

四级快递 阅读

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

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【内容简介】 本书以培养学生具有强的阅读能力和一定的翻译能力为主要目标,精编了 60 篇优秀短文,题材新颖,体裁多样。所编练习符合教学大纲的要求,参考译文准确、生动,从而达到了英汉对照双解大学英语阅读的特点。

本书可帮助读者迅速提高英语水平和应试能力,适用于大学生阅读自测,也是各类自学者的阅读必备书。

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摇摇近年来,全国大多数高校对大学英语四、六级考试越来越重视,社会用人单位也将是否获取四、六级证书作为选拔人才的最重要标准之一,因此,对于大学生来说,能通过四、六级考试便具有非常重要的意义。为了帮助广大考生迅速提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们根据最新的四、六级教学大纲和考试大纲,组织了几所高校具有多年四、六级考试辅导经验的教师编写了《四级快递》、《六级快递》丛书。丛书改变了过去那种偏重阅读的做法,要求学生全面掌握英语的听、说、读、写、译五种技能,使学生为培养自己成为面向 21 世纪的、具有较高综合素质的人才做准备。该系列丛书具有以下特点:

1. 该系列丛书是目前国内市场上最新版的大学英语四、六级考试辅导丛书,书中全面地反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。

2. 该系列丛书有 5 个分册(详细书名请见封底),每个分册都从该部分的基础知识和答题方法、技巧入手,并针对这些基础知识和方法、技巧配有适量的专项训练,同时提供答案及详解。通过这些训练,相信考生能迅速提高考试成绩,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

3. 该系列丛书选材广泛,内容新颖,每个题目都经过精心设计,围绕考试大纲,力求做到有的放矢。

4. 该系列丛书采用 1:1 开本的编排方式,与四、六级考试的试卷形式一致,使考生在练习时,能真正达到模拟的目的,获得实战的效果。

我们相信本系列丛书的出版将为广大四、六级考生提供很大的帮助。

西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版教材、教辅、外语和计算机类图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社,近年来为广大读者出版了许多优秀畅销的外语类图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次《四级快递》、《六级快递》丛书的推出将为广大考生通过大学英语四、六级考试提供很大的帮助,为广大英语学习者奉献优秀的精神食粮。可以说,本丛书的出版是各位作者辛勤劳动的成果,也是出版社领导和编辑努力的结果。我们衷心地祝愿各位读者在考试中取得好的成绩。

丛书编委会

2002 年 9 月

前言

摇摇摇摇摇摇摇摇本书是依据高等学校文理工科《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》对阅读理解和翻译的要求并结合大学英语教学的特点编写而成的。目的在于使读者通过大量的快速阅读和翻译实践,具有较强的阅读能力、一定的翻译能力和语言的实际运用能力,从而顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试。

本书的特点:紧扣大纲,选材广泛,题材多样,融知识性、实用性、趣味性与语言教学的科学性于一体。准确的译文使读者与原文进行零距离接触,从而领悟到大学英语阅读的真谛。

全书共 15 单元,每单元 1 篇短文,每篇短文后有 1 个阅读理解题,并配有难点过关、解题思路和全文翻译,以帮助读者尤其是应试参加大学英语四级考试者从整体上把握原文。如:猜测作者的意图、观点和态度,理解字里行间的意义,了解上下文的逻辑关系等等,从而改善考生对阅读理解“雾里看花,水中望月”的现状。

本书由西安理工大学外语系李井岗副教授主编、统稿。李井岗副教授从教多年,经验丰富,著作甚多,并在国内各种期刊发表论文、译文 100 多篇。李井岗副教授曾在海外工作两年,带回了許多最新英语资料融于本书之中。

本书在编写过程中,得到西北工业大学出版社多位编辑的指导和帮助,在此对他们同时对原文作者及其译者一并深表谢意。由于编者的水平所限,不足之处在所难免,恳请同行专家及读者批评指正。

