



21世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程

# 新视野

# 大学英语学习指导

## (第二册)

张祝祥 王 超 主编



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东北大学出版社



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• 沈 阳 •

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# 《新视野大学英语学习指导》 (第二册) 编委会

主 编 张祝祥 王 超

副主编 刘艳侠 李春明

编 委 王 超 李春明

刘艳侠 赵春玉

赵宏玲 孙学梅

## 前 言

《新视野大学英语》是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材，在众多的大学英语教材中，它的使用比例是相当高的，其应用前景日益看好。它不但在编写体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教学的传统经验，而且在编写指导思想上也积极地吸收了新的学术成果。我们在教学中仍深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、深化重点、寓教于乐的自测题，也就是学生自我评估的“平台”。《新视野大学英语学习指导》是与《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”相配套的教材。它针对“读写教程”每一单元的题材和体裁，对学生进行启发性、思维性、扩展性、深化性和巩固性的语言操练，以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求的结构及读、写、译等综合技能的培养，从而使学生在更丰富的语境中培养出英语语言应用能力。同时，编写本书旨在帮助学生及时消化理解课文每一单元重点内容，以奠定扎实的语言基础。

《新视野大学英语学习指导》共分4册，前3册分别与《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”1—3册配套。所有的单元测试均按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求的题型设计。其中词汇、语法结构和英汉翻译练习均根据《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”中每一单元的语言要点编写；阅读理解、完形填空和写作练习均按照“大学英语四级考试”的题型编写，旨在帮助学生熟悉考试题型并掌握解题技巧。第四册中的单元测试为四级模拟测试题，专门为学生备考国家大学英语四级考试而编写。全部采用国家大学英语四级考试的最新题型，选材具有一定的时代性、科学性和代表性。

本套教材的内容和特色如下。

每册均由专项训练和单元测试组成。专项训练部分为大学英语四级、六级

考试必考内容及解题技巧。单元测试部分由 10 套单元练习和 2 套阶段测试组成。

1. **Text Intensive Reading** 部分是根据《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”中的重点词汇、语法和句型编写的练习, 题型有补全句子、改错、单选等, 是课文知识的补充与延伸。

2. **Reading Comprehension** 部分选择的材料均与各等级测试难度一致。旨在提高学生的阅读技巧、阅读速度 and 理解的准确性, 并扩充其知识面。题型包括仔细阅读、阅读填空和快速阅读。

3. **Comprehensive Test** 部分是训练学生提高英语综合能力的练习。题型包括完形填空、简答和中译英。完形填空、简答所选短文具有很强的知识性、趣味性和可读性。中译英训练学生对课文知识点的灵活运用能力, 帮助其进一步掌握课文内容, 进而达到提高学生英语实用能力的教学目的。

4. **Writing** 部分旨在提高学生的英语写作能力。

5. **阶段测试**部分主要测试学生对 Unit 1—Unit 10 的语言点的掌握情况。其中阶段测试一测试学生对 Unit 1—Unit 5 的语言点的掌握情况, 阶段测试二则测试学生对 Unit 6—Unit 10 的语言点的掌握情况。

由于时间仓促, 不妥之处在所难免, 恳请各位同行和读者指正。

编 者

2005 年 12 月

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# □ 第一部分 专项训练

## 一、改 错

### (一) 概 述

改错 (Error Correction) 也称综合改错, 是原大学英语六级考试大纲中的独有题型, 而在新大学英语四级考试大纲中, 也将涉及这一题型。它是一种主观测试题型, 目的在于测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

综合改错这种篇章改错题型与传统的句子改错相比, 难度要大。无论是语法、词汇, 还是篇章理解都可能成为改错的对象, 再加上短文中没有明显的区分错误项和正确项的标记, 因此, 对于大多数考生来说, 正确地判断并改正错误并不容易。若想取得理想成绩, 考生不但要具备较好的语言基础知识, 而且要具有较强的语言综合运用能力。

### (二) 测试形式

在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的 200 词左右的短文中, 有 10 处错误 (不含拼写或标点错误), 它们分别出现在标有题号的 10 行中。要求考生在全面理解短文内容的基础之上找出并改正这些错误, 使短文的意思连贯, 结构正确。考试时间为 15 分钟。

考生首先应在标有题号的 10 行文字中找出错误, 然后再在标有题号的 10 条横线上改正、删去或增添某个词或短语。具体答题方法如下。

(1) 改正。将文中错词用斜线 (/) 划去, 在后面横线上写上正确的词, 表示替换该错词。

(2) 删去。在文中将错词用斜线 (/) 划去, 在后面横线上也划一斜线 (/), 表示该错词是多余的。

(3) 增添。在文中两词间加 “^” 号, 表示有遗漏, 然后在横线上填入遗漏的词的正确形式。

样题:

When you start talking about good and bad manners you immediately start meeting difficulties. Many people just cannot agree what they mean. We asked a lady, who replied that she thought you could tell a well-mannered person on the way they occupied the space around them — for example, when such a person walks down a street he or she is constantly unaware of others. Such people never bump into other people.

