

大学英语统考 新题型应试指导(上册)

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同济大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书根据 1995 年 5 月国家教委高教司提出的“将外语教学重点放在全面提高学生的基本素质和语言的实际应用能力上”的要求,为适应从 1996 年 1 月起大学英语统考陆续采用新题型的需要编写而成。全书分上、下两册,上册配合《大学英语》1~4 级的精读课本教学训练使用,主要内容有填空听写和翻译练习等新题型,按四个级别分若干单元精心选编,附有填空听写与翻译练习参考答案。并配有填空听写录音磁带。本书可供普通高等院校大学生使用。

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前 言

解放以来,我国外语教学中的一条重要经验是:听写和翻译(汉译英及英译汉)是培养和提高学生语言技能和语言能力的有效训练方法之一,是适合我国国情的外语教学手段。听写不仅能训练学生辨音能力及拼写技能,而且能反映学生对词法、句法和语法的理解与掌握程度,就是连大小写、标点符号应用等这样一些最基本的语言技能也可以在听写中暴露无遗;翻译更可显示学生与原语交流的深度与广度,是衡量学生理解能力和表达能力的尺度。实践证明,这些训练有助于学生语言交际能力的提高。这一条行之有效的英语教学经验在一段时期内曾经被忽视而受到冷遇,现在又引起外语教育界的重视,而且,在吸取国外外语教学经验基础上,对听写和翻译这两项训练手段在更高层次上进行了再认识。1995年5月,第五届全国大学英语四、六级考试主考会议后,国家教委高教司提出了“将外语教学重点放在全面提高学生的基本素质和语言的实际应用能力上”的要求。为此,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定从1996年1月起,在全国大学英语四级考试中,陆续采用新题型。已公布的第一批采用的题型有“英译汉”和“填空听写”。全国大学英语六级考试的题型改革也势在必行。这样,这本应试指导就应运而生了。

本应试指导分上、下两册,分别配合《大学英语》1~4级和5~6级的精读课本教学训练使用。在上册中,每一单元包括两篇填空听写练习及若干翻译练习题。每一篇填空听写有若干个(10个左右)空白处,学生在听音过程中将所听到的意念群或句子填入空白处。填空听写配有录音带。听写材料朗读3遍,第一遍初听,第二遍听写,第三遍核对。朗读语速按级递增,1~2级每分钟110

个词左右,3~4级每分钟 120 个词左右,5~6级每分钟 130 个词左右。第二遍朗读时,在需要填空时,有适当的停顿时间(10 个单词填写时间约 30 秒)。在翻译部分中,一级和二级练习由汉译英和英译汉两种类型组成,形式为单句翻译和语段翻译;三级和四级练习全为英译汉,三级练习的翻译形式为单句翻译及对所阅读短文中划线部分进行翻译,四级练习的翻译形式为语段翻译及对所阅读短文中划线部分进行翻译,在参考答案中对关键处从翻译技巧的角度进行注释。下册中的练习题型及形式与上册基本相同,但增加了翻译理论与技巧的简单介绍。这一部分从理解和表达两方面着手,配合例句,深入浅出地讲述了翻译的基本要求及翻译过程中的对策。通过翻译知识的通俗介绍,用理论指导实践,相信一定会有助于学生翻译水平的提高,进而有益于语言能力的提高。

《大学英语统考新题型应试指导》主审为程月芳(华东工业大学),主编为李祥德(上海工程技术大学),上册副主编为陈勇刚(华东工业大学),曹英多(同济大学);下册副主编为施屹立,朱琦(华东工业大学)。编写人员有:华东工业大学的郑大湖(一级翻译练习),董榆萍(二级翻译练习),郭影平(部分三级翻译练习),陈勇刚(四级翻译练习),施屹立(五、六级翻译练习),倪修璟、朱琦(翻译的理解和表达)。上海工程技术大学李祥德(填空听写练习和部分三级翻译练习与全书统纂)。同济大学曹英多负责填空听写的录音工作。

《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》规定:大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写与说的能力……”。本应试指导就是在这一目标指导下,结合全国大学英语题型改革的要求设计而成。它不仅提供了一定量的填空听写和翻译练习,使学习者的语言应用能力以提高,而且对准备参加全国大学英语统考的学生来说,也是一本新题型的指导材料。我们诚恳希望本书的使用者多提宝贵意见。

编者 1996 年 4 月

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填 空 听 写

(SPOT DICTATION)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed with some 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. 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.

