

名师精解

技巧揭密

最新

# 四级英语 710分

## 考前必备

## 复旦大学

康志峰 编著

### 复旦师资

康志峰，复旦大学外文学院副教授，美国访问学者，曾在马里兰圣玛利大学授课。作者从事大学英语、英语四六级、中高级口译教学工作多年，积累了丰富的教学经验，受到国内外师生的好评。出版各类书籍和发表期刊论文50余部（篇）。作者多次参加四六级考试阅卷工作，他所教授的复旦大学学生陈侃同学曾创造出了四级满分的奇迹！

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上海科学普及出版社

四、六级改革新题型

# 最新四级英语 710 分考前必备

College English Test Band 4

康志峰 编著

上海科学普及出版社

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## 前 言

在我国教育部高教司推进大学英语改革的新形势下,全国大学英语四、六级考试已有新的启迪,迈开新的步伐,奔向新的航程。教育部大学外语指导委员会(设在复旦大学外文学部大学英语部)的专家们劲头十足,尤其是秘书长蔡基刚教授 new ideas 频频,他们掌握着并指导着全国大学英语改革的方向盘。在全国范围内,以复旦大学为龙头的各高校都在积极推进大学英语考试改革和教学改革。本书就是顺应改革的新形势,在专家的指导下编写而成。其目的是能让全国各类高校参加大学英语四级考试的大学生、同等学力的在职人员以及英语爱好者能够尽快适应改革后大学英语四、六级考试题型的要求,本书将对全国大学英语四、六级考试起着引导性和英语语言科学普及性的作用。

笔者应邀编写《新四级英语 710 分考前必备》,自去年被委以重任至今,抓紧分秒,不敢松懈丝毫,潜心思考,探索思路,进行了中西测试比较研究,不求回报,但望无悔,务求达到尽善尽美。思虑之余,笔者基于语言学、语用学、应用语言学、测试学理论,以求开拓创新,结合改革测试新题型研究其效度、信度,进行实战新题型听力、阅读、综合测试、写作等演练。

听力是四、六级改革的重要内容。一门语言,要想能交流,首先要听懂,如果听不懂对方在说什么,那就无法交流。根据笔者在国外做访问学者的经验,听力是语言交流中最为重要的部分。据美国圣玛利学院(St. Mary's College)以及其他高校的领导和专家介绍,有些中国的学生虽然 TOEFL 和 GRE 分数考得很高,有的甚至是满分或接近满分,但是到了美国却发现自己听不懂对方在说什么,造成交流障碍,所以我国教育部提出改革大学英语四、六级考试,避免“聋子英语”;其次是口语,在交流过程中如果听懂了对方的意思,但说不出,也会造成交流上的障碍,所以避免“哑巴英语”同样重要;再者是阅读,因为能够读懂文献资料也是非常重要的,否则会影响文书工作;之外还有写作,这一题目是检验考生能否正确地表达自己的思想;另外翻译是检查考生能否将英汉两种语言做出准确的对应,这也是十分重要的。

本书按照四级改革新题型的顺序,将写作、阅读、听力、综合测试(完型填空、改错、篇章回答、句子翻译等)进行理论分析指导,指出解答这些问题的技能、技巧以及方法。无独有偶,除了理论方法之外,本书更加侧重的是对改革题型的模拟实践。本书共分为八章。第一章 大学英语改革题型与要求;第二章 写作技能与技巧;第三章 阅读理解技能与技巧;第四章 听力理解技能与技巧;第五章 综合测试技能与技巧;第六章 模拟测试题;第七章 模拟

测试题参考答案;第八章 模拟测试题听力原文。

本书的特点是“三新”、“三性”。“三新”:即“新四级”,把握大学英语四、六级考试改革的方向,使考生掌握改革新题型;“新理念”,立意新颖,适合学生参加四级考试的要求;“新方法”,理论与实践相结合,突出实践。“三性”:即“前瞻性”、“指导性”和“实用性”。

本书是参加全国大学英语四级考试考生考前必备书籍,也是同等程度学习者和优秀高中生的良师益友。

承蒙上海科学普及出版社领导和编辑对本书的重视和支持,加上笔者在编著过程中得到了美国马里兰圣玛利学院(St. Mary's College of Maryland)图书馆的罗博(Rob)、乔(Joe)和杰瑞(Jerry)等多名图书馆领导和馆员的大力支持和帮助,得到了全国大学外语指导委员会秘书长蔡基刚教授方向性和前瞻性的指导,同时还得到了徐林林、夏红义、郭子安、赵斌、张建青、胡伟等同志的帮助,该书得以成稿。为此,笔者一并表示衷心的感谢!

