

英语  
710分

四级

全真预测卷

2006 · 06-2009 · 12真题

含MP3光盘

编著 ◎ 龚 嵘 封宗颖

- 紧扣最新题型，技巧+实战并重
- 随书赠送MP3，有效突破听力难关

针对不同题型，提供应试技巧与优化方案  
题型精解剖析，为你指点迷津  
考前自测必备，助你马到成功

决战四级，看这本就够了！



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

CET 4

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# 前 言

改革后的大学英语四级考试于 2006 年 6 月 24 日在一定范围内试点举行,2006 年 12 月 23 日在全国全面展开。与以往的四级考试相比,新四级考试主要有四方面的变化:

- \* 听力理解的比重由原来的 20% 增加到 35%,命题形式包括短对话理解多选题、长对话理解多选题、短文理解多选题以及复合式听写。
- \* 阅读测试方式多样化,包括快速阅读、篇章词汇选择与多选题形式的仔细阅读。
- \* 主观题量加大,在原来 15 分作文的基础上新增 5 分的汉译英。
- \* 考试程序有了全新调整。

Part I: 考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡(一)上完成作文部分。

Part II: 考试进行到第 31 分钟时,监考员发试题卷,考生完成快速阅读(15 分钟)。15 分钟之后,即考试进行到第 45 分钟之后,监考员收答题卡(一)。

Part III: 发答题卡(二),考生完成听力部分(35 分钟)。

Part IV: 进行仔细阅读部分(25 分钟)的测试。

Part V: 进行完型填空或改错部分(15 分钟,二者选其一)的测试。

Part VI: 进行翻译部分(5 分钟)的测试。

测试题型的变化必然导致应考者学习方式的变化,原来大家熟悉的套路与应试技巧可能不一定适用了。这里特别提示考生注意:新四级考试不再考“词汇选择”题型,但这并不意味着不用背单词了。恰恰相反,由于快速阅读 900—1,200 字的大容量语篇,所测试的词汇广度大大增加,你要更加卖力地背单词,尤其是要扩大识别性词汇量。由于听力比重加大,你的听力词汇量也必须增长,平时还应增加泛听量。关于如何应对写作、翻译、快速阅读等方面的新挑战,本书的上篇“应试技巧 & 捷径训练”部分,为你提供了最简洁有效的优化学习计划、参考书目以及各种题型的针对性解题诀窍。

本书中篇推出了根据新题型真题编写的 5 套预测卷及答案解析,下篇特别给出自 2006 年 6 月大学英语四级新题型推出以来的 8 套真题,助你实战演练,步步为“赢”!

本书编写过程中得到华东理工大学顾建华、史晓慧、赵蔚、朱晓琴、华静、董慧敏、秦颖、朱文辉、张慧芳等多位老师的帮助与支持;此外,张硕、王剑青、吴烨琼、李锐等华东理工大学的外语优秀学生也为本书作文模拟题积极撰文,在此特别表示感谢。

囿于作者的学识与水平,书中错漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编著者  
2010 年 1 月



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(听力部分录音文稿见所附光盘)	

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## 应试技巧 & 捷径训练





# 第一章 写作

## (Writing)

新四级考试写作部分要求考生 30 分钟内完成一篇不少于 120 字的短文。

分 值: 15 分

作文体裁: 以应用文、议论文为主, 说明文较少。

题目形式: 带中文提示的三段式作文为主, 少量图表作文。

作文内容: 多与大学生学习、生活相关, 也涉及一些社会、环保方面的热门话题。



### 一、应试技巧点津

四、六级考试虽已改为 710 分制, 作文评卷仍以 15 分为满分, 分为 14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分、2 分共 5 个评分档。阅卷教师根据作文的总体印象(global impression)确定作文分档, 适当上下浮动 1—2 分。阅卷老师对各分档的作文总体印象可概括如下:

14 分作文准确地道、可圈可点;