绪论 (INTRODUCTION)

填空听写是全国大学英语考试委员会推出的一种新题型。它以听力为切入点,检查语言学习者的交际能力。应试者要能应付自如地接受这类测试,不能就事论事地只抓听写技巧,而要从根本上打好语言基础。为此,语言学习者应注意以下两点:

第一,要树立语言功能意念的概念。功能①是指为了某个具体目的而使用语言,例如:描写、交际,称谓,认识等目的,这是不难理解的;②是指一个语言成分在话语中及其与别的成分的结构关系中所起的作用。小到一个音素、字母,大到词组、句子,乃至时态和数都在构成一个完整语言单位时有自己的作用,缺一不可,也无法替代。学习时仔细、认真、踏实,应用时(包括接受测试时)就能正确表达出多个成分的作用——听写是在某一材料刺激下,结合掌握的语言知识,如实地记录下所听到的材料而已。意念即指人们通过言语所表达的思想。从语言交际的角度看,意念包括字面意义和交际价值。字面意义是脱离交际环境的孤立句子含义,它是由句子各部分的词汇意义和语法意义组合而成。但是,如果与交际环境联系起来,同一个言语可能有不同的含义,例如:Think for a moment. 这句的字面意义很明确,但在不同的环境下,它可以表达“规劝”、“命令”、“允诺”、“威胁”等含义。语言学习的最终目的是交际,基础是正确理解话语的含义,通过练习,形成语言能力。扎实的语言能力经得起任何形式的检验。听写仅是检查理解和记录的能力而已。

第二,要培养分析和综合的思维能力。学习语言,说到底,就是分析该语言的社会的、约定俗成的内容(语法、句法、词法等)。通过比较在头脑中建立一套与本国语言不同的代码系统。语言测

试都是检查应试者所掌握的这一系统的完整性和反馈的灵敏性,也就是要求应试者对测试材料与本身掌握的语言知识进行比较分析,综合得出孰是孰非的结论。例如在听写中,听到 within any five-year period 时,应试者该马上反应出 five years 这一表达式,相比之下,听力材料中缺少“s”,结论是 five 和 year 之间要加连字符号“—”,这种分析和综合的方法是应付各类题型测试的常用手段。语言学习者要有意识地学习、应用这一手段,只强调某一项的技巧是难以从根本上提高语言能力的。

当然,这并非说没有应试技巧了。就填空听写具体操作过程来说,下面几点可供应试者参考。

在填空听写中,正确的单词拼写自不必说,就是标点符号这种看来无足轻重的语言现象也要给予重视。譬如,在两个句号之间的句子,它开头的第一个字母要大写,一些应试者往往忽略了这点。关于连字号的用法,前面已提及了,这里就不再重复。

设计中的填空听写共念三遍。第一遍初听时,应试者应以了解话语内容概要为主,充分理解试题空白处的含义及其表达式,无十分把握部分作记号存疑,完全听不懂的留作第二遍听写时重点关注的对象。第二遍听写时,在理解基础上,配以掌握的语言知识(大小写、标点符号、时态和语态、单复数,比较级和最高级,固定搭配,规范的语言表达等等),尽量正确写下所听到的词语,对于存疑部分及完全听不懂部分,要从辨音着手,注意音素、重音、语调,以及把这些语音特征与词、语法结构联系起来分析、综合。第三遍核对时,再一次迅速地从语用功能及语法角度进行反馈判断,最好能稍先于录音默念,检查是否有不一致地方,以便及时纠正。对原来存疑处及完全不懂的地方更应多花一分心思。

