

N 新世纪英语丛书
New Century English

徐广联 张绍华◎编著

CET-4

大学英语

4级考试 710分

决胜

新题型

NEW



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前 言

“710 分决胜”系列是专门为参加大学英语 4 级(CET-4)和 6 级(CET-6)国家统考的考生编写的。编者精心选材,精心讲解,以确保考生快捷、便利地夺取 CET-4 和 CET-6 高分。

CET-4(710 分)是一种为教学服务的最新的标准化考试,能更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力,符合社会发展对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。正因为这样,该测试的可信度和在用人单位的影响,必将与日俱增。

了解 CET-4(710 分)的试卷结构、时间分配与分数比例,开展针对性的备考复习,适应考场的实际操作,是不容忽略的三大备考步骤。

新题型大学英语 4 级考试试卷分四个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作。(1)听力理解包括短对话和长对话(多项选择题型),以及听力短文(有时采取短文理解多项选择题型,有时采取复合式听写题型)。(2)阅读理解包括仔细阅读理解和快速阅读理解。仔细阅读理解包括多项选择的篇章阅读理解和选词填空的篇章阅读理解。(3)综合测试包括完型填空或改错,以及篇章问答或句子翻译。(4)短文写作。

第一项写作,30 分钟。第二项阅读理解(略读和查读),即快速阅读部分,15 分钟。第三项听力理解,35 分钟。把听力理解放在第三项是和以往历届完全不同的做法。第四项阅读理解(仔细阅读部分)共 25 分钟。第五项完型填空(或改错),15 分钟。第六项篇章问答或句子翻译,5 分钟。实际答题时间为 125 分钟。

听力占 35%,满分为 249 分;阅读占 35%,满分为 249 分;完型填空或改错占 10%,满分 70 分;作文和翻译共占 20%,满分为 142 分,其中作文占 142 分的四分之三,约 106 分,翻译占 142 分的四分之一,约 36 分,具体两者分配比例可能有一定的灵活性,但不超过总分 142 分。考试不设及格线,成绩将公布总分和单项分,所以客观性和可比性很强。

本书有以下三大特点:

一、方向准。本书作者都是长期从事大学英语教学和研究生英语教学的高校资深教师,对国家 4 级考试试题有着深入的研究,并一直进行着考前辅导,可以说对 4 级考试试题的覆盖面与深度了如指掌。所以,本书选材的深浅度、试题的难易度与国家 4 级考试的全真题基本一致。

二、题量大。为使考生最大限度地扩展知识面,掌握各种考点,本书设计的题量较大,使他们有足够大的试题空间进行反复演练、巩固提高。

三、注释细。本书的试题一般都备有详细的注释和答案,并结合具体试题,对相关问题也作了点拨,以使考生能触类旁通,学会分析问题、解决问题的方法。

本书对大学英语4级考试中的**阅读理解、完型填空、简答、改错、中译英、短文写作**这几个必考项目作了专题性研究。详细的解题技巧、典型的真题精读、高质量的实战题点拨,必将使考生在短时间内得到充分的演练,以便在即将参加的大学英语4级考试中一举达标,夺取高分。

在本书的编写过程中得到了王贵林先生和孙桂香女士的具体帮助,在此表示感谢。

限于水平,书中难免有疏误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

注:大学英语4级考试新题型中的听力理解部分,请参见华东理工大学出版社出版的《新题型大学英语四级听力全真模拟试题(含MP3光盘)》。

作 者

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第一部分 阅读理解

第一章 概述

在新4级考试中,阅读理解仍然是重点项目。虽然在整卷比例上由40%降为35%,但阅读理解的要求多元化了,题型也更为丰富,能更准确地反映考生的实际阅读能力。新题型阅读理解现包含快速阅读理解(Skimming and Scanning)和仔细阅读理解(Reading in Depth)两个部分。

一、快速阅读

快速阅读部分所给时间为15分钟,内容为一篇难易度适中的1000词左右的文章,测试题型为是非判断和句子填空,要求考生在15分钟内读完并作答。本题型考查的是考生的快速阅读能力。要充分利用略读和查读技巧,以求既读得快,又答得准。