11 分作文清清爽爽、语病较少;

8 分作文马马虎虎、语病不少;

5 分作文糊里糊涂、错误低级;

2 分作文一塌糊涂、惨不忍睹。

高分作文并非遥不可及, 考生在充分发挥原有语言水平的基础上, 还要把握评分要点与阅卷心态, 投其所好, 以下 9 点“考场秘籍”争取做到 6 点就大功告成:

1. 尽量减少语法错误。洋教师看重文章的内容创意, 而本土教师注重语言的准确性, 最不能容忍“*There's car runs fast*”之类的低级语法错误。
2. 全文呈三段式结构——首尾简洁, 中间翔实, 主次分明。围绕三句中文提示展开, 开门见山。
3. 中间段落要有层次感。用简单句形式表达主题句, 主题句下含两个或三个分论点句, 每个分论点通过举例或数据加以支撑, 例子、数据要能说明问题。

[段落结构示例]

#### Harmful Plastic Bags

主题句: Overusing plastic bags brings about environmental hazards. (核心词)

次主题句 1: Nicknamed “white pollution” in China, discarded plastic bags litter our cities, spoiling the beauty of living surroundings. (视觉污染)

次主题句 2: Besides, plastic bags are a waste of resources in that we use them once and throw them away. (浪费)

次主题句 3: Finally, most plastic bags may hang around for decades, refusing to decompose. As a result, rivers are choked, drains are blocked and soil is poisoned as well. Kill wildlife. (潜在危害)

4. 适当使用 besides、first、as a result 等连词、副词, 突出上下文连贯性。

5. 适当使用设问句、倒装句、强调句、被动句、非谓语结构, 突出句型多样性。

6. 尽量多用 go over, for the time being 等动词词组与固定搭配,行文更显地道。
7. 避免反复使用 important, good, useful 等词,否则词汇贫乏的弱点暴露无遗。
8. 有意识地用点深奥词语,显得你挺有水平,但没有把握就不要乱用,以免弄巧成拙。
9. 注意字迹清晰、卷面整洁。考试完毕后,你的作文会被扫描进入电脑,阅卷老师在电脑上阅卷,眼睛十分辛苦,千万不要再以草书、小楷、墨团影响老师心情!

## 二、训练方案优化

只要掌握 500 个高频词与 15 个常用句型并能应用自如,写出一篇 120 字的像样的文章并非难事。所以,与其考前死背范文,不如积累好词好句,以不变应万变。那么,到底哪些词是必须学会活用的高频词?下面为你提供的就是这些常用词句的翻译练习——该练习既能帮助你检测自己作文中的常见语法错误,也能帮你记忆好词好句以便考场上灵活使用。此外,它还能助你应对四级新题汉译英,可谓一箭双雕。

每天翻译 5—10 句,千万别偷懒!

### (一) 高频动词与动词词组

动词是句子的灵魂。一句话,动词搞定了,名词出点小错问题不大。

#### 动词词组翻译

1. Our company \_\_\_\_\_ with four computers. 我们公司靠四台电脑应付着运作。
2. Her inability to \_\_\_\_\_ her perfect expectations \_\_\_\_\_ bouts of depression. 她由于无法实现自己完美的期望,情绪经常很低落。
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ get a job. 他迫不及待要找份工作。
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lively argument over which team had played better. 我们为哪支球队踢得更好发生热烈争论。
5. I quickly \_\_\_\_\_ what all the excitement was about. 我很快搞清楚了激动的原因。
6. There is no point watching a game that might \_\_\_\_\_ a 0:0 draw. 观看一场零比零结局的比赛毫无意思。
7. It is in overcoming hardships that we \_\_\_\_\_ the value of life. 正是在战胜困难的过程中,我们方懂得生命的价值。
8. To prepare for CET-4, I \_\_\_\_\_ memorizing 30 words a day. 为准备四级考试,我坚持每天记 30 个单词。
9. Not everyone knows what failure \_\_\_\_\_. 并非人人都知道失败的滋味。
10. Small property owners \_\_\_\_\_ paying back loans. 小业主还贷款难上加难。
11. The computer has \_\_\_\_\_ great changes in the way we communicate. 电脑大大改变了我们的交流方式。
12. He \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ an efficient manager. 他在众人眼里是个能干的经理。
13. Our future is closely \_\_\_\_\_ the fate of the nation. 我们的未来与国家命运密切相联。
14. I was \_\_\_\_\_ a new career. 我将开始新的事业。
15. Environmental preservation should \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth. 优先考虑的应是环保,而非经济发展。
16. Their opposition to global economy \_\_\_\_\_ a narrow-minded nationalism. 他们对全球化经济的反对源于狭隘的民族主义。
17. Many elderly people \_\_\_\_\_ stay independent. 许多老年人都尽量不依赖他人。