如前所述,听写水平的提高有赖于整体语言水平的提高。但是一定量的听写训练也是必不可少的途径。Practice makes perfect. 这就是编写这部分填空听写练习的宗旨。

一级 (BAND ONE)

Unit One

1

One day in class the students were (1) _____. One student read to class about a politician (2) _____ anecdotes (趣闻). Steve didn't understand the meaning of anecdote, so he asked the student, who, (3) _____, said it meant "story or tale." (4) _____ and she questioned Steve to try (5) _____ with the word 'anecdote' in it. Steve (6) _____. "Oh, Steve, that's easy. (7) _____ that an anecdote is a tale." reminded the teacher. (8) _____ Steve said: " (9) _____, my dog Spot (10) _____. After a few days, (11) _____ all their anecdotes." (12) _____.

2

Everyone talk about the weather. Mentioning the weather is a way (1) _____. It's a way to begin a conversation with someone (2) _____. Conversations about the weather (3) _____; they are usually (4) _____. A comment about a

nice day or a personal complaint about the rain is an easy way (5) _____. Here are some comments about the weather.

(6) '_____, _____?' 'Hot enough for you?' (7) '_____, _____.' 'A little on the cool side, isn't it?' (8) '_____, _____.' 'It's a perfect day for staying inside!' (9) '_____, _____.' 'It's freezing!' 'This rain hasn't let up for two weeks. (10) _____!' 'Gee, it's slippery out there.' (11) _____?'

Unit Two

3

David picked up the phone to dial the EBC. The operator asked him (1) _____. He didn't, (2) _____. Several seconds passed (3) _____. But it was not to the right Wilson, who, however, promised David that he would (4) _____. Then, suddenly, David was cut off. (5) _____. He quickly dialled again, (6) _____. In irritation he dialled (7) _____. This time he got the EBC but the operator told him (8) _____. David slammed the phone down angrily. Only a moment later, (9) _____. He picked it up and (10) _____. It was Robert Wilson. "I tried to phone you a moment ago," David said. "Really? (11) _____!" Wilson answered.

4

There are two types of national papers, the "quality papers" and the

“popular papers”. In a popular paper you may see a girl (1) _____
 _____ on the second page and (2) _____.
 _____. It is usually more sensational. (3) _____.
 _____, a driving examiner (4) _____.
 _____. He said her skirt was too short. In one of the popular papers, this
 story (5) _____. Eight paragraphs (6) _____.
 _____ and there was also a picture of the girl. In one of
 the quality papers the story (7) _____ and only
 two paragraphs (8) _____. So difference be-
 tween the two types is obvious (9) _____.

Unit Three

5

I'm a pop star. (1) _____. Being a pop
 star means all sorts of things. It means I don't (2) _____.
 _____. It means I can do what I want to do. For example, I (3) _____.
 _____. I can't (4) _____.
 I can't (5) _____. That's why I enjoy being a
 pop star. I (6) _____. I even like all those
 young girls (7) _____. Isn't life wonderful? I
 don't mind having such questions (8) _____.

6

Almost 100 years ago, life in the East End of London (1) _____
 _____ for the people there. They had to
 (2) _____, _____. Families
 were large but (3) _____ before they were

five years old. Is life really better than it was 100 years ago? It is certainly true that people (4) _____, travel faster than they could and (5) _____. But we still have (6) _____. They are still a basic part of modern life, But modern life (7) _____ and progress needn't be ugly. (8) _____ if we really want to.

Unit Four

7

When Margaret went into Paul's office, she noticed that he appeared very tired. She knew (1) _____, but she felt she had to. She (2) _____. "You're looking a bit tired," she said. (3) _____, telling her he had just seen Financial Controller. "(4) _____," he said. Then he mentioned that (5) _____. Margaret (6) _____. She offered to get some aspirins for him from the canteen. "Oh, (7) _____," he thanked. "But, I'm going to the canteen anyway. (8) _____," she protested. (9) _____. It was only (10) _____ that she realised something—(11) _____!

