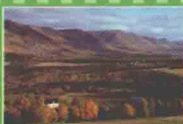
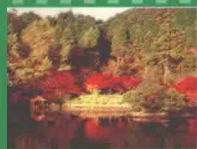
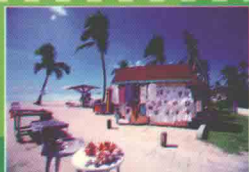
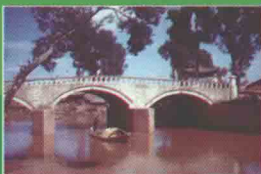


学生高阶英语阅读

李跃平 主编

大学英语 阅读理解 与翻译教程



电子科技大学出版社

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前 言

本书是根据全国大学英语四级考试委员会公布的大学英语四级考试新题型的考试题型和要求而编写的。

大学英语四级考试阅读理解试题是大学英语四级考试试题中的重头戏,其分数比例已占总分的50%,考试时间达50分钟,已占总时间的42%。大学英语四级考试能否成功,阅读理解试题得分高低起着至关重要的作用。大学英语四级考试阅读理解试题除了大家已经熟悉的原有题型外,增加的新题型“英译汉”和“简短回答题”已全部公布并正式使用。新题型规定:

“英译汉”安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试共4至5题。从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中分别选择1至2个句子组成1题,每篇文章有1至2题。考试时间为15分钟。考试时,考生可以参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章,以便了解上下文。

“英译汉”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解。

新题型还规定:

“简短回答题”安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试为一篇文章,文章后有五个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为15分钟。

“简短回答题”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解。

因此,这种翻译和简短回答都必须以阅读理解为基础。为

了加强学生的阅读理解能力的培养,增加学生的阅读量,扩大学生的知识面;同时,按照两种新题型的规定和要求进行阅读理解练习、阅读理解简短回答练习、阅读理解翻译练习,做到既打好基础又进行适应性训练,我们根据教学的实际情况和要求特地编写了这本《大学英语阅读与翻译教程》。

本书中所选的80篇文章均按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》中的考试内容的要求设计,每篇文章后有五个问题和两句翻译,每五篇文章编排有一篇文章的简短回答,将大学英语四级考试阅读理解题的全部题型包括在内。所选文章具有题材广泛、体裁多样、语言难度适中等特点。全部文章均与大学英语四级考试难度相当或约高于大学英语四级考试的难度。翻译句子既要求考生理解字面的意思,也要求理解上下文的逻辑意义。书后附有阅读理解练习答案、阅读理解翻译练习参考答案、阅读理解简短回答练习答案。书末还附有生词(组)和疑难词(组)表。

大学英语四级考试新题型对教学与考试都提出了新的要求,只有通过大量的实践练习才能真正掌握相关的技能技巧。愿该书能为参加大学英语四级考试的人员提供有价值、有意义的帮助,这正是编者的初衷。

本书由李跃平主编,全国大学英语教学指导委员会委员、广西高校大学外语教学研究会会长蔡昌卓副教授审校。

由于时间仓促和编者水平的局限,书中恐有不足之处,欢迎使用者提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

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Reading Comprehension, Translation and Short Questions Answer

Passage 1

During the Christmas rush in London, the interesting story was reported of a tramp, who apparently through no fault of his own, found himself locked in a well-known chain store late on Christmas Eve. No doubt the store was crowded with last-minute Christmas shoppers and the staff were dead beat and longing to get home. Presumably(据估计) all the proper security checks were made before the store was locked and they left to enjoy the three-day holiday untroubled by customers desperate to get last-minute Christmas presents.

However that may be, our tramp found himself alone in the store and decided to make the best of it. There was food, drink, bedding and camping equipment, of which he made good use. There must also have been television sets and radios. Though it was not reported if he took advantage of these facilities, when the shop reopened, he was discovered in bed with a large number of empty bottles beside him. He seems to have been a man of good humour—as indeed tramps very commonly are. Everyone else was enjoying Christmas, so he saw no good reason why he should not do the

same. He submitted, cheerful enough, to being taken away by the police. Perhaps he had had a better Christmas than usual. He was sent to prison for seven days. The judge awarded no compensation (补偿) to the chain store for the food and drink our tramp has consumed. They had, in his opinion, already received valuable publicity (广告, 宣传) from the coverage the story received in the newspapers and on television. Perhaps the judge had had a good Christmas, too.

Questions:

1. The tramp was locked in the store _____.
A) for his mistakes B) due to a misunderstanding
C) by accident D) through an error of judgement
2. The staff were "dead beat" means they were _____.
A) half-asleep B) exhausted
C) attacked D) forgetful
3. According to the passage the tramp _____.
A) looted (洗劫) the store
B) made himself at home
C) went to sleep for two days
D) had a Christmas party
4. When the tramp was arrested, he _____.
A) laughed at the police
B) looked forward to going to prison
C) took his bottles with him
D) didn't make any fuss
5. The judge didn't award compensation to the chain store be-

cause _____.

- A) the tramp had stolen nothing of value
- B) the store had profited by the incident
- C) the tramp deserved a happy Christmas
- D) the store was responsible for what happened

Translation:

1. (Para. 1)

No doubt the store was crowded with last-minute Christmas shoppers and the staff were dead beat and longing to get home.

