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College English Test 4

大学英语四级考试强化集训 **新题型**

完形·翻译

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边做边学效率高

主编 文都大学英语四六级命题研究中心
编写 赵文通 徐可风 何凯文

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前 言

从 1987 年 10 月的大学英语四六级第一次国家统考到现在已经 20 多年了。这 20 年中,四六级考试曾经历过一些大大小小的改革。最重要的一次就是 2005 年 2 月的改革,国家教育部通知:从 2005 年 6 月开始,在全国 180 个试点高校进行四、六级考试改革,采用 710 分计分办法。并从 2007 年 1 月开始在全国普遍实施新四六级考试。

参加新四六级考试的同学普遍认为:710 分记分方式的新试卷难度大,试题取材范围广,要想得高分,甚至通关,有些困难。尽管市场上已出现了许多种四六级辅导书、习题集,但是考生还是苦于找不到一套高水平、真正能解决四六级考试各种疑难问题的辅导书!

现在,这套丛书终于出版了!

这套丛书分为五大系列:

- (一)大学英语四六级词汇系列
- (二)大学英语四六级三层突破系列
- (三)大学英语四六级强化集训系列
- (四)大学英语四六级试题解密系列
- (五)大学英语四六级一本通关系列

本套丛书的特点:

- 精** 提供多种途径,全方位多角度精准高效记忆单词
- 稳** 稳扎稳打、步步为营、循序渐进、指导性强
- 密** 题量大、点拨精、题海战术、强化训练、迅速提高
- 真** 真题与预测题灵活搭配,考生各取所需
- 全** 内容全面、一书在手、全程无忧

参加本套丛书编写的作者全部来自重点高校,并均为大学英语教学第一线骨干教师。是一支中、青年实力团队,他们最了解考生的需要、困难和

自序

《大学英语四级考试强化集训》系列丛书的编者都是来自大学英语四级考试培训一线的英语教师,基于他们对全国大学英语四级考试体系的深刻了解和认真探讨,以及对参加该项考试的考生的熟悉和了解,本系列丛书的编写对大家的复习和应试非常具有针对性和实用性。

在该系列丛书编写过程中,编者严格以教育部考试中心颁布的最新版《大学英语教学大纲》及《考试大纲》为依据,从大学生学习英语的实际出发,紧扣大纲规定的考点,力图客观准确地反映考试大纲的要求。

本书为《大学英语四级考试强化集训——完形翻译》,内容如下:

第一章对四级考试完形填空进行了详细的解读。编者从题型揭秘、解题步骤和试题类型及答题技巧三个方面详细分析了解答完形填空试题应该具备的知识。题型揭秘可以让考生一窥完形填空的试题类型和考查重点,通过对解题步骤和解题技巧的学习,考生解答完形填空试题的能力得到进一步提高,同时也提高了解答该题型的速度和效率。

第二章讲解了四级考试翻译的题型分析及解题技巧。编者从翻译题的题型揭秘、解题步骤、考点详解和重点句型四个方面对翻译试题进行了梳理和讲解。通过这四个方面的讲解,编者相信考生对四级翻译的出题思路和答题技巧的认识会更加深刻,复习会更加具有针对性。

每一个章节的后面都附有专项训练,这些练习由资深英语教师博采众长,反复论证和推敲,编创而成。让大家在熟悉题型的基础上,多做练习,加深对各个题型的理解。模拟题答案与解析分析全面透彻,难点和要点面面俱到。

全书前后贯通,结构严谨。

在此书编写中,编者把自己多年的教学经验及辅导四级考试的点滴心得融入其中,希望能尽一位大学英语教师应尽的职责,作出我们最大的贡献。

编者希望该书帮助广大考生有的放矢地学习,培养良好的阅读习惯,顺利通过 CET4 考试,最终达到英语语言综合能力的全面提高。

祝愿所有使用此书的考生取得成功!

编者
2010 年 1 月

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第一章 四级完形填空

第一节 完形填空题型分析及解题技巧

一、题型揭秘

大学英语四级考试采用的完形填空题是：“在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 220—250 词)内留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整”。从历年考题分析,完形填空的文章内容、文章体裁等都具有鲜明的特点。所选体裁涵盖议论文、说明文和记叙文。这些文章篇幅适中,结构严谨,文笔简练,具有很高的区分度和典型性,是考查学生真正语言能力的较好的题目。最近几年的完形文章往往选取反映社会时事、介绍英美社会热点话题的内容。我们选取了 2001 年 1 月份以来四级考试中出现的完形填空的真题 15 套,进行了统计分析,如下所示:

考试时间	文章内容	文章题材	文章体裁
2009 年 6 月	日本汽车销售衰退	社会生活	议论文
2009 年 12 月	有组织体育活动的影响	社会生活	议论文
2008 年 6 月	大学的作用	文化教育	议论文
2008 年 12 月	情绪对人的影响	科普知识	说明文
2007 年 6 月	灾后援助与重建	社会生活	记叙文
2007 年 12 月	人类语言	科普知识	说明文
2006 年 6 月	新型闹钟	科普知识	说明文
2006 年 12 月	人类语言现象	科普知识	说明文
2005 年 1 月	理性购物	社会生活	议论文
2004 年 6 月	美国的历史教育	文化教育	议论文
2004 年 1 月	学生的作业量	文化教育	议论文
2003 年 1 月	人类语言与动物语言	科普知识	说明文
2002 年 1 月	学英语的逸事	文化教育	记叙文
2001 年 6 月	友谊	社会生活	议论文
2001 年 1 月	课堂教学与评估	文化教育	说明文

通过对上表的分析可知,完形填空文章的体裁主要是议论文和说明文,各占了历年考题的 46.7% 和 40%,记叙文在完形填空的比重较小,为 13.3%。从文章内容来看,完形填空的题材较为广泛,涉及到生活的各个方面。

完形填空的试题设计主要有以下特点:

1. 全文所设置的 20 个空白的间隔有的词多,有的词少。其原因是设置空白需要根据语言点和考点。

2. 从选项来看,每小题的 4 个选项一般都属于相同或对等的词类或结构,属于同一范畴。20 个小题的 80 个选项中所用到的词汇或结构基本不重复,以期增大考查的覆盖面。

3. 从考查能力的重点看,是以考查对文章的通篇理解和词汇意义为主。单纯从语法角度命制的题不多,一般需要考生把握上下文语境的逻辑关系,掌握一定的常识,理解词语的搭配等。

总体上讲,完形填空主要考查考生对语段的连贯性和一致性等特征的辨识能力,以及对一定语境中规范的语言成分的掌握,是对考生综合运用语言能力的大检验。

二、完形填空的解题步骤

1、通读全文,明确主旨

做题之前,首先要快速通读全文,从语篇角度掌握文章的基本内容。切忌读一句填一句,望文生义,盲目猜测,以致造成判断失误。阅读时尤其要注意全文的第一句话。第一句一般不留空,它既能让考生了解文章的主题,又是对下文的重要提示。

2、先整体,后局部

由于完形填空的题目是以语篇为基础精心设计出来的,因此应先准确把握整篇短文的含义以及上下文的逻辑关系,而不要先将注意力集中在四个选项上,这会阻碍对全句、全文的理解,延误答题时间,降低答题效率。

3、先易后难,捕捉信息词

在阅读段落、了解基本内容的前提下,自上而下逐一选择,是正确的解题思路。但有时考生会遇到很难确定的选择,这时可先跳过此题,将易选之项选出,提高文章的完整性,减少缺失信息的空格数;待阅读到下文获取更

多信息时,再回过头来处理未选之项。

对某些选项把握不大时,尤其要注意捕捉信息词作为解题线索,利用已知线索推出未知信息。完形填空的题目都可或多或少地从上下文中找到或隐或现的线索或提示。

4、检查核对

20 个选项全部完成后,要认真仔细检查。有必要快速通读已选填好的全文,将答案带入文中,根据语汇词义、语法结构、语篇逻辑三条线索检查选项是否符合上下文含义,与作者观点是否一致,语法关系(包括人称、搭配、时态、语态、单复数等等)是否正确。

以上所介绍的是完形填空的命题特点及解题技巧,只是一般的原则和方法;要想将这些方法熟练地应用于解题过程中,还要经过大量的实践和不断的总结。

三、完形填空的试题类型及答题技巧

大学英语四级考试的完形填空所测试的内容大致分为 4 类:1)语境词汇题;2)固定搭配题;3)语法结构题;4)逻辑推理题。

在大学英语四级考试的完形填空中,词汇辨析题占大多数,一般都占 30%,固定搭配与语法结构一般都各占 20%—25%,逻辑推理题占 20%。

大学英语四级考试完形填空的命题思想是将词汇用法作为重点,以篇章理解为基础,考核学生的语法知识和对词汇的运用能力。根据这一命题思想,我们可以有针对性地、比较系统地对考查的试题类型进行分类,根据各种题型的不同特点应用不同的答题技巧和方法。

