



大学英语 四·六级

考试新题型集萃

王秀珍 王大铭 主编

大学英语四、六级考试 新题型集萃

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本书编写组

主编 王秀珍 王大铭

编者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

马王超	王大铭	王秀珍	邓鹂鸣	刘雪梅
江宝珠	任清敏	阮琳	杨建荣	侯艳
胡焰初	高莉莉	韩玮	傅晓玲	程维华
覃慧娟	潘兴惠			

审订 王秀珍 王大铭

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试自 1987 年实施以来,对提高我国大学英语教学整体水平起到了历史性的推动作用。作为测量大学英语教学水平、检验《大学英语教学大纲》贯彻情况的重要标尺,大学英语四、六级考试日益显示其重要作用。但是,由于四、六级考试采用的是标准化考试形式,考试题型以客观题(多项选择题)为主(分别占卷面分数的 85%和 75%),主观题为辅,此类考试主要是衡量学生的判断能力,而不能全面有效地检测学生的语言运用能力。

为了执行《大学英语教学大纲》规定的“语言测试应着重考核学生的语言基础”,真实测出学生对《大纲》所规定的各项技能的掌握情况,经过数年的调查、研究、论证和试点,国家教委、全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定从 1996 年 1 月起对考试题型作部分改变,采用几种新题型——听写、翻译、简短问题回答。

根据这一改革精神,我们编写了《大学英语四、六级考试新题型集萃》,以便及时为广大师生提供教学和训练的资料。全书内容包括:

一、听写 含填空听写 (spot dictation) 和逐词听写 (standard dictation) 两种形式,共 70 篇,并配以语速适中、语音纯正的录音磁带。

二、阅读理解与英译汉 共 45 篇短文。每篇短文后除四道客观选择题外,还设计了一道将文章中划线部分译成汉语的题目。

三、阅读理解与简短问题回答 共 45 篇短文。每篇短文后除四道客观选择题外,还设计了一道问答题。学生须根据对文章的正确理解作出简短回答。

四、汉译英 共 274 句。此项是依据《大学英语教学大纲》语法结构表和重点句型设计翻译考点的。

本书由武汉大学外语学院大学英语教学部教师编写,具体分工如下:

听写:傅晓玲 高莉莉 覃慧娟 韩 玮

阅读理解与翻译:王秀珍 胡焰初 侯 艳 马王超

阅读理解与简短问题回答:杨建荣 潘兴惠 江宝珠 刘雪梅

汉译英:王大铭 任清敏 程维华 邓鹏鸣 阮 琳

王秀珍、王大铭对全书进行了全面审定。

由于水平有限,书中错误与不当之处在所难免,恭请读者指正。

编 者

1995 年 7 月

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I . Band Four

Part One Dictation

Section A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear 25 passages each about 120 words three times. Each 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.

1

Body temperature can affect how happily, or unhappily, we awaken. (1) _____
_____, our body temperature (2) _____.
_____. Although we don't notice the change, (3) _____.
_____. When body temperature is up, (4) _____. As it falls, we
grow tired and, eventually, (5) _____. As a result, anyone who has a fast-
rising temperature cycle (6) _____ " _____ ", _____. An "evening
person", on the other hand, (7) _____. It does not
hit its high point until mid-afternoon (8) _____.

2

The American family unit is in the process of change. (1) _____ mainly
two types of families: the extended and the nuclear. The extended family most often included
mother, father, children, (2) _____, such as grand-
parents, (3) _____. Then as job patterns changed and
(4) _____, people were forced to move to (5) _____.

_____. These moves split up the extended family. The nuclear family (6) _____; this consisted of (7) _____. Now, besides these two types (8) _____, the word family is being expanded (9) _____.

3

Thanksgiving dates back to the days of the early New England colonists who were having difficulty living in the New Land. (1) _____, without the help of the native American Indians, (2) _____. The Indians showed the colonists how to hunt wild turkeys and (3) _____. In the fall, the Indians and colonists (4) _____. In reality, the colonists and Indians (5) _____, and this first Thanksgiving dinner (6) _____. Even so, (7) _____ for a turkey dinner (8) _____.

4

Oxford and Cambridge are two very old and respected universities in the United Kingdom. Each has been (1) _____. There are more than (2) _____. The British system of education has influenced the systems of education (3) _____. Many of these nations were (4) _____ the United Kingdom today.

The British people (5) _____. For example, the many British (6) _____ the colonists of 300 years ago (7) _____ in the United States today. The first American universities (8) _____ of Oxford and Cambridge.