S1. \_\_\_\_\_

S2. \_\_\_\_\_



However, a second person thought that this was more a question of civilized behavior as good manners. Instead, this other person told us a story, it he said was quite well known about an American who had been invited to an Arab meal at one of the countries of the Middle East. The American hasn't been told very much about the kind of food he might expect. If he had known about American food, he might have behaved better.

S3. \_\_\_\_\_

S4. \_\_\_\_\_

S5. \_\_\_\_\_

S6. \_\_\_\_\_

S7. \_\_\_\_\_

Immediately before him was a very flat piece of bread that looked, to him, very much as a napkin. Picking it up, he put it into his collar, so that it falls across his shirt. His Arab host, who had been watching, said of nothing, but immediately copied the action of his guest. And that, said this second person, was a fine example of good manners.

S8. \_\_\_\_\_

S9. \_\_\_\_\_

S10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 答案及解析:

S1. on→by. 本题测试介词搭配。此句意为“根据人们占用周围空间的方式来判断”。因此, tell...on the way... 应改为 tell...by the way they occupied...

S2. unaware→aware. 本题测试分辨使用 unaware 一词所造成的上下文语义矛盾。依据上下文, 此句意为“一个这样有礼貌的人在街上行走时是会意识到他人的存在的”。因此, unaware 应改为 aware。

S3. as→than. 本题测试 more...than... “与其..., 倒不如”固定句型搭配。此句意为“与其说这是一个人有礼貌的问题, 倒不如说是一个人讲文明的问题”。

S4. it→which. 本题测试句子结构——非限制性定语从句。从句子成分来分析, 两逗号之间的部分应该是一个非限制性定语从句, 因此将人称代词 it 改为关系代词 which。此句意为“这第二个人给我们讲了一个美国人的故事, 他说这个故事是很有名的”。

S5. at→in. 本题测试介词的基本用法。“在某个国家里”应使用介词 in, 而不是 at。

S6. hasn't→hadn't. 本题测试时态。第二个人讲故事使用的是一般过去时, 因此故事中的“那个美国人不知道他可能会吃什么食物”显然发生在过去的过去, 应使用过去完成时。

S7. American→Arab. 本题测试分辨使用 American 一词所造成的上下文语义矛盾。

S8. as→like. 本题测试固定短语 look like “看起来像”。

S9. fall→fell. 本题测试时态。在故事中对那个美国人的举动的描述显然应使用过去时。

S10. of→/. 本题测试动词 say 的用法。此句中的 say 是及物动词, 因此“那个阿拉伯主人什么也没说”应表述为 the Arab host said nothing, 去掉 said 后面的介词 of。

### (三) 测试重点

尽管说出改错题全部错误类型的难度很大, 但是这种题型也有其常见的测试重点, 通常体现在语法、用词和逻辑关系等三个方面。

(1) 语法方面。语法错误包括一致关系、语态、语气和非谓语动词等。

1) 一致关系。

① 主谓一致。

实例: She is the only one of those girls who are willing to take a make-up exam.

答案及解析: 当先行词是 the only one of 加上一个名词复数时, 定语从句中的谓语动词用单数。因此, 应把从句中的谓语动词 are 改为 is。

② 时态一致。

实例: Biologists are predicting that they have been able to alter genes and control heredity.

答案及解析: 主句中 predicting “正在预测” 决定了从句中谓语 “能够改变基因和控制遗传” 使用一般现在时表将来。因此, 应把 have been able to alter... 改为 are able to alter...

③ 名词单复数一致。

实例: Computer, as we all know, has many possible use in different fields.

答案及解析: 此句中名词 use 前的修饰语 many 是用来修饰复数名词的, 所以 use 应改为 uses。

④ 代词的性质、数一致。

实例: Efforts to save our forests have only slowed the process which could eventually cause its elimination.

