

最新大学英语四级考试



双博士系列

→ → 36天过关

36天

days

主 编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博
执行主编 李春兰
编 写 双博士大学英语课题组
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总策划 胡东华



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双博士精品系列

最新大学英语四级考试 36 天过关

(页码多于同类书,但定价远远低于同类书)

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五、时间:每年 5 月和 12 月

六、大学英语四、六级考试考前押题讲座课程表(以网上通知为准)

时 间 科 目	5 月或 12 月 第 1 周	5 月或 12 月 第 2 周	5 月或 12 月 第 3 周	5 月或 12 月 第 4 周	6 月或 1 月 第 5 周	6 月或 1 月 第 6 周
四 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完型、简答 翻译、改错	写作
六 级						
分值	20 分	40 分		15 分	10 分	15 分
学时	12	24		10	10	8

网络课堂:音频课件,面授感强。

本站论坛:不定期举办四、六级考试在线答疑。

在线测试 在线听力

前言

本书由四、六级命题教授编写。

本书的页码多于同类书的页码,但定价却远远低于同类书。

据教育部最新通知,将对四六级考试进行改革并对考试题型进行调整。具体方案如下:

1. 听力题比例由 20% 增加到 30% ~ 40%。阅读理解题由 40 分减少到 30 分,题量不变,分值由每题 2 分降为 1.5 分。如此调整的目的是,由重阅读的教学模式转变为听说读写并重的教学模式。

2. 听力题型增加:新闻、长对话、真实场景下的对话、学术报告等。

3. 客观题比例仍不低于 80%。

4. 以上改革方案,2005 年为过渡期,将推出新题型样卷;且部分院校会采用新题型试卷。2006 年新题型试卷正式出台。部分 2004 级试点院校学生将参加新题型考试。

考虑到目前大部分考生仍会用旧题型及原分数结构考试,故本书仍以旧题型为主导,但同时将新出现题型呈现给广大读者,综合以上考虑:本书紧密结合改革趋势,在旧的题型基础之上,兼顾新的题型。带 * 号的题皆为新题型。

本书听力材料聘外语专家 Paul Denman 及联合国某机构驻华代表 Cassie Biggs(他们均多次参加四、六级和考研听力部分录音工作)担纲录制。配有两盒超长标准清晰磁带。

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第一课

星期

学习时间

学习效果

我知道成功的代价:奉献、苦干和为实现理想而不懈努力。

(I know the price of success:dedication,hard work,and an unremitting devotion to the things you want to see happen.)

——弗兰克·劳埃德·怀特(Frank Lloyd Wright)

Part I practice in listening 听力快速突破

四级听力试题形式简介

听力理解为四级考试的第一部分。共20题,考试时间20分钟。这一部分包括两节:

A节 (Section A):有10题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。

B节 (Section B):有10题,题型为以下三种B1、B2、B3,选考其一。

B1 短文理解:为三篇听力材料,长度约为100个词左右。每篇听力材料后有二至四道题,每题为一问句。每个问句后有约15秒的间隙,要求考生从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。语速约为120字/分。只读一遍。

B2 复合式听写 (Compound Dictation):由单词听写和句意表达两部分组成,全文约250个词。首先是7个空格的单词听写,然后是3个较长的空格,语速较大纲规定稍慢。读三遍,第一遍为全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生听懂全文内容;第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格后略有停顿,以便考生填写所缺单词,第二部分每个空格后停5秒钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出原句或句意;第三遍与第一遍同,没有停顿,供考生进行校对。

B3 填空听写 (Spot Dictation):为一篇120字左右的短文。10个空白处要求考生填入单词、短语或句子。语速为120字/分。读三遍,第一遍朗读之间没有停顿,要求考生听懂全文;第二遍朗读时,在每个空格后稍做停顿,要求考生把所听到的内容填入空格;第三遍与第一遍同,没有停顿,供考生进行校对。

三种题型选材的原则是:

- (1) 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话。
- (2) 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等。
- (3) 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

