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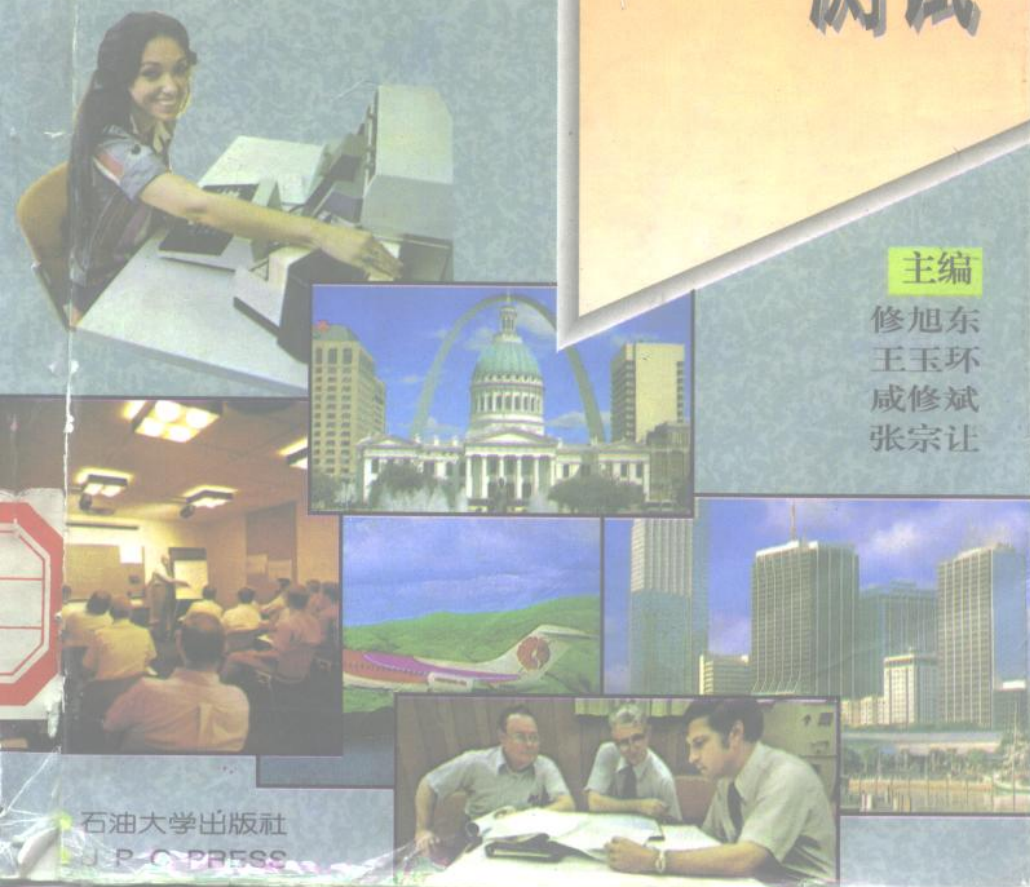
大学英语四·六级成功之路

LATEST SIMULATED
CET-4

最新大学 英语四级 测试

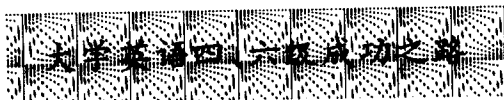
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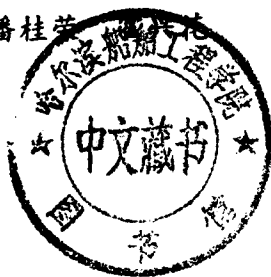


最新大学英语四级测试

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大学英语四、六级成功之路
最新大学英语四级测试

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前 言

根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1995 年 7 月 15 日《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神，大学英语四级考试从 1996 年 1 月起陆续在原有题型的基础上增加新题型。为了帮助学生适应不断变换的题型，提高应试能力，编者在长期从事英语四、六级教学辅导积累丰富经验和充分了解四、六级考试信息的基础上编写了本书。

本书具备以下几个特点：

一、本书的目的之一就是帮助学生熟悉新增加的题型，所以本书收录了新增加的“英译汉”和“听写填空”样题及参考答案，使学生对新题型做到心中有数，考前准备也有的放矢。

二、参照 1996 年 1 月份的四级考试全真试卷，本书提供了六套模拟试卷。这些试题在题型、题量、难易度、测试重点方面都力求最大限度接近四级考试要求，旨在为学生提供练习与实践，帮助学生积累考试的经验，增强应试的信心。

三、本书还针对各个考试项目提供了分项训练。分项训练包括听力理解、听写填空、阅读理解、英译汉、结构与词汇、完型填空和写作。分项训练的每一项均有六个练习，这样，既可以根据需要有选择地进行分项练习，也可以从中各取一个练习，拼成一套新的模拟题。

四、为了帮助学生便于自学与自测，本书提供了听力理解、听写填空的原文和各部分参考答案及参考作文。

本书的编者是长期从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的老师，他们对大学生学习英语的状况十分熟悉，从自身的教学经验出发，结

合学生实际,提出测试重点、难点,加强训练,相信本书对增强学生的应试能力有较大帮助。既使如此,但由于时间仓促,限于水平,仍会有不尽人意之处,敬请广大专家、读者不吝赐教。

编 者
1996 年元月

关于全国大学英语四级考试 采用新题型的通知

为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用,考试委员会从1993年开始新题型的研究工作。

考试委员会经过近两年的实验研究,并经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,决定从1996年1月的全国大学英语四级考试开始,陆续采用各种新题型。采用新题型的目的是使各校重视教学本身,把精力放在课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,避免应试教学。为了使各校在教学中更重视培养学生的英语能力,在某次考试中采用什么试题形式事先不公布。

为了使各校熟悉新题型,现公布第一批可能采用的两种题型:英译汉和听写填空。

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会

1995年7月15日

附:“英译汉”样题及参考答案

“听写填空”样题及答案

英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)

“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。

“英译汉”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

“英译汉”样题及参考答案见后。

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. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Line 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.

研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时,^{0.5}头脑里会产生生化变化,使头脑在注意力和记忆力这类认知领域中更加有效地活动。(全句结构:0.5)^{0.5}

可以认可的译法

研究人员(已经)证实人们在动脑筋时,^{0.5}头脑里会产生生(物)化(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}

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.

习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,^{0.5}在进入老年以后,要比一个从来不积极动脑的人的认知能力更为健全。(全句结构: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
(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。(全句结构:0.5)

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

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由于某种特殊的奥秘或是由于某种
机遇。但成功极少是如此神秘的。(全句结构: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
或是由于某种机遇。但成功(其实)极少(往往不)是如此神秘的。
(全句结构:0.5)

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.

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
花费,以及近郊居民上下班既费钱又费时间。(全句结构: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
民上下班既费钱又费时间。(全句结构:0.5)

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.

从人口的总体考虑, 我们必须更多地关注摄入少量的、在不知不觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成的延缓效应。(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)入少量的、在不知不觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成的延缓效应。

(全句结构: 0.5)
0.5

听写填空(Spot Dictation)

“听写填空”安排在“听力理解题”之后。试卷上给出一段 120 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。

“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

“听写填空”样题及答案见后。

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.

听写填空样题答案

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, some-

times 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. /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.

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第一部分 Model Tests (One—Six)

Test One

试卷一

(75 分钟)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]