答案及解析: 定语从句 “最终会导致其消亡的过程” 中的代词 “其” 应该指的是主句中的宾语 “森林”。故应把 its 改为 their。

2) 语态。

实例: She was very angry at not telling the truth when she listened to the account.

答案及解析: 本句意为 “当她听到这个叙述的时候, 她很生气没有被告知真相。” 这里 “她” 是被告知的对象, 因而 telling 应改为 being told。

3) 虚拟语气。

实例: The doctor suggests that Tom has a long holiday.

答案及解析: 主句中动词 suggest “建议” 之后的从句应用虚拟语气, 故 has 应改为 have 或 should have。类似的动词还有 demand, insist 和 order 等。

4) 非谓语动词。

实例: A large fish was slowly swimming through the water, its tail swung back and forth like the pendulum of a clock.

答案及解析: 由于逗号后面没有连词, 可断定后半句为独立结构, 补充说明主句的运动状态。而独立结构中 its tail 和动词 swing 之间又是逻辑上的主谓关系, 故动词应使用现在分词形式 swinging。

(2) 用词方面。

1) 反义词。

实例: He was thrown into employment again when the factory closed last week.

答案及解析: 工厂的倒闭应导致他再次失业, 而不是再次就业。故 employment 应改为 unemployment。

2) 连接词。

**实例:** For you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.

**答案及解析:** For 作为连词所引出的分句可表原因, 提供 why 所引出的问题的逻辑上的理由, 但这个分句常放在主句之后。since 从句常常表达听者或读者已知的原因, 因此, 它不可能成为信息的焦点, 不能回答 why 的问题。在多数情况下, 它位于主句之前, 而较少位于主句之后。基于原因状语从句的位置以及听者对这一原因的熟悉程度, 此句中的连词 for 应改为 since。

3) 介词。

**实例:** He is the manager immediately on me.

**答案及解析:** 此句意为“他是我的顶头上司”, 故介词 on 应改为 above。

4) 名词。

**实例:** Many native speakers of a language show difference towards grammatical points.

**答案及解析:** difference 常和介词 from 或 between 搭配使用, 表示“…与…不同”。根据上下文“说本族语的人漠视语法”, 应把 difference 改为其形近词 indifference。

5) 形容词、副词及其比较级和最高级。

**实例:** John earnest recommended to adopt their method of making the machine.

**答案及解析:** 此句中 earnest 应改为 earnestly, 修饰动词 recommended。

6) 易混词。

**实例:** The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into tense care.

**答案及解析:** 此句中形容词 tense 意为“紧张的, 拉紧的”, 不符合“病人情况恶化, 受到精心护理”的句意, 故应把其改为 intensive。

7) 固定搭配。

搭配问题包括动词、名词、形容词、介词的搭配, 动词与副词的搭配以及其他许多惯用法等。这些搭配纷繁复杂, 千变万化, 是产生词汇和语法错误的主要原因。这就要求考生在日常的学习中, 注意积累所接触到的固定搭配, 并用心地牢记下来。

**实例:** Some plants are so sensitive with pollution that they can only survive in a perfectly clean environment.

**答案及解析:** 在英语中, “对某物敏感”应用 be sensitive to sth. 来表达, 故此句中的介词 with 应该改为 to。

(3) 逻辑关系方面。

这类错误包括上下文语义矛盾和逻辑混乱等。考生必须对文章主体有充分的理解, 方能把握住文章的主题, 确保短文的意思连贯、结构正确。

**实例:** As income goes down, people may not want more food to eat or more clothes to wear. Instead, they may want more and better care from doctors, dentists and hospitals.

**答案及解析:** 根据上下文逻辑关系, 此处应该是“收入的上升”而不是“下降”。故 goes down 应改为 goes up。

#### (四) 应试技巧

(1) 做改错题时考生首先要从头至尾通读全文, 了解文章的中心和主题。

(2) 把重点放在标有题号的错误行中, 寻找较容易辨认的语法错误, 如主谓不一致、时

态、语态和非谓语动词错误等。

(3) 如果错行中不存在上述错误，则应查看是否有词语搭配不当、单词混淆等细节错误。

(4) 从整体上查看上下文意思是否连贯，是否有逻辑混乱、语义矛盾等现象。

(5) 确定错误项之后，按要求进行改正、删去或增添，使句子在语法、语义和逻辑上都正确。

### (五) 模拟练习

#### Passage 1

"Pop" stands for "popular", and a pop singer has to work very hard to become popular. He must either give public what they already want nor he must find a new way of singing that will attract their attention. Even when he has succeeded, and his records are sold everywhere, he cannot relax. Then he must work harder than ever to stay popular, because there are always younger singers trying to become famous and to steal some of the popular.