注:经统计,Section B部分从97年6月至2002年12月(共13次)考试中分别于97年6月,98年1月,2001年6月和2002年12月考过复合式听写,其它形式均为短文理解,填空听写没有在真题中出现过。



Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said

测评栏

得分	_____/10 最低标准:6/10
问题分析	你的问题是: A. 生词太多 B. 语速太快 C. 没时间选题 D. 抓不住重点
学习建议	如果你在“问题分析”中选A,请反复朗读、熟记下列词汇;如果选B,说明平时的练习量不足;如果选C说明你还没有养成提前审题的习惯;如果选D,说明你还没有掌握重读技巧,课后应培养语感。如果你的得分低于50%,请到网上下载更多的听力练习(网址:www.bbdd.cc)
词语注释:	
1. proposal n. 提议, 建议 2. secretary n. 秘书, 书记, 部长, 大臣 3. assignment n. 分配, 委派, 任务 4. indeed ad. 真正地, (加强语气)确实	

—Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) She's too busy to help the man today.
C) She'll have time later on in the day.
2. A) The clothes don't look clean to him.
C) He can pick out his own clothes.
3. A) He should ask Tom to call the secretary.
C) There's not enough time to phone Tom.
4. A) He hasn't time to do the experiment.
C) The experiment took him a lot of time.
5. A) Looking at some pictures.
C) Examining stolen goods.
6. A) The announcer should try not to sound nervous.
C) The plane will land at nine-thirty.
7. A) He was confident.
C) He lacked confidence.
8. A) He was ill.
C) He was working for a lawyer.
9. A) Don't use ice cubes.
B) Lose some weight.
10. A) In a shoe store.
B) In a furniture store.
- * 10 A) Make arrangement for his pet
C) Purchase his tickets
- B) The proposal is already late.
D) She'll finish the proposal by noon.
- B) He doesn't intend to get the clothes.
D) The woman should stop staring at his clothes.
- B) He can't use the secretary's phone.
D) The secretary will leave before he does.
- B) The experiment turned out well.
D) He did only part of the experiment that day.
- B) Watching the view from the house.
D) Referring to a map.
- B) The woman should get on the plane.
D) The woman should not worry.
- B) He was comfortable.
D) He performed well in the interview.
- B) He was teaching a lesson.
D) He was on a business trip.
- C) Boil the water first.
D) Be nice.
- C) In a department store.
D) In a bedroom.
- B) Pick up his passport
D) Work out his travel plan



Answers

1. M: Would you have some free time to look at this proposal for me?
W: I'm kind of busy now. How does late this afternoon sound?
Q: What does the woman mean?
C) 提出建议题。句型为: How does ... sound? 今天下午怎么样? “late this afternoon”(下午晚些时候)是本句的主语。sound 在此是谓语,表示“听起来……”的意思。
2. W: Shouldn't someone pick up the clothes from the cleaner's?
M: Don't look at me!
Q: What does the man mean?
B) 观点与态度题。Don't look at me! 这句话的言外之意就是:“我不想去”。
3. M: I have to phone my secretary before we leave.
W: There's not much time, maybe you'd better get Tom to phone for you.
Q: What does the woman mean?
A) 提出建议题。句型为: you'd better do something, 表示“最好……”的意思。
4. W: Was that the assignment given by Professor Brown? I don't think you have much trouble doing that experiment.
M: No, but I didn't realize it would take me most of the day.
Q: What does the man mean?
C) 观点与态度题。考点在 M 说的 but 之后,“但我没想到这件事会花费我差不多一天的时间。”
5. M: Where did you take this one? It's very nice indeed.
W: It's San Diego. Look at how beautiful the bay is in the back ground.

Q: What are they doing?

A) 事件与情景题。注意一些关键词:take, background (背景)。

6. W: I wish the plane would get here. It's already nine-thirty.

M: There is no need to get upset. The announcement said it would be ten minutes late.

Q: What does the man mean?