二、仔细阅读

仔细阅读部分所给时间为25分钟,共有三篇文章,一篇为篇章词汇理解(选词填空)或短句回答,另外两篇为传统的篇章阅读理解(多项选择)。仔细阅读理解部分词汇总量为900词左右,97%为4级词汇,超纲词给出中文释义。考生应达到每分钟70个单词的阅读速度。

1. 篇章词汇理解(选词填空)

篇章词汇理解(选词填空)的测试形式为一篇约300词左右的短文,与传统阅读理解文章长短相当,其中有10个空白处,要求考生从所提供的15个单词中选出最合适的10个单词,分别填入空白处,每个单词只能选一次。

选词填空所考查的词类主要是名词、动词、形容词、副词等实词,分配比例大致为:名词6个,动词3个,形容词2个,副词2个,介词、连词或分词等各1个。在形式上,本题型测试的是词汇,但实际上是对考生综合语言能力和篇章理解能力的测试。语法结构、时态和语态、习惯用法、固定搭配、上下文逻辑关系等,都在考查的范围之内。另外,本题型还有一个特点是,前后选项之间具有相互干扰性,一个空白处的误填往往会造成连锁反应,给解答其他空白处带来困难。

选词填空答题时,考生应先将所提供的15个单词浏览一下,了解各自的大致含义及词性。然后快速通读全文,弄清文章的主旨大意。接着边读边对空白处进行结构和句义分析,运用自己的语法知识,结合上下文,根据逻辑上的联系,找出空白处所需的单词在整个句子中充当什么成分,是作主语、谓语,还是作定语、状语,该用现在分词还

是用过去分词,该用形容词还是副词等。同时还要注意习惯用法和固定搭配,如动词固定搭配(take care of, put up with)、名词固定搭配(confidence in, emphasis on)、形容词固定搭配(be pleased with, be fond of)等。另外,还要留心从上下文中捕捉指代关系、复现关系等。10个空白处全部填入后,再通读全文,检查所填入的词在语法上是否正确,在逻辑上是否合理,在句义上是否连贯。

2. 短句回答

短句回答(Short Answer Questions)的长度和难度与阅读理解中的文章相当,问题的形式可以是问答未完成句,要求考生在阅读文章后,用尽量短的英语句子(不超过10个词),也可用单词或词组,回答问题或补足不完整的句子。

短句回答主要测试考生对英语书面语的确切理解能力和笔头表达能力,考查考生能否根据原文中的各种信息,做出正确的判断和反馈,能否运用恰当的词句和正确的语法结构,给出简短而准确的答案。由于简答题要求同时调动理解能力和笔头表达能力,这就比单纯地选择一个现成的答案更有难度。因此,这种题型也更能测试出考生运用语言的实际能力和综合语言水平。

3. 篇章阅读理解(多项选择)

1) 主要测试点

- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意
- 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节
- 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论
- 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系
- 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义,领会作者的观点与态度

2) 解题技巧

- 先看选择项,后读文章,带着问题读原文,有的放矢
- 细读第一段和最后一段,找出主题句,把握全文主旨
- 略读(skimming)——快速扫描全文,跳过某些细节,抓住全文大意或中心,以求见“林”,窥其全貌
- 查读(scanning)——根据选择项中的数据、人名、术语、关键词等,有针对性地在原文中查找一词、一句或两句,以求见“树”,各个击破
- 利用词根、前缀、后缀推断词义
- 利用上下文、同义词、反义词推断词义的隐含义
- 利用原文中透露出的信息对上文或下文进行推测
- 考查上下文,注意词汇的复指关系

第二章 快速阅读理解

一、典型试题举要

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1—7, mark

Y(for YES) *if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

N(for NO) *if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

NG(for NOT GIVEN) *if the information is not given in the passage;*

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

例 1

Modern life is a lot less conducive to friendships and neighborliness than it used to be. The average American moves every five years. People drive straight into their garages, hire lawn services, hang out in their backyards instead of their front porches. These days, neighbors don't even know each other's names.

Good neighbors and good friends are a lot like electricity or running water: We don't know how much we depend on them until we don't have them. They make our lives more pleasant and give us a sense of who we are, both as an individual and as a member of the community. In fact, the authors of a recent book, *Refrigerator Rights*, claim that refrigerators are gauges of intimate relationships—after all, you wouldn't snatch a *drumstick* (鼓槌; 熟鸡大腿) from the refrigerator of a stranger.

