

王虹良 高海龙 张致祥 编著

DAXUE YINGYU SIJI XIN

大学英语四级

英语新题型  
四级考试  
大学四级  
大四考

新题型考试指导

TIXINGKAOSHIZHIDAO

兰州大学出版社

# 大学英语四级新题型考试指导

王虹良 高海龙 张致祥 编著

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## 大学英语四级新题型考试指导

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## 前 言

国家教委审定的大学英语四、六级考试第一批新题型已公布,包含听写和英译汉两部分。以后还将分批公布的新题型可能会有简答题、新型语法题、新型完形填空题等等。新的考试题型将出现将指导着大学英语教学走向更健康合理的方向。我国在过去几十年的外语教学实践中,有许多适合中国国情的好方法,如注重翻译、注重听写、注重理解的准确性等,因此,我们在吸收国外先进的考试方式之优点的同时,合理地保留和发扬我们自己的优良传统,将是非常必要的。考试题型的改革正是体现了这种精神。

为了适应这种新形势,我们编写了这本考试指导,上述已经公布和将有可能公布的新题型都包含在内。特别是对前一阶段教学中有所忽视,因而同学们已感到生疏的英译汉部分作了重点讲解,除精编实用的理论讲解外,还有两部分练习,一是为练习基本理论的配套题,二是四、六级考试曝光题中精选的翻译句子,使读者可在考试要求的水平上练习。内容力求涵盖文学、科技、生物、商贸等各方面。

听写部分按新题型要求编写,并配有磁带。

阅读部分所选内容接近或略高于考试要求,并完全按新题型要求配有翻译和简答题。完形填空和写作都尽可能地包含了各种形式。

语法和词汇部分完全按考试大纲和词表的要求,若干常考的语法点在习题中有意识地给出重复练习。

附录部分是需要经常记忆的内容,供学习者随时查阅。

以上各部分均由《题型概况及解题技巧》、《样题》、《解答》三部分组成。

本书可供大学本科生,报考研究生、托福或水平考试的考生使用。仔细研读,相信必能有所收获。

作 者

1996年2月

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# 第一部分 听 写

## 一、题型概况及解题技巧

听写是新增加的一种题。是在原听力的 20 分钟内与听力理解题制作在同一磁带上, 安排在整个听力题的最后。试卷上给出一段 200 词左右的短文, 其中有 10 个左右空格, 每个空格填入一个句子或句子的一部分, 每空格要填的字数在 3 至 10 个之间。每个空格前有一声“嘟”的警告声, 每空听完后有二声警告声。共放三遍, 第一和第三遍为正常讲话速度, 供试听全文和检查用, 第二遍较慢, 供听写用, 一声警告和二声结束之间根据字数长短留有间歇时间供写字用。空格要填写的都是一些最基本的单词和词组, 但其中有些单词可能较长, 如 opportunities 这样的长字也可能出现。除了平时注意听力和拼写练习之外, 实战训练还有下面几条技巧供参考。(1) 第一遍虽然是供试听用的, 但不能完全不动手, 在听到空格的内容时, 应用铅笔在横线下写出所听到单词的一些缩写记号, 如 students 可先写成“st”, 如写相应的汉字快, 也可先写出相应的汉字或其它任何你自己明白的符号, 这样第二遍才能较为从容地写。(2) 因写错一个字母和这个字不会写是一样的后果, 所以要尽可能多的把有把握的字写出来, 不要在个别没把握的字上浪费时间。要记住, 所留的间歇时间只是刚够你较快地将单词写出, 没有给你留下思考的余地。(3) 本部分的评分标准是将需填词的总数(大约 50 个字)按 10 分平均计算, 约 5 个单词为 1 分, 单词拼写错误不得分, 因此只有在短暂的时间内尽量多写出完整的、正确的单词才能有较高的得分。

## 二、听写样题

### Spot dictation

**Directions:** In each test, you will hear a passage three times. 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, during the pause, you must write down the words you have just heard in the corresponding space. Finally, you can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

## Test 1

Health education today looks at backache. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Usually it's because too much strain (2) \_\_\_\_\_ making it bend (3) \_\_\_\_\_. So it's not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to get backache as a result of (5) \_\_\_\_\_, during which we may be forced to sit for long periods with our back (6) \_\_\_\_\_. However, all sorts of activities put a strain on our back (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and we don't think about them until (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Then (9) \_\_\_\_\_. So, how do we (10) \_\_\_\_\_?