1、语境词汇题

大学英语四级考试完形填空对词汇的考查在很大程度上与上下文的语境有关,也就是填入哪个单词要依赖于试题的上文或下文,从已知信息中推论出未知信息,这是大学英语四级考试完形填空考查的重点和方向,同时要注意填入的单词和周围单词的语义搭配问题。

【答题技巧】

为了达到文章衔接和连贯的目的,文章中的词汇会通过不同的方式复现出来。词汇的复现关系指的是某一词以原词、同义词、近义词、上义词、下

义词、概括词或其他形式重复出现在语篇中,语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系达到了相互衔接。词汇的复现关系又可分为原词复现、同义词或近义词复现、上下义词复现和概括词复现四类。我们可以利用词汇在文章中的复现关系来解答完形填空试题。

1) 原词复现

原词复现是指相同的单词在原文中反复出现,达到文章衔接的目的,我们可以利用这种衔接方法找到要填入的单词在原文中的同现词,也就找到了试题的答案。

真题举例

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 67 go about purchasing an article or a service can actually save you money or can add to the cost. (2004, 12)

67. A) formal B) way C) method D) fashion

【解析】试题所在句子的含义是“购买物品或服务的_____实际上会让你省钱或者增加成本”。句中的单词 purchasing 是第一句 buying 的同义词复现。并且第二句话和第一句话之间是并列关系,因此第 67 题的答案也在第一句话中,是单词 way 的原词复现,因此选 B)。

2) 同义词或近义词复现

同义词复现是指相同或相近的单词在原文中反复出现,以达到文章衔接的目的。在完形填空试题中,就可以利用这种衔接方式找到要填入单词的同义词或者近义词,也就找到了试题的答案。这也包括了同源词复现,即相同词根构成的不同词性的单词在文章中反复出现。

真题举例

The way you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually save you money or can add to the cost... Before you buy an expensive 84, or a service, do check the price... (2004, 12)

84. A) item B) element C) particle D) component

【解析】本题所在的短语 buy an expensive _____ 和上文中的 purchasing an article 是同义关系。要填入的单词是单词 article(物品)的同义词,因此选项

A)是正确答案。

3)反义词复现

反义词复现是指和前文中词义相反的单词在原文中出现,以达到文章衔接的目的。我们可以利用文章的这一衔接手段在文章中寻找要填入单词的反义词。

真题举例

Forcing yourself to recall (almost) never helps because it doesn't 81 your memory; it only tightens it. (1995. 1)

81. A) loosen B) weaken C) decrease D) reduce

【解析】前后两部分互为解释,一为肯定,一为否定,为反义复现。从下文的 tighten 可以判断,上文应该是选 loosen。

2、固定搭配题

固定搭配题在完形填空中占了 15%左右的比重,在大学英语四级考试完形填空中主要考查的固定搭配题包括对动词短语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语的考查。我们平时应积累和掌握尽可能多的固定短语,只有这样才能在这一部分得到高分。常考短语请大家参考后面的附录。

真题举例

They are 79 of free fresh fruit. They want to get back to their herds and start farming again. (2007. 6)

79. A) seeking B) dreaming C) longing D) searching

【解析】题目中空格后为 of,四个选项中 seek 常与 for, after 搭配, long 与 for 搭配, dream 与 of 搭配, search 与 for 搭配。因此选项 B)为正确答案。

3、语法结构题

大学英语四级考试完形填空常考的语法项目有:动词的时态和语态、非谓语句动词、定语从句、宾语从句、虚拟语气、倒装结构等。在近几年的考试中对各种从句的考查频率较多,请大家注意。做这一类题除了要有系统准确的语法知识之外,还要注意上下文的逻辑关系和语篇内容,这样才能确保答案的正确。

真题举例

"We started thinking of 86 to do about it," says Eric Shashoua,

chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories. (2006. 6)

86. A) what B) how C) whether D) when

【解析】本题考查宾语从句的用法。在名词性从句中, what 要作语法成分, 作主语或宾语。同时宾语从句的引导词可以放在不定式的前面, 形成引导词加不定式的特殊结构, 因此选 A)。

4、逻辑推理题

完形填空考查的是一种综合能力, 而不仅仅是对词汇和语法的考查。对句子之间逻辑关系的判断也是完形填空考查的重点。逻辑关系主要包括因果关系、列举关系、解说关系、分类关系、比较关系、对照关系等。解答逻辑推理题需要理顺要填入的逻辑关系词前后文的语义, 从中判断两句话之间的关系。

真题举例: >—————。

One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds cannot correctly lock the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 71 when they get the answers right, some are just guessing. (2004. 6)

71. A) Even B) Though C) Thus D) So

【解析】根据上文说“三分之二的人不能正确判断内战发生在 1850 年到 1900 年之间”。下文又说“即使他们说出了正确答案, 一些人也仅仅是猜测”。所以此处用副词 even “即使……也……”, 以加强语气。

第二节 完形填空练习

Test 1

Though the number of the upper class is a mere one third of the population, they make up at least 25 percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two parts: upper-upper and lower-upper. 1, the upper-upper class is the “old rich”—families that have been wealthy for several generations—a nobility of 2 and wealth. A few are known across the nation, such as the Rockefellers, and the Vanderbilts. Most are not 3 to the general public.

