

CET-4

(修订版)

大学英语四级考试 新增题型精练

FOCUS ON NEWLY-ADOPTED MODELS CET-4

编著 李玉梅 王云 孙鑫 主审 王汉明

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前 言

随着广大考生英语学习水平的不断提高,大学英语四级考试的部分题型已不适应现实需要,国家教委四、六级考试委员会已经开始调整和改革大学英语考试,逐步变换使用四种新题型。从1996年1月起,大学英语考试已正式使用了第一批新题型——翻译题、听写填空题等。最近公布的第二批新题型有简短回答题和复合式听写题,从1997年1月开始使用。从这一举措中,我们可以看出,主观性试题由原来的15%增加到25%,目的就是要提高学生真正的语言交际能力。

如何使考生能更快地熟悉新增题型,而且在较短时间内提高考试成绩,正是我们这本书的编写宗旨。本书题材广泛,配题新颖,针对性强。训练部分包括听写填空、复合式听写、阅读理解、句子翻译以及简短回答五部分。每部分是通过大量练习和讲解达到举一反三,高效掌握英语,运用语言,顺利地达到通过四级考试的目的。为了使训练更加卓有成效,符合学生自学特点。根据考试委员会公布的新题型的要求,并结合我们多年的教学体会,分别就各种新题型,提供了解题指导,同时给出了全部训练题的答案和注释。

由于水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏和错误,作者真诚希望同行和读者提出宝贵意见。

作 者

1997年6月

目录

大学英语新题型样题	1
如何做好听写填空题	12
听写填空练习	15
听写填空练习答案	29
如何做好复合式听写题	39
复合式听写练习	42
复合式听写练习答案	56
如何做好句子翻译题	63
阅读及翻译练习	67
阅读及翻译练习答案和注释	127
如何做好简短回答题	158
阅读简短回答练习	160
阅读简短回答练习答案和注释	202

● 大学英语新题型样题

样题一：听写填空

“听写填空”安排在“听力理解题”之后。试卷上给出一段 200 词左右的短文，其中有 10 个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子，或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读，没有停顿，供考生听懂全文内容；第二遍在空格后有停顿，要求考生把听到的内容（句子或句子的一部分）填入空格；第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿，供考生进行核对。

“听写填空”所有短文的题材、体裁和难度等与听力理解部分的听力篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解题录音，制作在同一磁带上。

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move.
(1) _____. How often (2) _____ moving vans
on the road? (3) _____. Are so many people
actually (4) _____? Yes, people in the United States
are indeed on the move. (5) _____, about one third of the
population (6) _____.

Every person who moves (7) _____ for
making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8) _____
_____. Some may wish (9) _____
_____. And some have many other reasons. (10) _____
_____, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

听写填空题参考答案

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move.
Think for a moment. / How often do you see moving vans on the
road? / They seem to be everywhere. / Are so many people actually
changing their addresses? / Yes, people in the United States are indeed
on the move. Within any five year period, / about one third of the
population change their place of residence. /

Every person who moves has his or her own personal reasons for
making such a decision. / Some people may decide to move because of
employment opportunities. / Some may wish to live in a warmer or a
colder climate. / And some have many other reasons. Regardless of the
specific causes, / the amount of movement in this country is
substantial.

样题二：复合式听写

“复合式听写”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试题由两个部分组成：第一部分是听写单词，要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词；第二部分是表达，要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿五分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。考试时间为 15 分钟。

“复合式听写”旨在考核学生的听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

“复合式听写”所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同,朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to _____ some of the basic rules. _____ the age and sex and the _____ of your acquaintance as well as the _____. You should know when it is all _____ to give a gift of money, and when it would be _____. In any case, when you _____ a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you _____ can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to _____. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to _____. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to remember some of the basic rules. Consider the age and sex and the length of your acquaintance as well as the occasion. You should know when it is all right to give a gift of money, and when it would be improper. In any case, when you receive a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you possibly can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets or fruits, things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight or for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to. When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual. Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

表达部分学生应写的内容要点

1. Sweets and fruit are examples of the gift for the hostess or the

party.

2. A weekend guest usually takes a gift to express his or her thanks.

3. Money is an acceptable gift for weddings.

4. It is considered improper for a weekend guest to give a gift of money.

样题三:英译汉

“英译汉”安排在阅读理解部分之后。每次考试共 5 题。从阅读理解部分的 4 篇文章中分别选择 1 至 2 个句子组成 1 题,每篇文章选择 1 至 2 题。考试时间为 15 分钟。考试时,考生可以参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章,以便了解上下文。

Translation from English into Chinese

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper.

You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Lines 1—3)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory.

2. (Passage 1, Para. 2, Lines 2—3)

And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

3. (Passage 2, Para. 5, Lines 1—2)

Too often we believe what accounts for other's success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious.