D) 观点与态度题。要注意关键词 upset(恐慌), 与答案中的 worry 是同义词。

7. M: Why did Pepper fail in the interview?

W: If he had been more confident, he'd have got the chance.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

C) 观点与态度题。注意题中的虚拟语气: If he had been more confident, he'd have got the chance. 假如他当初有信心, 他原本会得到这次机会的。这句话中的虚拟语气所表达的假设, 正好与实际情况相反。

8. W: Nice to see you again, Peter. I hope you feel better.

M: I'm fine now, but a few days later I have to work hard to catch up and I'm afraid I'll be back in bed soon.

Q: Why was Peter away?

A) 综合推断题型。注意 M 说的 but 之后的话, 意思是“假如我努力赶超, 几天之后恐怕又要回到病床上。”由此推断他刚生过病。

9. M: I never drink water without ice.

W: Don't you think that's bad for your stomach?

Q: What would be the woman's advice?

A) 提出建议题。句型为: Don't you think...

10. M: The men's shoes are on the third floor, right?

W: No, they're on the second. The third is women's clothes.

Q: Where is this conversation most probably taking place?

C) 地点题型。注意关键词组: The men's shoes, on the third floor, the third, women's clothes. 根据生活常识, 地点应该是百货公司。

* 10. W: You must be thrilled about your trip to Australia. When are you leaving?

M: In a fortnight. But there are still a few things I need to do before going.

W: Like what?

M: Like renewing my passport, going to the travel agency to buy my plane tickets and figuring about what to do with my kitten while I am away.

Q: What does the man have to do at the travel agency?

C) 信息干扰题。在男士的一大段回答中真正有用的信息是 going to the travel agency to buy my plane tickets. 因此答案为 C。

Part II practice in reading 阅读练习

阅读理解概述

英语阅读能力的重要性从教学大纲中可以明显体现出来, 在各种语言技能的排列上, 阅读能力位居首位, 体现在测试中就量化为:

1. 在 120 分钟的测试时间中, 阅读理解部分占 35 分钟。

2. 整个阅读部分得分占总分的 40%, 所占比例位居各项之首。

3. 阅读理解单项试题是除作文外, 分值最高的项目, 每题 2 分。

4. 阅读理解部分的阅读总量为 1000 到 1200 词左右, 是整个试卷中文字材料最多、测试份量最重的一个项目。

考生在阅读理解中的表现基本上可以反映出其掌握语言、运用语言的能力。阅读理解成绩在某种程度上决定了考

试的总成绩。因此阅读理解能力的培养至关重要。

Exercises

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage

One of the major problems of nuclear energy is the inability of scientists to discover a safe way to dispose of the radioactive wastes which occur throughout the nuclear process. Many of these wastes remain dangerously active for tens of thousands of years, while others have a life span closer to a quarter of a million years. Various methods have been used to date, but all have revealed weaknesses, forcing scientists to continue their search.

The nuclear process involves several stages, with the danger of radioactivity constantly present. Fuel for nuclear reactors comes from uranium ore, which, when mined, spontaneously produces radioactive substances as by-products. This characteristic of uranium ore went undetected for a long time, resulting in the deaths, due to cancer, of hundreds of uranium miners.

The United States attempted to bury much of its radioactive waste material in containers made of steel covered in concrete and capable of holding a million gallons. For a long time it was believed that the nuclear waste problem had been solved, until some of these tanks leaked, allowing the radioactive wastes to seep into the environment. Canada presently stores its nuclear waste in underwater tanks, with the long-term effects largely unknown.

However, plans are under consideration for above-ground storage of spent fuel from reactors. These plans include the building of three vast concrete containers, which would be two stories high and approximately the length and width of two football fields. Other suggestions include enclosing the waste in glass blocks and storing them in underground caverns, or placing hot containers in the Antarctic region, where they would melt the ice, thereby sinking down about a mile. This idea has been abandoned because of the possible adverse effect on the ice sheets.

