

翻译二级笔译综合能力分类模拟题 32

Reading Comprehension

Writing about music is like dancing about architecture, or so t (江南博哥) he saying goes. Sometimes attributed to Frank Zappa, other times to Elvis Costello, this quote is usually intended to convey the futility of such an endeavor, if not the complete silliness of even attempting it. But Glenn Kurtz's graceful memoir, *Practicing: A Musician's Return to Music*, turns the expression on its head, giving it a different meaning by creating a lovely, unique book.

Kurtz picked up the guitar as a kid in a music-loving family, attended the Long Island music school, and went on to play on Merv Griffin's TV show before graduating from Tufts University. Motivating the young Kurtz was the dream of reinventing classical guitar, as if by his great ambition alone he could push it from the margins of popular interest to center stage—something not even accomplished by the late Spanish guitarist Andres Segovia, perhaps the only artist of the form ever to reach anything resembling widespread celebrity.

This book reads like a love story of sorts: Boy meets guitar. Boy loves guitar. Guitar breaks boy's heart or, more precisely, the ordinariness of a working musician's life does so. "I'd just imagined the artist's life naively, childishly, with too much longing, too much poetry and innocence and purity," Kurtz writes. "The guitar had been the instrument of my dreams. Now the dream was over."

Boy leaves guitar. Were the story to end here, this book would be a tragedy, but after nearly a decade the boy returns to guitar, and although he has lost the enthusiasm he had in his youth, he finds his love of the guitar again in a way he never could have appreciated before.

Although Kurtz is writing about a unique musical path, his journey speaks eloquently to the heart of anyone who has ever desperately yearned to achieve something and felt the sting of disappointment. "Everyone who gives up a serious childhood dream—of becoming an artist, a doctor, an engineer, an athlete—lives the rest of their life with a sense of loss, with nagging what it is," he writes. "Is that time and effort, that talent and ambition, truly wasted?"

1. The quotation mentioned in Paragraph 1 implies that writing about music is _____.

- A. an ambitious attempt
- B. a modern form of art
- C. an impossible task
- D. a rewarding experience

正确答案：C

[解析] 根据文中第一段中的内容“this quote is usually intended to convey the futility of such an endeavor”可知，用写作表达音乐是不可能实现的，所以C符合文意。A项“一种雄心勃勃的尝试”，B项“一种艺术的现代形式”，D项“一种有回报的体验”，这三项和文中内容不符合。

2. The word “convey” underlined in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. transmit
- B. imply
- C. hint
- D. unsafe

正确答案：B

[解析] 根据文中第一段中的内容“this quote is usually intended to convey the futility of such an endeavor”可知，目的是暗指这种努力的无益。选项中的B项为“暗指”，符合文意。A项“传递”，C项“提示”，D项“不安全的”，这三项均和convey意思相差甚远。

3. As a young man Glenn Kurtz wanted to _____.

- A. surpass Andres Segovia's achievement
- B. Transform classical guitar
- C. become a TV music star
- D. live on arts

正确答案：B

[解析] 根据文中第二段的内容“Motivating the young Kurtz was the dream of reinventing classical guitar”可以看出库兹想改革古典吉他，所以B项符合文意。A项“超越安德烈斯·塞戈维亚的成就”，这是对文中内容“库兹想重新塑造古典吉他，这是安德烈斯都没有完成的事情”的曲解；C项“成为一名电视音乐巨星”；D项“靠艺术生活”，C、D两项在文中没有提到。

4. The author mentions “reinventing” underlined in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. reuse
- B. innovate

- C. recreate
- D. reset

正确答案：B

[解析] 根据文中第二段中的内容“Motivating the young Kurtz was the dream of reinventing classical guitar”可知为改革古典吉他。选项中的B项为“改革，”符合文意。A项“再利用”，C项“再创造”，D项“重新设置”，这三项均和reinventing意思相差甚远。

5. What does the passage say about classical guitar?
- A. It is not popular with the public.
 - B. It is not an easy skill to master.
 - C. It is a favorite of many young people.
 - D. It is a craze in some countries like Spain.

