

大学英语四级模拟试卷第15组（阅读3）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage. The table before which we sit may be, as the scientist maintains, composed of dancing atoms, but it does not reveal itself to us as anything of the kind, and it is not with dancing atoms but a solid and motionless object that we live. So remote is this “real” table and most of the other “realities” with which science deals that it cannot be discussed in terms which have any human value, and though it may receive our purely intellectual credence it cannot be woven into the pattern of life as it is led, in contradistinction to life as we attempt to think about it. Vibrations in the ether(以太) are so totally unlike the color, purple that the gulf between them cannot be bridged, and they are, to all intents and purposes, not one but two separate things of which the second and less “real” must be the most significant for us. And just as the sensation which has led us to attribute all objective reality to a non-existent thing which we called “purple” is more important for human life than the conception of vibrations of a certain frequency. so too the belief in God. however ill founded, has been more important in the life of man than the germ theory of true the latter may be. We may, if we like, speak of consequence, as certain mystics love to do, of the different levels or orders of truth. We may adopt what is essentially a Platonistic(布拉图式的) trick of thought and insist upon postulating the existence of external realities

which correspond to the needs and modes of human feeling and which, so we may insist, have their being in some part of the universe unreachable by science. But to do so is to make an unwarrantable assumption and to be guilty of the metaphysical fallacy of failing to distinguish between a truth of feeling and that other sort of truth which is described as “ truth of correspondence ” and it is better perhaps, at least for those of us who have grown up in an age of scientific thought, to steer clear of such confusions and to rest content with the admission that, though the universe with which science deals is the real universe, yet we do not and cannot have any but fleeting and imperfect contacts with it. that the most important part of our lives-our sensations, emotions, desires and aspirations-take place in a universe of illusions which science can attenuate or destroy, but which it is powerless to enrich.<sup>31</sup> The author suggests that in order to bridge the puzzling difference between scientific truth and the world of illusion, the reader should\_\_\_\_. A) try to rid himself of his world of illusion B) accept his words as being one of illusion C) apply the scientific method D) learn to acknowledge both

32. Judging from the ideas and tone of the 0selection, one may reasonably guess that the author is \_\_\_\_\_. A) a humanist B) a pantheist C) a nuclear physicist D) a doctor of medicine

33. According to this passage, a scientist would conceive of a “ table ” as being \_\_\_\_\_. A) a solid motionless object B) certain characteristic vibrations in “ ether ” C) a form fixed in space and time D) a mass of atoms in motion

34. The topic of this 0selection is \_\_\_\_\_. A) the distortion of reality by science B) the confusion caused

by emotions  
C) Platonic and contemporary views of truth  
D) the place of scientific truth in our lives

35. By “ objective reality ” (Last line, Para. 1) the author means\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) scientific reality  
B) a symbolic existence  
C) the viewer ’ s experience  
D) reality colored by emotion

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