The surprising thing is that all it takes to enhance your relationship with friends and neighbors is respect for their feelings, concern for their property, and a helping hand when it's needed. Here's how to nurture your relationships with two types of vitally important people in your life.

Be a Popular Neighbor

1. Strike up a conversation over the fence or on the sidewalk. It's okay to be the one to break the ice, even if you've lived next door for years. Most neighbors enjoy making small talk with the folks on the other side of the fence. So as you see them at work in their yards or at play in their pool, smile, wave, and say hello. Ask how their kids are (whether they're toddlers or in college), whether they could use an extra *zucchini* (美洲西葫芦) from your garden, or what they think of the prices at the local supermarket.

2. Extend yourself to the new family down the block. These days, the old

Welcome Wagon is a thing of the past. But your new neighbors may be feeling lonely and unsure, especially if they're far from home, and might appreciate a friendly face bearing fresh-baked brownies. If they have kids, tell them where the children in the neighborhood live. Clue them in to the best places to eat and shop. Invite them over for coffee when they get settled, give them your number, and point to your house as you say good-bye.

3. Be considerate, especially of elderly neighbors. Return anything that you borrow from a neighbor, such as tools, in good repair and as soon as you're finished with them. Replace anything that belongs to your neighbor that you, your children, or your pets break or soil. If your neighbor hasn't brought in his garbage cans yet, roll them back into his yard. Random acts of consideration will have your neighbors talking—and the talk will be good.

4. Invite your neighbors to your next *bash* (狂欢, 盛会) —or throw one in their honor. What better way to meet your neighbors than to invite them to an informal *barbecue* (烧烤野餐), pool party, or holiday open house? Better yet, you might even consider throwing a get-together just for them. Deliver the invitations in person to everyone who lives on your street and chat with each for five minutes before moving on to the next house. This way, you will get an idea of what your neighbors are like so that you can plan for appropriate food and music.

Be a Better Friend

5. On your computer at home or at work, make “call friends” a standing appointment. Don't have a computer? Keep a Post-it note on the phone, the bathroom mirror, the car dashboard, anywhere you're likely to see it. Also make sure your friends' phone numbers are programmed into your cell phone. Then call that friend when you're stuck in traffic or waiting in line and chat for 10 minutes. Alternatively, schedule a standing once-a-month lunch—same time, same place.

6. Make time for friendships. Nothing makes closeness fade away than never talking with or seeing each other. While some bonds of friendships may be strong enough to span long silences, most aren't. If you cherish a person's friendship, make time for him or her, whether it's just the occasional phone call or a weekly get-together.

7. Remember: A true friend doesn't flee when changes occur. Nothing is sadder for new parents than to find that their single friends have abandoned them because of the baby. The sign of a good friend is one who stays true through it all—marriage, parenthood, new jobs, new homes, the losses. Just because situations change doesn't mean the person has.

8. Make sure you aren't being a burden to a friend. Friendships fade away if there isn't an equilibrium between the give and the take. Be sensitive to how much your friend can and can't offer you—be it time, energy, or help—and don't step over

the line. And vice versa: Friendships that drain you will not last. If a friendship is out of balance in this way, you'll need to talk the situation through.

9. *Sweat* (为……操劳, 担心) the small stuff. Yes, there are times when it doesn't pay to sweat the details, but in a friendship, it's the little things that count. Notice her new haircut. Remember to ask about her mother's surgery or her daughter's new baby. And if you're truly a good friend, you'll know when she needs some cheering up—a simple arrangement of flowers if you can afford it, a simple card or e-mail if you can't. It really is the thought that counts.

10. Be a good listener. It can be the hardest thing in the world to do—to simply listen as he or she pours it all out or is seeking your advice or opinion. To be a better listener, follow this advice:

- Maintain eye contact. Offer nods and murmurs that indicate you understand his/her point of view.
- Don't finish your friend's sentences. If you catch yourself planning your response while your friend is still talking, gently remind yourself to focus on him/her.
- Minimize distractions—don't type, open mail, or watch television while you're on the phone with your friend. Your friend will undoubtedly hear your disinterest in your responses.
- Be careful with advice. Assume your friend wants to vent, not necessarily ask for a plan of action.

