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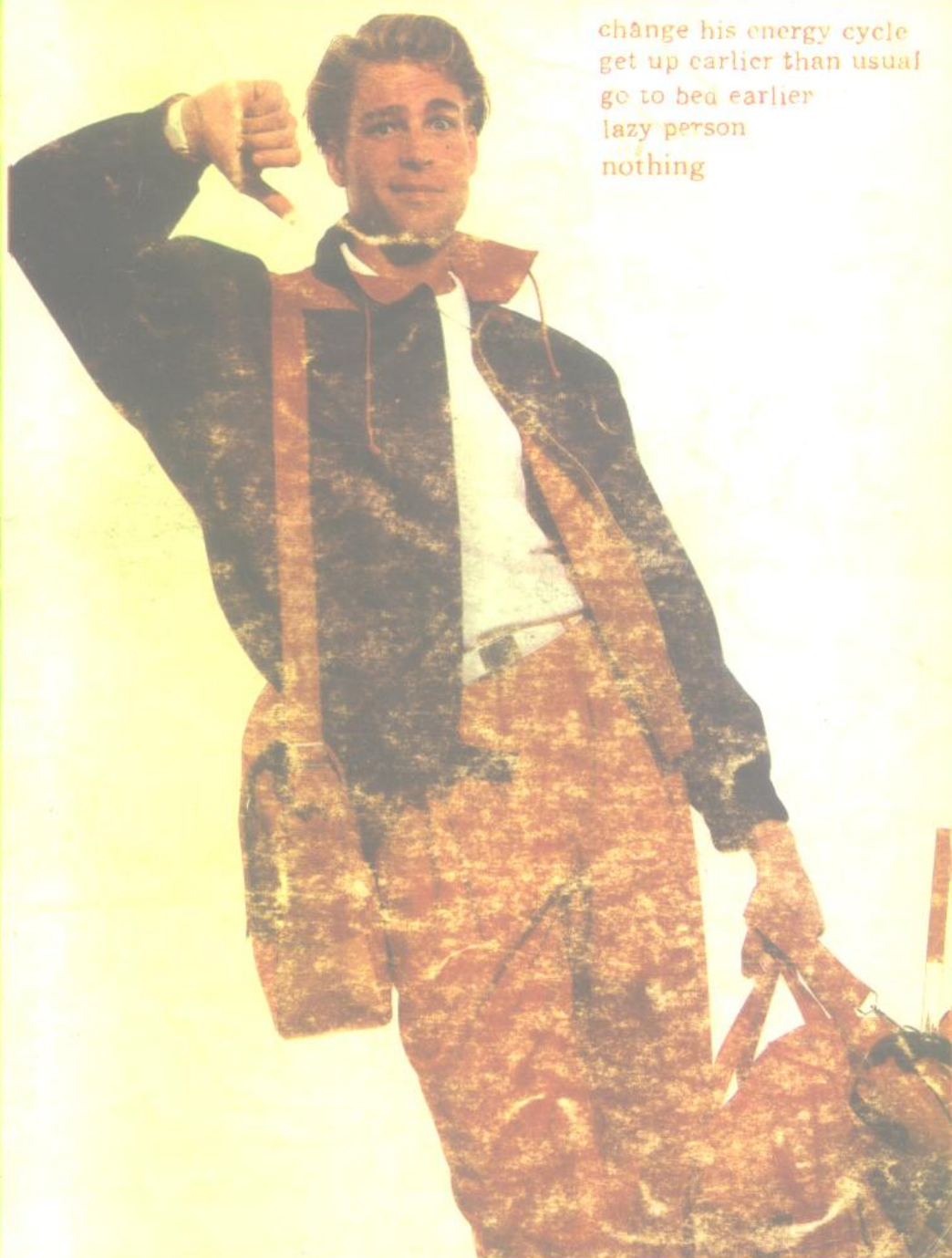
大学英语四级考试
试题剖析与应试技巧

change his energy cycle
get up earlier than usual
go to bed earlier
lazy person
nothing