正确答案：A

[解析] 根据文中第二段的内容“as if by his great ambition alone he could push it from the margins of popular interest to center stage”可见古典吉他还在大众兴趣的边缘，所以A符合文意。B项“它是一种不容易掌握的技能”，吉他是否容易掌握文中没有提到；C项“它是很多年轻人的一种爱好”，文中提到吉他还在大众兴趣的边缘，C项不符合文意；D项“在西班牙这样的很多国家它是一种狂热”，文中只提到安德烈斯是西班牙著名的吉他演奏家，但是没有提到西班牙对吉他的狂热，所以这三项都不对。

6. The word “instrument” underlined in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. means
 - B. device
 - C. equipment
 - D. document

正确答案：B

[解析] 根据文中第三段的内容“The guitar had been the instrument of my dreams”可知，吉他曾经是我梦想的乐器。选项中的B项为“器具，乐器”，符合文意。A项“手段”，C项“设备”，D项“文件”，这三项均和instrument意思相差甚远。

7. According to the passage, Andres Segovia _____.
- A. helped Glenn Kurtz to become a good guitarist
 - B. made classical guitar become a popular form
 - C. was a well-known classical guitarist

D. was Glenn Kurtz's role model

正确答案: C

[解析] 根据文中第二段的内容“something not even accomplished by the late Spanish guitarist Andres Segovia, perhaps the only artist of the form ever to reach anything resembling widespread celebrity.”可知，安德烈斯没有完成古典吉他的普及，是古典吉他界最有名的吉他演奏家，所以C项符合文意。A项“安德烈斯帮助库兹成为一名好的吉他手”，B项“安德烈斯使古典吉他成为一种流行形式”；D项“安德烈斯是库兹的榜样”，这三项在文中都没有提到。

8. Paragraph 3 suggests that what “the ordinariness of a working musician's life” does to the boy is _____.

- A. keep him in great excitement
- B. bring him great disappointment
- C. help him create great music
- D. tell him a great musician's duty

正确答案: B

[解析] 根据文中第三段的内容“Guitar breaks boy's heart or, more precisely, the ordinariness of a working musician's life does so.”可知，B项符合文意。A项“让他处在巨大的兴奋中”，C项“帮助他缔造了伟大的音乐”；D项“告知他伟大音乐家的义务”，这三项显然和文中内容不符合，文中说的是“吉他伤了男孩的心，确切地说是音乐家平淡的生活伤了男孩的心”。

9. The word “nagging” underlined in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. criticize
- B. complain
- C. disturb
- D. natter

正确答案: B

[解析] 根据文中第五段的内容“with nagging what it is”可知，没有实现梦想的人总是抱怨假如怎么样就好了。选项中的B项为“抱怨，”符合文意。A项“批评”，C项“打扰”，D项“唠叨”，这三项均和nagging意思相差甚远。

10. The book Practicing: A Musician's Return to Music mainly tells that _____.

- A. one will be made bitter by his frustration
- B. reliving old dreams can be rewarding
- C. without dreams life is incomplete
- D. it's inevitable for a musician to experience setbacks

正确答案：C

[解析] 根据文中最后一段的内容“Everyone who gives up a serious childhood dream—of becoming an artist, a doctor, an engineer, an athlete—lives the rest of their life with a sense of loss, with nagging what it is,” he writes. “Is that time and effort, that talent and ambition, truly wasted?”可知，C项“没有梦想的生活是不完整的”符合题意。A项“挫折会使一个人很痛苦”，B项“旧梦复燃很有益处”，A、B两项在文中虽有体现，却不是《实践：音乐回归之旅》所要表达的主题，D项“音乐家经历挫折是在所难免的”，这个说法太绝对。

Of all the areas of learning the most important is the development of attitudes. Emotional reactions as well as logical thought processes affect the behavior of most people.

“The burnt child fears the fire” is one instance; another is the rise of despots like Hitler. Both examples also point up the fact that attitudes stem from experience. In one case the experience was direct and impressive; in the other it was indirect and cumulative. The Nazis were indoctrinated largely by the speeches they heard and the books they read.

The classroom teacher in the elementary school is in a strategic position to influence attitudes. This is true partly because children acquire attitudes from those adults whose word they respect.