5

A student learning English occasionally meets the following problems when he listens to talks or to lectures. It is difficult to decide (1) _____. In speech, many sounds cause a student difficulty and (2) _____. Some words in English, (3) _____, have a weak form. (4) _____. In addition, many students sometimes do not hear the unstressed syllable in the word. (5) _____.

The lecturer (6) _____ and who pronounces his vowels (7) _____ will be difficult to follow. (8) _____ when the lecturer speaks with a B. B. C. accent.

6

Art is sometimes divided into two kinds, high art and popular art. High art appeals to

(1) _____ than popular art, but (2) _____
 _____. People who enjoy high art (3) _____ and
 symphony concerts; they read serious books; they (4) _____
 _____ at museums and galleries. Popular art (5) _____. Some TV pro-
 grams (6) _____. Many popular songs (7) _____
 _____; then they disappear. (8) _____ for
 such a long time that they become classics. Thus the line between high and popular art (9)
 _____, _____.

7

Edelweiss is the Swiss (1) _____. The blooms are small and white.
 (2) _____. In the Alps edelweiss grows wild. (3) _____.
 It grows high up in the mountains, near the area where (4) _____
 _____. Most of the plants are found (5) _____
 _____. Young men sometimes bring edelweiss back for their girlfriends. The girls think of the
 flowers (6) _____. Mountain climbers, guides and hunters pick edelweiss
 too, (7) _____. To them it is (8) _____
 _____.

8

More and more often we heard of people talking about karaoke. (1) _____
 _____, still remains a question to many people. Karaoke is a sort of acoustics equipment which
 was originally invented in Japan (2) _____. It means
 (3) " _____ ". In fact, it is just a cassette tape (4)
 _____. This equipment first appeared (5) _____ and
 mainly for the customers (6) _____. Most of the mu-
 sic in karaoke was popular music. (7) _____, karaoke was spread to the
 whole world. It was introduced to China (8) _____.

9

Troy was surrounded by strong walls (1) _____.
 _____. For hundreds of years, Troy had been growing in power and the Trojans (2) _____
 _____ that they thought that (3) _____. But
 then hundreds upon thousands of Greeks laid siege to Troy and came to avenge the wrong
 done to Greece (4) _____. The Greeks laid siege to Troy and (5) _____
 _____. But the walls were strong (6) _____
 _____. Many fierce battles were fought outside the city gates. Sometimes
 the Greeks (7) _____, sometimes the Trojans, (8)
 _____.

10

Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please? (1) _____, but according to regulations, I'll explain about (2) _____ in case any difficulty should arise. If an emergency should arise, your captain will first radio an SOS (3) _____. Next he will inform you (4) _____. You should cooperate and remain calm, (5) _____. If it is a water landing, (6) _____. We'll demonstrate (7) _____. One important thing is to remember not to fill the cabin because it will make it harder (8) _____.

11

Hundreds of cinemas in Britain have closed (1) _____. Others have had to introduce new ways (2) _____. But cinemas still draw large audiences (3) _____. It seems that the future of the cinema (4) _____. With new techniques in film-making will come (5) _____, and this, it is hoped, will bring people back to the cinema. (6) _____ is the Saturday morning film session for children, who will, (7) _____, develop the habit of regular cinema-going (8) _____.

12

Alex Haley was born in the northeastern of New York, (1) _____ in Tennessee. His grandmother told him stories about their family. Their family history, she said (2) _____. Alex remembered the stories (3) _____. He began to study his family story. (4) _____ and made a trip to Gambia, (5) _____. Then he decided (6) _____. For ten years, he had researched and written his family story for the book "Roots". (7) _____. Several years later, a film series based on his book (8) _____.

13

Automotive pollution is (1) _____. Heavy traffic and gasoline engines (2) _____. In order to solve this problem, (3) _____. It is an electric bus, (4) _____. It can go eight hours before recharging is needed. Although the bus can carry (5) _____, the prototype is designed to carry eighteen persons.

(6) _____. This new bus can be used (7) _____
 _____ such as industrial complexes and university campuses. It is now being used
 (8) _____.

14

Plants open and close at different times of the day. People used to make gardens in the
 shape of a clock face, (1) _____. It was possible to
 tell the time just (2) _____. No one really under-
 stands why flowers (3) _____, but recently (4) _____
 _____. In one, flowers were put in a laboratory (5) _____
 _____. One might predict that these flowers would not open (6) _____
 _____. But in fact they continue to open as if (7) _____. This suggests
 that they have some (8) _____; that they have, in
 other words, (9) _____.

