CET710分 全能系

# 大学英语级考试

短文听写+段落翻译

2013年12月新题型

College English Test
Band 4

- ₩ 50篇短文听写
  - ₩ 30篇段落翻译
    - ▶ 2套全新模拟题



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# 前言

作为英语老师,我们亲眼目睹和经历了我国高校《大学英语》课程教学与测试的改革、发 展和完善的过程。早在上世纪五六十年代,《大学英语》被称作《公共英语》,它是我国普通高 校大学生的公共必修课之一。与当今《大学英语》课程相比,无论是师资队伍、教材资源、生 源水平还是电教课件等,均不可同日而语。随着我国改革开放的春风吹遍大地,经济建设的 号角吹响,对外交流的工具——英语的重要性逐渐被人们所认识。—批学术造诣颇高的专家 学者制定了文理科和工科的《公共英语》课程教学大纲,指导不同类型高校的公共英语教学。 随后,该课程的两本教学大纲在实施过程中有了求同存异、合二为一的强烈需求,于是第一部 指导我国高校该课程的教学大纲应运而生,《公共英语》更名为《大学英语》,并统一了教学目 标、步骤、具体教学要求,为我国大学英语教学水平的提升奠定了坚实基础。为了检测各高校 大学英语的教学大纲执行情况,教育部又批准成立了全国高校大学英语四、六级考试委员会, 对修满该课程两学年或四学期,即1-4级16学分的大学生准予自愿报名参加每年六月或十 二月组织的全国统一考试。毫无疑问,该重大改革对促进我国大学英语教学水平的提高,其 功不可没。长期以来,专家们密切关注我国各高校在教学实施环节中出现的问题,如盲目攀 比 CET4/6 及格率、应试教学,及时对测试进行调节并指导教学步入正常状态。如:设作文最 低分以提高学生英语实际运用能力,取消 CET4 成绩与学位挂钩以减少对考试成绩过分关 注,增加诸如复合式听写(Compound Dictation)、简答题(Short Answer Questions)、翻译 (Translation)等主观题型,以提高学生的"动手"能力。为使 CET4/6 测试卷更完善、更具权 威性,改革的步伐仍在前行。最近,全国四、六级考试委员会公布的题型变更样题就是又一实 证。

为了帮助大学英语学习者更快适应新题型的变化,我们特编写了《大学英语四级考试短文听写+段落翻译》一书,供大家训练使用。本册书由武汉大学游长松副教授带领一支工作在教学第一线的年轻教师编写团队完成。本册书含三部分内容:第一部分短文听写,共含50篇听力训练短文。每篇短文长度适中,选材新颖,正能量指数高。短文中考核10个单词和短语,或语言片段(Language chunk),整体难度较原来考核8个单词和3个长句有所下降,但考核"听"与"写"能力的初衷不变,学习者仍不可掉以轻心。该部分由周婉编写1—18篇,孙言编写19—36篇,陈晓佳编写37—50篇;第二部分段落翻译,共含30段汉语段落式短文,要求学习者在规定时间内将其译为英语段落,相比原来句子层面的部分句子汉译英而言难度增大。它既考核学生在段落层面多句翻译的能力,也考核他们对语义理解、句法运用、短语词汇掌握的综合能力。它考核面更宽,对教学的反拨作用非常好。该部分由黄群丹编写1—10段,赵亚荣编写11—17段,王燕编写18—23段,张琼尹编写24—30段;第三部分是2套CET4 Model Test。本书附录中提供了短文听写答案、段落翻译参考答案和解析,以及两套大学英语四级模拟试题听力资料、参考答案和解析。由于时间短,编写经验不足,难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者 2013年8月

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# 第一部分 短文听写(1-50篇)