They have no 4 to the rest of the community, 5 their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. By 6, the lower-upper class is the "new rich". 7 they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have been 8 to make their money like 9 else beneath their class. 10 their status is generally 11 than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who 12 to look down upon the new rich. However its wealth is 13, the upper class is very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to 14 an interest in the arts and to 15 rare books and paintings. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclusive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind, all of which keeps them so 16 from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be 17 of being members of a class. They also 18 an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they 19 many top government positions. Their actions 20 the lives of millions.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. [A]Consequently | [B]Accordingly | [C]Regularly | [D]Basically |
| 2. [A]beginning | [B]birth | [C]infancy | [D]foundation |
| 3. [A]visible | [B]noticeable | [C]obvious | [D]apparent |
| 4. [A]contact | [B]association | [C]communication | [D]relation |
| 5. [A]pulling | [B]abstracting | [C]drawing | [D]making |
| 6. [A]comparison | [B]contrast | [C]contrary | [D]difference |
| 7. [A]Although | [B]Because | [C]Therefore | [D]However |
| 8. [A]greedy | [B]indifferent | [C]sympathetic | [D]depressed |
| 9. [A]nobody | [B]everybody | [C]somebody | [D]anybody |
| 10. [A]Then | [B]But | [C]Thus | [D]Whereas |
| 11. [A]superior | [B]inferior | [C]higher | [D]lower |
| 12. [A]want | [B]select | [C]hate | [D]tend |
| 13. [A]retained | [B]benefited | [C]acquired | [D]rewarded |

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| 14. [A]reproduce | [B]yield | [C]cultivate | [D]rear |
| 15. [A]collect | [B]gather | [C]assemble | [D]accumulate |
| 16. [A]distant | [B]far | [C]separate | [D]remote |
| 17. [A]doubtful | [B]conscious | [C]sensitive | [D]sensible |
| 18. [A]demand | [B]control | [C]direct | [D]command |
| 19. [A]seize | [B]abuse | [C]hold | [D]sustain |
| 20. [A]attract | [B]affect | [C]effect | [D]incline |

Test 2

In a telephone survey of more than 2, 000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun revolved (旋转) around the earth. An 1 7% did not know which revolved around 2. I have no doubt that 3 all of these people were 4 in school that the earth revolves around the sun; 5 may even have written it 6 at test. But they never 7 their incorrect mental models of planetary (行星的) 8 because their every day observations didn't support 9 their teachers told them: People see the sun moving 10 the sky as morning turns to night, and the earth seems stationary (静止的) 11 that is happening.

Students can learn the right answers 12 heart in class, and yet never combined them 13 their working models of the world. The objectively correct answer the professor accepts and the 14 personal understanding of the world can 15 side by side, each unaffected by the other.

Outside of class, the student continues to use the 16 model because it has always worked well 17 that circumstance. Unless professors address 18 errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not 19 to replace them with the 20 one.

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|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [A]excessive | [B]extra | [C]additional | [D]added |
| 2. [A]what | [B]which | [C]that | [D]other |
| 3. [A]virtually | [B]remarkably | [C]ideally | [D]preferably |

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 4. [A]learned | [B]suggested | [C]taught | [D]advised |
| 5. [A]those | [B]these | [C]who | [D]they |
| 6. [A]on | [B]with | [C]under | [D]for |
| 7. [A]formed | [B]altered | [C]believed | [D]thought |
| 8. [A]operation | [B]position | [C]motion | [D]location |
| 9. [A]how | [B]which | [C]that | [D]what |
| 10. [A]around | [B]across | [C]on | [D]above |
| 11. [A]since | [B]so | [C]while | [D]for |
| 12. [A]to | [B]by | [C]in | [D]with |
| 13. [A]with | [B]into | [C]to | [D]along |
| 14. [A]adult's | [B]teacher's | [C]scientist's | [D]student's |
| 15. [A]exist | [B]occur | [C]survive | [D]maintain |
| 16. [A]private | [B]individual | [C]personal | [D]own |
| 17. [A]in | [B]with | [C]on | [D]for |
| 18. [A]general | [B]natural | [C]similar | [D]specific |
| 19. [A]obliged | [B]likely | [C]probable | [D]partial |
| 20. [A]perfect | [B]better | [C]reasonable | [D]correct |

Test 3

The mass media is a big part of our culture, yet it can also be a helper, adviser and teacher to our young generation. The mass media affects the lives of our young by acting as a(an) 1 for a number of institutions and social contacts. In this way, it 2 a variety of functions in human life.