最后真诚地希望本书能为广大读者的英语学习和应试助一臂之力。

编摇者

1998 年 1 月于西安

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使用 说明

为了让读者在本书的使用过程中获得最大收益，现在就本书使用方法做出如下建议：

1. 认真阅读理解文章，完成文章后的问题，正确答案参阅汉语文中的斜体字部分，由此，可检测自己的阅读质量，实现从量变到质变的飞跃。
2. 分析“难点过关”部分，对照原文思考复杂句型的分析。这样才能打下词汇与结构知识的坚实基础，构筑语篇学习的大厦。
3. 根据“解题思路”，认真推敲四级阅读命题的出题思路，分析答案选择和解题方法。尤其培养“一双慧眼”，辨别那些最具干扰性的选项。总结自己存在的问题，提高解题技能。
4. 每套阅读文章在原文中有 4 个句子带下划线，作为翻译练习，参考答案为汉语译文的相应划线句。这一安排实现了本书一书多用的设想，为更高层次的学习奠定扎实的基础。
5. 在阅读理解过程中，如果出现自己无法理解的表达或生词，可以参考分析汉语译文，从而体会、记忆和同化英语单词在具体上下文中的用法，真正理解“词本无意，义随文生”这一说法的含义。
6. 利用本书的特殊排版格式，可以对比分析英语和汉语两种语言在篇章层次上的差异。建议逐字逐句双向琢磨文章的含义，使用篇章分析的手段分析英汉两种语言之间的差异，培养和提高自己用英语思考的能力。认真按照以上的建议去做，一定能受益匪浅！

Unit 1

Question 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Even if one did not know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies (无节制) of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles.

Nearly all the sports practiced nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. On the village green, where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise. But as soon as the questions of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level, sport is frankly mimic warfare. (1) But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators, and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd (荒唐的) contest, and seriously believe — at any rate for short periods — that running, jumping and kicking a ball are teats of national virtue.

1. The writer questions the assumption that _____.
 - A. people enjoy sport
 - B. there are general principle governing sport
 - C. sport makes war less likely
 - D. sport is enjoyed by common people
2. According to the writer, the only purpose of competitive games is _____.
 - A. beating your opponent
 - B. getting plenty of exercises
 - C. having fun
 - D. doing your best
3. A competitive sportsman is likely to feel _____if he loses.

A. patriotism	B. savage
C. shame	D. even more competitive
4. At the international level _____.
 - A. the players are at war with each other
 - B. the spectators take part in the sporting contests
 - C. nation appear to be at war with one another
 - D. sport brings out the best qualities in a nation
5. The word “savage” (Line 4, Para .2) probably means “_____.”
 - A. wildest
 - B. most serious
 - C. most frightening
 - D. most dangerous

汉语译文

当听人们说体育运动可创造国家之间的友谊,或者说各国民众若在足球场、板球场上交锋,就不愿在战场上对阵的时候,我总是惊愕不已。即使不能从具体的事例(如1936年的奥林匹克运动会)中了解到国际运动比赛会导致疯狂的仇恨,也可以从常理中推断出结论。

现在开展的体育运动几乎都是竞争性的。参加比赛就是为了取胜,如果不拼命去争取胜利,比赛就没有什么意义了。在乡间的草坪上随意的组成两个队,并且不涉及任何情绪时,那才有可能是单纯为娱乐和锻炼进行的比赛。可是一旦涉及到荣誉问题,一旦你想到你和某一团体因你输了而丢脸时,那么最野蛮的争斗性便会被激发起来。即使是仅仅参加过学校足球赛的人也会有这种体会。在国际比赛中,体育简直是一场模拟战争。(1) 但是,要紧的还不是运动员的行为,而是观众的态度,以及观众身后的各个国家的态度。面对着这些荒唐的比赛,参赛的各个国家会如痴如狂,甚至煞有介事地相信——至少在短期内如此——跑跑、跳跳、踢踢球是对一个民族品德素质的检验。