**Directions:** In this section, there are 50 listening passages. To each passage, you will hear three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The New York Times is an American daily newspaper, founded in N. Y. It has been
(1) published since September 18, 1851. It has won 112 Pulitzer Prizes, more than
any other news organization. Its web site is America's most popular news site, receiving more
than 30 million unique visitors per month.
Following industry trends, its weekday circulation (2) fewer than one
million daily since 1990. Nicknamed The Gray Lady, The Times is long regarded within the
industry as a (3) "newspapers of record". The company's chairman is Arthur Ochs
Sulzberger Jr., whose family has (4) the paper since 1896.
The paper's motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print", appears in the (5) left-
hand corner of the front page. Its web site has (6) it to "All the News That's Fit to
Click". It is (7) sections: News, Opinions, Business, Arts, Science,
Sports, Style, Home, and Features. The New York Times stayed with the eight-column format
for several years after most papers switched to six, and was one of the last newspapers to adopt
color photography.
In 1896, Adolph Ochs bought the New York Times, a money-losing newspaper, and formed
the New York Times Company. The Ochs Sulzberger family, one of the United States' newspaper
dynasties, has owned The New York Times ever since Turner Catledge, the top editor at The New
York Times for almost two (8), wanted to hide the ownership influence. Arthur
Sulzberger routinely wrote memos to his editor, (9), instructions,
complaints, and orders. When Catledge would receive these memos he would erase the
publisher's (10) before passing them to his subordinates.
Passage 2
Some of the arguments against bike share are just confusing. I don't know how to
(1) the argument that we don't need bike share because everyone who wants to bike
already owns a bike. That's like saying that we don't need restaurants because everybody has a
(2) I don't know what to do with the argument that bike share stations take up
valuable space on a public street. You know what is also taking up valuable space on a public

street? Your car. My car.
Now there are things I don't love about bike share. I'm not (3) about the idea of
more people riding bikes with no helmets, which is probably because a few times I (4)
a bike at high speed, hitting my head and cracking my helmet. Walking away with
a cracked bike helmet makes you a very (5)fan of bike helmets.
And I also think cyclists need to (6) More than ever I am not going to
lie: my first 10 years in New York City I probably stopped at four red lights. These days,
however, you come to intersections and you find a half-dozen people stopped at a red light. That
kind of peer (7) is both strange and unbelievable. I think cyclists need to think of
themselves as part of a bigger (8) picture. But I think this is working. I think the
more people that are on bikes, the safer streets become for everyone, and statistics (9)
— risk of serious injury (10) for both cyclists and walkers.
Passage 3
and the state of t
Women are half the world's population. But they can face (1) to economic
independence and security. Today we hear about a program aimed at (2) low cost
loans to women in India. We also examine the Roman Catholic (3) about efforts to
permit church women. But first, we learn about women peacekeepers in the Middle East.
Along the border of Israel and Lebanon, female peacekeeping troops are active in the United
Nations force that guards the area. Avi Arditti tells us more. The captain is a medical
(4) and one of about 30 women who live on this French base of 700 peacekeepers.
They help to keep the border secure and (5) the Lebanese government. Captain
Annie, French soldiers don't use their last names, says she does not (6) herself a
'female' peacekeeper, but a member of the UN force. But she says being a woman does
sometimes help.
United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL) has a peacekeeping force of more than
11,000 troops in southern Lebanon. They come from 37 countries. In recent years, the United
Nations has begun expanding women (7) Women in UNIFIL serve on both
the common man and military forces, from helping with military planning to teaching French to
Lebanese school children. Male and female peacekeepers live together, work together and play
sports together. Force commander Eric of the French corps says women help to bring security to
an insecure area. In southern Lebanon, many people (8) about the roles of
the sexes. But, UNIFIL's female peacekeepers say they (9) with the local
community — men and women (10)
Passage 4
Until the nineteen sixties, black people in many parts of the United States did not have the
same civil rights as white people. Laws in the American South kept the two (1)
separate. These laws forced black people to (2) separate schools, and sit in separate areas on a bus. One day an old black woman got on a city bus. The law (3) black
areas on a runs. Time day an old black wordan dot on a city blig. The law (3) highly

