

大学英语四级模拟试卷第10组（阅读1）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/162/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_162585.htm Part Reading

Comprehension(35 minutes)Directions:There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.Passage OneQuestions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its technical vocabulary. Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts, and other vocations, like farming and fishery, that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary, is very old. It consists largely of native words, or of borrowed words that have worked themselves into the very fiber of our language. Hence, though highly technical in many particulars, these vocabularies are more familiar in sound, and more generally understood, than most other technicalities. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity, and philosophy have also, in their older strata, become pretty familiar to cultivated persons and have contributed much to the popular vocabulary. Yet every vocation still possesses a large body of technical terms that remain essentially foreign, even to educated speech. And the proportion has been much increased in the last fifty years, particularly in the various

departments of natural and political science and in the mechanic arts. Here new terms are coined with the greatest freedom, and abandoned with indifference when they have served their turn. Most of the new coinages are confined to special discussions, and seldom get into general literature or conversation. Yet no profession is nowadays, as all professions once were, a close guild (行会). The lawyer, the physician, the man of science, the divine, associated freely with his fellow-creatures, and does not meet them in a merely professional way. Furthermore, what is called "popular science" makes everybody acquainted with modern views and recent discoveries. Any important experiment, though made in a remote or provincial laboratory, is at once reported in the newspapers, and everybody is soon talking about it as in the case of the Roentgen rays and wireless telegraphy. Thus our common speech is always taking up new technical terms and making them commonplace.²¹ Special words used in technical discussion _____. A) never last long B) should be confined to scientific fields C) may become part of common speech D) are considered artificial language speech²². It is true that _____. A) everyone is interested in scientific findings B) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him C) an educated person would be expected to know most technical terms D) various professions and occupations often interchange their dialects and jargons²³. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the terminology of _____. A) fishery B) farming C) government D) sports²⁴. The writer of the article was, undoubtedly

____.A) a linguist B) an attorneyC) a scientist D) an essayist25.The author ' s main purpose in the passage is to____A) describe a phenomenonB) propose a solutionC) be entertaining D) argue a belief 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com