

# 最新大学英语 阅读与翻译

The Latest Reading and Translation  
of College English

安静 李淑岩 主编

机械工业出版社

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## The Latest Reading and Translation of College English

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本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写的。旨在帮助读者迅速、有效地提高英语阅读与翻译能力,适应四级考试新题型,顺利通过四级考试。也可使报考硕士研究生、托福、EPT 的学生提高阅读与翻译水平。

全书分 25 个单元,每单元包括 4 篇文章,每篇文章后设 3 种题型:选择、简答及翻译。全书内容难易适中,针对性强,覆盖面广,具有很强的实用性。

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# 前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的。旨在帮助学生迅速、有效地提高阅读与翻译能力,达到大纲规定的要求,并使学生适应四级考试新题型,顺利地通过四级考试。本书也可使报考硕士研究生、托福、EPT 的学生提高阅读与翻译水平。

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由于时间仓促,水平、经验有限,书中疏漏和不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997 年 3 月

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# Unit One

20-0

## Passage 1

Medical bills in the United States have risen violently since 1960's and steps need to be taken to ~~reverse this trend~~ or the average American will not be able to afford medical care. The major factor in increasing the cost of medical care has been the dramatic increase in the cost of hospital services. The rise in the cost of hospitalization can be only partly blamed on inflation (通货膨胀) since hospital bills in the last two decades have risen at a considerably higher rate than inflation.

Another factor cited by doctors as a major cause for the increase in the cost of medical care is malpractice (治疗错误). Increasingly large awards for malpractice have caused doctors to increase their rates to cover the higher malpractice insurance. Because of the large malpractice award, doctors are also prescribing more conservative and more extensive—and therefore more costly treatment for patients as a defense against malpractice claims. Whatever the causes of the wild increases in the cost of medical care are, the government needs to take strong action before it is too late for Americans.

## Reading Check

### I. Multiple Choices:

1. Which one of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
  - A. Malpractice insurance is higher.
  - B. The cost is increasing dramatically.
  - C. Steps have been taken to obtain medical care.
  - D. The cost of medical care is increasing.
2. We can infer from the passage that a slowing in inflation would have \_\_\_\_\_ effect on medical costs.
  - A. an enormous
  - B. no
  - C. limited
  - D. a slight
3. What's the author's attitude about increase in medical bills?
  - A. Indifferent
  - B. Anxious
  - C. Enthusiastic
  - D. Impassive
4. What is the author's main point in this passage?
  - A. Action is needed to stop increasing medical bills.
  - B. Doctors must decrease their malpractice.
  - C. Inflation is having a serious effect on medical bills.
  - D. Insurance companies shouldn't raise medical bills.
5. What does the following paragraph of this passage most likely contain?
  - A. The enormous increases in malpractice insurance.
  - B. The steps the government could take to control medical cost.
  - C. A discussion of why average Americans will soon be

unable to afford medical care.

D. The effect inflation will have on medical care in the future.

II. Answer the following question:

What does this passage mainly talk about?

III. Put the underlined part into Chinese.

## Passage 2

Radar is very important in aviation today. It was first introduced in World War II. The British used it in the great air battles over England in 1940. The British fighter planes had to be in exactly the right place at exactly the right time to meet the enemy bombers. In order to get there, the fighter stations had to be warned long before the bombers actually appeared. They also had to know the course the bombers were following. This would have been impossible without radar.

The Germans also used radar later in the war when the great air raids against their cities began. On both sides the system was almost the same in a number of ways. The heart of the radar warning system was the 'operations centre'. This was a huge system of rooms, usually below the ground. Radar showed the position of the enemy bombers while the bombers were still far away. In the centre of the main operations room there was usually a huge map on a large table. The position of the bombers was also shown on this table. Anybody who looked at it could see immediately where the



bombers were at that moment. The people in the radar centre also had to decide where the bombers were going, or what the likely targets were. When this had been calculated, the people in those places were warned. As they hurried to air raid shelters below the ground, fighter planes were taking to the air. The fighters were never out of radio contact with the radar centre.