康志峰

2009年1月于复旦园

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# 第1章

## 大学英语改革题型与要求

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四级考试样卷分为六个部分,按顺序分别为:写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空和翻译。考委会同时还指出:在实际考试中,可根据题型设计的框架结构,采用与样卷不完全相同的题型。

大学英语四级考试的样卷结构、答题时间和所用答题卡

试卷结构	试 题 内 容	答题时间	所用答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

### 考试说明(时间共 125 分钟):

考试开始后,考生首先在**答题卡 1**上完成写作部分。30 分钟后,监考人员发试题册,考生在接着的 15 分钟内做完快速阅读理解部分。然后,监考人员收回答题卡 1。考生在**答题卡 2**上完成其余部分的试题。

考生必须在**答题卡**上作答,在试题册上作答无效。

考生务必用**2B**浓度的铅笔在答题卡上划线作答选择性试题。

考生务必用**黑色字迹签字笔**作答非选择性试题(写作、填空等)。

### 试卷构成说明:

**写作部分(Writing)15%:** 写作的体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

**阅读理解部分(Reading Comprehension) 35%:**

A) 快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning) 10%;

B) 仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth) 25%: a) 篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或短句回答(Short Answer Questions); 5%  
b) 选择题型的篇章阅读理解。 20%**听力理解部分(Listening Comprehension) 35%:**A) 听力对话 15%: a) 短对话 8%  
b) 长对话 7%B) 听力短文 20%: a) 选择题型的短文理解 10%  
b) 复合式听写 10%**完型填空或改错部分 10%:** 完型填空为多项选择题型,改错为辨认错误并改正。**翻译部分 Translation 5%:** 句子、短语或常用表达层次上的中译英能力。**大学英语四级考试的试卷构成、测试内容、题型和分数比例**

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例 100%	分数 710分
第一部分 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	249分 35%
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	
		短文听写	复合式听写	10%	
第二部分 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章词汇理解或 短句回答	选词填空或 短句回答	5%	249分 35%
		篇章阅读理解	多项选择	20%	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子 填空或其他	10%	
第三部分 综合测试	完型填空或改错		多项选择或错误 辨认并改正	10%	70分 10%
第四部分 写作和翻译	写 作		短文写作	15%	142分 20%
	翻 译		中 译 英	5%	

**分数报道(成绩单)说明:**

四级考试单项分的报道分为四个部分:

听力(35%),阅读(35%),完型填空或改错(10%),作文和翻译(20%)。

总分 710 分: 听力占 249 分,阅读占 249 分,完型填空或改错占 70 分,作文占 142 分。



# 第2章

## 写作技能与技巧



### 一、题型说明

写作(Writing)为试卷的 Part I 部分。该题型要求考生将作文写在答题卡 1 上,30 分钟完成。

### 二、考题举要(2006 年 6 月 24 日考题)

#### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *on students selecting their lecturers*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline below in Chinese.

1. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课教师
2. 学生选择教师时所考虑的主要因素
3. 学生自选任课教师的益处和可能产生的问题

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,在答题区域内作答,超出以下矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

请 勿 在 此 处 作 任 何 标 记



### 三、评分标准

(该评分标准由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会制订,由阅卷组执行,在此可供考生参考)

#### (一) 评分原则

1. CET 是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求,对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。
2. CET 作文题采用总体评分(Global Scoring)方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores),而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。
3. 从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容,而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题,是否充分表达思想,也要考虑是否用英语清楚而确切地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。
4. 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分,包括满分;该给低分的给低分,包括零分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。

#### (二) 评分标准

第一档次:切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性较好。基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

第二档次:切题。表述思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

第三档次:基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本连贯;语言错误相当多,其中有一些是严重错误。

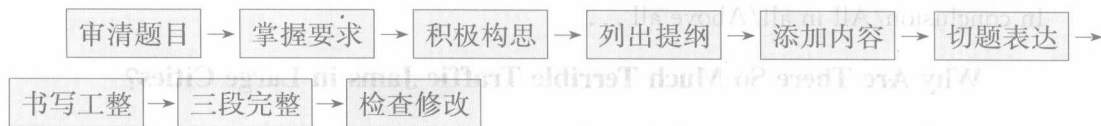
第四档次:基本切题。表述思想不清楚,连贯性差。有较多的严重语言错误。

第五档次:条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

[注:白卷,作文与题目毫不相关,或只有几个孤立的词而无法表述思想,则给0分]

(全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会订)

### 四、应试技能



1. 写作提纲(outline)有助于考生更好地构思;
2. 开头精彩、新颖以引发读者尤其是阅卷老师的阅读欲望;
3. 结尾“画龙点睛”,给读者尤其是阅卷老师留下好的印象;
4. 突出中心,使读者尤其是阅卷老师有切题之感;

