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# 出题与做题

## 英语专业四级

上海交通大学出版社

# 出题与做题

(英语专业四级)

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# 前 言

2004年3月高校英语专业四级考试大纲修订小组颁布了《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004年新版),在2005年的四级考试中已经执行。TEM4考试的形式和内容有如下变化:

(1) 考试时间由原来的140分钟缩短为130分钟(听力理解和阅读理解各缩短5分钟)。

(2) 写作由第一部分改为第五部分,所占比重增加了5分,字数的要求由原来的150个单词增加到200个左右。

(3) 听力理解、完形填空和语法与词汇的题数各增加了5个,但比重不变。

(4) 听力理解由原来的单人陈述、两人对话、新闻广播改为对话、短文、新闻。每道题的间隔时间由10秒缩短为5秒。

(5) 阅读理解的快速阅读部分被取消,阅读文章的长度由原来的1500个单词增加到1800个。新考试大纲对英语专业四级考试做出了更高、更具体、更全面的要求,难度也显然较之以前有所加大。

本书正是根据新考试大纲的各项要求而精心编写的辅助教材。参与编写的人员除了经验丰富的教授、副教授外,还有从海外获得学位归来的优秀中青年教师,并邀请郑州大学升达经贸管理学院申立教授主审此书。

全书共分六章,每章都根据不同题型,分别阐述出题思路、解题技巧。另有精心选编的2500道试题供专项练习,这些题涵盖了英语专业四级考试的各种题型。听写和听力部分由英、美籍教师朗读,专家精心录制。

该书有以下几个突出特点:

1. 紧扣大纲,明确目标。

本书分别对《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》中规定的各项测试内容

按题型做了简明扼要的分析,使考生清楚每类题型设计者考查学生的哪些基本语言知识,明确考点所在。

2. 授之以渔,举一反三。

本书的每个章节中都重点剖析各类测试题型的要点、难点,介绍处理此类题型的思考方法和行之有效的解题技巧,让考生胸有成竹,应对有方,轻装上阵。

3. 分项练习,各个击破。

编者本着精讲多练的编写原则,按测试内容分题型精心选编专项练习题,供考生热身训练,掌握技巧,击破难点。

4. 内容新颖,题材广泛。

所选的短文题材广泛、内容新颖、语言规范、时代感和趣味性强,涉及政治、经济、文化、科技、社会热点、体育、卫生等。

由于水平有限,编写时间仓促,难免挂一漏万,不当之处,深望同行同仁和热心读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年7月

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# 第一章 听 写

## 第一节 综述

### 一、测试要求及题型

根据《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(2004 年新版):TEM4 考试采用的是录音式标准听写,题目印在答题纸上,要求考生根据磁带中的内容,在 15 分钟内全面理解所听内容的基础上逐字逐句地写出听写材料,拼写和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过 8%。听写材料长度大约 150 单词。

本部分为主观试题。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,120 个单词/分,让学生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时,意群、分句和句子之间留出 15 秒的空隙,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

听写的选材广泛但不偏僻,体裁多为记叙性、描写性和说明性,词汇不超出大纲要求的范围,材料中无太生僻的人名、地名等专有名词,背景知识不会超出学生应该掌握的常识。

### 二、评分标准

目前的评分标准比较细致、客观,比重占总分的 15%。

- (1) 听写共分 15 小节,每节 1 分。
- (2) 每节最多扣 1 分。
- (3) 重复的错误,仅扣一次。
- (4) 错误分两类:小错误和大错误,分别扣 0.25 和 0.5 分。
  - ① 小错误包括:单词拼写错、标点符号错、单复数错。
  - ② 大错误包括:漏写、加词、造词、换词、时态错、大移位。

## 第二节 出题思路与解题技巧

### 一、出题思路

此题主要测试考生三方面能力:

- (1) 听力理解能力。
- (2) 拼写熟练程度。
- (3) 正确运用标点符号的能力。

## 二、解题技巧

取得听写高分的关键在于：

(1) 听第一遍时要抓主题，了解短文的内容概要。听懂短文的首句，清楚其中的主要细节。做到这一点是成功的一半，还会以轻松的心情迎候第二、三、四遍的听写任务。

(2) 听第二遍时，要抓注意群、分句，迅速、准确地写。如遇到偏长的词，可先写下词首几个字母，必要时可以用自己理解的符号代替。如遇到不会写的词，千万不要受干扰，迅速跟着录音继续边听边写。