## Test 2

In the 1960s, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ were against the war in Vietnam. There were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and peace marches (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Anti-war demonstrations (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Many people were arrested for demonstrating. Some young men protested the war by burning their draft cards. Another sign of youthful revolt was (5) \_\_\_\_\_. (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Blue jeans were common. Long hair was also (7) \_\_\_\_\_. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the anti-war feelings, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ was a three-day rock concert in Woodstock, New York. Holding up two fingers on one hand was (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Test 3

I'm going to talk about acid rain, a subject which many people have heard of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm going to talk about exactly what acid rain is and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and then I'm going to finish off by saying what we can do about it, what the solutions are now and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the long term. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, acid rain is a term that's really being used now (5) \_\_\_\_\_ which is hanging over our heads in a sense—(6) \_\_\_\_\_. It's the pollution that's coming down (7) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, in hail, in many different ways and damaging our forests, our lakes and rivers, (8) \_\_\_\_\_. If we are (9) \_\_\_\_\_, we must know (10) \_\_\_\_\_, so now I'm going to talk about the chemicals involved.

## Test 4



Now perhaps I should go to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that we should be looking to to stop this (2) \_\_\_\_\_. There are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and there are long-term solutions. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, we need to make immediate cuts to the emissions that are coming (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In the long term, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ society is thinking. Many people have heard of the thirty percent club. This is a group of now some twenty-two nations (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to cut their sulphur emissions by thirty percent on nineteen eighty levels (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Britain hasn't yet joined the thirty percent club. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ are Sweden, Norway, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands—even Russia (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 5

The topic I'd like to deal with this morning is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. This is an eternal problem, and one to which there's (2) \_\_\_\_\_. I would however like you to think about the situation of learners (3) \_\_\_\_\_ because (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it would be true to say that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ who speak a foreign language or a second language (6) \_\_\_\_\_ than (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and I think this (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of out-of-classroom learning (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to how in-classroom learning (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 6

However, if we go back to our starting point, which was the great, the much greater number of speakers of languages (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I think it gives us the key to what I believe is the most important factor, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. A learner who frees him or herself from the tyranny of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and who makes use of (4) \_\_\_\_\_, who, (5) \_\_\_\_\_, accepts (6) \_\_\_\_\_, is always going to be not just (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Conversely, someone who (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is always going to remain at what we call a plateau — they've (9) \_\_\_\_\_. In reality it is themselves that (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 7

The problem is that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ over the past twenty years (2) \_\_\_\_\_, since the laws forbidding indiscriminate hunting (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Twenty years ago tigers were nearly extinct, but now (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Good news

from the conservation point of view, (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Most tigers (6) \_\_\_\_\_, catching fish (they are great swimmers and love fish, (7) \_\_\_\_\_) and (8) \_\_\_\_\_. But an old, sick, or lazy tiger may easily turn to easier and slower victims if (9) \_\_\_\_\_ becomes at all great. Some tigers became man-eaters and (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 8

Well, that's an interesting question. In Britain the bees only have a very short time to store up honey (1) \_\_\_\_\_. In May any honey that is gathered is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ — so June and July are the time (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you might get bad weather (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you've got to make sure you feed the hive with a bucketful of sugar and water mixture (6) \_\_\_\_\_ so they've got enough food to (7) \_\_\_\_\_. I avoid disturbing the bees during the winter because they stay close together in the hive in a tight ball (8) \_\_\_\_\_. If you disturb them and make them move around they lose that heat and (9) \_\_\_\_\_. And it's a very distressing sight to see a whole beehive (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 9