15

There is no denying that English is a useful language. The people who speak English to-
 day (1) _____ in the world (2) _____
 _____ speakers of Chinese. Originally (3) _____ living
 in northern Europe (4) _____. Isolated in their island
 community (5) _____ which became more and more similar to each other
 and less and less like the other languages of Europe. The people (6) _____
 _____ through their shared language. In time, people moved from the small
 island to many parts of the world, (7) _____ and
 thus still remaining (8) _____ wherever they set-
 tled.

16

Where does man live in his twentieth-century world? If you examine a population map,
 you will see (1) _____. These centers are surrounded
 by larger areas, (2) _____. What does a man need (3) _____
 _____? He must have water. He naturally (4) _____
 _____. Even some nomads, (5) _____
 _____, must travel to spots where there are water holes. Water (6) _____
 _____. He also needs food to (7) _____ and a shelter in
 which he can be safe from attack. Therefore, he must have enough space (8) _____
 _____.

17

The world is thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since (1) _____

_____. But about 97% of this huge amount is sea water. Man can only (2) _____ the other 3%—the fresh water (3) _____. And we can't even use all of that because some of it is (4) _____, and even worse, (5) _____.

However, this small amount of fresh water (6) _____, is still enough for us. But our water needs are increasing very quickly. Every day, it seems, we need (7) _____.

18

As the population of the world keeps on growing, (1) _____. The United States is one of the lucky countries because it grows enough food for itself and still has enough to (2) _____. One reason for this is that the United States is a large country (3) _____. Most of the central part of the country (4) _____. Wheat and corn are the most important crops in this region. The United States exports (5) _____. Wheat is used to make bread, (6) _____. Most of the corn is used to feed animals (7) _____.

19

Are some people born clever, and others born stupid? Or is intelligence (1) _____? To our surprise, (2) _____ is yes. To some extent (3) _____, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, (4) _____ will develop his intelligence less than one (5) _____. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence (6) _____, but whether or not he reaches those limits (7) _____. This view, now held by most experts, (8) _____.

20

The majority of American women with children now work outside the home. Society (1) _____, and it has done little (2) _____. Good, reliable child care is a problem. There are (3) _____, and many working mothers do not have mothers or aunts or sisters (4) _____ take care of the children. It is true that (5) _____ than they did in the past. But they too have jobs and other responsibilities (6) _____. Working mothers are not satisfied with (7) _____. These are (8) _____.

21

Dreams are a fascinating subject. Many psychologists today say that (1) _____. They suggest that you try to write down the dreams that you remember (2) _____. Then, you can try to (3) _____ with situations in your life. Sometimes dreams may (4) _____, other times they might (5) _____ and have reasonable explanation. If you are receptive to this kind of analysis, (6) _____.

22

Mosquitoes are all over the world. Fortunately, most mosquitoes have (1) _____. Only certain species bite people. However, (2) _____, she may bite you several times, or she may pick several people to bite. She can store 15 to 20 bites, (3) _____. Although mosquitoes are no longer a serious health problems in most countries, (4) _____. If you have a mosquito problem, (5) _____. Be sure to level (6) _____. The smallest amount of water... (7) _____ ...can produce hundreds of mosquitoes.

23

The spread of the desert is not new. In ancient times, for example, (1) _____. For hundreds of years, (2) _____ with their animals before an area was destroyed. This gave (3) _____. They also (4) _____. So they never overworked the land. These traditional ways are disappearing, (5) _____. Today, many factors add to the problem (6) _____. The population is growing, and (7) _____. There is now a worldwide effort (8) _____.

24

Every culture has its own ideal of behavior, and (1) _____. In the United States, children are (2) _____. Americans think that (3) _____, and they are suspicious of keeping silence and reserve. They feel that (4) _____ if you do not speak out. They feel threatened by silence, (5) _____. Many other cultures, however, do not (6) _____. In fact, they discourage these qualities because, to them,

openness and directness (7) _____. They do not
(8) _____. Many cross-cultural misunderstandings
have developed around openness and directness.

25

People like to think that life was better in the past. The air (1) _____
_____, people were friendlier, life was safer and certainly, it was cheaper.
But (2) _____? Probably not. Many of today's prob-
lems (3) _____, and there were (4) _____
_____. For example, many diseases (5) _____. It is safe to say that
(6) _____. They existed in the past (7) _____
_____. But, in the future, just remember, (8) _____
_____ the good old days!

Section B Standard Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear 15 passages, each about 80 words. Each passage will be read three times. First you will hear the 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 or part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down what 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. After you have written the whole passage, you can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

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