- 作者所怀疑的假设是____。
 - 人们喜欢运动
 - 对运动有总的原则
 - 运动使战争不太可能发生**
 - 运动得到大众的喜欢
- 根据作者的观点,竞争性比赛的目的是____。
 - 击败对手**
 - 得到充分的锻炼
 - 得到娱乐
 - 竭尽所能
- 如果参加比赛的运动员失败了,他可能会感到____。
 - 爱国主义
 - 野性的
 - 丢脸**
 - 更具斗志
- 在国际比赛中____。
 - 运动员在互相打仗
 - 观众参加体育比赛
 - 各国似乎处于战争状态**
 - 运动体现出一个国家最佳品质
- 单词“savage”(第2段第5行)可能的意思是“_____”。
 - 野蛮的**
 - 严重的
 - 可怕的
 - 危险的

难点过关

- If only the common people of the world... (Lines 2~3, Para. 1): 这里if only 引导一个非真实条件句, if only 做“只要”讲。
- have no inclination to do (Line 3, Para. 1): 无意做的...; 不想做的...
- deduce...from (Line 5, Para. 1): 从...推出...

解题思路

- 考查读者推测能力。根据文章第1段主题句,可推出正确答案。
- 本题考查对作者观点的把握能力。根据文章第2段第1,2句。
- 本题为细节题。根据第2段第2句的话题,即如果比赛失败了,会出现什么情况。
- 考点为第2段第5句关键词“mimic warfare”(模拟战争)。
- 词汇辨析题。考查原文“savage”的同义词。

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. (2) Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population gives more scope for specialization and the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a worldwide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food and raw materials. In the developing country there a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

6. A small population may mean _____.
 - A. higher productivity, but a low average income
 - B. lower productivity, but a higher average income
 - C. lower productivity and a lower average income
 - D. higher productivity and a higher average income
7. According to the passage, a large population will provide a chance for developing _____.
 - A. agriculture
 - B. transport system
 - C. industry
 - D. national economy
8. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if the birthrate _____.
 - A. goes up
 - B. goes down
 - C. remains stable
 - D. is out of control
9. According to the passage, slowly rising birthrate perhaps is good for _____.
 - A. a developing nation
 - B. a developed nation
 - C. every nation with a big population
 - D. every nation with a small population
10. It is no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control through out the world because _____.
 - A. there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world
 - B. underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development
 - C. different governments have different views of the question
 - D. even developed countries may have complex problems

汉语译文

人口多的利与弊一直是经济学家关注的主题。人们已经认为可耕地是有限的。为了解决这么多人口的粮食问题，就必须耕种贫瘠的土地，过度地利用可耕地。

(2) 因此个人平均产出与收入和人口少时相比会降低。另外人口多会给专业化分工与港口、公路和铁路等基础设施的建设提供更多的机会，当然这些基础设施的建设必须要有充分的理由才能建设。

由于工业发展水平、粮食与材料供应能力的不同，各国对人口增长的态度也不同，因此很难对世界人口进行全面控制。发展中国家人口过于膨胀，给有限的粮食供应、空间与自然资源造成了巨大的压力。无论结果如何，控制人口出生率成为政府关心的头等大事。工业发达地区的问题更复杂，人口负增长会带来加工产品市场的萎缩，从而成为失业的一个因素。当住房压力减轻，房价会因此降低，从而冲击到建筑行业，使之不景气。面对这些因素，发达国家的政府更愿意看到人口的缓慢增长而非零增长或负增长。

6. 人口少或许意味着_____。
 - A. 产出高而人均收入会更少
 - B. 产出低而人均收入会更多
 - C. 产出低且人均收入更低
 - D. **产出高且人均收入更高**
7. 根据文章，人口多将会给_____的发展提供机会。
 - A. 农业
 - B. **运输系统**
 - C. 工业
 - D. 国家经济
8. 只有人口出生率_____，发达国家的人们才能找到工作。
 - A. **上升**
 - B. 下降
 - C. 保持稳定
 - D. 失去控制
9. 根据文章，人口出生率的缓慢增长或许有利于_____。
 - A. 发展中国家
 - B. **发达国家**
 - C. 人口多的每一个国家
 - D. 人口少的每一个国家
10. 对世界人口进行全面的控制并不容易，因为_____。
 - A. 在整个世界，不发达国家太多
 - B. 不发达国家工业发展水平很底
 - C. **各国政府对此问题的态度不一致**
 - D. 即使发达国家或许存在复杂的问题