11. Be in her corner if she's not there to defend herself. If you're at a gathering at which someone mentions your friend *disparagingly* (贬低), defend her against gossip or criticism. Say, "Mary is my friend, and it makes me feel bad to hear you talk this way." Sooner or later, news of your loyalty will travel back to her, and it will deepen your friendship.

1. Modern life is far less helpful to cultivating good neighborhood relations and friendships.
2. Electric power and running water make our lives more enjoyable and gives us a sense of who we are in the world.
3. Respect for others' feelings, concern for their property and a helping hand in their need are conducive to good friendship and neighborhood relationships.
4. To break the ice is OK as a way of lending a helping hand to your next-door neighbor even if you are long-time neighbors.
5. At the end of your friendly visit to a new neighbor, you might as well leave them your house number.
6. You should make regular appointments with some friends by using the telephone or cell phone.

7. No close friendship can be strong enough as to continue after long silences or absence of communication.
8. The sign of a good friend is _____.
9. To avoid the fading away of friendship due to out of balance, you should take care _____.
10. If someone belittles your friend behind his or her back, you should _____.

答案与精讲

1. 【答案解析】答案是:Y。现代生活远远不能帮助培养好的邻里关系和友谊。
【解题思路】第一句话是依据,原话中 conducive 就是“有助于”。
2. 【答案解析】答案是:NG。电和自来水使我们生活更美好,让我们明白自己在世界上是什么样的人。
【解题思路】第二段第一句提到:好邻居和好朋友就像电和自来水——只有失去后我们才知道他们有多重要。接下来一句 They make our lives more pleasant and give us a sense of who we are,... 表面上看来与题目相似,但 they 指的是 good neighbors and good friends, 而不是题干中的 electric power and running water, 因此本题所陈述的内容文中未提及。
3. 【答案解析】答案是:Y。尊重别人感情,关心他人的财产,需要时乐于出手相助对建立良好的友谊和邻里关系有帮助。
【解题思路】第三段说,令人吃惊的是增进邻里和朋友关系唯一要求的是……,提法和题目中的一致。
4. 【答案解析】答案是:N。即使你们是老邻居,给隔壁邻居帮忙的方法,可以是帮他把冰打碎。
【解题思路】语意理解错误。break the ice 是“打破沉默,主动交谈”,不是字面意思“破冰”。
5. 【答案解析】答案是:N。向拜访过的新邻居告别前,不妨留下门牌号。
【解题思路】new neighbors 是信号词,在第二点建议 Be a Popular Neighbor 中找到相关段落。该部分第二段最后一句:……给他们你家电话,手指着你家住处,这个时候告别。number 按常识判断是 telephone number,不是 house number。首先邻里因为近,房号无须问。如果是公寓大楼,那是问房间号(room number)的问题。其次,是文化背景问题,美国即使是隔壁邻居串门,也要电话预约。
6. 【答案解析】答案是:Y。你应当通过电话或手机经常与一些朋友约会见面,保持友谊。
【解题思路】第五点建议:把给朋友打电话作为长期、固定的任务。为以防遗忘,文章建议你借助计算机、贴便条、手机电话号码编程记忆等多种可行办法。
7. 【答案解析】答案是:N。长期不通讯联络,再牢固的友谊也难以保持下去。
【解题思路】第六点中第二句:尽管有的朋友关系十分牢固,在长久不通音讯之后仍能保持下去,但大多数的朋友关系却无法做到这一点。由此可知,疏于联络却仍能保持的友谊虽不常见,却也不是绝无仅有的。
8. 【答案解析】答案是:one who stays true through all the changes(marriage, parenthood, new jobs, new homes, and the losses)。好朋友的标志就是此人经历任何变化之后仍真诚可靠。(这些变化如婚姻、当父母的身位、新的职业、新居以及蒙受损失。)
【解题思路】a good friend 可以是信号词,与第七点建议中的 a true friend 是同义词,可以确定与该信息有关。

9. 【答案解析】答案是: not to be a burden to your friend. 为避免失去平衡而淡化友谊, 你应该当心: 别成为朋友的累赘。

【解题思路】out of balance 可以作为信号词。第八点建议中出现了这个短语。此外还有: if there isn't an equilibrium between the give and the take(如果在给和拿之间不平衡), 也是讲的“不平衡”。参考段首句可得出答案。