At night, radar was a pair of eyes that guided the fighters to bombers that they could not see. A radar controller on the ground told the pilot exactly where to go. Usually the pilot himself did not see the bomber until he was a few seconds away from it. Then he would open fire. None of these things could have happened without radar.

10/2/87

### Reading Check

#### I. Multiple Choices:

1. Radar was used by the British in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1936 B. 1938 C. 1904 D. 1940
2. Radar was used by the British in the Second World War to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. guide bombers to their targets in the daylight  
B. get fighters away from other British fighters they could not see  
C. guide fighters to the right place in order to meet the bombers  
D. guide bombers to their targets at night
3. What was the heart of the German radar warning system like?

- A. It was a large room on the ground.
  - B. It was a headquarter below the ground.
  - C. It was a very big system of room below the ground.
  - D. It was a fighter plane station.
4. What is an air raid shelter? It is a place where \_\_\_\_.
- A. people shoot at bombers
  - B. people hide from bombs
  - C. people keep bombs
  - D. people keep radar
5. What does the word 'calculated' mean (line 22)?
- A. Understood.
  - B. Guessed.
  - C. Worked out.
  - D. Planned.

II. Answer the following question:

What did the controller on the ground do?

III. Put the underlined part into Chinese.

### Passage 3

Sanders, as a boy, was much influenced by books about the sea, but in fact by the age of fifteen he had decided to become a doctor rather than a sailor. His father was a dentist and as a result Sanders had the opportunity of meeting doctors socially. When he was fourteen he was already hanging around the dispensary of the local doctor where he was supposed to be helping to ~~wrap up~~ medicine bottles, but in fact was trying to listen to the conversations with patients taking place in the next room.

During the war Sanders served in the Navy as a

surgeon. "That was the happiest time of my life, doing major surgery. I was dealing with very real suffering and on the whole making a success of it." In Rhodes he taught the country people simple facts about medicine. He saw himself as a lifesaver. He had proved his skill to himself and his ability to take decisions. With this proof came the firm belief that those who lived simply, those who were dependent upon him, possessed qualities and a secret of living which he lacked. Thus, while in a position to tell them what to do, he could feel he was serving them.

After the war he married and chose a practice deep in the English countryside, working under an old doctor who was much liked in the district, but who hated the sight of blood and believed that the secret of medicine was faith. This gave the younger man plenty of opportunity to go on working as a lifesaver.

### Reading Check

#### I. Multiple Choices:

1. When he was a small boy, Sanders wanted to be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. writer of books about the sea    B. sailor  
C. doctor like his father            D. physician
2. As Sanders grew up \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the doctors he met were very wealthy  
B. he met doctors without strong political opinion  
C. the doctors he met ran social services  
D. he was often in the company of doctors

3. He helped in the dispensary because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. learn more about the doctor's work
  - B. wrap up bottles of medicine
  - C. find out the secrets of the patients
  - D. learn more about the medicine in the bottles
4. His experience in the Navy taught him that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was a happy thing to be a surgeon
  - B. he was good at relieving people in pain
  - C. surgeons on ships could be very successful
  - D. he succeeded in making people suffer
5. When working in Rhodes during the war, Sanders \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discovered the virtues of a simple life
  - B. wanted to live like a countryman
  - C. wanted to be able to take decisions
  - D. told life-saving to his patients

II. Answer the following question;

What did Doctor Sanders do after the war?

III. Put the underlined part into Chinese.

#### Passage 4

Nasred was a poor man, so he tried to grow as many vegetables as he could in his own garden, so that he would not have to buy so many in the market.

One evening he heard a noise in his garden and looked out of the window. A white ox had got into the garden and

was eating his vegetables. Nasred at once took his stick, ran out and chased the ox, but he was too old to catch it. When he got back to his garden, he found that the ox had ruined most of his precious vegetables.

The next morning, while he was walking in the street near his house, he saw a cart with two white oxen which looked very much like the one that had eaten his vegetables. He was carrying his stick with him, so he at once began to beat the two oxen with it. As neither of them looked more like the ox that had eaten his vegetables than the other, he beat both of them equally hard.