- Key:**
- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. managed to get by   | 2. fulfill; leads to/results in |
| 3. is dying to         | 4. got into                     |
| 5. figured out         | 6. end up in                    |
| 7. come to appreciate  | 8. make a point of              |
| 9. feels like          | 10. have a harder time          |
| 11. brought about      | 12. came across as/passed for   |
| 13. bound up with      | 14. embarking on                |
| 15. take priority over | 16. results from/stems from     |
| 17. strive to          |                                 |

## 动词翻译

1. feel \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the place 美不胜收  
feel \_\_\_\_\_ sorrow/despair/life's burden 悲痛欲绝/绝望之极/不堪重负
2. \_\_\_\_\_/hard evidence 令人信服的/确凿的证据  
I'm firmly \_\_\_\_\_ that... 我坚信……
3. \_\_\_\_\_ reading newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ talking to his family 宁愿看报也不喜欢和家人聊天
4. Soccer helped us \_\_\_\_\_ closer and \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ a stronger relationship. 足球使我们日益亲密,培养了牢固的友情。
5. I watched the game, becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_. 我看比赛看得越来越投入了。
6. lead to \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment 导致失业率上涨  
A loud roar \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd. 人群中传来一阵喧闹。
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ a clever boy. 他是个聪明的孩子。  
I \_\_\_\_\_. 我觉得他这人很难理解。  
Mary \_\_\_\_\_ at home. 玛丽独自一人在家。
8. Our society benefits as fewer of its people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. 天才遭受压抑、才华被浪费的人减少了,我们的社会因此而获益。  
You can call the police \_\_\_\_\_. 你可以立刻报警把我抓起来。  
You have \_\_\_\_\_. 这只能怪你自己。
9. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes/cooking/reading/the talking. 让我来洗碗/做饭/读书/让我说。  
It \_\_\_\_\_. 准备大学英语六级考试的确需要一年。
10. His book \_\_\_\_\_ on the *New York Times* bestseller list.  
他的大作荣登《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜,长达 22 周。
11. \_\_\_\_\_ information 获取信息
12. The disaster \_\_\_\_\_, and the island was cut off from the world. 灾难发生了,小岛与外界失去了联系。  
It \_\_\_\_\_ that... 我觉得奇怪……
13. The letter \_\_\_\_\_. 信没到。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the truth. 我没告诉他真相。
14. You can \_\_\_\_\_ me. 尽管相信我好了。  
It's not what you say but what you do \_\_\_\_\_. 重要的是你所做的,而非嘴上说的。  
What is beautiful is good. Looks \_\_\_\_\_. 外表确实要紧。
15. Don't \_\_\_\_\_. 别装傻。  
He didn't \_\_\_\_\_. 他一反常态。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor's advice 听医生的
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ with great determination. 他勇敢面对挑战。

