

英语四级阅读真题练习(第十五期) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/468/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E5\\_9B\\_9B\\_E7\\_c67\\_468709.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/468/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E5_9B_9B_E7_c67_468709.htm) 请大家试着翻译文章中划线句子 Passage Three Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage: Priscilla Ouchida ' s " energy-efficient " house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned ( 双层玻璃的 ) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla ' s eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness. Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde ( 甲醛 ) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting. The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation ' s drive to save energy. The problem itself isn ' t new. " The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along, " says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. " Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases. " The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back

in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom build up to dangerous levels. 31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house \_\_\_\_\_. A) is well worth the money spent on its construction B) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation C) failed to meet energy conservation standards D) was designed and constructed in a scientific way 32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream? A) Lack of fresh air. B) Poor quality of building materials. C) Gas leakage in the kitchen. D) The newly painted walls 33. The word "accentuate" (Line 4, Para.3) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_". A) relieve B) accelerate C) worsen D) improve 34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern? A) Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized. B) Because energy used to be inexpensive. C) Because environmental protection was given top priority. D) Because they were technically unavoidable. 35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "\_\_\_\_\_". A) Energy Conservation B) Houses Building Crisis C) Air Pollution Indoors D) Traps in Building Construction

答案:翻译:P.O的“节能”屋竟成了一场可怕的梦。(如果考试出翻译题,那名字怎么翻译呀?直接把名字摆那里吗?)文章有四段,最后一个主题是主题题,其余四题分别对应1234段。31.问的是房子怎么怎么样,对应第一段对房子的描述。A.建房子的钱花得值(是不是这样翻译呀?)。文章对房子持负评价,所以钱花的是不值的。B.从节能的角度看是完

美无缺。对应文章说的密封、双层玻璃，说明是很节能的。C.没有满足节能标准。和B相反。一般如果一个题目里面两个选项表示相反的意思，答案就在其中。D.用科学的方法设计建造。和A错的一样，文章对房子持负评价，房子虽然节能但是不健康，所以是不科学的。答案是B。

32.问原因。原因是甲醛超标，超标的原因是来自橱柜和地毯的气体，在后面有说的详细，是因为空气不流通，以至于空气污染。B.建材质量差。文章说污染气体的来源是建材。但是建材都是有污染气体的，只要建材的污染气体不超标，建材就不差。而文章说的超标是厨房里面污染气体超标，原因是空气不流通，而不是建材污染超标。C.煤气泄漏。文章没有提及。D.新刷的墙。文章也没有提及。所以答案是A.缺新鲜空气。

33.词义题。先判断“词性”，文章对这种节能持负评价，所以节能对环境应该是不好的影响。A.减缓D.改善都不对。B.加速C.恶化。文章中M说“在节能前室内污染已经严重了”可以推断节能是恶化加剧了污染。而且用加速修饰污染好象是不怎么通顺。所以答案是C。

34.为什么没怎么注意旧房子的缝隙？原因是那时候能源便宜，所以不担心密封问题。所以答案是B。

35.是从一个什么题目的文章摘下来的？换了一个考法，要注意一下。现在考态度题的时候也常常不问作者的态度，而是问文章里面某一个人的态度，而这个人的态度常常和作者的态度不一致。文章的主题是空气污染而不是节能，节能只是起引出空气污染的作用。所以答案是C。