

'99全新试题

决胜四级

最新四级考试

新题型训练与详解

主编 刘四平 审订 王迈迈



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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于一九九五年七月公布了第一批四、六级考试新题型,又于一九九七年六月公布了第二批四、六级考试新题型。这些新题型已在全国大学英语四、六级考试中陆续使用。笔试部分内容增加了新题型“英译汉”和“简短回答问题”。为了适应新的形势,帮助大学生顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试,我们编写了《最新四级考试新题型训练与详解》一书奉献给广大考生及一切英语爱好者。期望此山之石能攻它山之玉。全书共分三大部分:第一部分为英译汉(共60篇);第二部分是简短回答问题(共40篇);第三部分为完形填空(共20篇)。本书具有四大特点:

一、“大”,模拟题量大。根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四、六级考试新题型通知和国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》,本书设计了相当数量的新题型的模拟题,全面反映了广大四级考生的实际需要。

二、“真”。本书力求使每道试题的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致。材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语四级考试新题型的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住要点,尽早通过大学英语四级考试大关。

三、“详”。本书对模拟题进行了精心细致地研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅能学到知识,而且能学到分析问题、解

决问题的方法。

四、“准”。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排，还是从问题的解答上看，本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实践能力为出发点的。我们相信，只要考生能把握新题型要点，认真模拟训练本书的试题，就一定会取得成功！

本书适合参加大学英语四级考试的广大英语考生，同时对参加其它高级英语水平考试的考生、其它英语爱好者和英语教师，本书也具有一定的参考价值。

由于水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中失误疏漏之处在所难免，恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

编著者

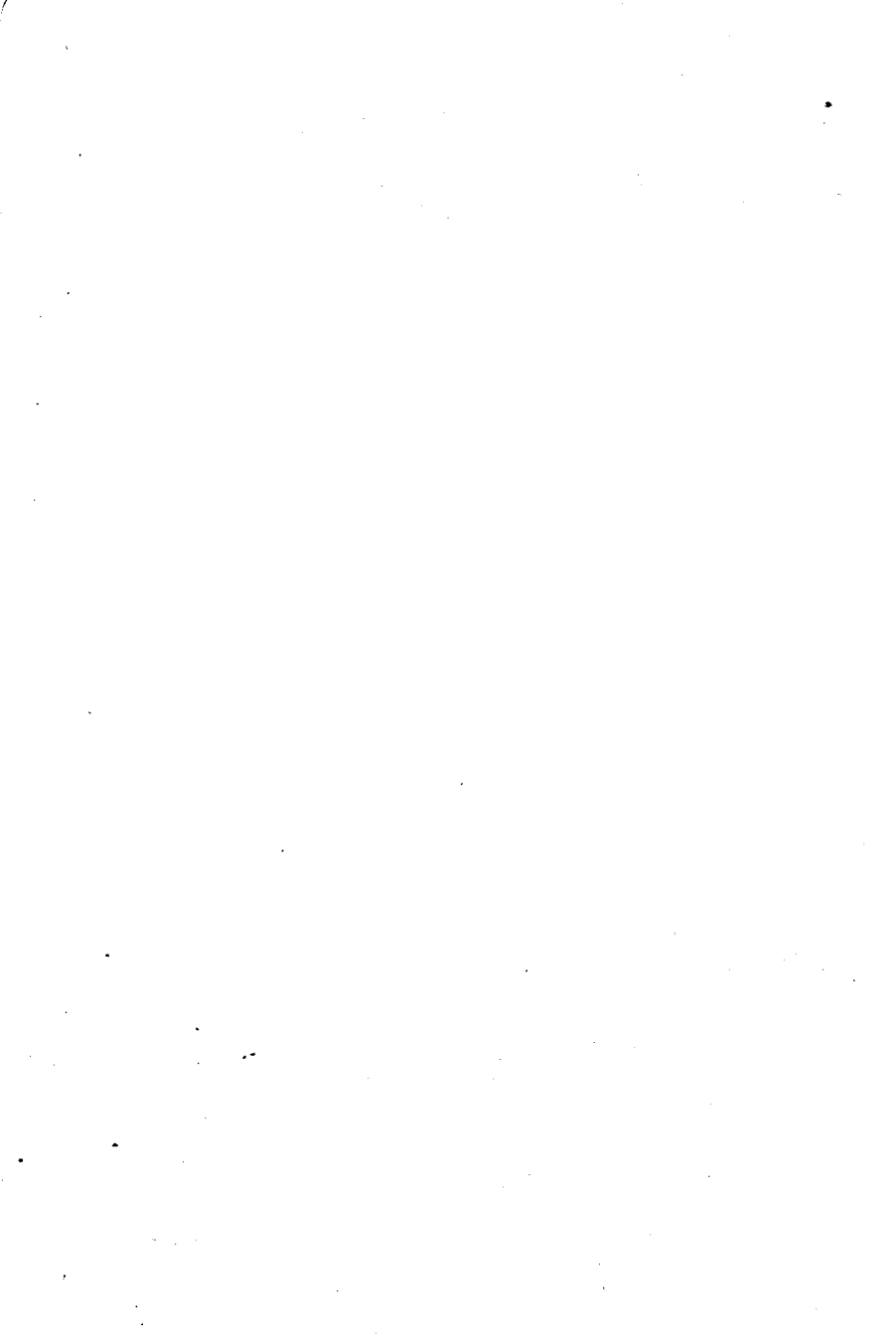
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第一部分

最新四级考试新题型训练



一、英译汉

Model Test 1

Directions: *In this part, there are FIVE underlined sentences which you should translate into Chinese, each consisting of one or two sentences. You can refer to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

Passage 1

In some countries, the classics (Shakespeare, Dickens and so on) still retain a strong position. Students may name such writers because they consider it the proper thing to do, but they seldom get much out of reading these writers (especially in simplified version) apart from a feeling of virtue. The classics have their place, but it is much later than students think, when they are able to read unsimplified modern works with ease.