1. **nuclear** adj. 核子的, 原子能的
2. **inability** n. 无能, 无力
3. **radioactive** adj. 放射性的, 有辐射能的
4. **involve** v. 包括, 使...陷于
5. **radioactivity** n. 放射能
6. **reactor** n. 反应堆
7. **uranium** n. 铀
8. **spontaneously** adv. 自然地, 本能地
9. **substance** n. 物质, 物
10. **characteristic** adj. 特有的 n. 特性, 特征
11. **material** n. 材料, 原料 adj. 物质的, 实质性的
12. **concrete** adj. 有形的 n. 混凝土 v. 用混凝土修筑
13. **capable** adj. 有能力的, 可以...的
14. **approximately** adv. 近似地, 大约
15. **antarctic** adj. 南极的, 南极地带的
16. **abandon** vt. 放弃, 遗弃 n. 放任, 狂热
17. **adverse** adj. 不利的, 敌对的, 相反的

1. It is implied in the passage that the primary difficulty in seeking a safe way to dispose of nuclear wastes is caused by _____.
A) the nuclear process involving the danger of radioactivity at its every stage
B) fuel for nuclear reactors producing dangerous wastes
C) the weakness scientists have found in every previous methods
D) the nature of nuclear wastes together with their lengthy life span
2. According to the passage, uranium ore is very dangerous because _____.
A) it produces radioactive substances after it is dug out
B) it has caused deaths of many miners
C) the mining of it produces dangerous by-products
D) there is a problem in mining techniques
3. According to Paragraph Two, scientists failed to _____.
A) discover the characteristic of nuclear process
B) discover the nature of uranium ore
C) save the life of uranium miners
D) store nuclear wastes in underwater tanks
4. Hot containers of nuclear wastes to be put in Antarctic region would _____.
A) remain above ice sheets
B) be safe to environment

- C) be highly probable D) remain under sea
5. The best title for the passage might be _____.
 A) Scientific Approach to Dispose Of Nuclear Wastes B) Process and It Nuclear Energy and Public Safety
 C) Uranium Ore and Its Characteristic D) Nuclear Wastes

Answers

1. D 在文章的第一段的第一句中,作者点明核能的主要问题之一是科学家们找不到安全的处置在核处理过程中产生的放射性废料的方法;接着,他谈到造成这一困难的原因——这些废料具有漫长的活跃周期——几万年甚至接近二十五万年。所以,应选 D。
2. C 在文章的第二段中,作者介绍了核处理的最初阶段——采矿;在这一阶段中,铀矿石具有危险性是因为它在被开采的同时会产生作为副产品的放射性物质,这是铀矿石的特性。故选 C。
3. B 从文章的第二段可以直接找到答案。
4. D 在最后一段的后半部分给出了两个如何处理核废料的建议;其中之一是将热容器放置在南极地区,容器的热量使冰层融化,它就会沉入海底一英里左右。所以应选 D。
5. A 文章第一段谈到科学家们无法安全地处置核处理过程中产生的核废料,根源在于其中放射性物质漫长的活跃周期;第二段谈到铀矿石开采过程中作为副产品的放射性物质对人体的危害;文章的后两段主要谈到了人们处理核废料的失败经验和新想法。由以上分析可得出 A 是正确答案。

文章导读

本文讲的主要是核废料处理的问题。作者从科学家们目前没有找到一个安全的方法来处理核废料入手,层层深入地提到核废料带来的危害,并用例证的方法来证明核废料的危害。并且提出了如何处理核废料的建议。

临摹练习

This characteristic of uranium ore went undetected for a long time, resulting in the deaths, due to cancer, of hundreds of uranium miners. 由于……导致

临摹: The storm lasted for a long time, resulting in his absence, due to the cancellation of the airplane.

暴风雪持续了很长时间,致使取消了航班,因而他没有到场。

Passage

Professor Kline concludes that competition with research in the university is so detrimental to teaching that he recommends that the two functions be physically and financially separated by setting up research institutes. I suggest that the development of a sound program of educational research would be much more beneficial to teaching. Such a program would not only improve teaching theory and technique, it would make clear what competencies are required of a good teacher and help professors attain them. Educational research should be required to meet the same standards as scientific research, but it cannot be raised to those standards without comparable support and commitment.