4. (Passage 3, Last sentence)

The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

5. (Passage 4, Para. 2, Lines 4--5)

For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with

the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

(注: 阅读语篇请参阅 95.6 CET4 公开试卷)

“(英译汉)”样题参考答案

1. (Lines 1—3, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory.

研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时, 头脑里会产生生化变化, 使头脑

0.5

在注意力和记忆力这类认知领域中更加有效地活动。

0.5

0.5

(全句结构: 0.5)

可以认可的译法:

研究人员(已经)证实人们在动脑筋时, 头脑里会产生生(物)化

0.5

(学)变化, (这种变化可以)使头脑在(像)注意力和记忆力(的)这类认知领域中更加有效地(进行)活动。(全句结构: 0.5)

0.5

0.5

2. (Lines 2—3, Para. 2, Passage 1)

And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,在进入老年以后,要比一

0.5

个从来不积极动脑子的人的认知能力更为健全。(全句结构:0.5)

0.5

0.5

可以认可的译法:

习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,在进入老年以后,要比

0.5

(比起)一个从来不积极动脑子的人(来)的(其)认知能力更为健全。

0.5

0.5

(全句结构:0.5)

3. (Lines 1-2, Para. 5, Passage 2)

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious.

我们常常相信别人的成功是由于某种特殊的奥秘或是由于某种

0.5

0.5

机遇。但成功极少是如此神秘的。(全句结构:0.5)

0.5

可以认可的译法:

我们常常相信(认为)别人的成功(是)由于某种特殊的奥秘或是

0.5

0.5

由于某种机遇。但成功(其实)极少(往往不)是如此神秘的。(全句

0.5

结构:0.5)

4. (Last sentence, Passage 3)

The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

后者忽视了向分散居住的社区提供充分的服务需要较高的花

0.5

0.5

费,以及近邻居民上下班既费钱又费时间。(全句结构:0.5)

0.5

可以认可的译法:

后者忽视了(没有考虑到)向分散居住的(居民分散的)社区提供

0.5

充分的服务(充分提供服务)需要较高的花费,以及近郊居民上下班

0.5

0.5

既费钱又费时间。(全句结构:0.5)

5. (Lines 4—5, Para 2, Passage 4)

For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

从人口的总体考虑,我们必须更多地关注摄入少量的、在不知不

0.5

0.5

觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成的延发效应。(全句结构:0.5)

0.5

可以认可的译法:

从人口(人类)的总体考虑,我们必须更多地关注摄(吸)入少量

0.5

的、在不知不觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成的延发效应。(全句

0.5

0.5

结构:0.5)

样题四:简短回答题

“简短回答题”安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试为一篇文章,文章后有5个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足

不完整的句子。考试时间为 15 分钟。

“简短回答题”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

In many business, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, “Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day.” And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions are “untouched by human hands” and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes show they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it, it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler. When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company

fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg." As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works."

Questions:

1. What is the passage mainly about?

2. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they

_____.

3. The bank teller covered up his crime by _____

_____.

4. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?

5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch?

简短回答题参考答案

1. Computer crimes. / Computer criminals.
2. are untouched by human hands / are handled by computers
3. claiming a computer error / moving money from one account to another
4. Leave her job. / Quit her work.
5. Computer experts.

●如何做好听写填空题

大学英语考试委员会在增设新题型的说明中强调：侧重学生实际技能的提高，也就是说侧重于在具体语言环境中对语言的理解和应用，着重点是文章上下文的统一和贯穿。

以听力为例，四级新增听力题型决定了学生们的着眼点应该是全篇，而不是像听力第一部分那样，侧重于对单句的理解。另一方面，从我们的经验看来，Spot Dictation(听写填空)要填充部分应是一个 sense group，也就是我们通常所说的意群，这样才能有利于磁带里面 speaker 的语意停顿。因此，在做听写题时第一步就是在没有开始听录音之前，利用 Speaker 读指令(directions)这段时间，大致地浏览一遍短文，了解一下全文与语意意群的内容，通过阅读，对于所要听的文字材料在头脑中形成一个大概印象。并对要填写的文字进行初步猜测。以下文为例：

It is strange how much time we spend (1) , and how little preparation we make for the future. It is true, of course, that we often think about the future but most of these thoughts are (2) . They (3) the systematic study of history which is found in most schools. (4) is that after having studied the past we shall be better able to (5) . The truth is, however, that too often we (6) to look after itself. The result is that we are sometimes (7) for it when it arrives.

文中两次出现“future”，一次出现“past”，这两个词都和时间有关联。基于这个关系，我们应该做出这样的判断：听力录音内容和所给的文字材料是和时间、历史有关。有了这样的推测，把全篇语言材料融入一体，这样推测，心中才能有数，落笔的时候才能做到有的放矢。换句话说，在 Spot Dictation 开始的时候，考生就可以带着这点印象去听。