- \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties 面临困难
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the maturity of a 10-year-old to begin to find any humor in sarcasm or irony. 要理解反语中的幽默需要 10 岁以上儿童的智力。  
Do you have \_\_\_\_\_? 你具备成功的要素吗?  
Support can \_\_\_\_\_ ranging from...to... 支持的形式很多, 包括……
18. There are \_\_\_\_\_ 存在……多种弊病。
19. \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom activities 积极参与课堂活动  
My failure \_\_\_\_\_ in addition to bad luck. 除了运气不好, 我的失败还存在许多原因。
- Key:** 1. overwhelmed by; overwhelmed with      2. conniving; convinced  
3. prefer... to      4. get; cultivating/fostering;  
5. absorbed      6. rising; rose from  
7. found to be; found him difficult to understand; was found alone  
8. have their genius suppressed or their talents wasted; to have me arrested; yourself to blame  
9. do; does take a year to prepare for CET-6  
10. has spent 22 weeks      11. access/have access to  
12. struck; struck me strange      13. failed to come; failed to tell  
14. count on me; that counts; do count      15. act silly; act his usual self; act on  
16. confronts the challenge; be confronted with  
17. It takes; what it takes to succeed; take many forms  
18. a number of shortcomings ranging from...to...  
19. get involved in; involved a variety of factors

## (二) 习惯搭配

你的文章若能出现一两个固定搭配, 将能吸引老师的眼球, 成为增分的“闪光点”。

### 习惯搭配翻译

1. a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ example of courage in an ordinary man 表现普通人勇气的杰出典范
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ array of entertainment/books 令人眼花缭乱的各种娱乐活动/书籍
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ fears were rapidly materializing. 他最害怕的事情还是发生了。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ change 巨大变化
5. The courage he \_\_\_\_\_ was truly remarkable. 他表现出的勇气真了不起。
6. fulfill one's \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ 实现期望/梦想/兑现诺言  
\_\_\_\_\_ one's duty/the contract/ oneself 履行职责/合同/自我实现
7. \_\_\_\_\_ an error/murder/suicide/a crime 犯错/谋杀/自杀/犯罪
8. \_\_\_\_\_ one's experience/knowledge 丰富经历/知识
9. \_\_\_\_\_ great influence/pressure/one's right 施加影响/压力/行使权利
10. \_\_\_\_\_ no time and effort to do sth 不遗余力
11. \_\_\_\_\_ one's chances/reputation 改善机会/提高声誉  
\_\_\_\_\_ profits/spirits/confidence 提高利润/兴致/自信
12. \_\_\_\_\_ one's opinion 表达意见  
His music \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of optimism. 他的音乐表达了乐观的精神。
13. \_\_\_\_\_ attention/praise/to be punished 应受关注/值得表扬/应受惩罚

14. \_\_\_\_\_ a survey/business/an experiment 进行调查/做生意/做实验  
 15. \_\_\_\_\_ great losses 招致重大损失  
 16. \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity 珍惜机会  
 17. \_\_\_\_\_ weight/reputation/one's affection 长胖/出名/赢得喜爱  
 18. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ problem 解决/加剧/缓解问题  
 19. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ benefits/future dividends 获益  
 20. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ economic development 妨碍/促进经济发展  
 21. need \_\_\_\_\_ 迫切需要  
 22. a thing of the \_\_\_\_\_ 一去不复返了  
     a man of \_\_\_\_\_ 实干家  
     a man of \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ 有个性的人/寡言少语者/有原则的人

- Key:** 1. outstanding; typical                      2. dizzying  
 3. worst    4. dramatic  
 5. displayed                                        6. expectations/dream/promise; fulfill  
 7. commit     8. enrich  
 9. exert     10. spare  
 11. enhance; boost                                12. voice; conveys  
 13. deserve                                        14. conduct  
 15. incur    16. cherish  
 17. gain     18. solve/aggravate/relieve  
 19. gain/reap                                      20. block/promote  
 21. desperately                                    22. past; action; character/few words/principle

### (三) 常用句型

#### 句型翻译

#### 1. what... 结构

- (1) I didn't believe him. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (convince) 起初我并不相信他的话,但读过这份报道后,我确信他说的是真的。  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen/experience) will make him a better person. 他所经历的一切将使他更加优秀。  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (realize, lethal) 他们尚未意识到这种行为可能造成致命的后果。

- Key:** (1) It was not until I read about this report that I was convinced what he said is true.  
 (2) What happened to him/What he experienced  
 (3) What they failed to realize is that this behavior might be lethal.