(3) 听第三、四遍时，做好修补完善工作。运用语法功底，消灭标点符号、字母大小写的疏漏。

## 三、专项训练与听写原文

*Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.*

*Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.*

### Test 1

#### Valentine's Day

There are varying opinions as to the origin of Valentine's Day. Some experts state that it originated from St. Valentine, a Roman who was martyred for refusing to give up Christianity. He died on February 14, 269 A. D., the same day that had been devoted to love lotteries. Legend also says that St. Valentine left a farewell note for the jailer's daughter, who had become his friend, and signed it "From Your Valentine". Other aspects of the story say that Saint Valentine served as a priest at the temple during the reign of Emperor Claudius. Claudius then had Valentine jailed for defying him. In 496 A. D. Pope

Gelasius set aside February 14 to honour St. Valentine. Gradually, February 14 became the date for exchanging love messages and St. Valentine became the patron saint of lovers. The date was marked by sending poems and simple gifts, such as flowers. There was often a social gathering or a ball.

## Test 2

### What Is money?

At first sight the answer to this question seems obvious; the man or woman in the street would agree on coins and banknotes, but would they accept them from any country? What about cheques? They would probably be less willing to accept them than their own country's coins and notes but bank money. What about credit cards and gold? The gold standard belongs to history but even today many rich people in different parts of the world would rather keep some of their wealth in the form of gold than in official currencies. The attractiveness of gold, from an aesthetic point of view, and its resistance to corrosion are two of the properties which led to its use for monetary transactions for thousands of years. In complete contrast, a form of money, electronic money, seems set to gain rapidly in popularity. All sorts of things have been used as money at different times in different places.

## Test 3

### The End of Child Labor

International Labor Organization report, titled *The End of Child Labor: Within Reach*, states that between 2000 and 2004 the number of child workers worldwide fell from 246 million to 218 million. "Though the fight against child labor remains a daunting challenge, we are on the right track. We can end its worst forms in a decade, while not losing sight of the ultimate goal of ending all child labor," Several reasons are offered for the decline, including increased political will, awareness, poverty reduction and mass education. "In this 21st century, no child should be brutalized by exploitation or be placed in hazardous work," the report said. "No child should be denied access to education. No child should have to slave for his or her survival. Let's keep up the momentum. Let's resolve to keep investing in the struggle for the right of all children to their childhood."

## **Test 4**

### **Opportunities to Come**

This shift in how we organize our computing power brings with it new challenges. Managing a diverse ecosystem of connected servers, PCs, and mobile devices is a vastly different task than managing the relatively static and disconnected networks of the past, and software tools are evolving in turn to enable systems that increasingly manage themselves. The threats of viruses have sparked a new wave of innovation that's helping to make the computing ecosystem more secure. Each new advance in computing creates similar challenges, but the potential benefits far outweigh the effort it takes to solve them. As processing power, network bandwidth, storage capacity, and advanced software continue to evolve at rates that meet or beat challenges, there will be even more opportunities to empower workers and transform their productivity. In fact, I believe that computing will change our lives more in the next 10 years than it has in the past twenty-five years.

## **Test 5**

### **Gates and Microsoft**

Born on Oct. 28, 1955, Bill Gates grew up in Seattle with his two sisters. Gates attended public elementary school and the private Lakeside School. There, he discovered his interest in software and began programming computers at age 13. In 1973, Gates entered Harvard University. While at Harvard, Gates developed a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer. In his junior year, Gates left Harvard to devote his energies to Microsoft, a company he had begun in 1975 with his childhood friend Paul Allen. Guided by a belief that the computer would be a valuable tool on every office desktop and in every home, they began developing software for personal computers. Gates' foresight and his vision for personal computing have been central to the success of Microsoft and the software industry. Under Gates' leadership, Microsoft's mission has been to continually advance and improve software technology, and to make it easier, more cost-effective and more enjoyable for people to use computers.

## **Test 6**

### **Power of Music**

The influence of music on society can be clearly seen from modern history. Music helped Thomas Jefferson write the *Declaration of Independence*. When he could not figure out the right wording for a certain part, he would play his violin to help him. The music helped him get the words from his brain onto the paper. A little known fact about Einstein is that when he was young he did extremely poor in school, his grade school teachers told his parents to take him out of school because he was "too stupid to learn". The school suggested that his parents get Albert an easy, manual labor job as soon as they could. Instead of following the school's advice, Albert's parents bought him a violin. Albert became good at the violin. Einstein himself says that the reason he was so smart is because he played the violin.

## **Test 7**

### **Stop Eating When You're Full**

Lots of people eat when they're bored, lonely, or stressed, or keep eating long after they're full out of habit. Try to pay attention as you eat and stop when you're full. Slowing down can help because it takes about 20 minutes for your brain to recognize how much is in your stomach. Sometimes taking a break before going for seconds can keep you from eating another serving. Avoid eating when you feel upset or bored—try to find something else to do instead (a walk around the block or a trip to the gym are good alternatives). Many people find it's helpful to keep a diary of what they eat and when. Reviewing the diary later can help them identify the emotions they have when they overeat or whether they have unhealthy habits. A registered dietitian can give you pointers on how to do this.