·大学英语四级考试·

试题剖析与应试技巧

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前　言

　　实行英语四级考试以来，已在全国范围内举行了十二次英语统考。为了通过考试，考生们通常采用的方法是大量做题，而对四级考题的规律缺乏认识和了解。我们针对这一问题，首先在详细地研究了《大学英语教学大纲》和《考试大纲》，以及在仔细地剖析已曝光的两套全国考试题的基础上，逐项分析了考生在考试中普遍存在的问题、疑难点，从而总结出一些带有普遍性和规律性的内容，同时还以试卷中的考题为例，在应试方法上作了论证、分析和讲解，旨在使考生逐渐地熟悉和适应四级考试，并能举一反三，触类旁通，以期达到事半功倍的效果，最终突破考试关。

　　本书按四级考试的题型编辑，故而能帮助考生了解英语四级考试的总体结构及内在联系，从而提高应试能力。本书还例举了大量实例并给以详解，使考生不仅在语言方面打好基础，而且在深度和广度上都会有较大的进步。为了便于考生进行自测，我们还编有模拟试题六套，附有详解和答案。书后附上两套曝光题以供参考。

　　本书可用作大学生(除英语专业)本科四级或三级考试的参考书和教材，也可供与标准化考试有关的考生学习和应试参考。

　　本书编者都在高校任教多年，在从事历届四级统考的各项活动中，积累了较为丰富的教学经验和体会，因而本书针对性强，实用可信。但由于资料和水平所限，缺点错误在所难免，敬请广大读者和专家们不吝指正。

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编　者

1993.5

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目　　录

第一章 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

一、听力题的要求和题型

《大学英语教学大纲》对学生学完四级英语后听力应达到的要求是："能听懂英语讲课；对题材熟悉、句子比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为120wpm的材料，一遍可以听懂，理解的准确率达70％."大学英语四级考试听力部分的试题就是据此设计的。

听力理解试题分为A节（Section A）和B节（Section B）两部分。A节10题，每题由一组对话及一个提问组成。对话由一男声与一女声进行，完后由第三者声音（the Third Voice）就谈话内容进行提问。B节10题，分别安排在若干篇短文之后，每篇有2—4题，每题为一问句，即一男声（或女声）读完一篇短文后由一女声（或男声）就文章内容提出问题。A、B两节的语速皆为每分钟120单词左右，每个问题后有15秒钟的停顿，供考生从试卷上每题的四个选择项中找出一个最佳答案。听力材料和问题只读一遍，每题答对得一分，共计20分。

二、听力理解的内容

自1988年四级英语考试正式实行以来，已举行了若干次。迄今为止，除公开一套样题外，还将1990年1月的4DSH2考题及1991年6月的4FSH1考题曝光。其间，各种模拟考题也纷纷面世。根据已曝光的考题及有关资料，现归纳出听力理解测试的主要内容。

1. 时间   这类问题要求考生对谈话中有关时间的信息加以识别，有时要经过简单的计算或转换。

例1）

W：Bob，are you going straight home after school today?

M：No，I have a class until one o'clock and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q：When is Bob going home this afternoon?

A）Around 5：00.   C）At 2：00.

B）Around 3：00.   D）At 1：00.

男声回答1点钟下课，再花两个钟头上图书馆，所以回家应为3点钟左右，即选B。

例2）

M．Have you seen my brother?

W．No，I haven't seen him since the day before yesterday.

Q．When did she last see the man's brother?

A）Yesterday.   C）Two days ago.

B）Three days ago.   D）Early last week.

女声回答自前天起就未见到对话者的兄弟，即两天前起，所以选C。

2. 地点   通常要求考生根据对话内容，特别是根据其中一些关键词来确定谈话发生的地点，提问句型常为 Where does（did）this conversation most probably take place? 也有涉及其它有关地点的问题。

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例 3）

W：Hurry up，please，or I'll be late！

M：Sorry ma'ma，but the traffic is thick this time of day.