#### 2. 倒装、强调、虚拟结构

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ make friends with people like him. 从未想过与像他那样的人交友。(倒装)  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_, controlled our thinking. 直到18世纪,人们才意识到控制思维的是大脑,而不是心脏。(倒装)  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ what we have lost. 唯有此时,当你离我们远去,我们才体会到损失了什么。(倒装)  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ in serious difficulties. 要不是你的经济

资助,我们早陷入严重困境了。(虚拟,倒装)

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ sympathize with the poor. 正是她内心的痛苦,使她对穷人深感同情。(强调)

(6) \_\_\_\_\_, more important is your independent thinking ability. 忠告与帮助固然重要,更重要的是你个人的独立思考能力。(倒装)

**Key:** (1) Never did it cross my mind to

(2) Not until 18th century did man realize that brain, rather than heart

(3) Only now you are gone do we truly appreciate

(4) Had it not been for your financial support, we would have been

(5) It is her inner suffering that made it possible for her to

(6) Dear as/though is advice and help

### 3. 强势否定句

(1) Teachers \_\_\_\_\_. 教师对学生越严格越好。

(2) It \_\_\_\_\_ that education plays a crucial role in economic development. 教育在经济发展中起着关键作用,这一点再怎么强调也不为过。

**Key:** (1) cannot be too strict with their students

(2) cannot be too strongly emphasized

### 4. as.../with.../without... 句型

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ 学生越勤奋越好。(身份)

(2) I had to admit that she \_\_\_\_\_ . 我不得不承认,她是个很在行的设计师。(身份)

(3) Naturally, \_\_\_\_\_. 中国地域辽阔,各地气候差异也因此悬殊。(原因)

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, you will \_\_\_\_\_. 若不努力,你将一事无成。(条件)

**Key:** (1) As a student, you cannot be too diligent.

(2) knew her business as a designer

(3) with such distances, the climate in China covers great extremes

(4) Without hard work; accomplish nothing

### 5. 比较结构

(1) Dad showed his love \_\_\_\_\_. 父亲的爱不是挂在嘴上,而是表现在行动上。

(2) I learned more \_\_\_\_\_. 我从他身上学到的东西远远超过书本知识。

(3) She is as \_\_\_\_\_. 她才貌双全。

(4) To be disabled is to \_\_\_\_\_, but far too often disabled people still \_\_\_\_\_. 身有残疾并不意味着低人一等,但残疾人生活受他人主宰的情况仍比比皆是。

(5) The \_\_\_\_\_. 我们工作越努力,成果就越大。

**Key:** (1) more by his actions than by his words

(2) from him than I could ever hope to learn from books

(3) brilliant as she is beautiful

(4) be no less human than anyone else; have their lives controlled/ruled by others

(5) harder we work, the better results we will get

## 6. there be 句型

- (1) There is no \_\_\_\_\_.../no \_\_\_\_\_... 无可否认/无可逃避
- (2) There \_\_\_\_\_ . 在许多情况下,勤奋比天分更重要。
- (3) Of all the scientific workers of the 19th century, \_\_\_\_\_. 19 世纪的科研工作者中,没有人比达尔文取得更大的工作成绩。
- (4) There \_\_\_\_\_ 有时……

**Key:** (1) denying; escaping

(2) are many cases in which diligence is more important than talent

(3) there is no one who achieved a greater amount of work than Darwin

(4) are times when...

