈，守不住自己男人的女人。甚至在虚幻世界中，黑人妇女依然摆脱不了固定的形象，通常都是眼球转个不停，纵欲，由她们终身未婚且酗酒成性的母亲抚养长大。

在公众眼里，黑人妇女就是这种形象，米歇尔·奥巴马也不例外。作为第一夫人，她可以有机会致力于自己的事业，资助慈善团体，建立基金会，但在此之前，她最为紧迫的，可能也是最为复杂的职责就是如何做好自己。

这并不是件容易的事，因为很少会有主流刊物去深入细致地报道普通黑人妇女，所以人们不知道我们这些普通黑人妇女到底是些什么样的人，我们在想些什么，我们面临着什么样的问题。现在不管怎样，米歇尔可以代表我们这个群体。

正如她也会有批评者一样，她也会拥有上百万的忠实粉丝，而这些人通常对以前的第一夫人并不感兴趣。很多黑人在博客中写了他们希望看到米歇尔带给白宫的东西——主要是向这个世界展示一个黑人妇女既可以支持她的丈夫也可以支撑一个大家庭。米歇尔必须要努力工作让每个人感到满意——这是件可望不可及的事情。但对像我这样的很多黑人妇女来讲，她沉着、自信、聪慧，仅仅是这些品质中的一小部分就能大大改善长久以来人们心中的黑人妇女形象。

## 【难词释义】

**fascinate** 迷住;强烈地吸引

**stereotype** 刻板模式

**foundation** 基金会

**poise** 沉着

**prevailing** 占优势的,主要的

**charity** 慈善事业

**mainstream** 主流,主要倾向

## 【写译语块】

1. tense election 激烈的选举
2. focus on the presidential candidate (把目光)集中在总统候选人身上
3. be fascinated by 被……吸引
4. go largely unexamined 没有被探究
5. in the world of make-believe 在虚幻的世界里
6. commit to a cause 致力于一项事业
7. do in-depth features on sth. 对……做深入的报道
8. on a regular basis 定期
9. for better or worse 不管是好是坏
10. have little interest in 对……几乎没有兴趣
11. raise a strong black family 支撑一个大家庭
12. go a long way in changing an image 要走的路还很远;对……有帮助

## 【难句分析】

1. (第一段第二句)在 Rightly so, but selfishly, I'm more fascinated by Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, not just for this country, but for me as an African-American woman. 中的 rightly so 和 but selfishly 是句子副词,它们修饰后面的整个句子,体现了作者的态度和看法。not ... but ... 引出平行结构,其前后使用具有相同句法功能的词组。例如 He came not by bus but on foot. (他步行来的,没有坐公交汽车)。
2. (第二段段首)Usually, the lives of black women go largely unexamined. 句中的 go 是连系动词,其用法与 remain 相似,后面接用带有否定前缀 un-的过去分词,该过去分词表示主语所处的状态。
3. (最后一段末尾)在 But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise, confidence and intelligence will go a long way in changing an image that's been around for far too long 中, African-American 表示来自非洲的



美国人或非洲裔美国人,就是黑人。poise, confidence and intelligence 三个名词并列,描写第一夫人;go a long way 字面意思是“步行很远的路”,此处转义为“对……大有帮助”。

### 【原题再现】

21. Why does Michelle Obama hold a strong fascination for the author?
  - A) She serves as a role model for African women.
  - B) She possesses many admirable qualities becoming a First Lady.
  - C) She will present to the world a new image of African-American women.
  - D) She will pay closer attention to the interests of African-American women.
22. What is the common stereotype of African-American women according to the author?
  - A) They are victims of violence.
  - B) They are of an inferior violence.
  - C) They use quite a lot of body language.
  - D) They live on charity and social welfare.
23. What do many African-Americans write about in their blogs?
  - A) Whether Michelle can live up to the high expectations of her fans.
  - B) How Michelle should behave as a public figure.
  - C) How proud they are to have a black woman in the White House.
  - D) What Michelle should do as wife and mother in the White House.
24. What does the author say about Michelle Obama as a First Lady?
  - A) However many fans she has, she should remain modest.
  - B) She shouldn't disappoint the African-American community.
  - C) However hard she tries, she can't expect to please everybody.
  - D) She will give priority to African-American women's concerns.
25. What do many African-American women hope Michelle Obama will do?
  - A) Help change the prevailing view about black women.
  - B) Help her husband in the task of changing America.
  - C) Outshine previous First Lady.
  - D) Fully display her fine qualities.

### 【单词详解】

【重点单词】fascinate / 'fæsineit / vt.