people seated in one area of the bus to give up their seats to white people. The woman refused to
do this and was (4)
This act of peaceful disobedience started (5) in Montgomery that led to legal
changes in (6) rights in the United States. The woman who started it was Rosa Parks.
She worked (7) clothes from the nineteen thirties until 1955. Then she became a
(8) for millions of African-Americans.
In much of the American South in the 1950s, the first rows of seats were for white people
only. Black people sat in the back of the bus. However, black people sitting in that part
(9) leave their seats if a white person wanted it.
Rosa Parks and three other black people were seated in the middle area of the bus when a
white person got on the bus and wanted a seat. The bus driver (10) that all four black
people get out of their seats so the white person would not have to sit next to any of them. The
three other blacks got up, but Missus Parks refused. She was arrested.
Passage 5
Cecil Blount DeMille was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts. Both his parents were writers of
plays. His father died when he was twelve years old. His mother kept the family together by
(1) a theater company. Cecil joined the company as an actor. He continued working
in his mother's theater company as an actor and a manager until 1913.
That year, he joined Jesse L. Lasky and Samuel Goldfish to (2) the Jesse L.
Lasky Feature Play Company. Goldfish later changed his name to Samuel Goldwyn. The three
men started making motion pictures (3) They were (4)
interested in its creative and financial possibilities. DeMille, Lasky and Goldfish began working
on a movie (5) of the popular American western play "Squaw Man".
DeMille (6) that the movie be made in the real American West. He chose
Flagstaff, Arizona. DeMille and the company traveled to Flagstaff by train. When they arrived,
DeMille thought the area looked too modern. They were in a quiet little town in southern
California. The town was called Hollywood. DeMille decided this was the (7) place
to film the movie.
"Squaw Man" was one of the first (8) produced in Hollywood. It was
released in 1913 and was (9) DeMille is considered the man who helped
Hollywood become the center of the motion picture business. He quickly became a creative force
in the new movie industry. Cecil was among the very few filmmakers in Hollywood whose name
appeared above the title of his movie. His name was more important to movie-goers than the
names of the stars and his movies were known to be big (10)
Passage 6
r assage u
In the beginning of the twentieth century, women like Isadora Duncan and Ruth Saint Denis
wanted to create a new form of dance. Duncan and Saint Denis felt (1) by ballet.
Modern dance was created as a revolution against ballet.

Martha Graham was one of the most famous dancers and creators of dance, called
choreographers (编舞者). She brought modern dance to a new level of (2) in
American culture. She created a new language of movement that expressed powerful emotions.
She started traditions that are still used in modern dance today. They include expressive
movements of the body to tell a (3) story, special music, lighting, stage design and
(4)
Martha Graham was born in the small town of Allegheny, Pennsylvania in 1894. After
Martha turned fourteen years old, her family moved to Santa Barbara, California. While
the Midwest, Martha enjoyed the wide, open spaces of nature. She
also enjoyed the beautiful flowers and plants in California. The free, expressive movements of
modern dance were (6) the beauty of nature Graham observed.
Earlier in her life, however, Martha did not know that she would become a dancer. Her
father was a doctor and her family was very (7) They were members of (8)
and did not accept dance as an art (9) Still, in 1910, Martha's father
took her to see a dance (10) by Ruth Saint Denis, one of the first modern dancers in
America. Martha was sixteen and she decided then that she wanted to become a dancer.
America. Martina was sixteen and she decided their that she wanted to become a dancer.
Decree 7
Passage 7
Assume the 10 Cell phone and position the billion of the collisional
Are manners dead? Cell phones and social networking may be killing off the traditional
politeness and good (1), but a new generation of etiquette (礼节) experts is rising to
make old-fashioned manners (2) to a new generation. Their goal: to help young
people (3) troublesome, tech-age minefields, like invites on social networking sites
and online dating, not to mention actual face-to-face(4) with people.
Perhaps the fastest growing area of social advice is what's been termed "netiquette". There
are online (5) on using emotions in business e-mails, being careful when posting on
social networks and re-posting too many micro blog messages.
Young people "are (6) the irony and rudeness that is so popular in
their online lives", said Jane Pratt, editor in chief of XoJane, a women's lifestyle web site.
"The return of etiquette is in part a response to the harshness of the interactions they are having
in the digital sphere." The social puzzlement seems to be (7) Are you required to
respond to party invitations on Sina Weibo? Is it rude to listen to your iPod while (8)
with someone else?
When Daniel Post Senning, the great grandson of Emily Post, a well-known etiquette writer
in the US, was working on the 18th edition of Emily Post's Etiquette, he found it impossible to
cover technology in (9) Instead, he (10) an entire book to it,
Emily Post's Manners in a Digital World: Living Well Online.
a la de C
Passage 8
It's called "Shanghai's 3rd Annual Love and Marriage Expo". But the (1) at
this vast gathering for single Chinese men and women was (2) unromantic. More than
- 4-