## 7. 双重否定句

- (1) Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_. 没有不可能的事。
- (2) There is nothing a standardized test measures \_\_\_\_\_. 标准化测试所测量的,无非是你在下一次标准化测试中得多少分。
- (3) There is \_\_\_\_\_. 对于一名有求知欲的学生,任何知识都是可接受的。

**Key:** (1) impossible

(2) other than your ability to score well on the next standardized test

(3) no body of knowledge inaccessible to a highly motivated student

## 8. 形式 it 句

- (1) It \_\_\_\_\_ that/It is \_\_\_\_\_ that... 值得注意的是/大家一致认为……  
It goes \_\_\_\_\_... 不用说,毫无疑问  
It is \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ to do so. 这样做是明智的/失策的。
- (2) It's \_\_\_\_\_ that... 我坚信……
- (3) Besides getting rid of boredom, daydreaming \_\_\_\_\_. 除了摆脱厌倦情绪,白日梦使人更容易承受压力。
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ are two ingredients to success. 强烈的学习动机和投入的时间是外语学习取得成功的两大因素。

**Key:** (1) should be noted; generally agreed; without saying that; advisable/ill-advised

(2) my firm/strong conviction

(3) makes it easier to endure stress

(4) When it comes to foreign language learning, strong motivation and time put in the learning process

## 9. 分词结构

- (1) In our electronic age, \_\_\_\_\_. 在当今电子时代,大人小孩都会整日泡在电视前,在舒适的家中享受休闲。(伴随)
- (2) Both the management and the employees \_\_\_\_\_. 劳资双方都以诚实合作的态度对待这次谈判,所以很快达成协议。(因果关系)
- (3) Thanksgiving Day is \_\_\_\_\_. 感恩节是



家庭节日,通常由一顿丰盛的晚餐与阖家欢聚来庆祝。

- (4) \_\_\_\_\_, she immediately set about documenting the dead. 拿着两架相机和一台手提电脑,她马上开始记录死者身份。
- Key:** (1) old and young alike can be couch potatoes, enjoying their entertainment from the comfort of home  
 (2) approached the negotiation with an honest and cooperative attitude, thus reaching an agreement quickly  
 (3) usually a family day, celebrated with big dinners and happy reunions  
 (4) Armed with two cameras and a laptop

#### 10. 定语从句

- (1) Three parts of our life have changed; \_\_\_\_\_. 我们生活的三个方面发生了变化:工作方式、餐饮方式和娱乐方式。
- (2) Many job seekers \_\_\_\_\_. 对许多求职者来说,没有真实的资格证明,就无法再向前发展。
- (3) The stepfather of Bill Clinton was a habitual drunkard, \_\_\_\_\_. 比尔·克林顿的继父酗酒成性,导致家庭不和。
- (4) He \_\_\_\_\_. 他在海德堡待了一年,这座大学城的学术气氛对他深有影响。

- Key:** (1) the way we work, the way we eat and the way we entertain ourselves  
 (2) have reached a point where they cannot progress without formal qualifications  
 (3) which caused conflict in the family  
 (4) spent one year in Heidelberg, where he came under the intellectual influence of the famous university town

#### 11. 状语从句结构

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_, there is an opportunity to raise a healthy and happy child. 只要有耐心、爱心与责任心,就有机会培养出健康快乐的孩子。(条件)
- (2) I carried an English book with me \_\_\_\_\_. 我随身带着一本英语书,有空就读。(目的)
- (3) I was \_\_\_\_\_. 他的话让我感动得说不出话来。(因果)
- (4) He said he \_\_\_\_\_. 他说等找到满意的工作后再结婚。(时间先后)

- Key:** (1) Where there is patience, love and commitment  
 (2) so that I could read it whenever I was free  
 (3) so moved by what he said to me that I could scarcely speak  
 (4) wouldn't get married until he found a satisfactory job

