

21世纪

英语备考TTT丛书



# 四级题题通 简答、翻译题典

徐群 杨梅 张四友 汪玉梅



华中理工大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语词汇表》及《全国大学英语四、六级考试新题型》中对阅读翻译和简短回答问题提出的新要求而编写的。全书共分三个部分：第一部分为简短回答问题；第二部分为阅读理解和翻译。这两部分都包含基本要求、答题技巧、评分标准、实例分析以及40篇练习；第三部分为练习答案及讲解。

本书有两大特色：其一是阅读材料均源自新近报刊、杂志，且严格按四级要求的词数范围（文后给出词数）来选择短文，内容贴近现实生活；其二是讲解简明、透彻，能解考生之疑难；帮助考生在四级考试中取胜。

# 前 言

当今社会,人们需以最快的速度获取最有用、最重要的信息,而大部分的信息必须从阅读中获得。随着改革开放的不断深入,我国与世界各国的经济、文化、教育、政治等方面的交往日益频繁,对英汉互译的需求越来越多。提高学生的阅读和翻译水平成为大学英语教学主要的任务之一。大学英语四级考试中,与阅读理解和英译汉(翻译)有关的题目占试题的65%。为提高学生的英语语言水平,增强学生的应试能力,让学生从实践中掌握一定的答题技巧,在考试中取得好成绩,我们根据最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语词汇表》以及《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《全国大学英语四、六级考试新题型》的要求编写了此书。本书的目的在于让学生充分了解并熟悉四级考试中简答题和翻译题的题型、试题内容及答题技巧,给学生提供练习的机会,使他们通过反复练习,发现自身的不足,找出差距,顺利通过四级考试。

全书共分三个部分。第一部分为简短回答问题,内容包括简答题考试要求、答题技巧、评分标准,并以40篇短文为实例,每篇配有5个问题,要求学生进行回答。本部分40篇文章均选自最新的报刊、杂志,内容新颖,针对性强;并且严格按四级要求的词数范围选文,便于考生实战操练。第二部分为阅读理解和翻译,重点介绍阅读、翻译

考试的要求、评分标准、应试技巧、译者应具有的素养等。此部分包括精选的 40 篇文章构成的阅读理解和翻译练习,所有文章均有较强的针对性。第三部分为练习答案及讲解,给出前面两部分所有练习的答案,同时对答案进行了较为全面和系统的讲解。讲解深入浅出,简单明了,分析透彻,有助于读者对每篇文章的全面理解,保证良好的学习效果。

本书在编写过程中得到了华中理工大学出版社大力的帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中错误及不足在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 10 月

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# 第一部分

## 简短回答问题

1111

6. 注意回答的字数是否符合要求,进行适当的增加和省略;
7. 注意回答时字母大小写拼写及标点问题;

### 3. 简答题评分标准

#### 1. 给分标准

答出全部内容,语言正确,得 2 分。

答出部分答案,语言正确,得 1 分。

没有答对问题,0 分。

#### 2. 扣分标准

1) 语言错误扣 0.5 分,每题语言错误不超过 0.5 分。

2) 涉及无关内容者扣 0.5 分;如果答案中有相互矛盾的内容,则内容矛盾的部分不得分。

3) 整题原封不动照搬应扣分,照搬一句扣 0.5 分,照搬两句以上不得分(使用相同标点符号,字母大小写,人称或时态变化,不算照搬)。

4) 答题一定要用最简短的文字。例如,某次简答题曾具体要求所给答案不超过 10 个词,否则扣 0.5 分。

### 4. 简答题实例及得分情况

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

I once know a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humor. Whenever I tossed out a Frisbee (飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of

## 一、简答题概述

---

简短回答问题(简答题)为四级考试近年来新增设的题型,安排在“阅读理解”部分之后,为四级考试主观题型之一。该题型旨在测试学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力及一定的书面表达能力。

### 1. 简答题要求

简答题每次考试有一篇文章,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。5 个问题共 10 分,每题 2 分。

### 2. 简答题答题技巧

在做简答题时我们可以采取以下的技巧。

1. 读懂所给的短文,仔细研究文后的 5 个问题;
2. 快速确定答句的基本方位,组织答句的大体框架;
3. 用最简短的英语回答问题,语言表达力求正确;
4. 不要照抄原文,用自己的话来表达,保证答题的相对完整性;
5. 考虑谓语动词的用法特点,正确写出句子;

of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behavior was a mechanical result of training.

**Questions:**

S1. What did Newton seem puzzled about?

---

S2. Why does the author say Newton had unique sense of humor?

---

S3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

---

S4. What belief about pet behavior was unacceptable to experts of animal behavior?