难点过关

- ① One of the difficulties... raw materials.(Lines 1~2, Para. 2): 句子的主干结构为: ... difficulties(主语) ... lies in(谓语)...fact(宾语)...that...(同位语从句)..., depending on (定语修饰 country)....
- ②prefer A rather than B (Line10, Para. 2): 宁愿 A 而不愿意 B。

解题思路

6. 本题为推断题。文中第1段2, 3, 4句用到比较级, 人口多, 产出低, 人均收入会更少。
7. 本题为推断题。第1段中第2个观点强调人口多为专业化分工、基础设施的发展提供更多的空间。
8. 本题为细节题。第2段第4句, 由于出生率下降会引起市场的萎缩, 从而成为失业的一个因素。
9. 本题为细节题。见文中第2段第3, 4, 5, 6句。
10. 本题为细节题。见文中第2段首句。

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

People are always talking about the problem of youth. If there is one — which I take leave to doubt — then it is older people who create it, not the young themselves. Let us get us get down to fundamentals and agree that the young are after all human beings — people just like their elders. There is only one difference between an old man and a young one: the young man has a glorious future before him and the old one has a splendid future behind him: and maybe that is where the rub(难题) is.

When I was teenager, I felt that I was just young and uncertain (that I was a new boy in a huge school) , and I would have been very pleased to be regarded as something so interesting as a problem. For one thing, being a problem gives you a certain identity, and that is one of the things the young are busily engaged in seeking.

I find young people exciting. They have an air of freedom, and they have not a dreary(沉郁的) commitment(信奉) to mean ambitions or love of comfort. They are not anxious social climbers, and they have no devotion to material things. All this seems to me to link them with life, and the origins of things. It is as if they were, in some sense, cosmic beings in violent and lovely contrast with us suburban creatures. (3) All that is in my mind when I meet a young person. He may be conceited(自高自大的), ill-mannered, presumptuous(自以为是的) or fatuous(愚蠢的), but I do not turn for protection to dreary clichés(陈词滥调) about respect for elders—as if mere age were a reason for respect. I accept that we are equals, and I will argue with him, as an equal, if I think he is wrong.

11. What's the main difference between young people and old people?
 - A. Old people think of the young as “ a problem. ”
 - B. Old people create this “ problem ” of age difference.
 - C. Old people have a past; young people have a future.
 - D. Old people and young people forget they are all human beings.
12. One of the things young people want to do is to _____.
 - A. find out who they are
 - B. make sure they become “ a problem ”
 - C. feel uncertain about themselves
 - D. feel they are in a huge school
13. According to the writer, young people _____.
 - A. are conceited, ill-mannered or fatuous
 - B. don't see life in the same way their elders do
 - C. don't have any ambitions
 - D. come from another planet
14. The write doesn't believe that _____.
 - A. people automatically deserve respect because they are old
 - B. young people and old people are equals
 - C. you should argue with young people if they are wrong
 - D. young people have any faults
15. That's what I _____when I meet a young person.
 - A. am annoyed with
 - B. care about
 - C. object to
 - D. think about

汉语译文

人们总是在谈论“年轻问题”。如果这个问题存在的话——我对此持怀疑态度——那么这个问题是由老年人而不是年轻人制造的。让我们来认真研究一些基本事实：承认年轻人和他们的长辈一样也是人。老年人和年轻人只有一个区别：年轻人前程似锦，而老年人的辉煌已成为过去。问题就在于此。

