

乔英路西主编
ENGLISH

大学英语

★ 四级考试新题型

● (修订版)



大学英语四级考试新题型

(修订版)

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内 容 提 要

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)是根据国家教委的规定而组织的全国统一的标准化考试。本书依据新近颁布的“关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知”,收集了丰富的原版材料,编写了10套水平相当的听写填空、英译汉和简短回答题模拟试题。书末附有全部参考答案,供参加CET-4的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

本书内容新颖,注重实用,针对性强,是CET-4考生和广大英语爱好者十分需要的复习资料。

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修 订 版 前 言

大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 是国家教委组织的全国性标准化考试, 已经进行了数年。1995 年 7 月 15 日, 全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发布了“关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知”; 1996 年 7 月 30 日又发布了“关于公布全国大学英语四、六级考试第二批新题型的通知”, 并公布了可能采用的几种题型。现根据以上通知精神, 本书汇编了听写填空、英译汉和简短回答题等三种题型的模拟试题, 题量相当于 10 套考题, 以后还将根据大学英语四级考试新出现的题型陆续编写模拟试题。本书可供即将参加四级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测, 书末附有全部参考答案。

本书内容新颖, 针对性强, 是广大在校的大学英语考生和英语学习者十分需要的复习资料。

本书由乔英、路西主编, 朱少华和刘路英、徐勤共同编写。由于编写时间仓促, 书中若有疏漏之处, 恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编著者

1996 年 12 月

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第一篇 大学英语四级考试 新题型概述

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会就全国大学英语四级考试采用的新题型发出的通知称，为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试，提高考试的效果，使考试对教学有较好的导向作用，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。

为了使广大考生熟悉新题型，考试委员会公布了二批可能采用的几种新题型：英译汉、听写填空和简短回答题。

1. 英译汉

在试卷中，英译汉安排在阅读理解部分之后。通常设有 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，考生可以参考阅读理解部分的有关文章，以便了解上下文。

2. 听写填空

听写填空是给出一段 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，让考生核对检查。

3. 简短回答题

简短回答题安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试为一篇文章，文章后有 5 个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语（可以是句子，也可以是单词或短语）回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为 15 分钟。

简短回答题主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

样题 1. 听写填空 (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.

This might be the age of high technology in many Western countries. (1) _____ of the world's children, everyday life is still a fight just to survive. In Africa and Asia, (2) _____ before they are one year old. Average life expect to suffer from hunger. In developing countries, nearly three quarters of the people (3) _____, yet eight percent of the world's disease is caused by dirty water.

Action Aid is (4) _____ to help developing countries. It has started development programmes in eight of (5) _____. Their plan is based on the belief that individual people (6) _____ to the needs and problems of one other person than to a whole community. (7) _____ with one child in need, and the

members of the organization have a link with the child, (8) _____ at school or by letters. The first aim is to provide a basic education and food, clothing, and medical care (9) _____. Over the years they have helped more than half a million children, (10) _____ to continue.

听写填空样题参考答案

This might be the age of high technology in many Western countries, (1) but for the majority of the world's children, everyday life is still a fight just to survive. In Africa and Asia, (2) ten percent of babies die before they are one year old. Average life expect to suffer from hunger. In developing countries, nearly three quarters of the people (3) do not obtain safe water, yet eight percent of the world's disease is caused by dirty water.

Action Aid is (4) an organization specially set up to help developing countries. It has started development programmes in eight of (5) the poorest countries in the world. Their plan is based on the belief that individual people (6) relate much more easily to the needs and problems of one other person than to a whole community. (7) Their support is a personal relationship with one child in need, and the members of the organization have a link with the child, (8) either through reports or progress at school or by letters. The first aim is to provide a basic education and food, clothing, and medical care (9) where it is needed. Over the years they have helped more than half a million children, (10) but they need more help to continue.

样题 2. 英译汉 (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 Third 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 meaning in the context.

Passage One

Japan was in ruins at the end of the Second World War. In a matter of four decades, it has risen to become one of the economic superpowers of the globe. That is a remarkable achievement for a country with scarce natural resources. It is said that Japan's success is based on the wealth of its human resources. The people of Japan, who combine so effortlessly their age-old customs and traditions with the most modern advances in science and technology, have fascinated me. Certain things have amused me. I would like to share with you some of my experiences while travelling through the Land of the Rising Sun.

Tokyo is one of the costliest cities in the world. Having spent quite a few yens during my first trips in getting my shirts cleaned through the hotel laundry, I explored a little and found out that the rates outside were about half as high. So I once took my dirty clothes to the cleaner nearest to my hotel. After writing the other parts of the receipt, the lady asked me to fill in my name, which I did. Three months later, when I went to the same laundry for the

same purpose, the same lady filled in the entire receipt including my name! I was surprised since lots of foreigners and natives must have passed through their doors in those three months. Since then I must have been to the same cleaner half a dozen times at about the same intervals and she did not have to ask my name again!

1. (Lines 6-8, Para. 1, Passage 1)

The people of Japan, who combine so effortlessly their age-old customs and traditions with the most modern advances in science and technology, have fascinated me.

Passage Two

In the Bribri Indian settlement of Coroma, Costa Rica, miles from the nearest road, Don Francisco Garcia is known as an awe -- a hereditary medicine man who speaks with spirits, knows the plants of the forest and cures fevers and snakebites. So great is his reputation as one of the last of the great Bribri healers that outsiders with cancer have begun landing in helicopters to ask his help. "God left the plants with the Indians," says Garcia, 76. "Now white people want them too."

