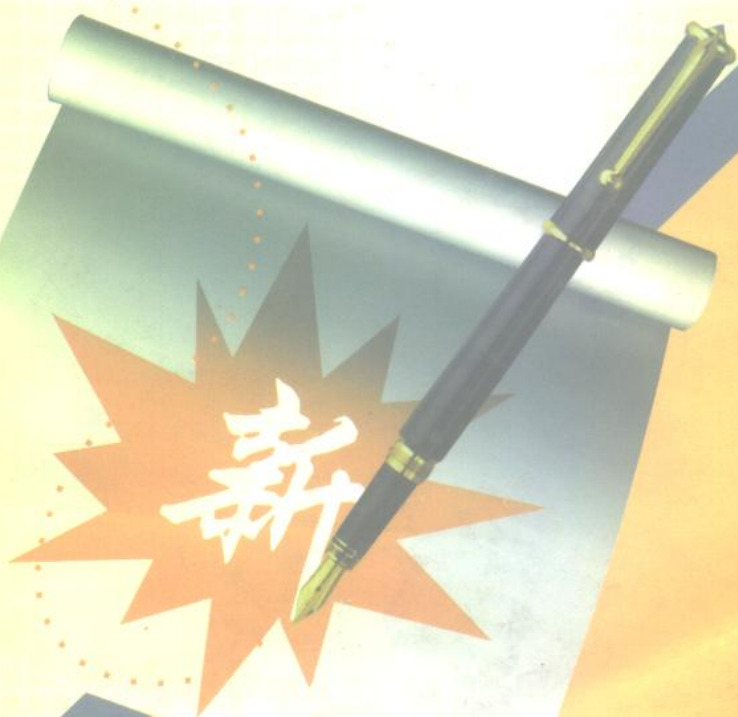


考生之友系列丛书

# 大学英语四级考试 最新题型简介及模拟

黄淑琳 主编 田林 常青 高捷 崔文 编著 李相崇 审阅



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## 内 容 简 介

本书内容含两大部分,第1部分是CET-4三种新题型(英译汉、简短答问和复合式听写)的简介和练习;第2部分是8套模拟1996年以来CET-4采用的题型的全仿真题。书中附有全部习题答案和录音文字材料。本书主要作者主编的“大学英语四级考试模拟题集注”一书发行量较大,颇受读者欢迎。本书继承了该书的特点,根据四级考试的最新情况而重新编写,内容新颖,难度适当,是广大高校学生提高英语水平和准备考试的良好益友。

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## 致 读 者

目前,在考试竞争日趋激烈,命题日趋精细的形势下,考生迫切需要在临考前对所学知识进行高度概括的回顾,迅速准确地了解考试动向,对答题思路和方法进行有效的强化训练,以加深对所考科目的理解和掌握,将基础知识与实际应用最终结合起来。考生之友系列丛书正是为此目的而组织编写。

本系列丛书的编著者均系多年从事教学工作的优秀教师,具有丰富的迎考指导经验。在本套丛书的编写过程中,他们既使用了教学中行之有效的多年积累,也收集了相关科目的最新资料;既注重系统性与实用性相结合,又力求针对性与覆盖面并重。

我们相信,本套丛书将帮助考生掌握答题思路与技巧,明显提高知识实用水平,从而大大增强考生的应试信心与能力!

清华大学出版社外语室

1998年2月

## 前 言

“大学英语四、六级考试”是目前有较大影响的全国性考试，每年举行两次，共有 100 多万在校学生和高校毕业生参加。由于规模大、范围广，1996 年以前 85% 的试题内容为客观性的多项选择题（作文 15 分为主观题）。为了提高考试的效度，使考试对教学有更好的反拨作用，“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”经过多年研究、反复实验，于 1995 年和 1996 年两次公布新题型，并陆续采用。CET-4 考试中增加了主观性题型，1996 年 1 月和 6 月的试题中用英译汉代替完形填空；1997 年 1 月的试题中用简短答问代替完形填空；1997 年 6 月和 1998 年 1 月的试题中用复合式听写代替听力理解中的 3 篇短文。

为了帮助广大考生对四级考试有所了解，有所准备，我们于 1993 年编写了“大学英语四级考试模拟题集注”一书（以下简称“集注”）。该书多次重印，颇受欢迎。为了适应四级考试可能出现新题型的情况，我们于 1995 年出了第二版，增加了英译汉、听写填空等主观性题目。3 年过去了，显然该书已不能适应当前四级考试的形势发展，需要重新编写。因此，我们根据新题型的内容重新选材、拟题，编出本书——“大学英语四级考试最新题型简介及模拟”。