我十几岁时，总感到自己年轻，有些事情拿不准（我是一所大学里的一名新生），如果我当时真的被看成像一个问题一样的有趣，我会感到很得意的。因为这至少使我得到了某种承认，这正是年轻人所热衷追求的。

我觉得年轻人令人振奋，无拘无束。他们既不追逐卑鄙的名利，也不贪图生活的舒适。他们不热衷于向上爬，也不一味追求物质享受。在我看来，所有这些使他们与生命和万物之源联系在了一起。从某种意义上讲，他们似乎是宇宙人，同我们这些凡夫俗子形成鲜明的对照。（3）每逢我遇到年轻人，脑子里就想到这些。年轻人也许狂妄自大，举止无理，傲慢放肆，愚昧无知，但我不会用应当尊敬长者这一套陈词滥调来为自己辩护，似乎年长就是受人尊敬的理由。我认为我和他们是平等的，如果我认为他们错了，就以平等的身份和他们辩个明白。

11. 年轻人与老年人主要的区别是什么？
 - A. 老年人认为年轻人是个“问题”。
 - B. 老年人造成了这个年龄差距“问题”。
 - C. **老年人有的是过去，年轻人有的是未来。**
 - D. 老年人和年轻人忘记了他们都是人。
12. 年轻人想做的事之一是_____。
 - A. **明白他们是谁**
 - B. 确保他们成为“一个问题”
 - C. 对自己把握不准
 - D. 觉得自己身处一个大学校园里
13. 根据作者的观点，年轻人_____。
 - A. 狂妄自负，举止无理或者愚昧无知
 - B. **看待生活的方式与长者不同**
 - C. 没有任何追求
 - D. 来自另一个星球
14. 作者不相信_____。
 - A. **人们因为年长而理所当然地应得到尊重**
 - B. 年轻人和老年人都是平等的
 - C. 如果年轻人错了你应该同他们争论
 - D. 年轻人犯有任何错误
15. 当遇到年轻人时，我总是_____。
 - A. 烦恼的
 - B. 关心的
 - C. 反对的
 - D. **再三考虑的**

难点过关

- ① which I take leave to doubt (Line 1, Para.1); 这是一个插入成分，take leave to do ;擅自做，冒昧去做。
- ② get down to (Line 2, Para.1): 认真处理，认真研究。
- ③ air of freedom (Line 1, Para.3): 无拘无束。
- ④ turn to ...for... , (Line 7, Para.3): 为...求助于...。

解题思路

11. 在第1段第3句谈到“only difference”。
12. 考点在第2段最后一句，正确理解“identity”。
13. 推断题。根据第3段的中心思想，作者描述年轻人不追逐名利，不贪图享乐，与老年人的生活态度截然不同。
14. 根据第3段最后两句，作者认为年长并不是受人尊重的理由。
15. 细节题。文中第3段第6句“all that is in my mind”与“think about”表达意义相同。

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage :

There is no denying that students should learn something about computers work, just as we expect them at least to understand that the internal — combustions engine(内燃机)has something to do with burning fuel, expanding gases and pistons(活塞) being driven. For people should have some basic idea of how the things that they use do what they do. Further, students might be helped by a course that considers the computer's impact on society. But that is not what is meant by computer literacy(读写能力). For computer literacy is not a form of literacy ; It is a trade skill that should not be taught as a liberal art.

Learning how to use a computer and learning how to program one are two distinct activities. (4) A case might be made that the competent citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers. But this is quite different from saying that all ought to know how to program one. Leave that to people who have chosen programming as a career. While programming can be lots of fun, and while our society needs some people who are experts at it , the same is true of auto repair and violin-making.

Learning how to use a computer is not that difficult, and it gets easier all the time as programs become more “user-friendly.” Let us assume that in the future every one is going to have to know how to use a computer to be a competent citizen. What does the phrase “learning to use a computer ” mean? It sound like “ learning to drive a car , ” that is , it sounds as if there is some set of definite skills that ,once acquired , enable one to use a computer .