Healers like Garcia are in demand along with their plants. Pharmaceutical (制药) firms want to learn their secrets before they -- and perhaps the forests that provide their pharmacopoeia (药物) disappear forever. This sudden recognition of traditional medicine, along with new technologies that ease the study of plants, has started a research boom, pointing the way to potential drugs for everything from flu to cancer. More than 200

firms are pursuing plant-derived pharmaceuticals; most are from the rich north, raising tensions with poor, tropical nations that want the benefits of drugs developed from their resources.

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for anything other than traditional medicine. In the Amazon Basin alone, healers use some 6,000 species. Markets in Costa Rica overflow with twigs, tubers and seeds used for ulcers (溃疡), diabetes -- even leaves advertised "to calm the nerves provoked by earthquakes." Most remedies remain local: only 1 percent of the world's 250,000 known plant species have been investigated by Western medicine. Many prescription drugs originate with plants, but most obvious cures were found. One reason: plants are such prolific (多产的) chemical factories that scientists found them too complex to analyze. Some make as many as 600 different compounds.

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

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for anything other than traditional medicine.

Passage Three

Charles Darwin(1809-1882) was not the only person developing a theory of evolution based on adaptation to the environment. As often happens in science, two people came up with basically the same conclusion simultaneously. As a matter of fact, in the summer of 1858, on receiving an essay from Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913), another famous naturalist with

whom he had been corresponding, Darwin must have received a sudden shock. Wallace had come up with basically the same ideas that Darwin had worked on for two decades. Both men received credit for their work at a meeting of the Linnaean Society in 1858. However, Darwin published his book *On the Origin of Species* quickly after that in 1859 and had since received most of the credit for modern evolutionary theory, although Wallace deserves more credit than he is usually given.

Both men had read Thomas R. Malthus' (1766–1834) *Essay on the Principles of Population*. It appears that this essay, which stated that world population was growing at a faster rate than food production (remember, Buffon had also asserted this), implanted the idea of natural selection in the minds of both. Darwin and Wallace saw natural selection as the process by which individuals within a population that are better suited to the environment will survive at a greater frequency than those who are less well suited. Whereas Malthus was concerned only with humans, Darwin and Wallace saw this process as being applicable to all life. The development of the theory of natural selection was Darwin's and Wallace's great contribution to the theory of organic evolution, which had been emerging from the work and ideas of many individuals.

3. (Lines 11–14, Para.2, Passage 3)

The development of the theory of natural selection was Darwin's and Wallace's great contribution to the theory of organic evolution, which had been emerging from the work and ideas of many individuals.

Passage Four

If you're a recent liberal arts(文科) graduate who has had to listen to jokes about unemployment from your computer-major classmates, you may have had the last laugh. There are many advantages for the liberal arts major because this high-tech "Information Age" demands people who are flexible and who have good communication skills.

There are many liberal arts majors in large corporations who fill important executive positions. For example, a series of research studies conducted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of its executives found that liberal arts majors had achieved greater managerial success than those who had technical training. Charles L. Brown, chairman of AT&T, said: "We found extremely relevant evidence that the humanities/ social sciences majors are most suited for change, which is the leading feature of the kind of high-speed, high-pressure, high-tech world we now occupy."

Liberal arts majors are not only experiencing success in their long-term corporate careers, but they are also finding jobs more easily. A 1982 survey, conducted by the Association of American Colleges, showed that many companies have filled a significant percentage of their important positions with liberal arts graduates.

The study showed that the most sought-after quality in a job applicant was communication skills, cited as "very important" by 92 percent of the respondents. Liberal arts majors possess these skills, often without knowing how important they are. It is probably these skills that qualify them for a wide variety of

positions, including marketing representative, and human relations manager.

Finally, although some liberal arts majors may still find it more difficult than their technically trained classmates to land that first job, recent graduates report that they don't regret their choice of study. An example is Maryellie Moore, a 1974 graduate who majored in history and is now treasurer of the Matson Navigation Company. She calls history "a very practical major and a terrific background for business."

4. (Lines 3-6, Para. 1, Passage 4)

There are many advantages for the liberal arts major because this high-tech "Information Age" demands people who are flexible and who have good communication skills.

5. (Lines 3-5, Para. 3, Passage 4)

A 1982 survey, conducted by the Association of American Colleges, showed that many companies have filled a significant percentage of their important positions with liberal arts graduates.

英译汉样题参考答案

1. (Lines 6-8, Para. 1, Passage 1)

The people of Japan, who combine so effortlessly their age-old customs and traditions with the most modern advances in science and technology, have fascinated me.

日本人民使我着迷,他们轻而易举地将他们古老的传统习俗与科技方面的最新发展结合起来。

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

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for anything other than traditional medicine.

世界上四分之三的人穷得只能使用传统药物。

3. (Lines 11-14, Para.2, Passage 3)

The development of the theory of natural selection was Darwin's and Wallace's great contribution to the theory of organic evolution, which had been emerging from the work and ideas of many individuals.

自然选择理论是达尔文和华莱斯对生物进化理论的伟大贡献,而生物进化理论来自于许多人的工作和思想。

4. (Lines 3-6, Para. 1, Passage 4)

There are many advantages for the liberal arts major because this high-tech "Information Age" demands people who are flexible and who have good communication skills.

文科专业的毕业生有许多优势,因为现在的高科技“信息时代”需要既灵活又具有良好交际技巧的人才。

5. (Lines 3-6, Para.3, Passage 4)

A 1982 survey, conducted by the Association of American Colleges, showed that many companies have filled a significant percentage of their important positions with liberal arts graduates.

美国大学联合会在1982年做的一项调查说明许多公司已让文科专业毕业生担任公司相当多的要职。

样题 3. 简短回答题 (Short Answer Questions)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five