

迎考热身系列丛书

大学英语

四级新题型考试指导 (三)

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据国家教委关于英语四级考试采用新题型的通知精神而编写的《大学英语四级新题型考试指导》的第3分册,由经验丰富的英语教师针对学生的实际问题,总结多年的教学经验编写而成。

本书内容包括阅读、翻译、写作三个部分,主观题型占80%以上。书中各个部分都有相应的解题指导,全部习题附参考答案,重点、难点均有注释。

本书适合四级考生及相应水平的英语学习者使用。

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于 1995 年 7 月 15 日通知:为了提高考试效度,使考试对教学有很好的反拨作用,经过近二年的实验研究,并经国家教委高教司批准,决定于 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。“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。”

本书根据通知精神,编写了各种经我校和兄弟院校试验过的新题型:听力、阅读、结构、词汇、完形填空、翻译和作文。各项目都贯彻了主观题和客观题相结合的原则:

1. 听力分 5 类:对话、篇章、长篇对话、听写填空和全篇听写;
2. 阅读有多项选择、回答问题、小段总结和划线部分翻译 4 种;
3. 结构有多项选择、辨错、改错三项;
4. 词汇不仅含多项选择、词汇置换和词形变化,还尽量把四级中所遇到的难词、短语、配搭和辨异包括在内,使学生边做题,边巩固单词,提高应用能力;
5. 完形填空分多项选择、无选项填空、字母提示填空 3 种;
6. 翻译分英译中和中译英两类,英译中分单句和整篇划线句翻译两种;中译英有单句译和段落译两种;

7. 作文,除保留提纲式外,另立提示式,并给出 4 类范文:说明、论说、总结和描写,以论说文为主。

全书题型共达 23 种,其中新题型为 18 种,占 70%,主观题为全部题型的 60%。各项都分别附有难点注释和学习提示、译文、范文,便于学生自学和落实通知要求:培养学生的英语能力,避免应试教学,巩固四级英语课堂所学知识,纠正考前突击,考后一无所获的不良倾向。

由于内容多,本书分为 3 册。第一册,听力和模拟试题。这里不仅给出了 1996 年 1 月采用的两种新题型:英译汉部分和听写填空,还推出两套预测题型。

第二册,结构词汇、完形填空和篇章改错。结构涉及命题方式的各个方面;词汇 550 套,包括了 2000 多词汇和各种应用句型,比任何词汇书更具实用性,几乎囊括了四级大纲的难词、短语、搭配和辨异。

第三册,阅读、翻译(汉译英和英译汉)、作文。这是一册主观题型占 70%以上的实习书,是全面考察学生语言水平及其应用能力的试题教科书。

有关详情见各分册编写说明。

尽管本套书内容丰富,涉及面广,题型多而新颖,具有针对性、实用性,是参加四级统考的学生及其他相应水平英语学习者的最佳选择书,但由于主编及编译著者的英语水平,错误和缺点在所难免,在此恳请读者能不吝赐教,以备本书修订时改进。

吴永麟

1995. 10. 18 于清华园

编写说明

同学! 请不要写在书上!

本书是《大学英语四级新题型考试指导》(共3册)的第三分册。内容包括阅读、翻译和写作三个部分。

我们以通知精神——提高考试效度,真正把语言学到手——为指导,结合长期的教学实践进行编写。在编写过程中,我们力求:1. 选材新,书中所选材料大多是最新出版的文章;2. 涉及面广,全书内容以科普和社科两大类为主线,辐射各个领域;3. 实用性强,主观题型占全书内容的80%以上,学、用紧密结合,以切实提高学生的读、译、写能力。

一、阅读部分 60篇(张为民、吕中舌、吴永麟),分三项给出:1. 多项选择,2. 问答题,3. 划线句翻译。从客观题到初步进入主观题渐进深入,以巩固和提高学生的阅读能力,消除蒙、猜弊病,为翻译打下初步基础。

二、翻译部分 分两项给出:

1. 英译汉(吕捷、孙粤鲁),每篇文章的5句划线句翻译属于预测新题型,是阅读划线句翻译的深入。句型多样,深浅繁简各具特点。

2. 汉译英(吴永麟),分单句和段落两项,从单句翻译的句型练笔到段落翻译时英语在上下文语境中的正确应用,逐步改善和提高英语表达能力,并为英语写作打下基础。

三、写作部分 (集体创作,北京大学李淑言教授审阅),给出四类作文:叙事文、描述文、说明文和论说文。重点放在最

后一类,它是日常生活中的常用文体,也是各类试题中的常考项。通过各类范文以及文中所应用的简、繁、浅、深的各类句型和词汇,学生能熟悉和掌握写作要领与方法,改善和提高英语的应用能力。

吴永麟

1996.5 于清华园

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第一部分 阅 读

解题指导

阅读部分主要是测试学生的阅读技能,以及综合运用语言知识理解英语书面材料、获取信息的能力,要求学生能以 60 词/分的速度阅读各种题材、体裁,难度适中,生词量不超过 3% 的文章。正确率应达 70% 左右。

新修订的题型增加阅读翻译和简短回答题部分。翻译是测试学生准确理解英文原文,并用适当、通顺的汉语把原文意思正确地表达出来的能力。回答题也是主要考核学生确切理解原文的能力,并在一定程度上考核学生的书面表达能力。这两项题型对英语阅读提出了高层次的要求。

四级测试考卷中阅读部分为 4 篇文章,每篇文章后有 5 个选择题,题分 3 类:

1. 间接判断题

它主要考核学生对文章中心思想、上下文逻辑关系的掌握程度,以及针对所读材料所进行的推理、判断等能力。

2. 直接单一题

它主要考核学生对用以阐明中心思想、作者观点的细节式具体材料的掌握程度。

3. 词语在上下文中的含义

它所考核的句子对象在每篇文章中只有一两句,或三四

句,划线标出。一般是意义上比较难以理解或句型比较难、比较复杂的句子。

阅读时,先看题,把它们作为理解的线索,还可以根据题型和划线句的要求分别对待。对直接题,考生可边看文章边回答,以提高阅读速度和解题正确率。对间接题和词语,可在阅读过程中结合上下文进行仔细的推敲、分析和判断,以便加深理解,吃透原文。这不仅有助于选择正确,还有助于针对原文所要进行的翻译表达。有关翻译的要求,在翻译部分详谈,请参阅。

为了帮助学生提高阅读理解能力,我们在这部分给出 60 篇文章,题材、体裁多样;难度有低、中、高三个层次,题型有多项选择、翻译、问答和总结。结合阅读翻译,另设翻译单项,以全面提高学生语言水平。

阅读的速度和理解的正确率取决于学生的阅读能力。考生在平时就需要培养良好的阅读习惯,不断地从泛读和精读两方面进行训练。

泛读:着重于通过快读获取所需信息。它的取材应相对容易些。阅读时应注意第一段的头两句话,因为它们往往预示着全文的主要内容和中心思想。同样的,段落的 Topic Sentence (主旨句)也往往会点出本段落中心思想。

此外,阅读时还应以意群为单位,集中留意其中传递信息的关键词,充分利用语法句法知识,从上下文逻辑关系中获取各种信息。

遇到生词,不必查词典,因为个别词的不认识并不会影响对整篇文章的理解。应该训练自己通过构词法和上下文推断出此词的大致含义。

精读:选材可以高出自己的水平。阅读时不仅要注意抓住 Topic Sentence(主旨句),以意群为单位进行阅读,而且要求深入理解,因此遇到生词就应查词典,必要时,还应掌握词句用法、文章风格、文笔优劣、作者的态度和观点……可以说,应面面俱到,它是提高英语语言水平和进入翻译阶段的必经步骤。

在精、泛读两方面的充分准备是阅读部分考试获胜的保证。

Section A Multiple Choices

Directions: In this section, there are 25 passages. Each is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer.

