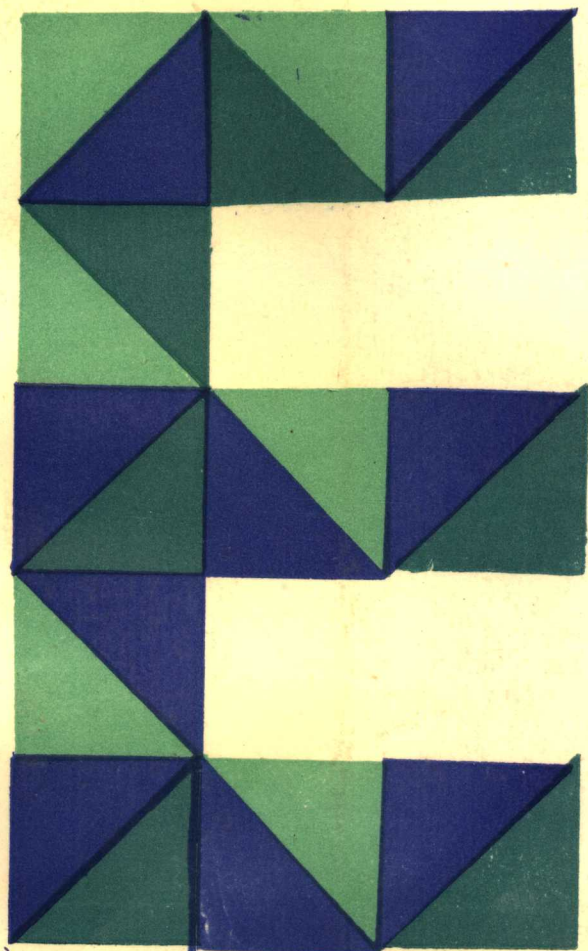


乔英 路西 主编

大学英语四级考试 新题型



上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 是根据国家教委的规定而组织的全国统一的标准化考试。本书依据新近颁布的“关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知”, 收集了丰富的原版材料, 编写了 10 套水平相当的英语听写填空和英译汉模拟试题, 书末附有参考答案供参加 CET-4 的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

本书内容新颖, 注重实用, 针对性强, 是 CET-4 考生和广大英语爱好者十分需要的复习资料。

大学英语四级考试新题型

听、英、路、西 主编

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前 言

大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 是国家教委组织的全国性标准化考试, 已经进行了数年。1995 年 7 月 15 日, 全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发布了“关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知”, 并公布了第一批可能采用的两种题型: 听写填空和英译汉。现根据以上通知精神, 编写了两种新题型的模拟试题, 题量相当于 10 套考题, 以后还将根据大学英语四级考试新出现的题型陆续编写模拟试题。本书可供即将参加四级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测, 书末附有全部参考答案。

本书内容新颖、针对性强, 是广大在校的大学英语考生和英语学习者十分需要的复习资料。

本书由乔英、路西主编, 徐勤、朱少华和刘路英共同编写。由于编写时间仓促, 书中若有疏漏之处, 恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编著者

1996 年 2 月

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第一篇 大学英语四级考试 新题型概述

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会就全国大学英语四级考试采用的新题型发出的通知称，为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试，提高考试的效果，使考试对教学有较好的导向作用，考试委员会经过近两年的实验研究，并经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准，决定从1996年1月的全国大学英语四级考试开始，陆续采用各种新题型。

为了使广大考生熟悉新题型，考试委员会公布了第一批可能采用的两种新题型：英译汉和听写填空。

1. 英译汉

在试题中，英译汉安排在阅读理解部分之后。通常设有5题。从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中分别选择1至2个句子组成1题。每篇文章选择1至2题。考试时间为15分钟。考试时，考生可以参考阅读理解部分的有关文章，以便了解上下文。

2. 听写填空

听写填空是给出一段200词左右的短文，其中有10个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子，或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读，没有停顿，供考生听懂全文内容；第二遍在空格后有停顿，要求把听到的内容（句子或句子的一部分）填入空格；第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿，让考生核对检查。

样题 1. 听写填空 (Spot Dictation)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. During the second reading, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. During the third reading, you can check what you have written.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby.