Well, our first item on the holiday programme tonight concerns (1) \_\_\_\_\_. If you're young and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ then one of the holiday options open to you is to (3) \_\_\_\_\_. What you usually do is to (4) \_\_\_\_\_, stay on a farm and pick the crop (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In Britain it's usually potatoes, carrots, apples. (6) \_\_\_\_\_. You save on accommodation because you sleep in tents on the farm and the farmer pays you a wage (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The good thing is that you often (8) \_\_\_\_\_ when the work camp is over, and you also get a chance to (9) \_\_\_\_\_. At least, (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 10

Going on holiday always (1) \_\_\_\_\_. There is always so much to do (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Passports to check, (3) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and even when the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and we arrive at the hotel, (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Did I turn the gas off properly? Did I (6) \_\_\_\_\_? My wife tells me (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and after a while I manage to (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

But then I think of new ones. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ ? Is the beach(10) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、参考答案

#### Test 1

Health education today looks at backache. All of us get backache sometimes. Usually it's because too much strain has been put on the backbone making it bend out of its normal shape . So it's not unusual for all of us to get backache as a result of a long car or plane journey ,during which we may be forced to sit for long periods with our back in an unnatural and uncomfortable position . However,all sorts of activities put a strain on our back in everyday life and we don't think about them until our back caused us trouble . Then it may be too late. So,how do we stop back trouble from starting?

#### Test 2

In the 1960s,many Americans of all ages were against the war in Vietnam. There were demonstrations for peace and peace marches in many American cities. Anti-war demonstrations were not always peaceful . Many people were arrested for demonstrating. Some young men protested the war by burning their draft cards. Another sign of youthful revolt was the style of dress. It was very casual . Blue jeans were common. Long hair was also especially popular. The music of the day emphasized the anti-war feelings ,and one of the biggest events was a three-day rock concert in Woodstock,New York. Holding up two fingers on one hand was a peace symbol of the '60s .

#### Test 3

I'm going to talk about acid rain,a subject which many people have heard of but very few understand fully. I'm going to talk about exactly what acid rain is and why it's a problem and then I'm going to finish off by saying what we can do about it,what the solutions are now and what the solutions will be in the future ,in the long term. So first of all ,acid rain is a term that's really being used now for a kind of pollution which is hanging over our heads in a sense — it's the air pollution above us. It's the pollution that's coming down in rain,in mist,in snow,in hail,in many different ways

and damaging our forests, our lakes and rivers, our buildings and even human health . If we are to control acid rain, we must know what is actually causing it, so now I'm going to talk about the chemicals involved.

#### Test 4

Now perhaps I should go to some of the solutions that we should be looking to to stop this environmental catastrophe. There are short-term solutions and there are long-term solutions. In the short term, we need to make immediate cuts to the emissions that are coming from our power stations and cars . In the long term, we need to change the way society is thinking. Many people have heard of the thirty percent club. This is a group of now some twenty-two nations which have agreed to cut their sulphur emissions by thirty percent on nineteen eighty levels by the year nineteen ninety-three. Britain hasn't yet joined the thirty percent club. Some of the other countries that have are Sweden, Norway, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands — even Russia has joined the thirty percent club.

#### Test 5

The topic I'd like to deal with this morning is what makes a good language learner. This is an eternal problem, and one to which there's no real solution . I would however like you to think about the situation of learners outside the classroom because in many ways it would be true to say that there are more people in the world who speak a foreign language or a second language who didn't learn it in a classroom than there are who did and I think this awareness of the success of out-of-classroom learning provides us with a key to how in-classroom learning can be successful .