2. (Para. 2)

Though it was not reported if he took advantage of these facilities, when the shop reopened, he was discovered in bed with a large number of empty bottles beside him.

Passage 2

It's never easy to admit you are in the wrong. Being human, we all need to know the art of apologizing. Look back with honesty and think how often you've judged roughly, said unkind things, pushed yourself ahead at the expense of a friend. Then count the occasions when you indicated clearly and truly that you were sorry. A bit frightening, isn't it? Frightening because some deep wisdom

in us knows that whenever a small wrong has been committed, some mysterious moral feeling is disturbed; and it stays out of balance until fault is acknowledged and regret expressed.

Friend, the late(已故的) Clarece Lieb, telling me about a man who came to him with a variety of signs: headaches, insomnia(失眠症) and stomach trouble. No physical cause could be found. Finally Dr. Lieb said to the man, "Unless you tell me what's worrying you, I can't help you."

After some hesitation, the man confessed that, as executor(指定遗嘱执行人) of his father's will, he had cheating his brother, who lived abroad, of his inheritance. Then and there the wise old doctor made the man write to his brother asking forgiveness and enclosing a cheque as the first step in restoring their good relation. He then went with him to the mail box in the corridor. As the letter disappeared, the man burst into tears. "Thank you," he said, "I think I'm cured." And he was.

A heartfelt apology can not only heal a damaged relationship but also make it stronger. If you can think of someone who deserves an apology from you, someone you have wronged, or judged too roughly, or just neglected, do something about it right now.

Questions:

1. When we have done something wrong, we should _____.
 - A) look honest and think over the fault carefully
 - B) escape from being disturbed
 - C) admit the fault and express the regret
 - D) forgive ourselves

2. If we have done something wrong _____.
A) we shall apologize at once
B) we shall lose a friend
C) our logic of thinking will be disturbed
D) our moral balance will be disturbed
3. The cause of the patient's disease is _____.
A) headaches
B) stomach trouble
C) disturbance of conscience
D) some unknown physical weakness
4. According to the passage, the patient _____.
A) had sent his brother abroad
B) had cheated his brother out of his inheritance
C) had given just a little share of the inheritances to his brother
D) had gone abroad leaving his brother nothing
5. The patient was cured by _____.
A) writing a letter B) crossing a cheque
C) mailing a letter
D) asking his brother to forgive him

Translation:

1. (Para. 1)

Frightening because some deep wisdom in us knows that whenever a small wrong has been committed, some mysterious moral feeling is disturbed; and it stays out of balance until fault is acknowledged and regret expressed.

2. (Para. 4)

If you can think of someone who deserves an apology from you, someone you have wronged, or judged too roughly, or just neglected, do something about it right now.

Passage 3

Fifty volunteers were alphabetically divided into two equal groups, Group A to participate in a 7 week exercise program, and Group B to avoid deliberate exercise of any sort during those 7 weeks. On the day before the exercise program began, all 50 men participated in a stop-test. This consisted of stepping up and down on a 16-inch bench at 30 steps a minute for 5 minutes. One minute after completion of the stop-test, the pulse rate of each subject was taken and recorded. This served as the pretest for the experiment.

For the next 7 weeks, subjects in the experimental group (Group A) rode an Exercycle (a motor-driven bicycle-type exercise machine) for 15 minutes each day. The exercise schedule called for riders to ride relaxed during the first day's ride, merely holding on to the handle bars and foot pedals (脚踏板) as the machine moved. Then, for the next 3 days, they rode relaxed for 50 seconds of each minute, and pushed, pulled, and pedaled actively for 10 seconds of each minute. The ratio of active riding was increased every few

days, so that by the third week it was half of each minute, and by the seventh week the riders were performing 15 solid minutes of active riding.

At the end of the 7 weeks, the step-test was again given to both groups of subjects, and their pulses taken. The post-exercise pulse rates of subjects in the experimental group were found to have decreased an average of 30 heart beats per minute, with the lowest decrease 28 and the highest decrease 41. The pulse rates of subjects in the control group remained the same or changed no more than 4 beats, with an average difference between the initial and final tests of zero.

Questions:

1. The step-test was given _____.
 - A) after each exercise period
 - B) at the beginning and at the end of the seven week period
 - C) only once, at the beginning of the seven week period
 - D) twice to the men in Group A and once to the men in Group B
2. Pulse rates were taken _____.
 - A) after every exercise period B) every day
 - C) after the step-test
 - D) every time the ration of active riding was increased
3. The exercise schedule was planned so that amount of active riding _____.
 - A) increased every few days
 - B) varied from day to day

- C) increased until the third week and then was kept constant
- D) increased every exercise period
4. In their program Group A _____.
A) stepped up and down on a bench each day
B) pushed and pulled on exercise handles every day
C) rode on an Exercycle every day
D) refrained from any exercise
5. The post-exercise pulse rates of Group B were found on the average to have _____.
A) not changed
B) gone down 28 beats per minute
C) gone down 30 beats per minute
D) gone down A beats per minute

Translation:

1. (Para. 1)

Fifty volunteers were alphabetically divided into two equal groups, Group A to participate in a 7 week exercise program, and Group B to avoid deliberate exercise of any sort during those 7 weeks.

2. (Para. 3)

The pulse rates of subjects in the control group remained the same or changed no more than 4 beats, with an average difference between the initial and final tests of zero.