Competent educational research is no more a part-time activity than competent scientific research. The relatively trivial educational research so common in the universities is an inevitable consequence of trivial commitment by the universities. Rather than be little such research, the professors have an obligation to see that it is upgraded. Let no one think that educational research is easy; it is concerned with no less than unraveling the complexities of the human mind. There is no reason to believe that an effective theory and technology of instruction is any easier to

1. **competition** n. 竞争, 竞赛
2. **detrimental** adj. 有害的
3. **physically** adv. 身体上地
4. **financially** adv. 财政上, 金融上
5. **institute** n. 学会, 学院, 协会 vt. 创立, 开始, 制定, 开始(调查), 提起(诉讼)
6. **beneficial** adj. 有益的
7. **inevitable** adj. 不可避免的
8. **upgraded** v. 加浓, 加固
9. **complexity** n. 复杂(性), 复杂的事物
10. **technology** n. 工艺, 科技, 技术
11. **instruction** n. 指示, 用法说明
12. **fusion** n. 熔化, 熔解, 熔合, 熔接

achieve than controlled nuclear fusion. It is certainly every bit as worthy.

6. Professor Kline believe that competition with research in the universities _____.
A) leads to the establishment of separate research institutes
B) should not be encouraged unless separate research institute is set up
C) functions well in the universities
D) is financially unsound
7. The author wants to improve _____.
A) research institutes
B) development programs
C) educational research
D) part-time activity
8. The author believes that scientific research _____.
A) is not necessarily more difficult than educational research
B) has standards that educational research cannot attain
C) is trivial compares to educational research
D) must be relegated to a part-time activity
9. According to the author educational research _____.
A) is relatively easy
B) is quite complex
C) is often trivial
D) should have lower standards
10. Educational research in most universities today _____.
A) receives adequate support
B) is no longer a part-time activity
C) is easy to achieve
D) needs more commitment



Answers

6. B 由文章第一句可知, Kline 教授做出结论, 在大学里教学与科研的竞争对教学是有害的。他建议通过建立研究院的方式使大学的这两项功能在机制和财政上分开。所以 B 是正确答案。
7. C 本段文章主要谈到了大学里的教育学研究长期以来被忽视, 事实上, 科研与教学是难度相当、同等重要的。作者强调大学要给予教育学研究足够的重视和支持。
8. A 文章的最后三句话点明: 不要以为教育学研究是容易的, 弄清人脑复杂的思维过程、获取有效的原理和技术都不比掌握核聚变容易。
9. B 参看上题的注解。
10. D 根据文章的大意可知, 在多数大学里的教育学研究需要更多的支持和帮助。

文章导读:

本文主要讨论的是科研与教学之间的关系, Kline 教授认为科研与教学的竞争对教学是有害的, 而作者认为完善科研理论对教育是相当有帮助的。教育学的研究长期被忽视, 应当给予足够的重视。科研与教学是同等重要的。

临摹佳句:

Competent educational research is no more a part-time activity than competent scientific research.

仅仅; 和……一样不

临摹: You're no more capable of speaking Chinese than I am.

你和我一样都不会说汉语。

Part III grammar focus 语法精要

语法结构

按理说, 语法部分是不应该丢分的, 因为所有的考点都是中学时学过的内容。大家经过了高考的洗礼, 大学阶段又不断地进行复习, 似乎是不成问题的, 但实际的情况却是很多考生在这儿丢分。究其原因, 大致有下面几种情

况:1、基本语法概念不清楚;2、答题中找不到考点;3、复习时不知道要覆盖哪些内容。
做好语法题的关键是要看清考点(通常是根据选项的形式),然后在题中寻找线索,再去与相应的语法概念联系起来。如:

If I _____ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now. (02/12/35)
A) worked B) were to work C) had worked D) were working