Another reason it is true is that pupils often delve somewhat deeply into a subject in school that has only been touched upon at home or has possibly never occurred to them before. To a child who had previously acquired little knowledge of Mexico, his teacher's method of handling such a unit would greatly affect his attitude toward Mexicans.

The media through which the teacher can develop wholesome attitudes are innumerable. Social studies (with special reference to races, creeds and nationalities), science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom...these are a few of the fertile fields for the inculcation of proper emotional reactions.

However, when children come to school with undesirable attitudes, it is unwise for the teacher to attempt to change their feelings by cajoling or scolding them. She can achieve the proper effect by helping them obtain constructive experiences.

To illustrate, first grade pupils afraid of policemen will probably alter their attitudes after a classroom chat with the neighborhood officer in which he explains how he protects them. In the same way, a class of older children can develop attitudes through discussion, research, outside reading and all-day trips.

Finally, a teacher must constantly evaluate her own attitudes, because her influence can be deleterious if she has personal prejudices. This is especially true in respect to controversial issues and questions on which children should be encouraged to reach their own decisions as a result of objective analysis of all the facts.

11. The central idea of the above passage is that _____.
- A. attitudes affect our actions
 - B. teachers are important in developing or changing pupils' attitudes
 - C. attitudes can be changed by some classroom experiences
 - D. by their attitudes, teachers inadvertently affect pupils' attitudes

正确答案: B

[解析] 本题考查文章大意。通读全文可知, 本文主要讲述影响人态度的因素, 其中汉族要讲述了老师对发展和改变学生态度方面的重要作用。

12. The word "despot" underlined in Paragraph 2 means a person _____.
- A. who enjoys a high reputation
 - B. who is very successful in politics
 - C. with unlimited powers
 - D. who deposits a large sum of money in a bank

正确答案: C

[解析] 本题考查推理判断。由常识可知, 希特勒是德国元首, 且名声极差, 故排除 A。B、D 也不正确。我们可以推断的是他具有无限的权利。

13. The pupils' attitudes are NOT influenced by _____.
- A. their parents' persuasion to behave properly
 - B. their teachers' attitudes
 - C. the speeches they hear and the books they read

D. such media as social studies, science matter and classroom atmosphere

正确答案：A

[解析] 本题考查是非判断。根据第二段“The Nazis were indoctrinated largely by the speeches they heard and the books they read.”可知，C项正确；根据第三段This is true partly because children acquire attitudes from those adults whose word they respect.可知，A项正确；根据第五段Social studies (with special reference to races, creeds and nationalities), science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom.可知，D项正确。

14. It can be inferred from the passage that the pupils _____.

A. usually study a certain subject in greater details at home than at school

B. usually do not study a certain subject at home

C. study the subjects only at school

D. study a subject more deeply at school than at home

正确答案：D

[解析] 本题考查推理判断。根据第四段的Another reason it is true is that pupils often delve somewhat deeply into a subject in school that has only been touched upon at home or has possibly never occurred to them before.可知，对于在家触碰到的问题，还在在学校就喜欢深研究。

15. The example of the pupils' learning about Mexico shows that _____.

A. a child usually learns the right things from their teachers

B. a teacher can correct a pupil's wrong ideas

C. a teacher's attitude can influence a child's attitude by teaching

D. a child's attitude is very changeable

正确答案：C

[解析] 本题考查推理判断。根据第四段的To a child who had previously acquired little knowledge of Mexico, his teacher's method of handling such a unit would greatly affect his attitude toward Mexicans.可知，对于一个事先不了解墨西哥的孩子来说，老师对待这一单元的态度会大大地影响孩子对墨西哥人的态度。

16. The author implies that _____.

A. the teacher should guide all discussions by revealing her own

attitude

- B. in some aspects of social studies a greater variety of methods can be used in the upper grades than in the lower grades
- C. people usually act on the basis of reasoning rather than emotion
- D. children's attitudes often come from those of other children