(1) _____ collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, (2) _____ at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money, while others are valuable (3) _____.

I know a man (4) _____ worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth \$ 250! (5) _____ and thought the price was reasonable. (6) _____, my youngest sister collects match boxes. She has (7) _____ but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, to my sister (8) _____. Nothing makes her happier than to find a new matchbox for her collection.

That's what a hobby means, (9) _____. It is something (10) _____ simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

听写填空样题参考答案

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. (1) // It may be anything from // collecting stamps to making model

airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, (2) // but others don't cost anything // at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money, while others are valuable (3) // only to their owners. //

I know a man (4) // who has a coin collection // worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth \$ 250! (5) // He was very happy about his purchase // and thought the price was reasonable. (6) // On the other hand, // my youngest sister collects match boxes. She has (7) // almost 600 of them // but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, to my sister (8) // they are extremely valuable. // Nothing makes her happier than to find a new matchbox for her collection.

That's what a hobby means, (9) // I guess. // It is so mething (10) // we like to do in our spare time // simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

样题 2. 英译汉 (Translation from English into Chinese)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Lines 2-3)

You couldn't come up with an original thought no matter how hard you tried.

2. (Passage 1, Para. 4, Lines 1-2)

Research has already shown that tired people can do okay on tests of routine thinking, like simple addition.

3. (Passage 2, Para. 1, Lines 5-8)

The people of Japan, who combine so effortlessly their age-old customs and traditions with the most modern advances in science and technology, have fascinated me.

4. (Passage 3, Para. 1, Lines 3-5)

It is an electronic revolution, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

5. (Passage 4, Para. 3, Lines 1-2)

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for anything other than traditional medicine.

英译汉样题参考答案

1. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Lines 2-3)

You couldn't come up with an original thought no matter how hard you tried.

无论你怎么努力，也提不出有独创性的思想。

2. (Passage 1, Para. 4, Lines 1-2)

Research has already shown that tired people can do okay on tests of routine thinking, like simple addition.

研究已经证明疲倦的人在常规思维考试中，如：简单的加法，能够做得不错。

3. (Passage 2, Para. 1, Lines 5-8)

The people of Japan, who combine so effortlessly their age-old customs and traditions with the most modern advances in science and technology, have fascinated me.

日本人使我着迷，他们毫不费力地将他们古老的传统习俗与科技方面最新的发展结合起来。

4. (Passage 3, Para. 1, Lines 3-5)

It is an electronic revolution, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

这是一次电子革命，是电视和电脑技术的相结合才使之成为现实。

5. (Passage 4, Para. 3, Lines 1-2)

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for any-

thing other than traditional medicine.

世界上四分之三的人太穷，只能使用传统药物。

阅读文章样题

Passage 1

Have you ever felt your mind getting confused after a sleepless night? You couldn't come up with an original thought no matter how hard you tried.

You were probably right if you thought that was caused by a lack of sleep. Dr. Horne, a sleep researcher in England, studied 24 college students. One group got their normal eight hours of sleep. The other group didn't get the smallest amount of sleep—they stayed awake all night. The next day, Dr. Horne tested the students. He asked them questions that required creative and original thinking. One of the questions was "How many uses can a cardboard box be put to?"

The results? The wide-awake students did well on the test. The tired students did poorly.

Research has already shown that tired people can do okay on tests of routine thinking, like simple addition. But Dr. Horne tested creative thinking only.

As part of his study, he offered an amount of money as a reward to the sleepy students if they did well. But even this encouragement wasn't enough to help the students overcome their tiredness. They still did poorly. Dr. Horne believes that the cerebral cortex (大脑皮质)—the part of the brain where thinking takes place—may get worn out during waking hours. Sleep may help to repair the brain overnight. Without any sleep, he empha-

sizes, "even if you concentrate harder, you cannot do better."

This study gives people something to think about, especially people like hospital workers and airline pilots, who must stay awake all night and then make emergency decisions.