10. 【答案解析】答案是: be in her corner and say something to defend her. 如果别人背后中伤贬低你的朋友, 你应该: 站在她一边, 说一些维护她的话。

【解题思路】belittles 是信号词。如果不认识, 借助构词法猜: be-(使得, make), little(小)。选篇中的 disparagingly(贬低), 你可能更生疏, 超大纲过于生疏的词语一般给注解, 这就好办了, 你能迅速定位相关信息就在第 11 条建议。你也可以用题目中的 behind his or her back 作信号词, 第 11 段的 gossip 是背后闲言碎语, 加上批评, 确定解题有用的信息。这段明确要求你站在朋友一边, 维护他。

The Penobscot Indian Nation is among hundreds of Native American tribes recognized by the federal government, who have treaties with the government. Those treaties establish special rights for America's remaining Indians as nations within a nation.

The Penobscot Nation has about three thousand members. Five hundred or so live on Indian Island in the Penobscot River in Maine. Most others live in different parts of that small state in the Northeast. Cross the bridge from the mainland to Indian Island, and you enter the heart of the Penobscot Indian Nation. Homes stand along with trees of all kinds. The island is not far from the Great North Woods. During the warmer months, Indian Island is very green. In winter, there is snow. Temperatures can drop far below freezing.

Many years ago, the Penobscot Indians began to lose their traditional ways to support themselves. Dams went up along the Penobscot River where they fished. As manufacturing arrived, some fish and animals along the river disappeared. Many of the Indians could find work only in low-paying industries. Others could not find jobs at all.

Poverty has been a common problem for years for American Indian tribes. Now, many have found a way to earn money and reduce their dependence on federal aid. They operate *casinos* (卡西诺赌场) on, and in some cases off, tribal lands. These operations collected eighteen-and-a-half thousand million dollars last year.

That is the estimate of the National Indian Gaming Association. It was a ten percent increase from the year before. The group says Indian casinos have created more than half a million jobs, three out of four held by non-Indians.

The Penobscot Indians have tried other ways to earn money. One idea has been to sell traditional Indian canoes made by hand. But a tribal official says each small boat takes several people four hundred hours.

Now, the Penobscot may get more chances for factory work. The Maine Technology Institute has awarded two hundred thousand dollars to the Penobscot and four other tribes in the state. An agreement among state officials, the tribes and a Maine manufacturing group made this award possible. The director of the Maine Manufacturing Extension Partnership says the Defense Department might provide the Indians with factory work.

And there are other economic hopes. The Penobscot may open a non-traditional kind of drug store to sell medicines imported from Canada. Maine is on the border with Canada. Medicines, even American-made drugs, often cost far less in Canada than in the United States.

Penobscot Chief Jim Sappier says the tribe will not make a lot of money. But he says the plan will create jobs. Forty Penobscot could be working in the drug store within a year.

The possibility of a new industry is not the only good news. There is a plan to reconnect the Penobscot River with the Atlantic Ocean. This connection had always provided the Indians with excellent fishing and hunting. Then came development and manufacturing.

Last June the Penobscot River Restoration Project received almost one million dollars in federal money. The goal is to improve more than eight hundred kilometers of river and the area into which it drains. Removing dams will let Atlantic salmon back into the river along with ten other kinds of fish.

For now, members of the Penobscot Indian Nation go on with their lives much as usual.

If you visit Indian Island, one of the first buildings you see is the Penobscot Nation Museum.

As you step through the door, you feel as though you have entered the past. A world of traditional culture surrounds you.

You see baskets made of sweet grass and from trees that grow on the Penobscot land. There are drums and jewelry—necklaces, bracelets, earrings and rings. And there are moccasin shoes made of animal skin and trimmed with beads. The objects in the museum describe a way of life that began thousands of years before European explorers arrived. Much of the Penobscot homeland once extended north to what is now Canada. Today many Penobscot Indians live in the same area where their ancestors lived.

In earlier spring times, the Penobscot followed the river to the Atlantic coast. They caught salmon and other fish. And they caught shellfish. When fall came, they hunted elk, moose, deer and smaller animals along the river.

Members of Indian nations are United States citizens. They have most of the same duties and responsibilities as other Americans. But they also make rules for