正确答案: B

[解析] 本题考查推理判断。根据文章倒数第二段 To illustrate, first grade pupils afraid of policemen will probably alter their attitudes after a classroom chat with the neighborhood officer in which he explains how he protects them. In the same way, a class of older children can develop attitudes through discussion, research, outside reading and all-day trips. 可知, 对于一年级的学生, 我们只能用一种方法改变其态度, 而对于大点的学生, 我们可以采用很多方式发展其态度。

17. A statement made or implied in the passage is that _____.
- A. attitudes can be based on the learning of falsehoods
 - B. a child can develop in the classroom an attitude about the importance of brushing his teeth
 - C. attitudes cannot easily be changed by rewards and lectures
 - D. the attitudes of elementary school-aged children are influenced primarily by their teachers

正确答案: D

[解析] 本题考查推理判断。根据第三段第一句 “The classroom teacher in the elementary school is in a strategic position to influence attitudes.” 可知, 小学老师对学生态度的影响起决定性的作用。

18. The passage specifically states that _____.
- A. direct experiences are more valuable than indirect ones
 - B. whatever attitudes a child learns in school have already been introduced at home
 - C. teachers should always conceal their own attitudes
 - D. teachers can sometimes have an unwholesome influence on children

正确答案: D

[解析] 本题考查细节理解。根据 a teacher must constantly evaluate her own attitudes, because her influence can be deleterious if she has personal prejudices. 可知, 老师必须不断的评估自己的态度, 因为, 如果他个人有个人偏见的話, 他的影响就很有害。

19. From the last paragraph, we can see that _____.
A. a teacher's influence on children is always positive
B. children should be encouraged to reach their own decisions by ignoring objective facts
C. if improperly handled, a teacher's influence can be very harmful to the children
D. children may develop prejudices if the teacher's attitude is wrong

正确答案: C

[解析] 本题考查细节理解。根据 a teacher must constantly evaluate her own attitudes, because her influence can be deleterious if she has personal prejudices. 可知, 老师必须不断的评估自己的态度, 因为, 如果他个人有个人偏见的話, 他的影响就很有害。

20. The author of this passage tries to _____.
A. present certain facts of how the development of a person's attitude can be influenced
B. show that our society is not doing enough to help children shape their attitudes
C. point out that teachers are the only people who can influence the children's attitudes
D. prove that speeches and books are the only factors to indoctrinate children

正确答案: A

[解析] 本题考查文章意图。通读全文可知, 文章主要介绍了影响人态度的主要因素, 其中主要介绍老师对人的态度的影响。

As with any work of art, the merit of Chapman Kelley's "Wildflower Works I" was in the eye of the beholder.

Kelley, who normally works with paint and canvas, considered the twin oval gardens planted in 1984 at Daley Bicentennial Park his most important piece.

The Chicago Park District considered it a patch of raggedy vegetation on public property that could be dug up and replanted at will like the flower boxes along Michigan Avenue. And that's what happened in June 2004, when the district decided to create a more orderly vista for pedestrians crossing from Millennium Park via the new Frank Gehry footbridge.

If you're looking for evidence that the rubes who run the Park

District don't know art when they see it, all you have to do is visit what's left of Kelley's masterpiece. The exuberant 1.5-acre tangle of leggy wildflowers is now confined to a tidy rectangle, restrained on all sides by a knee-high hedge and surrounded by a closely cropped lawn. White hydrangeas and pink shrub roses complete the look. We don't know who's responsible for the redesign, but We'll bet the carpet in his home doesn't go with the furniture.

Still, you'd think the Park District Was within its rights to plow under the prairie. Wrong. Kelley just won at lawsuit in which he argued that the garden was public are and therefore protected by the federal Visual Artists Rights Act. Under that law, the district should have given him 90 days' notice that it intended to mess with his artwork instead of rushing headlong into the demolition, a la Meigs Field. That way Kelley could have mounted a legal challenge, or at least removed the plants.

Park District officials said they never considered the garden a work of art, even though it was installed by an established artist and not, say, Joe's Sod and Landscaping. We can understand their confusion. Just recently, we figured out that the caged greenery directly south of Pritzker Pavilion is supposed to be an architectural statement and not a Christmas tree lot.