The time spent in front of the television screen is usually at the 3 of leisure; there is less time for games, amusement and rest. 4 by what is happening on the screen, children not only imitate what they see but directly 5 themselves with different characters. Americans have been concerned about the 6 of violence in the media and its 7 harm to children and adolescents for at least forty years. During this period, new media 8 ,

such as video games, cable television, music videos, and the Internet. As they continue to gain popularity, these media, 9 television, 10 public concern and research attention.

Another large societal concern on our young generation 11 by the media, is body image. 12 forces can influence body image positively or negatively. 13 one, societal and cultural norms and mass media marketing 14 our concepts of beauty. In the mass media, the images of 15 beauty fill magazines and newspapers, 16 from our televisions and entertain us 17 the movies. Even in advertising, the mass media 18 on accepted cultural values of thinness and fitness for commercial gain. Young adults are presented with a 19 defined standard of attractiveness, a(n) 20 that carries unrealistic physical expectations.

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|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A]alternative | [B]preference | [C]substitute | [D]representative |
| 2. [A]accomplishes | [B]fulfills | [C]provides | [D]suffices |
| 3. [A]risk | [B]mercy | [C]height | [D]expense |
| 4. [A]Absorbed | [B]Attracted | [C]Aroused | [D]Addicted |
| 5. [A]identify | [B]recognize | [C]unify | [D]equate |
| 6. [A]abundance | [B]incidence | [C]prevalence | [D]recurrence |
| 7. [A]disposed | [B]hidden | [C]implicit | [D]potential |
| 8. [A]merged | [B]emerged | [C]immersed | [D]submerged |
| 9. [A]apart from | [B]much as | [C]but for | [D]along with |
| 10. [A]promote | [B]propel | [C]prompt | [D]prosper |
| 11. [A]inspired | [B]imposed | [C]delivered | [D]contributed |
| 12. [A]External | [B]Exterior | [C]Explicit | [D]Exposed |
| 13. [A]As | [B]At | [C]For | [D]In |
| 14. [A]mark | [B]effect | [C]impact | [D]shock |
| 15. [A]generalized | [B]regularized | [C]standardized | [D]categorized |
| 16. [A]boom | [B]bottom | [C]brim | [D]beam |
| 17. [A]over | [B]with | [C]on | [D]at |

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|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 18. [A]play | [B]take | [C]profit | [D]resort |
| 19. [A]barely | [B]carefully | [C]narrowly | [D]subjectively |
| 20. [A]ideal | [B]image | [C]stereotype | [D]criterion |

Test 4

A recent report blames the government and the food industry for the increasing number of overweight people. The Department of Transport is blamed for not doing enough to 1 facilities for passengers and cyclists while 2 to pressure from motoring organizations representing car users. The Ministry of Education is 3 of selling off school playing fields and not doing enough to 4 enough facilities for physical education and games. Young people in Britain have become crazy about football (soccer and rugby), but too often as 5 “couch potatoes”.

The food industry is blamed for promoting junk food to school children and not doing enough to 6 down on sugar, fats and salt in prepared foods. The industry, 7 by the current popularity of the Atkins low-carbohydrate diet, has begun to 8 , but it is trying to protect a huge market and will need to do 9 more if it is to 10 off increased regulation.

Japan seems less 11 so far by the problem of obesity, 12 as the Japanese diet becomes increasingly 13 (burgers and doughnuts) the problem will grow. 14 , Japanese cuisine has become highly popular in Britain. It is seen as healthy in a different way from the Mediterranean diet 15 its emphasis on tomatoes and olive oil combined with red wine.

A fairly small amount of red wine is now 16 as beneficial to the heart, 17 its other encouraging properties. But Britain has to do more to 18 the problems of alcoholism 19 with the binge-drinking culture—including violence and vandalism. Limited consumption of alcohol, as long as it is not 20 with driving, is harmless and possibly beneficial.

1. [A]stimulate [B]commend [C]promote [D]elevate