The life of a successful pop singer is not all easy. He can only relax when he is alone, because everything he does are watched and reported in the special newspaper writing for the "fans". The fans are the most important peoples in the world for the singer. They buy his records, they go to his concerts, and they make him rich and famous. But they can be very annoyed, too. Sometimes their enthusiasm gets so hysterical that they do anything to get a "souvenir". They steal handkerchiefs, they tear buttons, and they even cut off pieces of the unfortunate singer's hair. Many singers have been stripped practically naked by their fans. A pop singer has to spend a lot of money in clothes. Because he must always look smart, or, on any rate, different. He must have a luxurious car. And — most important — he must always keep smiling for the benefit of his public.

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10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 2

There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is in specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teach. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take up a great area at a increasing demand for people who are able to take up a great area at a glance, people who perhaps know too much about any

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

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4. \_\_\_\_\_

one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. And these “generalists” are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is his job to see that other people do the work, whether they have to plan for other people, to organize other people’s work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with techniques and tools. He is a “trained” man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist — and especially the administrator — deals in people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving, he is an “educated” man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rare is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organizations need them in different proportions. It is your task to find, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look at the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

### Passage 3

“Home, sweet home” is a phrase that expresses an essential attitude in the United States. Whether the reality of life in the family house is sweet or no sweet. The cherished ideal of home has great importance for many people.

This ideal is a vital part of the American dream. This dream, dramatized in the history of nineteenth-century European settlers of the American West, was to find a piece of place, build a house for one’s family, and started a farm. These small households were portraits of independence: the entire family — mother, father, children, even grandparents — live in a small house and working together to support each other. Anyone understood the life and death importance of family cooperation and hard work. Although most people in the United States no longer live on farms, but the ideal of home ownership is just as strong in the twentieth century as it was

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7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

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in the nineteenth. When U.S. soldiers came home before World War II, for example, they dreamed of buying houses and starting families. But there was a tremendous boom in home building. The new houses, typically in the suburbs, were often small and more or less identical, but it satisfied a deep need. Many regarded the single family house the basis of their way of life.

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#### Passage 4

We live in a society in there is a lot of talk about science, but I would say that there are not 5 percent of the people who are equipped with schooling, including college, to understand scientific reasoning. We are more ignorant of science as people with comparable.

There are a lot of kids who know everything about computers — how to build them, how to take them apart, how to write programs for gains. So if you ask them to explain the principles of physics that has gone into creating the computer, you don't have the faintest idea.

The failure to understand science leads to such things like the neglect of the human creative power. It also takes rise to a blurring (模糊) of the distinction between science and technology. Lots of people don't differ between the two. Science is the production of new knowledge that can be applied or not, since technology is the application of knowledge to the production of some products, machinery or like. The two are really very different, and people who have the faculty for one very seldom have a faculty for the other.

Science in itself is harmless, more or less. But as soon as it can provide technology, it is not necessarily harmful. No society has yet learned how to forecast the consequences of new technology, which can be enormous.

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#### Passage 5

Technology is another great force for change. In part, technology has caused the population explosion; many of us won't now be alive if it weren't for advances in health, agriculture and industry. But in part, technology helps resolve the population problem, either. It's a never ending cycle. The need for more food discourages development of better technology which naturally keeps more people alive. And there are no going back to a sim-

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ple, less technologically complex time. We're born. We're here. We're hungry.

While technology makes this possible for four or even six billion of us to exist, it also eliminates our job opportunities. In theory, it is impossible that all the goods and services the world needs could be produced by only 2 percent of the population. This tendency of technology to make workers superfluous but at same time allowing their numbers to grow up so large is creating psychological tensions. Traditionally, work determines our way of life. But if 98 percent of us doesn't need to work, what are we going to do with ourselves? Something more than work must be found to determine both income and meaning in life otherwise 98 percent of us could be both hungry and frustrating.