Passage 2

Japan was in ruins at the end of the Second World War. In a matter of four decades, it has risen to become one of the economic superpowers of the globe. That is a remarkable achievement for a country with scarce natural resources. It is said that Japan's success is based on the wealth of its human resources. The people of Japan, who combine so effortlessly their age-old customs and traditions with the most modern advances in science and technology, have fascinated me. Certain things have amused me. I would like to share with you some of my experiences while travelling through the Land of the Rising Sun.

Tokyo is one of the costliest cities in the world. Having spent quite a few yens during my first trips in getting my shirts cleaned through the hotel laundry (洗衣房), I explored a little and found out that the rates outside were about half as high. So I once took my dirty clothes to the cleaner nearest to my hotel. After writing the other parts of the receipt, the lady asked me to fill in my name, which I did. Three months later, when I went to the same laundry for the same purpose, the same lady filled in the entire receipt including my name! I was surprised since lots of foreigners and natives must have passed through their doors in those three months. Since then I must have been to the same cleaner half a dozen times at about the same intervals and she did not have to ask my name again!

Passage 3

Television--that most attractive modern technology, marked by rapid change and growth--is moving into a new era which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

The word "television" can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: through a complex system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image into electronic impulses (脉冲), which can be sent through a wire or cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television set), can then be electronically reconstructed into that same image.

Television is more than just an electronics system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

The field of television can be divided into two types. First, there is broadcast television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is nonbroadcast television, which provides for the needs of individuals or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques.

Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. It has been with us for about thirty-seven years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled mostly by the broadcast networks, ABC, NBC and CBS, who have been the major suppliers of news, information, and entertainment. These giants of broadcasting have actually not on-

ly shaped television as a source of entertainment, but placed our role in this active medium as the passive viewer.

Passage 4

In the Bribri Indian settlement of Coroma, Costa Rica, miles from the nearest road, Don Francisco Garcia is known as an awa—a hereditary medicine man who speaks with spirits, knows the plants of the forest and cures fevers and snakebites. So great is his reputation as one of the last of the great Bribri healers that outsiders with cancer have begun landing in helicopters to ask his help. “God left the plants with the Indians,” says Garcia, 76. “Now white people want them too.”

Healers like Garcia are in demand along with their plants. Pharmaceutical(制药的) firms want to learn their secrets before they—and perhaps the forests that provide their pharmacopoeia(药物) disappear forever. This sudden recognition of traditional medicine, along with new technologies that ease the study of plants, has started a research boom, pointing the way to potential drugs for everything from flu to cancer. More than 200 firms are pursuing plant-derived pharmaceuticals; most are from the rich north, raising tensions with poor, tropical nations that want the benefits of drugs developed from their resources.

Three fourths of the world's inhabitants are too poor for anything other than traditional medicine. In the Amazon Basin alone, healers use some 6,000 species. Markets in Costa Rica overflow with twigs, tubers and seeds used for ulcers(溃疡), diabetes—even leaves advertised “to calm the nerves provoked by earthquakes.” Most remedies remain local: only 1 percent of the world's 250,000 known plant species have been investigated by Western medicine. Many prescription drugs originate with

plants, but most obvious cures were found. One reason: plants are such prolific (多产的) chemical factories that scientists found them too complex to analyze. Some make as many as 600 different compounds.

第二篇 英语听写填空模拟题

Spot Dictation 1

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. During the second reading, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. During the third reading, you can check what you have written.

Many Western families keep pets at home. Pets are animals that are kept in the home (1) _____, but mainly to provide (2) _____. The two main groups of people (3) _____ are children and elderly people.

From looking after their pets, (4) _____ the meaning of responsibility. (5) _____ if they are responsible for feeding the pets and cleaning their cages or boxes. Probably (6) _____, but with children smaller animals (7) _____, for example, birds.

(8) _____ dogs and cats as pets. They are easy to look after, (9) _____. In particular, they provide friendly company (10) _____ for a person living alone.

Spot Dictation 2

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. During the second reading, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. During the third reading, you can check what you have written.

Nobody knows who first invented umbrella,
(1) _____ in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, (2) _____.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: (3) _____. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was (4) _____ in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella (5) _____ were the ancient Romans.

(6) _____, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. (7) _____ in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a sign of power. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain (8) _____. Umbrellas have not changed