本书由两部分组成。第一部分是 1996 年后采用的新题型，即 Translation from English into Chinese（英译汉）、

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Short Answer Questions(简短问答)和 Compound Dictation(复合式听写)共3节。每节中对该题型的目的、内容、形式、特点、评分标准、做题要领等作了较详细的介绍,还给每种题型精选了8至10篇练习,并附答案。第二部分是8套模拟近3年来CET-4试卷的仿真题。其中第1、2套为模拟1996年1月和6月的试题;第3、4套为模拟1997年1月和1999年1月的试题;第5、6套为模拟1997年6月和1998年1月的试题;第7、8套为模拟1998年6月的试题。第二部分后附有8套仿真题的全部答案和听力部分的文字材料。

本书的编写思路和“集注”一书相同。“集注”的部分作者因工作繁忙或其他各种原因,无暇参加本书编写,故我们又约请了几位教学经验丰富的教师一起,按照新题型的内容重新选材和拟题,编写出此书。本书中采用了“集注”一书中约15%的题(这些题的原作者也参加了本书的工作),但本书仍保持了“集注”一书的特点。它们是:

(1) 紧扣大纲,难度适当:我们以教学和考试两个大纲为依据,以“考试委员会”发布的新题型为样板进行选编,力求使每套题的题型、题量和难度符合大纲的要求。但考虑到“英语教学大纲”即将进行调整,词汇量和阅读量会有所增加的情况,本书阅读材料中的生词限量和文章长度略有放宽。作为训练用的材料难度上略高于考试的水平也有利于增强能力,提高成绩。

(2) 题材广泛,内容新颖:题目的原始材料均选、摘、编自各外文图书、报刊和字典,根据考试要求命题或选题。选用的短文题材广泛,有关于文化教育、社会生活、风土人情、科普常识等的文章,也涉及到资源利用、环境保护、经济发展、

技术开发等热门话题。

(3) 覆盖面广, 针对性强: 本书选材和拟题时均考虑到语言教学的重点以及学生的难点, 精心设计各部分题目。听力部分既有考查是否听懂主要内容、抓住主要细节的理解题, 又有考查难词拼写、听后表达主要内容的题。阅读理解部分中既有关于文章主旨大意、作者的意图和观点、写作风格的推理题, 又有涉及具体细节、理解词句真实含意的辨认题。此外, 新增加的英译汉和简短答问更能检查阅读理解的准确性。词汇语法结构和完形填空部分的题目也有一定的深度和广度, 力求覆盖住重要的语言现象。写作部分既有常见的给出段落大意或段首句, 又有根据图表所给信息而写作的题目形式。

和本书配套的有 3 盒磁带, 第 1、2 盒为模拟题 Test 1 到 Test 8 听力部分的全部录音; 为了安排下所有内容, 除 Test 1 外, 其他 7 套题中的指令性部分都省略了。第 3 盒为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation) 部分的 10 篇练习的录音, 其中第 1 篇为 1997 年 6 月 CET-4 考试中的 Compound Dictation (该试题已曝光), 为了让考生对这个新题型的形式、内容和录音模式有个真实的了解, 我们转录了考试磁带中这一部分录音, 在此我们向“大学英语四、六级考试委员会”及试题编写者表示谢意。Compound Dictation 的录音应为 3 遍, 为了增加磁带容量, 减轻读者负担, 我们将第 3 遍录音略去, 使用时读者可在听完第 2 遍录音后把带子倒回到第 1 遍处, 再放一遍并检查自己写的内容。3 盒磁带的录音均由外籍教师按照考试要求朗读, 由清华大学音像出版社制作发行。

本书承蒙外语系资深教授李相崇老先生审阅, 系里其他一些老师为我们提供的热情帮助也为本书增添不少光彩。在

此我们向所有支持和帮助过我们的同志和朋友表示真诚的感谢。

由于水平和时间关系，书中定有不少缺点和不妥之处，万望读者指正，我们定在以后版本中加以改正。

黄淑琳

于清华园

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## 第一部分

### 新题型简介及练习



## 第一节 英译汉 (Translation from English into Chinese)

英译汉为四、六级考试委员会公布的第一批新题型，1996年6月和1997年1月的考试已采用。

此题型是通过翻译测试考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力，安排在阅读理解之后。从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中分别选择1至2句组成一题，共5题，每题2分，考试时间为15分钟。作题时可参考前面的有关文章。

对译文主要要求是“正确”和“表达清楚”，对汉语不作过高要求，因此作这题时关键是要对原文“确切了解”。一般来说要译的句子都有一定的难度，或是结构复杂，或是有较难的词组、短语等。作题时不要忙于下笔，先仔细分析要译的句子，弄清其中词汇、短语或分句之间的关系，确切理解句子的意思，先试译，尽量使译文正确通顺。有时需要改变原来的词序、转换词性、折译、合译、加减词等。译完后仔细检查，看是否有漏译、错译，有无错别字等情况，确信无误后再用清晰的字体抄写在试卷上。

下面提供8篇文章，每篇中划出5句供读者做翻译练习，做后可参阅后面附的答案。

### Exercises for Translation

**Directions:** *There are 5 underlined parts in each of the following passages. Translate them into Chinese.*

## Passage One

In giving the earth a physical examination, checking its vital signs, we find that the readings are not reassuring.