#### Test 6

However, if we go back to our starting point, which was the great, the much greater number of speakers of languages who have learnt outside classrooms I think it gives us the key to what I believe is the most important factor, and that's independence. A learner who frees him or herself from the tyranny of the teacher and the classroom and who makes use of twenty-four hours a day for learning, who, in a word, accepts respon-

sibility for learning, is always going to be not just a good language learner but the best. Conversely, someone who won't accept this responsibility is always going to remain at what we call a plateau — they've failed to make progress and blame their teachers. In reality it is themselves that they should blame.

### Test 7

The problem is that the tiger population has increased greatly over the past twenty years in this region, since the laws forbidding indiscriminate hunting started to have their effect. Twenty years ago tigers were nearly extinct, but now they are relatively numerous. Good news from the conservation point of view, but bad news for many of the local people. Most tigers go peacefully about their business, catching fish (they are great swimmers and love fish, unlike the lion) and hunting animals in the forest. But an old, sick, or lazy tiger may easily turn to easier and slower victims if the competition for food becomes at all great. Some tigers became man-eaters and started hunting humans.

### Test 8

Well, that's an interesting question. In Britain the bees only have a very short time to store up honey to feed off during the winter. In May any honey that is gathered is for feeding the young — so June and July are the times for storing honey for the winter. You might get bad weather during these months and if this happens you've got to make sure you feed the hive with a bucketful of sugar and water mixture at the end of September so they've got enough food to see them through until the spring. I avoid disturbing the bees during the winter because they stay close together in the hive in a tight ball to conserve body heat. If you disturb them and make them move around they lose that heat and could freeze to death. And it's a very distressing sight to see a whole beehive that's died of cold.

### Test 9

Well, our first item on the holiday programme tonight concerns holidays for young people. If you're young and you haven't got much money then one of the holiday op-

tions open to you is to go on a work camp. What you usually do is to pay your own fare to the country, stay on a farm and pick the crop that's in season at the time. In Britain it's usually potatoes, carrots, apples. Something of that kind. You save on accommodation because you sleep in tents on the farm and the farmer pays you a wage for what you've picked. The good thing is that you often get a chance to travel when the work camp is over, and you also get a chance to make friends on the camp. At least, that's the general idea.

## Test 10

Going on holiday always makes me feel uneasy. There is always so much to do before I set off. Passports to check, tickets to buy, cases to pack, and even when the journey is behind us and we arrive at the hotel, I still feel uneasy. Did I turn the gas off properly? Did I lock the door securely? My wife tells me not to be silly, and after a while I manage to put these worries out of my mind. But then I think of new ones. Is the water safe to drink? Is the beach safe for bathing?

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 一、题型概况及解题技巧

在新题型中“阅读理解”将是唯一永远保持总分(40分)不变的部分,可见其重要性。事实上,这部分可以说是关系能否及格的“决定性”部分,因为(1)这部分总分最多;(2)每道题2分,相当于词汇语法或完形填空部分四道题;(3)这部分理解的正确与否又决定了翻译题能否作对。这意味着这部分实际影响的分值是50分,的确是成败的关键。

另外,这部分又是可以通过一定训练后有把握取得较好成绩的部分,这是因为(1)文章的词汇是严格限制在《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》的范围内,可以事先牢记而无需忧虑有不认识的字;(2)文章的问题虽然形式很多(没有必要为应试去研究这些形式),但不外乎三大类题:①可以直接从文章中获取信息的题,如时间地点等;②可以间接从文章中获取信息的题,如根据上下文可合理推论的结论;③要从文章整体上去理解才可作出选择的题,如文章的中心思想,写作风格等。前两类题不管直接或间接,总是可以依托文章找出支持正确答案的证据。这些文章都不长,对一个训练有素的人来说找到证据并不难。只有第三类型题有时由于“仁者见仁,智者见智”的原因,不一定对得上出题人的选择,但这类题不多,一般不会超过20%。只要考生认真进行阅读,也不会完全答错。所以这部分达到80%左右的正确率是完全可能的。