In fact, “learning to use a computer” is much more like “learning to play a game,” but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program and generally that is easily accomplished.

16. To be the competent citizens of tomorrow, people should _____.
 - A. try to lay a solid foundation in computer science
 - B. be aware of how the things that they use do what they do
 - C. learn to use a computer by acquiring a certain set of skills
 - D. understand that programming a computer is more essential than repairing a car
17. In the second paragraph “violin-making” is mentioned to show that _____.
 - A. Programming a computer is as interesting as making a violin
 - B. our society needs experts in different fields
 - C. violin-making requires as much skill as computer programming
 - D. people who can use a computer doesn't necessarily have to know computer programming
18. Learning to use a computer is getting easier all the time because _____.
 - A. programs are becoming less complicated
 - B. programs are designed to be convenient easier
 - C. programming is becoming easier and easier
 - D. programs are becoming reading available to computer users
19. According to the author, the phrase “learning to use a computer” (Line 3, Para. 3) means learning _____.
 - A. a set of rules
 - B. the fundamentals of computer science
 - C. specific programs
 - D. general principles of programming

汉语译文

毋庸置疑,学生应该了解计算机知识,正如我们希望他们至少应懂得内燃机和燃料,气体膨胀和驱动活塞之间的关系一样。人们应该对他们在日常生活中应用到的东西如何工作有点基本常识。进一步说,学生们可能受益于一门有关计算机对社会影响的课程,但这并不是运用计算机的能力。因为对计算机的认知能力不是一种读写形式,而是一种不能当做一般文理课程教授的技能。

学习使用计算机和学习如何编程是两个截然不同的事情。(4) 也许可以说明,明天有能力的公民应该从对计算机的恐惧中解脱出来。但是这样不是说所有人都应该知道如何编程。把编程工作留给那些以编程为职业的人吧。虽然编程很有趣,我们的社会需要一些精于此道的人,但是我们同样需要从事汽车修理的人和制作小提琴的人。

随着程序变得对“用户更加友好”,计算机的使用也变得越来越容易。我们可以假设,在将来所有的人都必须知道如何使用计算机才能成为有能力的人。“学习使用计算机”,这个说法是什么意思?听起来好像是和“学习开车”一样,也就是说,听起来好像是某套规定的技能,一经掌握就让人可以使用计算机。

事实上,“学习使用计算机”更像是“学习做游戏”,但是知道一种游戏的规则可能无助于你玩另一种规则不同的游戏。没有教人如何使用计算机这回事,人们只能教别人去使用这个或那个程序,而且通常来说这很容易办到。

16. 要成为未来有能力的人,人们应该_____。
- A. 努力在计算机方面打下坚实的基础
- B. 知道他们所使用的东西是如何运作的
- C. **如同掌握某项技能来学习使用计算机**
- D. 认识到为计算机编程比修车更关键
17. 在第2段中作者提到“制作小提琴”,其目的是说明_____。
- A. 计算机编程和制作小提琴一样有趣
- B. 我们的社会需要不同领域的专家
- C. 制作小提琴和计算机编程一样需要技巧
- D. **可以使用计算机的人不必非得懂得计算机编程**
18. 学习使用计算机正在变得越来越容易,因为_____。
- A. 程序变得不那么复杂了
- B. **程序设计得更方便用户使用了**
- C. 编程正变的越来越容易
- D. 用户容易得到计算机程序
19. 根据作者观点,“学习使用计算机”这句话(第3段第3行)意味着学习_____。
- A. 一套规则
- B. 计算机科学的基础知识
- C. **具体的程序**
- D. 编程的一般原理

难点过关

- ① distinct (Line 1, Para. 2): 不同的。
- ② The same is true of ... (Line 6, Para. 2): 同样的。
- ③ It sound ... a computer (Lines 3~4, Para. 3): 句子的主干结构为...that is (解释关系)...as if (连词)...that (定语从句, 修饰 skill), once (连词)....