## **Test 8**

### **Camel Milk—the dairy product of the future**

Camel milk is viewed as the dairy product of the future. The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) is confident that the demand problems existing today will be overcome through investments in the sector. Demand from Sahara to Mongolia is booming and the 5.4 million tons produced annually is not enough. FAO estimates there are some 200 million potential customers in the Arab world and millions more in Africa, Europe and the Americas. Camel milk is saltier than cow milk but also three times richer in

Vitamin C. It is also known to be rich in iron, and B vitamins. The main challenge to increase production is the fact that the producers involved are nomads. And the fact that camels are stubborn! But a booming market is to be up by demand. And experts predict that it is a promising industry in the near future.

## **Test 9**

### **China Market**

China is a rapidly rising global economic power. Overall growth has averaged a robust 7% to 8% for more than a decade, with some markets expanding much more rapidly. China's auto market exploded in 2003 with passenger car sales jumping 82% year-over-year. Yet China's auto industry is still in early stages with strong growth projected for years ahead. China is the world's largest telecommunications market with some 280 million mobile subscribers and 270 million wireline subscribers. New wireline subscribers are being connected at close to two million per month while mobile subscribers are growing at four million per month, overall at 14% growth rate. Chinese household appliance manufacturers are experiencing growth in excess of 35% per year. The demand for China's household electric appliances, both domestic and for export, pushed production levels overall for many small and major appliance product categories up 40 to 50 percent or more in 2003.

## **Test 10**

### **Tomorrow's Cars Today**

How'd you like a car with night vision? How about the built-in global positioning system? Have you ever thought of one that has a cruise control that will automatically match speeds with the car in front of you, and slow down when the car in front does? Or perhaps you've got environmental concerns, and would like a car with a radiator that helps reduce ozone pollution by eating its own smog. Maybe vehicles that run on fuels other than gasoline are more your speed, and you're interested in electric cars, or hydrogen cars. The North American International Auto Show took place in Detroit this past week, and car manufacturers took the opportunity to show off their newest, biggest, and best. What new technologies might someday be coming to a driveway near you? Tune in to this hour of *Science Friday* to find out.

## 第二章 听力理解

根据《高校英语专业四级考试大纲(2004 年新版)》,听力理解由原来的单人陈述、两人对话、新闻广播改为对话、短文、新闻三个部分。题材涉及社会、文化、经济、科技、艺术人文等。词汇和语法均不超出大纲对四级的要求。共 30 道客观题,占 15 分,要求考生从所提供的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

### 第一节 对话部分

在对话部分中常见的题型有以下五种:职业或身份题、数字题、隐含否定题、细节题和推理判断题。

#### 一、职业或身份题

##### 1. 出题思路

此类题型一般不直接说出讲话人的职业或身份,要求考生根据对话中提供的相关信息去判断讲话人的职业或身份。

##### 2. 解题技巧

注意对话发生的地点、场合和工作要求等,可以根据这些信息来判断说话人的职业或身份。要判断职业或身份,必须熟悉与身份、职业有关的词汇。除了 doctor, nurse, teacher, engineer 等,常见的职业词汇如下:

accounting assistant 会计助理  
accounting manager 会计部经理  
administrative clerk 行政办事员  
administration manager 行政经理  
architect 建筑师  
assistant manager 副经理  
business controller 业务主任  
business manager 业务经理  
buyer 采购员  
cashier 出纳员

clerk/receptionist 职员/接待员  
doctor tutor 博士生导师  
deputy general manager 副总经理  
financial controller 财务主任  
fireman 消防队员  
fund manager 财务经理  
general manager/president 总经理  
general manager assistant 总经理助理  
hardware engineer 计算机硬件工程师  
insurance agent 保险代理人  
legal adviser 法律顾问  
librarian 图书管理员  
maintenance engineer 维修工程师  
market analyst 市场分析师  
manager for public relations 公关部经理  
market development manager 市场开发部经理  
marketing manager 市场销售部经理  
marketing staff 市场销售员  
mechanic 机修工  
office boy 勤杂工  
personnel clerk 人事部职员  
personnel manager 人事部经理  
pharmacist 药剂师  
plumber 水管工人  
porter 行李搬运工  
production engineer 产品工程师  
programmer 电脑程序设计师  
psychologist 心理学者  
operator 电话接线员、话务员  
quality control engineer 质量管理工程师  
research & development engineer 研究开发工程师  
secretary 秘书  
security officer 安全人员  
senior consultant/adviser 高级顾问