#### (四) 大词难词

用两三个大词点缀文章即可,适可而止,过多使用反而不好。

##### 大词翻译

1. d \_\_\_\_\_ /prove 证明  
 2. v \_\_\_\_\_ /almost 几乎

3. p \_\_\_\_\_ /regard sth as... 将……看做
4. supporter/a \_\_\_\_\_ 支持者
5. hold/h \_\_\_\_\_ a certain view 持有某观点
6. take advantage of/e \_\_\_\_\_ 利用
7. choice/o \_\_\_\_\_ /a \_\_\_\_\_ 选择
8. a \_\_\_\_\_ /about 大约
9. e \_\_\_\_\_ /u \_\_\_\_\_ /finally 最终
10. i \_\_\_\_\_ /always 总是

**Key:**

- |                          |                |                       |                  |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. demonstrate           | 2. virtually   | 3. perceive           | 4. advocater     |
| 5. harbor                | 6. exploit     | 7. option/alternative | 8. approximately |
| 9. eventually/ultimately | 10. invariably |                       |                  |

### (五) 常用连词

连词是文章的黏合剂,可使行文紧凑连贯。

1. 表递进: too, also, furthermore, similarly, moreover, what's more...
2. 表示例: for instance, a case in point, take... as an example...
3. 表复述: that is, in other words, in short...
4. 表结论: so, therefore, thus, accordingly, consequently, as a result, hence, to sum up...
5. 表让步: no doubt, although, to be sure, it is true that...
6. 表原因: It's not that... but that..., because
7. 表强调: indeed, in fact...
8. 表列举: in the first place, to begin with, firstly, secondly, finally...
9. 表对照: but, however, nevertheless, while, on the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary...

## 第二章 快速阅读

(Fast Reading — Skimming and Scanning)

快速阅读(Fast Reading — Skimming and Scanning)要求考生在15分钟内浏览一篇900—1,200字左右的文章并完成10道题。

**文章体裁:** 说明文,一般带有标题、小标题,结构层次清晰。

**文章内容:** 信息量大,涉及科普、环保、教育、文化、社会、心理、医药、产品介绍等内容。

**题型1:** 7道判断正误:若所给陈述句信息与文中内容相符,选Y(Yes);

若所给陈述句信息与文中内容矛盾,选N(No);

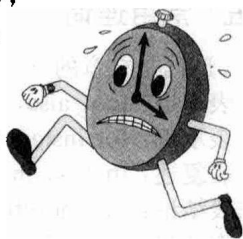
若所给陈述句信息文中未提及或找不到依据,选NG(Not Given)。

3道句子填空:根据文章内容,将句子补充完整。

**题型2:** 7道多项选择题,3道句子填空题。(2007年12月真题中出现)

**答案规律:** 7道判断题中,3个Y, 7个N, 1个NG。

句子填空中,一般只需填入1—5个词,多为文中原词。



## 一、应试技巧点津

快速阅读题是对略读(skimming)、寻读(scanning)等速读技能的测试,并不考你对文章的理解程度。要在规定时间内完成,千万不要逐字逐行阅读,也不要等读完文章后再做题,要学会边看题目边读文章的相关部分。具体解题技巧如下:

1. 首先利用略读技能浏览文章标题(有的文章还带有几个小标题)与第一段,大致了解全文主旨。
2. 然后立刻阅读题目,找出题目中的信号词或核心词,以各小标题或者每段第一句(topic sentence)为向导,找到信号词或关键词所在的相关段落。快速阅读该段落,边读边找判断题目的信息依据。
  - 信号词一般是人名、时间、数字(可快速从文中辨认)。
  - 关键词一般是充当主语或宾语的名词。

## 2006/6/24 真题示例

[考题] National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.

[原文] With the increase in auto production, private turnpike(收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up. And by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs...

[解题步骤] Step 1: 阅读题目,挑出信号词(by 1921)与关键词(national standards)。

Step 2: 定位,根据信号词(by 1921)迅速定位于第二段。