解题思路

16. 考点在第3段,该段的主要话题为“learn to use a computer”。
17. 举例的目的是为了说明中心思想,参见第2段第1小句。
18. 着重理解第3段第1小句中“use-friendly”一词,与“be convenient to users”对应。
19. 本题考查对于逻辑和词汇重复使用的把握。作者把“学习电脑”比做“学习驾驶”那么“规则”自然比作“具体的程序”。
20. 通过分析全文结构,可以作出判断。

20. The author's purpose in writing this passage is ____.
- A. to stress the impact of computer literacy
 - B. to explain the concept of computer literacy
 - C. to illustrate the requirements for being competent citizens of tomorrow
 - D. to emphasize that computer programming is an interesting and challenging job

20. 作者写本文的目的是_____。
- A. 强调计算机对社会的影响
 - B. **解释计算机能力的概念**
 - C. 阐述未来有能力的人所具备的条件
 - D. 着重强调计算机编程是一项有趣而极富挑战性的工作

20. 通过分析全文结构，可以作出判断。

Unit 2

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

“Charge it!” If those two words sound familiar, it is no wonder. Over 75 million Americans use credit cards to pay for everything from tickets on American Airlines to AAA car rental(零售商). And the number of cardholders increases every month. In fact, most Americans receive at least two or three credit card applications in the mail every month. Why have credit cards become so popular?

For a merchant, the answer is obvious. By depositing charge slips in a bank or other financial institutions, the merchant can convert credit card sales into cash. In return for processing the merchant’s credit card transactions (交易), the bank charges a fee that ranges between 1.5 and 5 percent. Typically, small, independent businesses pay more than large stores or chain stores. Let’s assume that you use a Visa credit card to purchase a microwave oven for \$400 from Richardson Appliance, a small retailer in Texas. At the end of the day, the retailer deposits your charge slips, along with other charge slips, checks, and currency collected during the day, at its bank. If the bank charges Richardson Appliance 5percent to process each credit card transaction, the bank deducts a processing fee of \$20($\$400 \times 0.05 = \20) for your credit card transaction and immediately deposits the remainder (\$380) in Richardson Appliance’s account. Actual bank fees are determined by the volume of credit card transactions, total dollar amount of credit sales, and how well the merchant can negotiate.

For the consumer, credit cards permit the purchase of goods and services even when the funds are low. Today most major credit cards are issued by banks or other financial institutions in cooperation with Visa International or Master Card International. (1) The unique feature of bank credit cards is that they extend a line of credit to the cardholder, much as a bank’s consumer loan department does. Thus credit cards provide immediate access to short-term credit for the cardholder, who instructs the bank to pay the merchant immediately and reimburses (偿还) the bank later. Of course, the ability to obtain merchandise immediately and pay for it later can lead to credit card misuse. Today the average American cardholder has a credit card balance in excess of \$2,000. And with typical financial charges ranging from 1 percent to 1.5 percent a month, you can end up paying large finance charges. For example, if you carry a \$2,000 balance on your credit card and your credit card company charges 1.5 percent a month, your monthly finance charge will be \$30 ($\$2,000 \times 0.015 = \30), and the monthly finance charges continue until you manage to pay off your credit card debt.

1. If the two word “Charge it ” sound familiar in America, that means this phenomenon seems _____.
A. boring B. confusing C. surprising D. usual
2. If you use a visa credit card to purchase a television that costs \$300 from a department store, how much does the bank charge a fee at least?
A. \$20 B. \$4.5 C. \$30 D. \$25
3. Today the average American cardholder has a credit card balance in excess of _____.
A. \$2,000 B. \$2,00 C. \$400 D. \$380
4. In the next few years, the number of cardholders will _____.
A. stay the same B. come down C. ebb and flow D. go up
5. We may infer from the passage that _____.
A. the author describes the case as it is
B. the author is for credit card
C. the author is against credit card
D. the author is very much worried about the problems caused by credit card