---

S5. What is the explanation of animal-behavior experts for the "clever" behavior of pets?

---

**参 考 答 案**

**S1:**

**2 分**

1. (He seemed puzzled about) where the Frisbee was.
2. (He seemed puzzled about) the location of the Frisbee.
3. Newton seemed puzzled about where the Frisbee had gone.
4. Where the Frisbee lay.
5. Newton seemed puzzled about losing track of the Frisbee.
6. Newton pretended to be puzzled about where the Frisbee was.

it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10ft. of him than he would run invariably straight over to the Frisbee, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, TIME reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a litter box... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviors are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behavior experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral Vocabulary was anthropomorphism (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series

of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behavior was a mechanical result of training.

**Questions:**

S1. What did Newton seem puzzled about?

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S2. Why does the author say Newton had unique sense of humor?

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S3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

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S1:

2 分

1. (He seemed puzzled about) where the Frisbee was.
2. (He seemed puzzled about) the location of the Frisbee.
3. Newton seemed puzzled about where the Frisbee had gone.
4. Where the Frisbee lay.
5. Newton seemed puzzled about losing track of the Frisbee.
6. Newton pretended to be puzzled about where the Frisbee was.

7. About where to find the Frisbee was.

**1.5 分**

1. It seem puzzled about where the Frisbee was.
2. Where was the Frisbee.
3. He seemed puzzled about where was the Frisbee.
4. Where is the Frisbee.
5. Where the Frisbee is.
6. It seemed puzzled about where the Frisbee go.
7. Where the Frisbee was in.

1 分： 如内容正确，有语言错误同时超过所要求的词数，得 1 分；

如内容正确，超过所要求的词数同时有无关信息，得 1 分。（以下各题相同）

0.5 分：如内容正确，有语言错误同时超过所要求的词数又有无关信息，得 0.5 分。

（以下各题相同）

0 分：答题与问题无关。（以下各题相同）

**0 分**

1. Newton seemed puzzled about how to find Frisbee.
2. It puzzled where the Frisbee is.
3. Newton seemed puzzled about missing the Frisbee.
4. He seemed puzzled about the Frisbee that had disappeared.
5. A Frisbee made Newton seem puzzled about.
6. He seemed puzzled about the lost Frisbee.
7. It lost the track of the Frisbee.
8. It isn't mentioned in the text.
9. A Frisbee I tossed out.
10. Frisbee/ The Frisbee.

S2.

2 分

1. Newton liked to deceive people.
2. Newton liked to play tricks on people.
3. Newton seemed to like to play tricks on people.
4. Newton liked to make fun of people.
5. Because Newton pretended to be puzzled.
6. Because he pretended not to find the Frisbee.
7. Because he had a joke with his owner.
8. It played a joke on the author.
9. It seems that Newton is deceiving.
10. Because its action was deceiving.
11. Because it cheated. It often deceives the author.
12. The dog deceived him.
13. Because it can deceive people.
14. It pretended not to have seen the toy.
15. He pretended not to be able to find the Frisbee.

1.5 分

1. Because it can pretend not to see the Frisbee.
2. Newton made a trick to the author.
3. Always seem puzzled first but find Frisbee out finally.
4. It pretended not knowing where the Frisbee is.
5. Because he can make a joke to its owner.
6. Because he seemed capable of joke by pretension.
7. He will make a fun with his owner.
8. He deceives to lose track of the Frisbee.
9. It always took off in hot pursuit but seemed to lose track of the Frisbee. (15 words)
10. He pretended having no capacity of searching.



**1 分**

1. The dog cheated his owner and played a joke with him. (11 words)
2. What he behaved in looking for the Frisbee made the author say so. (13 words)
3. He always pretended not to know where the Frisbee was, but when the author came to help him, he would grab it accurately. (23 words)

**0 分**

1. It pretend to puzzle about the Frisbee.
2. He did some of his actions funny.
3. Because the behavior of the dog was interesting.
4. Because it seemed puzzled but indeed was interested.
5. Newton thought he can find Frisbee without his owner's help.

**S3.**

**2 分**

1. Pet owners are willing to share their stories (with others).
2. Pet owner's willingness to share their stories (with others).
3. Pet owners are eager to share them with others.
4. Pet owners want to share the stories with others.
5. Every pet owner has a story to share.
6. Every pet owner has a story to tell other people.
7. Their owners are eager to share the stories with others.
8. Pet owners want to tell their pets' stories.
9. Owners like to tell pets' stories to other people.
10. Pet owners want to show their pets are smart.

**1. 5 分**

1. Every pet owner eager to share the story with anyone.