

大学英语四级新题型测试从书

NEW TYPE
CET4

READING
&
TRANSLATION

阅 读与翻译

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内 容 提 要

本书是依据《大学英语教学大纲》要求,并参照大学英语四级考试样题中的阅读部分和颁布的新题型(英译汉部分)编写的。所选文章出自国内外多种英文书籍,内容广泛,取材新颖。编排上由易到难,有利于大专院校的学生循序渐进地学习。

大学英语四级新题型测试丛书——阅读与翻译

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《大学英语四级新题型测试丛书》

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I 1995 年 6 月 CET4 阅读理解部分, “英译汉”
样题及参考答案

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive(认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert(警觉的) and receptive(愿意接受的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. “the idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information,” says James Forzard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. “Most of us don’t need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness.” Forzard and others say they

challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both." Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain - cell health and size.

21. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.
A) whose minds are alert and receptive
B) who are highly intelligent
C) who can remember large amounts of information
D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
22. According to Forzard's argument, people can make their brains work more efficiently by _____.
A) constantly doing memory work
B) making frequent adjustments
C) going through specific training
D) taking part in various mental activities
23. The findings of James and other scientists in the work _____.
A) remain a theory to be further proved
B) have been challenged by many other experts
C) are practised by the researchers themselves
D) have been generally accepted
24. Older people are generally advised to _____.
A) keep mentally active by challenging their brains
B) keep fit by going in for physical activities
C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities

25. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
- B) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.
- C) How intellectual activities influence brain - cell health.
- D) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I saw a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forests for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University Of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the large picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off — course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing is still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, larger rewards

follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
A) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
C) because they failed to give a detailed description of their background in their applications
D) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
27. The word "perfectionists" (Para. 3, Line 1) refers to those who _____.
A) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
C) demand others to get everything absolutely right
D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
A) Careless applicants are to be trusted.
B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
D) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
B) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
D) failure is the mother of success
30. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) Don't Be a Perfectionist
B) Details and Major Objectives
C) Importance of Adjustments

D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding (然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus (对, 对抗) individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption (设想) that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

31. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A) people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
- B) English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
- C) people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats

- D) modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living
32. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
- A) They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
- B) They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
- C) They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
- D) They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.
33. The word "rage" (Line 10) means "_____".
- A) be ignored
- B) be in fashion
- C) encourage people greatly
- D) develop with great force
34. Some people oppose the building of flats because _____.
- A) the living expenses for each individual family are higher
- B) they believe people like to live in houses with gardens
- C) it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
- D) the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats.
35. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses _____.
- A) do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city.
- B) have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work
- C) have to spend more money and time travelling to work every day
- D) take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Where do pesticides (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly

distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative(累积的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man, ... is part of nature." (Para. 3, Line 3-4)?
- A) Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
 - B) Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
 - C) Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
 - D) Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.
37. What is the author's attitude towards the environmental effects of pesticides?
- A) Pessimistic.
 - B) Indifferent.
 - C) Concerned.
 - D) Defensive.
38. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____.

- A) now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
 - B) is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
 - C) has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
 - D) is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
39. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals because _____.
- A) the danger does not become apparent immediately
 - B) the present is more important for them than the future
 - C) limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
 - D) humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning
40. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos' remarks that _____.
- A) people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
 - B) attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
 - C) people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides
 - D) diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure

Part B Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: 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 in the Second Part of The Test Paper. 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.

1. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Lines 1-3)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory.

2. (Passage 1, Para. 2, Lines 2 - - 4)

And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

3. (Passage 2, Para. 5, Lines 1 - - 2)

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret of a lucky break(机遇) But rarely is success so mysterious.

4. (Passage 3, Last sentence)

The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

5. (Passage 4, Para. 2, Lines 5 - - 7)

For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

参考答案

Part II Reading Comprehension

- 21) A 22) D 23) C 24) B 25) D 26) D
27) A 28) D 29) B 30) B 31) A 32) C
33) D 34) B 35) C 36) A 37) C 38) B
39) A 40) C

Part III Translation from English into Chinese

1. 研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时, 头脑会产生生化变化, 使头脑在注意力和记忆力这类认知领域中更加有效地活动。
2. 习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人, 在进入老年后, 要比一个从来不积极动脑的人的认知能力更为健全。
3. 我们常常相信别人的成功由于某种特殊的奥秘或是由于某种机遇, 但成功极少是如此神秘的。
4. 后者忽视了向分散居住的社区提供充分的服务需要较高的花费, 以及近郊居上下班既费钱又费时间。
5. 从人口的总体考虑, 我们必须更多地关注摄入少量的、在不知不觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成的延缓效应。

II . Reading Comprehension and Translation

Unit 1

Part A Reading Comprehension

Directions: 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.

1

"Unless I got a raise, I'll have a talk with the boss, Henry Manley." George Strong said to himself. George liked his job and he liked the town he lived in, but his wife kept telling him that his pay was not enough to meet the needs of the family. That was why he was thinking of taking a job in Birmingham, a nearby city about 50 miles away. He had been offered a job in a factory there, and the pay was far higher.

George lived in Wyeford, a medium - sized town. He really liked the place and didn't like the idea of moving somewhere else, but if he took the job in Birmingham, he would have to move his family there.

Henry Manley was the manager of a small company manufacturing electric motors. The company was in deep trouble because, among other reasons, the Japanese were selling such things at very low prices. As a result, Manley had to cut his own prices and profits as well, otherwise he would not get any orders at all. Even then, orders were still not coming in fast enough, so that there was no money for raises for his workers. Somehow, he had to