18,000 people preregistered for the weekend event, (3) in an expanding shopping complex specializing in home and office (4)
The crowds were met by billboards (5) thousands of single men and
women — one list in pink and the other in blue. Within minutes of the doors opening on a rainy
Saturday morning, visitors hurried to study the lists and take in (6) information about
potential candidates — age, height, education, annual income and their registered hometown,
also known as <i>hukou</i> .
Some people took notes, while others took photos of single entries with their cell phones. In
one hall more than a hundred men and women in their twenties and thirties sat (7)
each other at tables decorated with red and yellow tablecloths, the beautiful tones of a Norah
Jones love song (8) from loudspeakers. "Welcome everybody to our 8-
minute (9)," announced the master of ceremonies eventually. When the
eight minutes was up, each dater was instructed to move on. "Male guests please move two seats
to your left," boomed the announcer. For some (10), this was the first time they had
ever been on a date. "It's useful it's just like research," said Yixin Bai, a 20-year-old man
home for the summer holidays from a university in Canada.
Passage 9
Mom always told us we'd go blind if we read in the dark. Does science (1)
? Jim Sheedy, a doctor of vision science and director of the Vision Performance Institute
at Oregon's Pacific University, sets his sights on the (2) Turns out, our parents were
wrong. "There is no reason to believe nor evidence to support that any long-term damage to the
eyes or change to the eyes can be caused by reading in the dark," Dr. Sheedy says. That is not
to say that page-turning during the night won't lead to discomfort or (3)
The lack of light will cause the pupils (瞳孔) get wilder and opener, (4)
a smaller depth of field — the distance between the nearest and (5) object that the eye
considers to be in focus. Dr. Sheedy says the added effort to change focus and the effort to
change the angle of the lines of sight between the two eyes will (6) make your eyes
feel tired and your body spent.
But, of course, that's often the object of reading (7) Dr. Sheedy says
he (8) his students that there isn't enough evidence to argue that what you do with
your eyes leads to nearsightedness. No link to long-term damage has ever been conclusively
(9), says Dr. Sheedy. It's an old tale, a (10) used by moms to get kids
to go to sleep when they wanted them to, he says.
Passage 10
rassage 10
Children's Day is recognized on various days in many places around the world, to honor
children globally. It was first (1) by the World Conference for the Well-being of
Children in 1925 and then established universally in 1954 to protect children working long hours
(2) and allow all children access to an education. The UN General

Assembly recommended that all countries should establish a Universal Children's Day on an
(3)"" day.
International Day for Protection of Children, (4) in many countries as Children's
Day on June 1 since 1950, was established by the Women's International Democratic Federation
on its (5) in Moscow (22 November 1949) and was (6) the
former Soviet Union's "peace propaganda" policy.
In the West, the whole country celebrates with cards, presents, special foods, parades, and
other activities. Although schools (7) open, children do not attend class and
(8) homework. Students (9) in a wide variety of activities to
strengthen loyalty to their country, have fun, and take part in, and join youth organizations such
as the Communist Youth League. Children's Day is a time of celebration for Chinese youngsters.
The occasion is marked by the Children's Day Celebration honoring (10) students and
by numerous parent-children activities sponsored by government and civic organizations. Thus,
the day not only lets the kids become king for a day, but also helps to strengthen the bond
between parents and their children.
Passage 11
"Duringer is usen." The traditional language of husiness portainly makes it could that uses
"Business is war." The traditional language of business certainly makes it sound that way:
winning the competition, (1), beating up suppliers, locking up customers.
There are the victors and the losers.  But today in doing hydrogen you have to listen to gustomers, work with suppliers, keep
But today in doing business, you have to listen to customers, work with suppliers, keep good relations — even with competitors. That doesn't sound like war. Besides, there are few
victors when business (2) as war.
Most businesses succeed only if others also succeed. Business is competition and
cooperation as well. In other words, business is war and peace.
To bring together competition and cooperation, we turn to game theory. Game theory
(3) that whether one person wins or loses depends on what other people do. It is
particularly (4) when there are many interdependent (5) and no decision
can be made in isolation from other decisions.
Game theory (6) the game into key elements: players, added values,
rules, (7), and scope. Every element affects the result of the game. This means that
each of the five elements gives you a way to change an existing game into (8) new
one.
Why change the game? An old Chinese saying explains: If you continue on the course
you're (9), that's where you'll end up. Sometimes that's good, sometimes not. You
can play the game very well, and still suffer great loss. That's because you're playing the wrong
game: you need to change it. Even a good game can be made into a better one. Real success
comes from actively (10) the game you play — from making the game you want, not
comes from actively (10) the game you play — from making the game you want, not taking the game you find.