5. 文章展开可用列举法、例证法、对比法、因果法、分类法等；
6. 注意文章的统一性和连贯性；
7. 注意语篇的衔接和过渡；
8. 字迹工整，使读者尤其是阅卷老师对作文有清爽之感，有时会加分。

## 五、写作技巧

### （一）写作规律

掌握大学英语四、六级作文的基本规律：总——分——总。一般来讲，大学英语四、六级作文为三个部分：开头部分、展开部分和结尾部分。如果开头部分为一句话，这句话一般就是全文的中心句(thesis statement)；展开部分最好分为两个或三个层次；结尾部分要做到首尾呼应，画龙点睛，因为结尾部分也是读者尤其是阅卷老师注意最多的部分。

### （二）写作模式与技巧

大学英语四、六级作文考试中，多数情况为议论文、说明文、应用文等，在此，为考生介绍一些写作模式与技巧，供考生参考：

**模式与技巧一：因果关系题。**例如：Why Are There So Much Terrible Traffic Jams in Large Cities? 又如：Should Firecrackers Be Banned? 等。对于这类题目，我们可以采用如下技巧：

... There are various/many reasons/causes for ..., nevertheless in general, they come down to two/three/four major ones.

On one hand, ... On the other hand, ... Furthermore, ... Perhaps the prime reason/cause is that ...

From the foregoing, ... Therefore ...  
或如下技巧：

There are many factors that may be responsible for/account for/contribute to the reason why ..., however the following are the most typical ones.

Firstly, ... Secondly, ... Thirdly, ... Furthermore/Moreover/Besides/In addition/What's more, ... Most important of all ...

In conclusion/All in all/Above all ...

### Why Are There So Much Terrible Traffic Jams in Large Cities?

The problem concerning traffic jams in megacities like Shanghai, Shenzhen, Beijing and so on has been more and more serious. **There are many reasons for traffic jams, nevertheless in general, they come down to four major ones.**

**On one hand**, with the rapid development of automobile industry, more and more vehicles like automobiles, motorcycles and trucks are brought into use, automobiles in



particular, are mainly responsible for a remarkable number of traffic jams. **On the other hand**, the traffic systems in large cities were mostly constructed after liberation. The roads are too narrow to bear such heavy traffic. **Furthermore**, there are more and more rich citizens who have had their own cars. I believe that, nonetheless, **the prime reason is that** the over population has become thicker with the coming of rural labors into the big cities so as to make the roads and streets full of pedestrians.

**From the foregoing**, traffic jam is a serious problem that catches our government attention. **Therefore** the government should take enough measures to solve it. The sooner, the better.

**模式与技巧二：正反论证题。**对于正反、利弊、优缺点论证的题目，如：Advantages and Disadvantages of Computer/Failure/Telephone/TV/ATM/ The Two-Day Weekend 等，可参考如下技巧：

... play(s) an important part/role in ... (... is/are popular around us). Like everything else, ... has/have both favorable and unfavorable respects. Generally, the advantages can be listed as follows.

First, ... Second, ... Besides, ... Most important of all, ...

However every coin has two sides. The negative factors ... To begin with, ... To make matters worse ...

By contrast/As analyzed above/Through above analysis, I believe that the advantages/positive aspects outweigh the disadvantages/negative ones. Therefore ...

### Advantages and Disadvantages of Computer

In modern society, computer **plays an important role in** our daily life. **Like everything else**, computer has both favorable and unfavorable respects. **Generally, the advantages can be listed as follows.**

**First**, computers have the function of calculation. It can make work more efficient for their function of rapid speed calculation. **Second**, scientists and scholars can search useful data by computer. **Besides**, people can communicate with each other by e-mail, which is very convenient and saves people a lot of money and time. **Most important of all**, computers bring people all over the globe communication. People can communicate with each other by MSN, QQ, audio-visual screen besides e-mail. They can make friends all over the world. Computers have been popular in science and technology, finance and trade, education and culture, even in our daily life.

**However, every coin has two sides.** The negative aspects are also apparent. **To begin with**, we may become lazier and lazier by relying too much on computers for it can do a lot of work for us like calculation. **To make matters worse**, people's close relationship may become cold for their fewer and fewer opportunities to talk each other face to face by relying more and more on e-mail. Worst of all, computers will probably be damaged and

data will have to be lost due to virus caused by electronic hackers.

**By contrast/As analyzed above, I believe that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Therefore,** I believe that computers will have a bright future for they will benefit us more and more.