8

The world is divided into two main parts. (1) _____ that is rich (2) _____ that are

very poor. In the poor part a lot of people (3) _____
 _____ while in the rich part (4) _____
 _____. The poorer countries are called "the developing countries".
 They have special problems. Sometimes (5) _____
 _____. It can be improved but things must be done first.
 (6) _____, people educated and water
 found. Many of these problems are (7) _____
 _____. Help should be offered _____
 _____ but it must be the right sort of help. Money is not e-
 nough. The developing countries (9) _____.

Unit Five

9

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. When he was seventeen, his
 father and uncle took him (1) _____. They
 became the first Europeans ever (2) _____.
 Armed with knowledge, maps and instruments and (3) _____
 _____, they took almost three years to get there. (4) _____
 _____ before they got back to Italy. Marco Polo (5) _____
 _____ and (6) _____.
 _____. Because of Marco Polo's visit, trade between
 Europe and the East grew. (7) _____ than the
 camel caravans could carry. Soon (8) _____
 _____.

10

Light travels at a speed which is (1) _____

_____. You can get some idea of this difference
 (2) _____. If you stand some distance (3)
 _____, you can (4) _____
 _____ before the sound reaches your ears. This great speed of light
 (5) _____. The nearest star is so far away
 that the light (6) _____ started to travel to-
 wards you four years ago (7) _____
 _____. In some cases, the light from one of tonight's stars started (8)
 _____.

Unit Six

11

Maggie was a few minutes late. Wilson left the office when she got there. She had to wait (1) _____. For a moment she wanted (2) _____. Just then, Wilson came through the door and hurried into his office. (3) _____ his secretary took Maggie in. Maggie (4) _____. Wilson did not seem to mind. They chatted for a while and (5) _____. He took out a letter of application. "(6) _____," _____?" he asked. Maggie answered that (7) _____. To her surprise (8) _____. She was even more surprised when he asked; "I wonder (9) _____?" It seemed she had got the job after all!

12

Craven Road looks like a thousand other roads. But Mrs. Nora Clay

(1) _____. Her eight-year old son, Donald, walks along the road every day and (2) _____. The road is also used by heavy lorries and other motor traffic (3) _____. Yesterday Donald (4) _____ and almost killed. (5) _____, most people work in the city (6) _____. Those trying to get to work (7) _____ because the traffic is hardly moving. (8) _____. The problem is getting worse (9) _____. The authorities know how dangerous it is but (10) _____.

Unit Seven

13

The interview was at 10 o'clock. The company's headquarters was near Marble Arch: Linda (1) _____. It was a No. 79. (2) _____. "We don't go there. You want a 79A," he said. She (3) _____. Another woman was there too. She told Linda the 79A did not stop there (4) _____. Learning where she was going, the woman said: "(5) _____, not a 79A!" Linda got on the right bus (6) _____. Marble Arch was only a mile away. She asked the conductor (7) _____. "It takes about half an hour (8) _____. It's all the traffic. (9) _____, you ought to take the Underground or walk. (10) _____!" he said.

Life gets noisier every day and (1) _____.
 _____. It doesn't matter
 where you live. (2) _____ you'll be disturbed
 by jets, transistor radios, petrol and diesel engines, etc. (3) _____
 _____, too! Scientists have concluded that
 (4) _____
 _____ for a human being. However, some people (5) _____
 _____ enormously amplified and this can cause
 (6) _____. The noise level in some discothe-
 ques(夜总会) is (7) _____
 _____ for heavy industrial buildings.

Unit Eight

When I was a kid, I had a real thing for turtle. One day (1) _____
 _____. There was one kind of turtle (2) _____
 _____. So I asked the shopkeeper if those
 turtles (3) _____. "Oh, yeah," he said.
 "Well, (4) _____
 _____?" I inquired. "Oh, it'll probably (5) _____
 _____." he informed. Happily I
 told him okay and he put it in a box and wrapped it, (6) _____
 _____. I took it home. Next
 morning, when I went down (7) _____
 _____, the thing was dead. Immediately I ran back to the shop and