(1) The planet's forests are shrinking, its deserts expanding, and its soils eroding — all at record rates.

Each year, thousands of plant and animal species disappear, many before they are named or cataloged. The ozone (臭氧) layer in the upper atmosphere that protects us from ultraviolet radiation is thinning. (2) The temperature of the earth appears to be rising, posing a threat of unknown dimensions to virtually all the life-support systems on which humanity depends.

All human activities affect the earth's physical condition, but two are disproportionately important: energy use and population growth. Heavy dependence on fossil fuels has caused a buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that threatens to warm the earth. Pollutants from fossil-fuel burning have also led to acidification and the death of lakes and forests. (3) Advances in human health have led to unprecedented reproductive success and a growth of population that in many countries is overwhelming local life-support systems.

Many of the world's problems, including ozone depletion and climate protection, cannot be solved without international action. (4) In these areas, any country's efforts to

change would be overwhelmed without global cooperation. This sense of international responsibility marked the September 1987 signing in Montreal of international accords to limit the production of chlorofluorocarbons to protect the earth's ozone layer. These accords, although modest in scope, were a signal achievement and would become a model for future agreements.

(5) The world has come a long way from the mid-1970s, when environmental concerns were considered something that only the rich could afford to worry about. Today, they are concerns no one can afford to ignore.

### **Passage Two**

The terms market and marketing (营销) can have several meanings depending upon how they are used. (1) The term stock (股票) market refers to the buying and selling of shares in corporations as well as other activities related to stock trading and pricing. The important world stock markets are in London, Geneva, New York, Tokyo, and Singapore. Another type of market is a grocery market, which is a place where people purchase food. (2) When economists use the word market they mean a set of forces or conditions that determine the price of a product, such as the supply available for sale and the demand for it by consumers. The term marketing in business includes all of these meanings, and more.

In the past, the concept of marketing emphasized sales. The producer or manufacturer made a product he wanted to sell. Marketing was the task of figuring out how to sell the product. (3) Basically, selling the product would be accomplished by sales promotion, which included advertising and personal selling. In addition to sales promotion, marketing also involved the physical distribution of the product to the places where it was actually sold. Distribution consisted of transportation, storage, and related services such as financing, standardization and grading, and the related risks.

The modern marketing concept encompasses all of the activities mentioned, but it is based on a different set of principles. It subscribes to the notion that production can be economically justified only by consumption. In other words, goods should be produced only if they can be sold. Therefore, the producer should consider who is going to buy the product—or what the market is—before production begins. This is very different from marketing a product and then thinking about how to sell it.

(4) Marketing now involves first deciding what the customer wants, and designing and producing a product that satisfies these wants at a profit to the company. Instead of concentrating solely on production, the company must consider the desires of the consumer. Production, on the other hand, is mostly an engineering problem. (5) Thus, demand and market forces are still an important aspect of modern

marketing, but they are considered prior to the production process.

### **Passage Three**

An office is the "Brain" of a business. (1) In an office, figures, lists and information are compiled which tell the managers or heads of the business what is happening in their shops or factories. These figures guide the managers by telling them what has happened and what is happening.

Information comes into an office in all sorts of ways but the main items of information come in regularly. (2) It is part of the job of the clerks to collect and classify that information and to put it into such a form that it is easily interpreted and understood. Offices collect information, then they classify it.

This work of collection is common in an office from the sorting of mail every morning to the accountant's work in finding out the final figures for the year's profit. (3) Classification always requires the arrangement of the same kind of information, often into lists or columns. For this work, correctness, accuracy and speed, as in all office work, are essential.

There is no value, however, in collecting figures which mean nothing. Figures are guides which should help us make decisions. (4) The interpretation of information and of tables should tell us where success or failure lies, where

profit can be and where losses occur. On this kind of information and from the known figures, a choice is made and a series of such choices may make a policy.

A firm which has three factories may find, for instance, from its figures, that one factory is losing money and choice may lie between either a change of manager, a cut in production, an increase in production or closure of the factory. Whichever one of these decisions is taken becomes the policy. (5) It is clear that a decision leading to a policy can only be as good as the information on which it is based.

Consequently there is a constant search for more and more exact information. Managers will want to have all the necessary facts before they can make the best decision and it is normal for them to seek for more and more information.

#### Passage Four

Unlike the scientist, the engineer is not free to select the problem which interests him, he must solve the problems as they arise, and his solutions must satisfy conflicting requirements. (1) Typically, the engineering solution to most problems is the most desirable end result taking into account many factors.

To the engineer, efficiency means output divided by input. His job is secure maximum output for a given input or to secure a given output with a minimum input. The ratio may be expressed in terms of energy, materials, money,