Passage 1

28

Life is indeed full of problems on which we have to—or feel we should try to—make decisions, as citizens or as private individuals. But neither the real difficulty of these decisions, nor their true and disturbing challenge to each individual, can often be communicated through the mass media. The disinclination to suggest real choice, individual decision, which is to be found in the mass media is not simply the product of a commercial desire to keep the customers happy. It is within the grain of mass communications. The organs of the Establishment, however well-intentioned they may be and whatever their form (the State, the Church, voluntary societies, political parties), have a vested interest in ensuring that the public boat is not violently rocked, and will so affect those who work within the mass media that they will be led insensibly towards forms of production which, though they go through the motions of dispute and

enquiry, do not break through the skin to where such enquiries might really hurt. They will tend to move, when exposing problems, well within the accepted *cliche*-assumptions of democratic society and will tend neither radically to question these *cliches* (陈词滥调) nor to make a disturbing application of them to features of contemporary life. They will stress the 'stimulation' the programmes give, but this soon becomes an agitation (煽动) of problems for the sake of the interest of that agitation in itself; they will therefore, again, assist a form of acceptance of the *status quo* (现状). There are exceptions to this tendency, but they are uncharacteristic.

The result can be seen in a hundred radio and television programmes as plainly as in the normal treatment of public issues in the popular press. Different levels of background in the readers or viewers may be assumed, but what usually takes place is a substitute for the process of arriving at judgement. Programmes such as this are noteworthy less for the 'stimulation' they offer than for the fact that that stimulation (repeated at regular intervals) may become a substitute for, and so a hindrance (妨碍) to, judgements carefully arrived at and tested in the mind and on the pulses. Mass communications, then, do not ignore intellectual matters; they tend to castrate (删改) them, to allow them to sit on the side of the fireplace, sleek and useless, a family plaything.

1. How are the mass media said to influence our ability to make decisions?
 - A. They make no contribution in this area.
 - B. They disturb us by their prejudices.
 - C. They make decisions appear too complicated.
 - D. They make us doubt our own judgements.
2. The author says that a natural concern of the Establishment (paragraph 1) is to _____
 - A. change the form of public institutions.
 - B. perform a good service to society.
 - C. maintain its position in society.
 - D. arouse strong emotions in the public.
3. Radio, T. V. , and the press are criticised here for _____
 - A. widening the gap between classes.
 - B. setting too intellectual a standard.
 - C. failing to reach any definite conclusions.
 - D. assuming that everyone's tastes are the same.
4. Too frequent exposure to the kind of material discussed in the passage causes the viewer or reader to _____
 - A. lose touch with the real world.
 - B. attach too much importance to testing reactions.
 - C. form judgements which are too emotional.
 - D. cease to examine his own reaction to problems.
5. What is the author's final judgement on how mass communications deal with intellectual matters?

- A. They regard them as unimportant.
- B. They rob them of their dramatic impact.
- C. They see them as a domestic pastime.
- D. They consider them to be of only domestic interest.

Passage 2

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by

each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalised industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

1. Almost all companies involved in ~~new~~ production and development must _____
 - A. rely on their own financial resources.
 - B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance.
 - C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know.
 - ✓ D. depend on the population as a whole for finance.
2. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is _____

- A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible.
- ~~B. raised by selling shares in the companies.~~
- C. exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange.
- D. invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange.
3. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and nationalised industries _____
- A. to raise money to finance new developments.
- B. to make certain everybody saves money.
- C. to borrow as much money as they wish.
- D. to make certain everybody lends money to them.
4. When the savers want their money back they _____
- A. transfer their money to a more successful company.
- B. ask another company to obtain their money for them.
- C. look for other people to borrow money from.
- D. put their shares in the company back on the market.
5. All the essential services on which we depend are _____
- A. run by the Government or our local authorities.
- B. unable to provide for the needs of the population.
- C. in constant need of financial support.
- D. financed wholly by rates and taxes.