Only 14 percent of U. S. workers believe they have the perfect job and more than half want to change careers, according to a new poll released on Monday. A Harris (1) for the University of Phoenix in Arizona showed that the most greatly wanted jobs are in the arts and sciences, business management, technology and healthcare, and that younger employees are more (2) another type of work than older workers.  "It is not uncommon for working adults to consider one or (3) career changes,"  Dr. Bill Pepicello, the president of the University of Phoenix, said in a statement (4)
the results. "Choosing one career path after high school or college and (5)
for the rest of a career is becoming less common as the pace of business and technology quickly
change jobs and industries."
Although the (6) of workers said they had career plans when they were younger,
73 percent of them had not landed in the job they had expected. Women were more likely than
men to be in a different job than they had anticipated, according to the poll, and college
graduates tended to follow a (7) more than non-graduates.
In New York City 62 percent of workers were somewhat (8) in changing
careers, compared to 67 percent of workers in Atlanta and 60 percent in Los Angeles. Harris
(9)1,616 U. S. adults for the online poll between April 18 - 26. It gave no
(10) of error for the research.
Passage 13
Weighing too much can damage your health, and obesity (肥胖症) is a growing problem for both kids and adults around the world. Sleep might be one answer to the problem. A new study has found that (1) school students who slept too little were more likely to gain (2) Past studies have shown a link between sleeping less and weighing more, but scientists have had a tough time (3) "which came first, the chicken or the egg," says
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Sad music which might actually evoke positive emotions reveals a new study by Japanese
researchers published in the open-access journal Frontiers in Psychology. The findings help to
explain why people enjoy listening to sad music, say Ai Kawakami and (1) from
Tokyo University of the Arts and the RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Japan. They asked 44
(2), including both musicians and non-specialists, to listen to two pieces of sad music
and one piece of happy music. Each participant was (3) to use a set of keywords to
rate both their view of the music and their own emotional state.
The researchers explained that sad music evoked (4) emotions because the
participants of the study tended to feel sad music to be more painful, less romantic, and less
(5) than they felt themselves while listening to it.
"In general, sad music induces sadness in listeners, and sadness (6) an
unpleasant emotion. If sad music (7) evokes only unpleasant emotion, we would not
listen to it," the researchers wrote in the study. "Music that is perceived as sad actually leads to
romantic emotion as well as sad emotion. And people, (8) their musical
training, experience this complicated emotion to listen to the sad music," added the researchers.
Also, unlike sadness in daily life, sadness experienced through art actually feels pleasant,
possibly because the latter does not (9) an actual threat to our safety. This could help
people to $(10)$ their negative emotions in daily life, concluded the authors.
Passage 15
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job by becoming an employee, (1), or starting a business. The duration of a job may (2) an hour (in the case of odd jobs) to lifetime (in the case of some
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(2) un nour (in the case of our jees) to include (in the case of our jees)
judges). If a person is trained for a certain type of job, they may have a profession. The
(3) of jobs a person holds in their life is their career.
Economists believe that job earnings influence choice of occupation. They admit that people
place varying (4) on income, but point out that workers tend to move from one
occupation to another because of changes in (5) . In 1931, H. F. Clark, an
economist, stated that "proper information regarding wages if sufficiently (6)
people, will lead to correct choice of occupation and correct number of people in an occupation,
(7) barriers to occupations have been removed." This means that the supply and
demand of workers have much to do with wages, which in turn influence people to choose
certain careers. However, all barriers to occupations will have to be removed before career
choices can be explained by economics alone. There is (8) question that economic
factors have some influence on choice of an occupation. But to (9) them as the major
or most important reason (10) the soundest of folk wisdom: "Man does not
live by bread alone."
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Passage 17
A number of recent books have reworked subjects, forms and writing techniques. Today's
children read stories about (1), death, drugs, air pollution, and violence.
(2) on the magic of the illustrator, all kinds of books are being published.
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Research suggests that balling up the right hand and squeezing it tightly actually makes it
easier to memorize lists. It is the movements that stimulate brain regions key to the
(1) and recall of memories. The American researchers suggest those who are short of
a pen and paper should try the trick when attempting to (2) a shopping list or phone
number to memory.