1. _____

Passage 2

Those who have made thorough studies of the vocabularies of primitive languages have found that these languages have rich resources of available words. The Maya language

of Yucatan has at least 20 000 words, the Aztec of central Mexico about 27 000, and the Zulu language of South Africa possesses more than 30 000. Some other languages may not have as many, but the vocabulary of any language, regardless of how primitive its people may seem, must be calculated in the thousand, not in hundreds of words.

2. _____

Passage 3

In the small French town, the town clerk spends two hours or so talking in the cafe every day. The village doctor often drops in for a drink when he is between calls. People from outlying sections of the village who come to the village only on official business at the Town Hall drop into the cafe and leave news of their neighborhood. Through the cafe owner the postman relays messages that he has been given on his route. With these and many other sources of information at his disposal, the cafe owner usually knows better than anyone else in the village the new of the community

3. _____

Passage 4

In the past it was possible to know in advance what occupations would exist when a boy became a man. Today the life span of occupations has also been compressed. The computer programmer, who was first heard of in the 1950s will be as outdated as the blacksmith within a number of years. Individuals now train for a profession and look forward to remaining in that profession for the entire period of their working life. Yet within a generation the concept of serving in a single occupation for one's entire life may seem extremely out of fashion. Individuals may need to be trained to serve successively in three, four, or half a dozen different professions in the course of a career. A job will no longer serve as man's anchor.

4. _____

Passage 5

Japanese women have changed since the war. They have become prettier, brighter, more decisive, more outspoken. The young people certainly are far more logical and less sentimental than the prewar generations. Some regret this. They think women, in gaining their freedom, have lost their femininity (妇女特质)—their modesty, their warmth, their shy grace. They accuse women of being

drawn to superficial (表面的) things. A modern Japanese woman, they say, instead of trying to enrich her inner self, is in a mad struggle to imitate anything that is new and fashionable. And there are many Japanese who say that a caricature (漫画) of an up-to-date wife is one who sits beside a washing machine in a house that has no running water.

5.

Model Test 2

Directions: *In this part, there are FIVE underlined sentences which you should translate into Chinese, each consisting of one or two sentences. You can refer to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

Passage 1

In all Arab states the military officer corps (部队) has provided an important contribution to the new elite (精英分子). The armies and air forces, even to a greater extent than government departments organized along European lines, have provided effective training and experience in organization and command and have developed a sense of responsibility. The first generation of officers in the Egyptian and Iraqi armies to be drawn from all levels of society, rather than only from the upper classes, produced the leaders of the revolutions of the 1950. Many of them coming from the middle or lower middle classes brought with them political ideas opposed to those of the established order and to its dependence upon the association with the West.

1. _____

Passage 2

Books can be found to fit almost every need, temper, or interest. Books can be read when you are in the mood; they do not have to be taken in periodic dose. Books are both more personal and more impersonal than professors are. Books have an inner confidence which individuals seldom show; they rarely have to be on the defensive. Books can afford to be bold and courageous and exploratory; they do not have to be so careful of boards of trustees (理事), colleagues and community opinion. Even your professor is at his best when he writes books and articles; the teaching performance rarely equals the writing effort.

2.

Passage 3

One of the most striking and recent observations of researchers has suggested the very strong possibility that some persons may be able to see with their fingerprints. The first word of this strange observation came from a Russian scientist. He reported the case of a remarkable twenty-two year-old girl. She could detect color by her sense of touch and read a newspaper by running her fingers over the print. American scientists received the news with some doubts. However, their doubts soon turned to wonder when an American scientist reported an American woman who

could identify colors by touch alone.

3.

Passage 4

The vast territory of the United States of America stretches from the heavily industrialized east coast across the rich flat farms of the central plains, over the Rocky Mountains (洛矶山脉) to the fertile west coast, then halfway across the Pacific to the island-state of Hawaii. The American scene awes (使敬畏) the viewers with both its variety and size. The continental United States (not including outlying Alaska and Hawaii) measures 4 500 kilometers from its Atlantic to Pacific coasts, 2 575 kilometers from Canada to Mexico. The entire nation (all 50 states) covers an area of 9 million square kilometers and has a population of 220 million people.

4.

Passage 5

Warm colors are red, orange, and yellow. Where there are warm colors and a lot of light, people usually want to be

active. People think that red, for example, is exciting. Sociable people, those who like to be with others, like red. Cool colors are green, blue, and violet. These colors, unlike warm colors, are relaxing. Where there are cool colors, people are usually quiet. People who like to spend time alone often prefer blue. Red may be exciting, but one researcher says that time seems to pass more slowly in a room with warm colors than in a room with cool colors. He suggests that a warm color, such as red or orange, is a good color for a living room or restaurant. People who are relaxing or eating do not want time to pass quickly. Cool colors are better for offices or factories if the people who are working there want time to pass quickly.

5. _____

Model Test 3

Directions: *In this part, there are FIVE underlined sentences which you should translate into Chinese, each consisting of one or two sentences. You can refer to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

Passage 1

There are two main things that make aircraft engineering difficult: the need to make every component as reliable as possible and the need to build everything as light as possible. The fact that an airplane is up in the air and cannot stop if anything goes wrong makes it perhaps a matter of life or death that its performance is absolutely dependable.

1. _____

Passage 2

According to a recent poll, the vast majority of American parents want schools to do two things: teach children to speak, think, write and count; and help them develop standards of right and wrong to guide them through life. In this, today's Americans echo the sentiments of President