The owner of the ox-cart was drinking coffee in a near-by coffee-house. When he saw what Nasred was doing to his animals, he ran out and shouted, 'What are you doing? What have those poor animals done to you for you to beat them like that?' 'You keep out of this!' Nasred shouted back.

'This is a matter between me and one of these two oxen. He knows very well why I am beating him!'

### Reading Check

#### I. Multiple Choices:

1. Nasred was \_\_\_\_\_, so he tried to \_\_\_\_\_ in his own garden.
  - A. a poor man/grow wheat
  - B. a young woman/grow flowers
  - C. a poor man/grow vegetables
  - D. an old man/grow corns
2. One evening Nasred \_\_\_\_\_ and looked out of the

window.

- A. made a noise in his room
  - B. heard a noise in his garden
  - C. thought something about his vegetables
  - D. saw an ox in his garden, eating his flowers
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ had got into the garden and was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. white ox/eating his vegetables
  - B. white cock/eating his flowers
  - C. black pig/eating his wheat
  - D. black ox/eating his vegetables
4. The next morning, while Nasred was walking in the street, he saw \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an old friend coming to him
  - B. a cart with two white oxen
  - C. a truck with two white oxen
  - D. a cart with an ox
5. Nasred at once began \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to shout at them
  - B. to beat them
  - C. to catch them
  - D. to pull them

II. Answer the following question:

Why did he beat both of the oxen equally hard?

III. Put the underlined part into Chinese.

## Unit Two

202

### Passage 1

According to the *census* (人口普查) of 1800, the United States of America contained 5,308,483 persons. In the same year the British Islands contained *upwards of* fifteen million; the French Republic, more than twenty-seven million. Nearly one-fifth of the American people were black slaves; the true political population consisted of four and a half million free whites, or less than one million able-bodied males, on whose shoulders fell the burden of a continent. Even after two centuries of struggle the land was still untamed; forest covered every portion, except here and there a strip of cultivated soil; the minerals lay undisturbed in their rocky beds, and more than two-thirds of the people clung to the seaboard within fifty miles of tidewater, where alone the wants of civilized life could be supplied.

### Reading Check

#### I. Multiple Choices:

1. In the United States of America in 1800 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. two out of every three Americans were black slaves
  - B. One out of every five Americans was a black slave
  - C. One out of every fifteen Americans was a black

slave

- D. One out of every four Americans was a black slave
2. The phrase "upwards of" (line 3) in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. below B. exact C. less than D. more than
3. Two-thirds of the American people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lived on the seaboard  
B. lived within fifteen miles of tidewater  
C. lived where the wants of civilized life could not be supplied.  
D. lived in Washington
4. The struggle to tame the American continent had been going on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. about one hundred and fifty years  
B. about two hundred years  
C. since 1779  
D. a little more than a century
5. This paragraph about the United States in 1800 suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strips of cultivated land were everywhere  
B. Settlers were beginning to mine the valuable minerals of the new continent  
C. most of the new nations were undeveloped  
D. the people of the new nation had succeeded in taming the continent

II. Answer the following questions:

What is the implied reason that the American land was



still untamed?

III. Put the underlined part into Chinese.

## Passage 2

Mr and Mrs Jones had left their Christmas shopping very late. There were only a few days more before Christmas, and of course the shops and streets were terribly crowded, but they had to get presents for their family and friends, so they started out early one morning for the big city, and spent several tiring hours buying the things they wanted in the big shops.

By lunch-time, Mr Jones was loaded down with parcels of all shapes and sizes. He could hardly see where he was going as he and his wife left the last shop on their way to the railway station and home. Outside the shop they had to cross a busy street, made even busier than usual by the thousands of people who had come by car to do their last-minute Christmas shopping

Mr and Mrs Jones had to wait for the traffic lights to change, but as Mr Jones could not see in front of him properly, he gradually moved forward into the road without realizing it. Mrs Jones saw this and became worried. Several times she urged her husband to come back off the road, but without success. He could not hear her because of the noise of the traffic.

Finally she shouted in a voice that could be heard clearly above all the noise, 'Henry! If you intend to stand in that