

2021年英语四级阅读理解习题及答案 (卷六)

The tourist trade is booming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the 'grand tour', reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp? The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. The summer quarters of the inhabitants of the Côte Universitaire: are temporarily reestablished on the island of Corfu. Blackpool is recreated at Torremolinos where the traveler goes not to eat paella, but fish and chips.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say, French, German, English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these five adjectives: musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, native. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the peoples just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions. You come away with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, 'Anglo-Saxons are hypocrites' or that 'Latin peoples shout a lot'. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact—how trite it sounds!—That all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

1. The best title for this passage is

[A] tourism contributes nothing to increasing understanding between nations.

[B] Tourism is tiresome.

[C] Conducted tour is dull.

[D] tourism really does something to one's country.

2. What is the author's attitude toward tourism?

[A] apprehensive.

[B] negative.

[C] critical.

[D] appreciative.

3. Which word in the following is the best to summarize Latin people shout a lot?

[A] silent.

[B] noisy.

[C] lively.

[D] active.

4. The purpose of the author's criticism is to point out

[A] conducted tour is disappointing.

[B] the way of touring should be changed.

[C] when traveling, you notice characteristics which confirm preconception.

[D] national stereotypes should be changed.

5. What is 'grand tour' now?

[A] moderate cost.

[B] local sight-seeing is investigated by the tourist organization.

[C] people enjoy the first-rate comforts.

[D] everybody can enjoy the 'grand tour'.

写作方法与文章大意

文章主要采用因果写法。虽然旅游业发展，人们可享受以前只有最富有者享受的大旅游，但由于旅行社种种限制/呵护及其它，使旅游者难以和当地居民接触。陈旧的固定的想——对民族的模式化想法，只有通过接触才能接触模式。而旅行社的种种都使人相互难以理解。

答案详解

1. A旅游对增进民族了解毫无建树。第二段开始点出，许多旅游组织直接负责旅游事宜，他们有意识不让旅游者接触当地居民，让他们过着一种关怀备至又与世隔绝的生活。住的是国际饭店，吃的是国际食品，喝的是国际饮料，在原处观看当地居民。严格有序的计划使旅游者难以自己一人闲逛，语言的障碍，又使他们乐意接受保护。第三段涉及坚持民族模式化——老一套的想法，所以一开始旅游，你见到的民族特性就只是证实了你自己设想的基本事实——所有人民都是人类。只有交朋友才能知道民族模式是多么荒谬、有害，可是旅行社竭力制止，你又怎么能交上外国朋友呢？这一切说明A项对。B.旅游很累。C.导游观光很单调乏味。D.旅游确实对国家有贡献。

2. C批评。

3. B吵吵闹闹的。

4. B旅游的方式应改变。整篇文章（除第一段外）都环绕旅游方式不理想来进行批评。第二段集中在导游观光使旅游者难以和当地人民接触。第三段，见到的只是证实了旅游者本人事先形成的思想/先入之见，旅游根本达不到了解对方的目的。第四段讲了民族固定模式（先

入之见的模式)的可怕后果。要使人懂得所有的人们都是人类,彼此相似,又各具特点,就得改变旅游的方式。A.导游观光令人失望。C.旅游时,你见到的特性证实了你的先入之见。D.民族模式应当改变。这三条都是批评的具体内容。

1. D人人都能享受大旅游。大旅行是专指英国富家子弟上学中的一门课程—到欧洲大陆观光。不是人人都能享受。这里用grand tour 表示人人都能享受类似grand tour的一切,甚至超过,如第一段指出:现代旅游者享受的舒适设施,达到了大旅行中老爷、小姐们做梦都没有想到的水平。海陆空高级交流联络通讯系统,使人们有可能钱花得不多就能访问、观光别的国家。所以说,曾是有钱人专享的大旅行,普通人也能领略。“grand tour”有引号,表明作为比喻。A.费用不高。文内是费用合适、中等、恰当。B.当地观光受组织审查。C.人们喜欢一流舒适设施。

In order to host the Olympics, a city must submit a proposal to the IOC. After all proposals have been submitted, the IOC votes. If no city with the fewest votes is eliminated, the voting continues, until a majority winner is determined. Typically the Games are awarded several years in advance, allowing the winning city time to prepare for the Games.

