

1996 年国家考试中心采用的最新题型

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大学英语 最新四级考试 模拟题精解

实用性强
针对性强
最新题型
最新版本

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内 容 提 要

本书详尽介绍了 1996 年国家大学英语四、六级考试中心在四级考试中即将采用的两种新题型——听写填空与英译汉的内容。编者精心设计了 27 套含最新题型的模拟试题(分三册),并且对所有模拟试题的考试形式、答题步骤、方法和技巧及语言、语法难点都悉心做了详尽注释,便于读者进行自学、自测及统考前的强化训练。

大学英语最新四级考试模拟题精解(3)

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前 言

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馈及促进作用,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1995年7月正式通知,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英语教师重视教学本身,把精力放在课堂教学上,扎扎实实提高学生的实际运用能力,避免应试教学。

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会所公布的第一批可能采用的四级考试新题型是:在原题型的基础上,增加“英译汉”和“听写填空”两部分内容。其中,“英译汉”部分是由全国大学考试委员会委托大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授负责,廖世敬、姜怡、王义静三位副教授共同研究设计,并通过全国考试指导委员会审定后采纳的。

为了配合大学英语考试改革,帮助广大读者更快地熟悉和适应变化了的新考试题型,有针对性地备考,以便在明年的四级统考中顺利通过,我们编写了这套“大学英语最新四级考试模拟题精解”(1996年采用)。全书共三册(各自独立),每册书设有9套最新设计的模拟试题及三盘专供听力与听写训练

的录音带,由美籍教师录音,上海海文音像出版社录制发行,并附有文字材料。在编写过程中,我们依据国家教委新的考试通知精神,练习题力求有深度、有广度,强调了知识的覆盖面。其共同特点是:内容新颖,材料具体实用,词汇和语法结构均根据“国家教委大学英语四级教学大纲”的要求精心筛选,对广大读者有很强的可操作性和借鉴作用。在这套书中,编者通过对语言和语法难点的详尽注释,充分体现了教学大纲对听、读、写、译等各项的基本要求,从而达到了整理和复习知识的效果。我们希望本书对广大读者有所帮助。全套书由赵亚翘和宋黎两位副教授组织与设计。由于编写时间所限,不足及错误之处,竭诚欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

1995年12月

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新题型介绍

为使广大学生更深入了解最新题型,我们把“全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知”中所附的样题提供给大家。

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 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

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.

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”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 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 others' 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, 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.

研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时, 头脑里会产生生化变化,

0.5

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。
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
0.5

(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 0.5

构: 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,在进入老年以后,
0.5
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 0.5

构: 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,
0.5
要比(比起)一个从来不积极动脑的人(来)的(其)认知能力更为健全。(全句结构: 0.5)
0.5 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
0.5 0.5
于某种机遇。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
0.5 0.5
奥秘 或是由于某种机遇。但成功(其实)极少(往往不)是如此
0.5
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
0.5
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 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)
0.5
社区 提供充分的服务 (充分提供服务) 需要较高的花费, 以及
0.5
近郊居民上下班既费钱又费时间。 (全句结构: 0.5)
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)

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)

College English Model Tests

Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

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

From the conversation we know that the two are talking

about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer A) on the ANSWER SHEET and blacken it with a pencil.

Sample Answer A) B) C) D)

1. A) He put the information on top of his desk.
B) The top of his head hurts.
C) He doesn't know the answer right now.
D) He's afraid that very few people are registered.
2. A) He was angry at Susan.
B) He wasn't annoyed by Susan.
C) He was worried about the answer.
D) He was indifferent to Susan's feelings.
3. A) The traffic was too heavy.
B) His car was held up by the police.
C) He didn't realize that time had passed so quickly.
D) He didn't expect the woman to wait for him.
4. A) He lent her an extra pen.
B) He offered her a pencil.
C) He said he didn't have any extra ink.
D) He was afraid of losing his pencil.
5. A) By bus. B) By plane. C) By car. D) By train.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken

only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Passage One

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

6. A) The oldest living creatures.
B) The oldest animal in the world.
C) The highest tree on the earth.
D) The oldest tree in the world.
7. A) The size of the tree.
B) The age of the tree.
C) The climate conditions in a certain year.
D) The amount of rainfall in the past.

Passage Two

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) He does not like the job.
B) He is not suitable for the job.
C) He has run into troubles.
D) He enjoys his job.
9. A) When they are unemployed.
B) When they have unsuitable jobs.
C) When they miss good chances.
D) When they lose jobs.