In the study, volunteers were given a (3) ball and asked to squeeze it as hard as
possible before trying to memorize a list of 72 words. They squeezed the ball again (4)
minutes later, ahead of recollecting as many of the words as possible. One group
used their right hand on both (5), another their left. A third group grasped their right
fist ahead of memorizing and their left ahead of recall and a fourth (6) A
fifth group held the ball but did not squeeze it.
Those who squeezed with their right hand, followed by their left, remembered the most
words. The next best were the volunteers who made a fist with their right hand both times, while
those who didn't squeeze at all did better than those who led with their left.
It is thought that the movement of clenching the right fist (7)a brain region that
is (8) in memories, while squeezing the left hand triggers an area that is key to
(9) Lead researcher Dr Ruth Propper said: 'The findings suggest that
simple body movements — (10) by changing the way the brain functions — can
improve memory. '
Passage 19
A detailed study into 12 aspects of modern life found men experience higher levels of
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More than 40,000 people from around the globe have applied for Australia's six "Best Jobs
in the World". The six-month jobs, which include "Outback Adventurer" and "Chief Funster",
attracted (1) interest from more than 330,000 people from (2) 200
countries before applications closed late on Wednesday.
Applicants were asked to submit a 30-second video explaining why they would be
(3) for the jobs, which come with a payment of A \$ 100,000 (\$105,400). Among
the entries (4) were a woman snorkeling (潜泳) in stop-motion cartoon, and a man
having a pillow fight with New Yorkers and dancing in his underwear in the subway.
"Getting lost has helped me find who I am. I have (5) all the best parts when I
am lost (6), " said one woman, who was applying for the job of "Lifestyle
Photographer". "Where will I get lost next?"
The campaign (7) a 2009 initiative by authorities in Queensland state
seeking an "island caretaker" on the world-famous Great Barrier Reef. That campaign attracted
almost 35,000 entries and was won by Briton Ben Southall. The "Chief Funster" will have VIP
(8) to exclusive Sydney parties and festivals, while the Northern Territory's "Outback
Adventurer" will get (9) Australian bush life. The 18 finalists will be flown
to Australia for interviews, with the six winners announced on June 21. Americans topped the
list of applicants, followed by Britons. Since winning the (10), Southall has married
an Australian woman and now lives in the state capital Brisbane, where he works for the
Queensland tourism board.
Passage 21
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larger and includes a more (9) population than previous research, says lead author Michael Orlich, "People (10) all sorts of food information, but the bottom
line is, 'How will your diet pattern affect your risk of dying?'" he says.
Passage 22
Are men better drivers than women? According to NewYork Car & Travel, the answer is
yes and no.
In studies, men as a whole (1) less cautious behavior than women, such as
driving at higher speeds and closer to other cars, not wearing seat belts, and driving while drunk
more often. They even make (2) turns and take less time when parking. BUT
how someone drives doesn't necessarily equal how well he drives. Men do seem to be more
skillful than women at certain driving tasks. However, this (3) edge in ability doesn't
(4) better driving records. The kinds of accidents men get into are generally
the result of their aggressive behavior. According to one study, men are more than three times as
likely to (5) "aggressive driving" than women, and more than 25 percent
as likely to be at fault in an accident.  Awareness is a powerful thing. Despite the research, psychologists claim that it's difficult to
determine whether men are truly (6) better drivers than women or if they're simply
more confident in their driving because they're (7) to be better, and thus show more
proficiency. Similarly, the traditional thoughts that women are weaker drivers may negatively
affect their performance (8)
Men may be responsible for more accidents than women, but the (9) is getting
smaller. Today, more women drive (and drive more) than ever before, which has the
unfortunate consequence of an increase in speeding, aggressive driving, and even fatal
(10) among women.
Passage 23
The teddy bear is a soft toy in the form of a bear. The name Teddy Bear comes from former
United States President Theodore Roosevelt, who was (1) known as "Teddy".
The name (2) an incident on a bear hunting trip in Mississippi in
November 1902, to which Roosevelt was invited by Mississippi Governor Andrew H. Longino.
There were several other hunters (3), and most of them had already killed an animal.
A suite of Roosevelt's companions, led by Holt Collier, cornered, clubbed, and (4)
an American Black Bear to a willow tree after a long (5) chase with hounds. They
called Roosevelt to the site and suggested that he should shoot it. He refused to shoot the bear
himself, considering this unsportsmanlike, but instructed that the bear be killed to put it out of its
(6) and it became the topic of a political cartoon by Clifford Berryman in The
Washington Post.
While the initial cartoon of an adult black bear caught by a handler and a disgusted
Roosevelt had symbolic (7), later issues of that and other Berryman cartoons made