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### Passage 6

Changes in the way people live bring about changes in the jobs that they do. More and more people live in towns and cities instead on farms and in villages. Cities and states have to provide services city people want, such like more police protection, more hospitals, and more schools. This means that more policemen, more nurses and technicians, and more teachers must be hired. Advances in technology has also changed people's lives. Dishwashers and washing machines do jobs that were once done by the hand. The widespread use of such electrical appliances means that there is a need for servicemen to keep it running properly.

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People are earning higher wages and salaries. This leads changes in the way of life. As income goes down, people may not want more food to eat or more clothes to wear. But they may want more and better care from doctors, dentists and hospitals. They are likely to travel more and to want more education. Nevertheless, many more jobs are available in these services.

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The government also affects the kind of works people do. The governments of most countries spend huge sums of money for international defense. They hire thousands of engineers, scientists, clerks, typists and secretaries to work on the many different aspects of defense.

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### Passage 7

Traditionally, the American farmer has always been independent and hard-working. In the eighteenth century farmers were

quite self-sufficient. The farm family grew and made almost nothing it needed. The surplus crop would be sold to buy a few items in the local general store.

In 1860, because some of the farm population had moved to the city, yet eighty percent of the American population was still in the country. In the late nineteenth century, farm work and life were not much changed from that they had been in the old days. The farmer arose at dawn or before and had much work to do, with his own muscles like his chief source of power. He used axes, spades and other complicated tools. In his house cooking was done in wood-burning stoves, and the kerosene lamp (煤油灯) was the only improvement on the candle. The family's recreation and social life chiefly consisted a drive in the wagon to the nearby small town or village to transact some business as well as to chat with neighbors who had also come to town. The children attended a small elementary school (often of just one room) to that they had to walk every day, possibly for a few miles. The school term was short so that the children could not help on the farm.

Since the whole family worked, and life was not easy, farmers as a class were self-reliant and independent.

### Passage 8

One of America's most important export is her modern music. American popular music is playing all over the world. It is enjoyed by people of all ages in all countries. Because the lyrics are English, nevertheless people not speaking English enjoy it. The reasons for its popularity are its fast pace and rhythmic beat.

The music has many origins in the United States. Country music, coming from the suburban areas in the southern United States, is one source. Country music features simple themes and melodies describe day to day situations and the feelings of country people. Many people appreciate this music because of the emotions expressed by country music songs.

A second origin of American popular music is the blues. It depicted mostly sad feelings reflecting the difficult lives of American blacks. It is usually played and sung by black musicians, but it is not popular with all Americans.

Rock music is a newer form of music. This music style, featuring slow and repetitious rhythms, was influenced by the blues and country music. It was first known as rock-and-roll in the

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1950's. Since then there have been many forms of rock music, hard rock, soft rock, punk rock, disco music and others. Many performers of popular rock music are young musicians.

American popular music is marketed to a demand audience. Now popular songs are heard on the radio several times a day. Some songs become popular all over the world. People hear these songs singing in their original English or sometimes translated into other languages. The words may differ but the enjoyment of the music is universal.

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## 二、英译汉

### (一) 概述

全国大学英语四级考试的英译汉从属于阅读理解部分,它是从阅读理解的4篇文章中分别选择1个或2个句子组成一题,共5题。要求考生在15分钟之内将它们译成汉语,每题2分,共计10分。翻译时考生需要参考阅读理解部分的相关文章,以便了解上下文,更好地表达原意。一般来说,英译汉的选句都是文章中的主题句或归纳性的句子,或者一些长句,以考查学生的语言组织能力。

### (二) 评分标准

根据全国大学英语四级考试大纲公布的样题的评分标准,每道英译汉题为2分,具体细化为4个部分,1.5分判给题中3个必须翻译正确的语言点,另外0.5分判给整句翻译的语言结构。例如:

And some 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.

参考译文:

习惯于多动脑筋 而不是少动脑筋的人, 在进入老年以后, 要比一个  
 0.5分  
 从来不积极动脑筋的人的认知能力更为健全。(全句结构0.5分)  
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### (三) 应试技巧

(1) 词语的翻译。

1) 词义的选择。

英语中有许多一词多类和一词多义的现象。一词多类是指一个词具有几个不同的词类,并具有各不相同的意义;一词多义是指属于同一词类的某个词语,具有几个不同的含义。译者要根据上下文来确定词语的词类和词义。

① 一词多类。例如:

Eat what you can and can what you cannot. 能吃的吃掉, 吃不掉的就做成罐头。

They saw a man sawing logs with a saw. 他们看见一个人正用锯子锯原木。