All that's left is for the district to compensate Kelley for his loss. Whatever price the parties settle on, let's hope the agreement also provides for the removal of the rest of "Wildflower Works I" If it was't an eyesore before—and plenty of people thought it was...it sure is now.

21. It is implied in the first Paragraph that the public _____.
- A. paid little attention to "Wildflower Works I"
 - B. appreciated the value of "Wildflower Works I"
 - C. tolerated the ugliness of "Wildflower Works I"
 - D. had their own views on "Wildflower Works I"

正确答案: B

[解析] 根据文中第一段的内容 "As with any work of art, the merit of Chapman Kelley's "Wildflower Works I" was in the eye of the

beholder. 在查普曼·凯利的作品“野花工程 I”中，观众们看到了它的价值所在，如同他们从所有艺术作品中看到的一样。可知，B项“公众很欣赏野花工程 I 的价值”符合题意。A项“公众对野花工程 I 不是很重视”，C项“公众要忍受野花工程 I 的不雅”，D项“公众对野花工程 I 有自己的观点”，这三项都和文中第一段表达的意思不符合。

22. The word “beholder” underlined in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. audience
- B. witness
- C. observer
- D. holder

正确答案：C

[解析] 根据文中第一段的内容“in the eye of the beholder”可知为在人们的眼里。选项中的C项为“观察者，”符合文意。A项“观众”，B项“目击者”，D项“持有者”，这三项均不符合题意。

23. The boldfaced word “rubes” in Paragraph 4 most likely means _____.

- A. experts
- B. laymen
- C. fools
- D. artists

正确答案：B

[解析] 根据文中第四段的“the rubes who run the Park District don't know art”可知，rubes意为不懂艺术的外行人。选项中的B项为“非专业人士”符合文意。A项“专家”，C项“傻瓜”，D项“艺术家”，这三项均和rubes意思相差甚远。

24. According to the passage, the one who redesigned the Park must _____.

- A. know Kelley's work well
- B. have a terrible taste in art
- C. like conventional layouts
- D. always put the public's need first

正确答案：B

[解析] 根据文中第四段最后一句话“We don't know who's responsible for the redesign, but We'll bet the carpet in his home doesn't go with

the

furniture. 我们不知道新设计的负责人是谁，但我们知道他家的地毯一定与家具不搭调。”可知，B项“重新设计公园的人的艺术品味一定很差”符合文意。A项“对凯利的作品很了解”，如果很了解凯利的作品就不会对它重新改造，所以A不对；C项“喜欢传统的布局”，D项“总是把公众的需要放在首位”，C、D两项都有可能，但是题目问的是一定，所以都不正确。

25. The word “confined” underlined in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. restrict
- B. define
- C. prevent
- D. deprive

正确答案：A

[解析] 根据文中第四段的内容“The exuberant 1.5-acre tangle of leggy wildflowers is now confined to a tidy rectangle”可知1.5英亩的野花地现在限制成为一个整齐的长方形。选项中的A项为“限制，”符合文意。B项“定义”，C项“保护”，D项“剥夺”，这三项均不符合题意。

26. Which of the following was NOT true about “Wildflower Works I”?

- A. It was designed by the famous artist Chapman Kelley.
- B. There are two oval gardens at Daley Bicentennial Park.
- C. The public voted for demolishing the gardens.
- D. The Chicago Park District did not deem it a piece of art.

正确答案：C

[解析] C项“群众投票拆除花园”在文中没有出现相关内容，所以此说法不正确，符合题意。A项“野花工程I是由著名艺术家查普曼·凯利设计的”，这在文中第一段就已说明；B项内容在第二段后半部分有所体现；D项“芝加哥公园区不把它当作一种艺术”，这在第三段开头有相关内容，所以这三项都符合文意。

27. The word “mess with” underlined in Paragraph 5 most likely means _____.

- A. disturb
- B. confuse
- C. mess up
- D. muddle

正确答案：C

[解析] 根据文中第五段的内容“it intended to mess with his artwork”可

知目的是弄糟他的艺术作品。选项中的 C 项为“弄糟，”符合文意。A 项“打扰”，B 项“混淆”，D 项“使糊涂”，这三项均不符合题意。

28. Why did Kelley win the lawsuit?

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