根据四个选项可以看出这是考动词的时态的,这类题可包括时态题和虚拟语气题。接下来去寻找线索,一眼可以看出前面的 If,再去看主句中用了...would be sitting,此时可以肯定这是一道非真实条件的虚拟语气题。再下来就得小心一点了,根据主句中的 would + 动词原形,似乎是一般现在时或一般将来时的虚拟语气,似乎要选 A) 或 B) 了。但究竟是哪一个呢? 此时不仅要注意到主句中的“now”,还要看从句中的“at school”,所以这是一个错综时间的条件句,正确的答案是 C)。

四级考试中的重点语法项是:(各项目后的星号表示其重要级别)

虚拟语气****	非谓语动词****	定语从句***	名词性从句***	状语从句****	主谓一致*
时态*	情态动词*	倒装**	比较用法**	强调句型**	特殊句型***

第二课

星期

学习时间

学习效果

做坏事很卑鄙,做好事却没有危险则很平常。只有冒着生命危险去做高贵的事情才算是个好人。

(To do an evil action is base; to do a good action, without incurring danger, is common enough. But it is part of a good man to do great and noble deeds though he risks everything.)

——普卢塔克(Plutarch)

Part I practice in listening 听力快速突破

提高听力能力的途径

1. 扎实的基本功

听力是以一定数量的单词作为基础的,词汇量不足会极大地影响听力的效果。尽管可以借助上下文推断出少量生词的含义,但在应试过程中,不但分散了注意力,还会影响到下面的答题。

提高语音方面的综合技能,即分辨音素及语流中的省略、连续、同化、不完全爆破、强读、弱读及重音等。俗语说:“听说不分家”,即会说英语的人听力就会比不会说的人强,正确地掌握单词的发音可以提高听力的理解速度。可采用分离式单词、词组听写方式,以增强对单词、词组音感的敏感度。

针对考试内容题材的广泛性,增大学科知识面也是必不可少的一项功课。

2. 创造语境

实验证明,每天1小时的听音时间(即听懂和记忆的有效时间)为最佳效时。

可选择的听力材料非常广泛:针对应试的听力教程、英语广播(如VOA、BBC、CRI等)、学校电台安排的英语节目等。

利用精听、泛听相结合的方法,提高听力基本功,培养语感。



Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage 1

- A) A rich farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town won a lot of money.
- B) A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and never visited a big town lost a lot of money.
- C) A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had often visited a big town won a lot of money.

测评栏

得分

_____/10

最低标准:6/10

问题分析

你的问题是:

- 生词太多
- 语速太快
- 没时间选题
- 抓不住重点

学习建议

如果你在“问题分析”中选A,请反复朗读、熟记下列词汇;如果选B,说明平时的练习量不足;如果选C说明你还没有养成提前审题的习惯;如果选D,说明你还没有掌握重读技巧,课后应培养语感。如果你的得分低于50%,请到网上下载更多的听力练习(网址: www.bbddd.cc)

词语注释:

- head waiter 领班
- napkin n. 餐巾
- take his order 点菜
- fraction n. 小部分
- friction n. 摩擦
- mass production 大量生产
- ruby n. 红宝石

- D) A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town won a lot of money.
2. A) Take a trip to the mountains. B) Take a trip to the seashore.
C) Move away from the countryside. D) Go to a foreign country.
3. A) On your arm. B) Around your neck.
C) On your lap. D) Tucked into your shirt.
4. A) Talk to the customer. B) Order out.
C) Ask for a haircut or shave. D) All of the above.

Passage

5. A) Iron. B) Copper. C) Gold. D) Lead.
6. A) The watches hung from their belts. B) The watches were carried in their pockets.
C) The watches hung from their neck. D) The watches were carried in handbags.
7. A) Because they have a smooth surface. B) Because they are very hard.
C) Because they are very expensive. D) Because they turn very well.