这部分的困难处是时间很短,平均每篇文章读完和回答完问题只有8分钟的时间(四篇文章至少扣除3分钟填写答题纸的时间)。因此成功的唯一道路是平时大量地阅读难度相似的文章以达到极其熟练的程度。这样看起来是花时间,但阅读能力真正提高后,考试前就没有太多要准备和担心的事情了。

本部分精选了四十篇难度相似或略高于应试要求的文章供考生训练和测试自己的阅读能力用,并按新题型的要求划出了翻译的句子,增加了简答题。

### 二、阅读理解样题

#### TEST 1

#### Section 1

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements.

passage 1

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food-exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

This means, for one thing, that we can look forward to an end to the 'natural food' trend. It is not a wave of the future. All the 'unnatural' things we do to food are required to produce more of the food in the first place, and to make it last longer afterward. It is for that reason that we need and use chemical fertilizers and pesticides while the food is growing, and add preservatives afterward.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavoring additives. Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more artificiality.

Then, too, there will be a steady trend toward vegetarianism. A given quantity of ground can provide plant food for man or it can provide plant food for animals which are later slaughtered for meat. In converting the tissues of food into the tissues of the feeder, up to 90 percent is used for reasons other than tissue maintenance and growth. This means that one hundred pounds of plant food will support ten pounds of human tissue — while one hundred pounds of plant food will support ten pounds of animal tissue, which will then support one pound of human tissue. In other words, land devoted to plant food will support ten times as many human beings as land devoted to animal food.

It is this (far more than food preferences or religious dictates) that forces overcrowded populations into vegetarianism. And it will be the direction in which the United States of 2001 will be moving — not by presidential decree, but through the force of a steady rise in meat prices as compared with other kinds of food.

1. It can be predicted that by the year 2001 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. no more natural food will exist in US
  - b. food labeled "green food" will dominate the supermarkets
  - c. America will become a great nation for exporting food
  - d. America will move in the direction of natural food trend
  
2. The decline of food quality is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. flavoring additives
  - b. population expansion



- c. using unnatural elements in food growing and preserving
  - d. belt-tightening policy
3. The passage suggests that land is better used for cultivation than breeding animals in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. satisfy the needs of vegetarians
  - b. feed more mouths
  - c. develop a healthy diet
  - d. increase meat price
4. By 2001, more people will convert into vegetarians because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. religious belief
  - b. food preference
  - c. expensiveness of meat
  - d. governmental demand
5. According to the passage, how many plant food is required to convert animal tissue into 10 pounds of human tissue?

passage 2

A green revolution has been taking place in the countryside. But so quietly has it been carried out, and with so little fuss, that many people are unaware of what has been achieved. Don't expect to find anything so wild or so big as a national park, or anything as small and tame as your local rec. Country parks come somewhere between the two, with the accent on leisure rather than conservation.

Ten years ago the country park was nothing more than an idea floated in a Government White Paper called "Leisure in the Countryside". Today there are well over 100 country parks flourishing in nearly every corner of England and Wales, and more parks are in the pipeline. They were designed to serve three basic purposes: to make it easier for town dwellers to enjoy the open air without traveling too far and adding to traffic congestion, to ease the pressure on the more remote and solitary places, and above all, perhaps, in the words of the White Paper, to 'reduce the risk of damage to the countryside — aesthetic, as well as physical — which often comes about when people simply settle down for an hour or a day where it suits them, somewhere "in the country" — to the inconvenience and indeed the expense of the countryman who lives there.'

A good country park will certainly be readily accessible for cars and pedestrians and you may be able to reach it by public transport. It will cover at least 25 acres and may contain woods, open parkland or a stretch of water. It may even be on the coast. Some country parks provide refreshment facilities, picnic sites, information centers and a warden service. All of them have car parks and toilets. There may be an admission fee or a charge for parking your car, and a few parks close during the winter, so it is best to check before setting out. The great thing about country parks is that they are pre-