In selecting the site of the Olympic Games, the IOC considers a number of factors, and chiefly among them is which organizing committee seems most likely to stage the Games effectively. The IOC also considers which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games. For instance, Tokyo, the host of the 1964 Summer Games, and Beijing, that of the 2008 Games, were chosen in part to popularize the Olympic movement in Asia. Because of growing importance television worldwide, the IOC in recent years has also taken into account the host city's time zone. Whenever the Games take place in the USA or Canada, for

example, American television networks are willing to pay specially higher amounts for television rights because they can broadcast popular events live in the best viewing hours.

Once the Games have been awarded, it is the duty of the local organizing committee----not the IOC or the NOC of the host city's country to provide them with money. This is often done with a part of the Olympic television revenues, and corporate sponsorships,tickets sales, and other smaller revenue sources. In many cases there is also direct government support.

Although many cities have achieved amounts of money by hosting the Games, the Olympics can be financially risky. When the financial gains from the Games were less than expected, the city was left with large debts.

Choose correct answers to the question:

1. During voting, the city will win host of Olympics.
 - A. getting most votes in the first vote
 - B. getting more than half votes
 - C. being supported by a major city
 - D. going around successfully
2. In selecting the host city, the IOC will consider several factors EXCEPT.
 - A. the time zone of the host city
 - B. the existing facilities of the host city
 - C. whether the area has hosted the Games
 - D. whether profit could be made by the host city
3. According to the passage, one of the reasons for Tokyo to be the

host of Olympics in 1964 may be.

- A. it's a major city of Japan
 - B. it's a famous city
 - C. it's a city in Asia
 - D. it's nice and cool in summer
4. Every Olympic Games is financed by.
- A. the local government and the financial organizations
 - B. the local government and the organizing committee
 - C. the IOC and the National Olympic Committee
 - D. the local companies and the local media
5. The word "proceeds" in the last sentence most probably means
- A. sponsorship
 - B. reputation
 - C. financial support
 - D. financial profit

参考答案

1. [A]事实细节题。根据第1段可知，根据调查，当今处于传统年龄的大学一年级的学生在17年来的民意测验中是“最追求物质享受、最自私的”，这与A所述相一致。

2. [B]事实细节题。根据第2段第1句指出现在大学生选择专业的目的是为了经济上的富裕，B中的financial goals对应文中的 financial well off,故正确。

3. [D]句意理解题。本句首选强调Career职业的重要性，之后强 嗯我们也必须理解其他领域的知识，所以这句目的是强调全面教育的重要性，故D正确。

4. [B]事实细节题。根据第5段第2句：同样毋庸置疑的还有，学习他人的各种智慧时，我们也学会怎样去思考。句中how to think 与B中的see things in---right perspective意思最为相反，故B正确。

5. [D]事实细节题。根据文章的第5至6段可知，作者认为罢工 要求加薪等一些追求眼前利益的行为是目光短浅的，故D正确。

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconception when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author; try to become him. Be his fellow worker and accomplice (同 谋). If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible finess (委婉之处), from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your

author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite. The thirty two chapters of a novel—if we consider how to read a novel first—are an attempt to make something as formed and controlled as a building but words are more impalpable than bricks, reading is a longer and more complicated process than seeing. Perhaps the quickest way to understand the elements of what a novelist is doing is not to read, but to write; to make your own experiment with the dangers and difficulties of words. Recall, then, some event that has left a distinct impression on you—how at the corner of the street, perhaps, you passed two people talking. A tree shook; an electric light danced; the tone of the talk was comic, but also tragic; a whole vision, an entire conception, seemed contained in that moment.

21. What does the author mean by saying "Yet few people ask from books what books can give us." ?

- A. The author means that lots of people read few books.
- B. The author thinks that readers have only absorbed part of knowledge in books.
- C. The author holds that few people have a proper idea about what content some kind of books should include.
- D. The author considers that readers can scarcely understand most of the books.

22. According to the passage, which of the following statement is right?

- A. A reader should find some mistakes when he is reading.
- B. The more difficult a book is, the more you can get from it.

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