Passage

8. A) Directly from the sun. B) From the sun's activity.
C) From energy stored by the sun. D) From radiation of the sun.
9. A) The largest part of the radiant energy directed toward the earth is stored by the current season's plants.
B) The largest part of the radiant energy directed toward the earth is turned into fuel.
C) The largest part of the radiant energy directed toward the earth is absorbed by the earth's atmosphere.
D) The largest part of the radiant energy directed toward the earth is used for electric power.
10. A) Nearly all. B) About half.
C) A very small proportion. D) All that comes from the sun's outer layers.
- * 8. A) 8 B) 200,000,000 C) 260,000,000 D) 2,000,000,000
- * 9. A) Turkey protection B) American farmers who raise turkey
C) American turkey industry D) Turkey export
- * 10. A) at home B) in the zoo C) in stores D) on farms

Answers

Passage

A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town won a lot of money, so he decided that he could now afford a holiday in an excellent hotel by the sea.

When lunch time came on his first day there, he decided to go and eat in the restaurant in the hotel. The head waiter showed him to his table, took his order and went away. When he looked at the farmer again, he had a surprise! The farmer had tied his table napkin round his neck.

The head waiter was annoyed at this immediately and told one of the other waiters in the restaurant to go to the man to inform him, without being in any way insulting, that people did not do such a thing in restaurants of this quality.

The waiter went to the farmer and said in a friendly voice, "Good morning, sir. Would you like a shave, or a haircut?"

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. Which of the following is correct?

2. What did he decide to do after he won the money?
3. Where should you place your napkin?
4. What don't you do in restaurants of this quality?

Notes:

1. D) 细节题。见原文第一段。A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town... 一位住在农村的穷人从未去过一个大城市。
2. B) 细节题。见原文第一段。... so he decided that he could now afford a holiday in an excellent hotel by the sea. 所以他现在能在海边旅馆度假了。
3. C) 文化常识题。礼仪常识,西餐中,餐巾放在膝面上。
4. C) 综合推断题。见原文第四段。Would you like a shave, or a haircut? 服务员为了有礼貌地提醒他,所以幽默地说了这句话。



Watches, which are really small clocks, were first made during the sixteenth century. The earliest watches were made of heavy iron, and people wore them hanging from their belts. Little by little, watches were made smaller so that they could be carried more easily. The invention of the machinery for the mass production of these parts of clocks and watches was an important step in making clocks and watches available to the general public. In some watches, small pieces of precious stones, such as rubies or sapphires, are used at the points on which the wheels turn. Since these stones are very hard, they do not wear down very easily under the friction of the moving wheels. Thus a watch utilizing such stones will keep accurate time over a much longer period than other watches.

Some modern watches can measure very small fractions of time. These watches are useful in timing athletic events. When a button is pressed on these watches, a special second hand begins to move. This type of watch enables us to tell exactly how long it takes a runner, for example, to cover a certain distance. Doctors and nurses use watches with second hands to count a patient's pulse. It would be difficult to imagine the world of today without clocks and watches.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

5. What were the earliest watches made of?
6. How did people wear earliest watches?
7. Why can precious stones help watches keep accurate time over a longer period?

Notes:

5. A) 细节题。见原文第一段开头,“The earliest watches were made of heavy iron”。早期手表是用铁制作的。
6. A) 细节题。见原文第一段,“people wore them hanging from their belts”。人们把表挂在腰带上。
7. B) 细节题。见原文第一段,“Since these stones are very hard, they do not wear down very easily under the friction of the moving wheels. Thus a watch utilizing such stones will keep accurate time over a much longer period than other watches”。因为宝石坚硬,不易摩擦受损。所以宝石手表比别的手表寿命长。



All the useful energy at the surface of the earth comes from the activity of the sun. The sun heats and feeds mankind. Each year it provides men with two hundred million tons of grain and nearly ten million tons of wood. Coal, oil, natural gas, and all other fuels are stored-up energy from the sun. Some was collected by this season's plants as carbon compounds. Some was stored by plants and trees ages ago.

Even waterpower derives from the sun. Water turned into vapor by the sun falls as rain. It courses down the mountains and is converted to electric power.

Light transmits only the energy that comes from the sun's outer layers, and much of this energy that is directed toward