**模式与技巧三：两者选一题。**对于两者选一的题目，如：Exam-oriented or Quality-oriented Education; Reading Selectively or Extensively 等，可参考以下技巧：

When you/we ... , it is inevitable to meet the choice between A and B. (you/we will be faced with the choice between A and B. ) Before you make the right choice, you/we had better make a close comparison and contrast of them.

First of all, A ... , B ... Second, A ... likewise, B ... In spite of their similarities, there are also some differences between A and B. First, A ... However/While, B ... Besides, A ... On the contrary, B ... Finally/The last but not the least ...

Therefore, it is not difficult to make an exact choice now. /it depends which ... you/we should choose. If you/we ... , you/we should choose A; but if you/we ... , you/we should turn to B. / In a word, the key lies in ...

### Exam-oriented or Quality-oriented Education

Nowadays, more and more people talk about education reform in China. **When we** come to talk about it, **we will be faced with the choice between** exam-oriented education and quality-oriented education. **Before you make the right choice, you/we had better make a close comparison and contrast of them.**

**First of all,** the purpose of both education methods is to make students master knowledge. The exam-oriented method can have students remember a lot of information from textbooks. **However,** the quality-oriented method can enable students learn much information from practice. **Besides,** both teaching methods are adopted to meet teaching purposes. The exam-oriented method is to encourage students to get high scores in order that they can get their further education in their ideal and better schools. **In contrast,** the quality-oriented method is to train students practical abilities to work better and serve the society better in the future. **The last but not the least,** the most striking difference is that under the exam-oriented system, students have to learn passively regardless of interests while, under the quality-oriented system, students can learn actively in the light of their interests.

**Therefore, it is not difficult to make an exact choice now. If we want** students to master knowledge and perform well in exams, we can choose the former; **but if we want to** pay more attention to students' ability in life and work, **we will turn to** the latter. **In a word, the key to choose it lies in** the criterion of evaluating a good student.

**模式与技巧四：个人观点表达题。**对于这种类型的题，如：My View on Opportunity;



My View on Fake Commodities; My View on Friendship; My View on Developing Private Cars 等,可参考以下技巧:

People's views/ideas/opinions on ... vary from person to person. Some people think/believe that ... They hold this opinion because/for/as ... While/However, others hold that ...

As to me, I am in favor of the first/second idea. The following (examples) are the reasons of/for my choice/personal inclination.

First, while it is true that ..., it doesn't mean that ... Besides, ... Admittedly, ... but this is not to say that ... /For example, ...

As above analyzed/From the foregoing/Therefore/In a word ...

### My View on Opportunity

In our daily life, we sometimes hear our friends sigh that they have missed one opportunity after another; or complain that they have not brought their potential into full play because they have not had any luck. **People's views on opportunity vary from person to person. Some people believe that** opportunities are rare and only fall on the luckiest persons; **while others argue that** God is fair to everyone and stores equal opportunities for all of us under the sun.

**As to me, I am in favor of** the latter. **The following examples are the reasons for my personal inclination.** I believe that there are all kinds of opportunities around us all the time. The critical thing is whether you have the ability to recognize and grasp them when they come to you. **For example,** some graduates complain that it is difficult to find jobs on the labor force market and they maintain that social ties are more important. In truth, many public institutions and private companies advertise for technicians, interpreters and accountants. A boy student in my class comes from an underdeveloped mountainous area, and does not have any social ties. He recently applied for the position of interpreter in a big company and was employed. He has been able to and courageous enough to grasp this opportunity.

**From the foregoing,** I believe that there are many opportunities in our society waiting for you, as a Chinese saying goes: "Opportunities are only for the prepared minds," only if you are qualified and prepared.

## 第 3 章



## 阅读理解技能与技巧

### 一、阅读新题型说明

阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)由两部分组成,即第二部分(Part II)和第四部分(Part IV)组成。其中第二部分的 Skimming and Scanning 部分由 1 长篇阅读理解篇章组成,需要 15 分钟完成,在答题卡 1 上作答;第四部分的 Reading in Depth 由 1 篇选择填空阅读和 2 篇篇章阅读组成,需要 25 分钟完成,在答题卡 2 上作答。

### 二、阅读样题及分析

#### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**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.

#### Landfills

You have Just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about that waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice





as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets recycled (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

### How Much Trash Is Generated?

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or composted (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

### How Is Trash Disposed of?

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

### What Is a Landfill?

There are two ways to bury trash:

- Dump — an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)
- Landfill — carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.
  - ◇ Sanitary landfill — landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment
  - ◇ Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill — landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment

The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not decompose (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

### Proposing the Landfill

For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the