Q：Where does the conversation most probably take place?

        A）In a ship.   C）In a train.

        B）In a jet plane.   D）In a taxi.

根据双方对话的内容与口吻，应为乘客与司机之间的交谈。除出租车外，其他交通工具内均无这种可能，故选 D。

例 4）

M：How would you like going to the movies with me?

W：I'd like to. But I have to go to the bank first and then my friends and I are going to a concert.

Q：Where will the woman go first?

        A）To a concert.   C）To meet her friends.

        B）To the bank.   D）To see movies.

有时在谈话中故意出现好几处地方，意在迷惑考生。这时要特别留神，注意弄清这几处地方之间的关系，听明白问题，作出正确选择。这里，虽然女声回答愿意去看电影，但提到先要到银行去一趟，所以应选择 B。

3. 数字　　数字问题一般涉及时间、日期、价格、房间及电话号码等。数字一般不大，但往往需要经过简单计算。

例 5）

M：That's a nice bike. Is it new?

W：No，I got it almost five years ago，but it's still in good condition.

Q：How old is the woman's bicycle?

        A）Five years old.   C）Six years old.

        B）Four years old.   D）It is new.

这种问题只需听清时间细节，即可做出正确选择。女声回答说五年以前购买，故选 A。

例 6）

W：I want a single room with a bath. What's the rate?

M：It's 8 dollars a day.

Q：How much does she have to pay if she stays for 3 days?

  A）20 dollars.   B）15 dollars.   C）24 dollars.   D）21 dollars.

这种问题需经过简单计算。住宿费一天 8 元，3 天就得付 24 元，故选 C。

4. 谈话的内容及细节　　考生需听懂谈话的主要内容或某一特定之细节，才能做出正确的选择。

例 7）

W：Shall we have an English test this afternoon?

M：It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.

Q：What do we learn from this conversation?

        A）The teacher postponed the meeting.

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B) There won't be a test this afternoon.

C) The students will be attending the meeting.

D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.

因为老师要开会，所以考试推迟。只有了解谈话双方的整个内容，才能作出准确判断，选择 B。

例 8）

M：Excuse me. Would you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?

W：Sure. The next direct flight to Los Angeles is two hours from now. But if you do not mind transfering at San Francisco you can board now.

Q：What can you learn from this conversation?

A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.

B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.

C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.

D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.

女声回答较长，不仅回答了男声的问题，而且提出了建议。但只要听懂男声提到的目的地这个细节，选择 A 即可。

5. 人物　　要求根据谈话内容，确定谈话者某一方或被谈对象的身份、职业，或确定谈话双方之间的关系。通常可以利用一些关键词来加以辨认。

例 9）

M：What do you intend to accomplish with these children?

W：I will teach them to read, to write and to get along with each other.

Q：What is the woman's job?

A) Doctor.　　　B) Nurse.　　　C) Professor.　　　D) Teacher.

根据女声回答将教儿童读和写的内容，可以确定她的职业应为教师，故选 D。

例 10）

W：Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?

M：Not yet. I'm still examining. I'll let you know the result next week.

Q：What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

A) Husband and wife.　　　C) Doctor and patient.

B) Father and daughter.　　　D) Teacher and student.

女声问自己的胃是否有毛病，男声回答正在仔细检查，可以确定他们是医生和病人的关系，故选 C。

6. 因果关系　　一般说来，问及结果方面的问题很少，主要问及原因，通常以 why 来提问。对话中第二人往往讲述原因，因此，考生尤其要集中精力听第二人的回答。

例 11）

M：The students' English club is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come?

W：I would like to. But I work at a restaurant on weekend.

Q：Why can't the woman go to the party?

A) Because she has got an appointment.

B) Because she doesn't want to.

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C）Because she has to work.

D）Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.

女声回答因为周末要在餐馆打工，所以不能参加周末的晚会，故选C。

例12）

M：Nancy，why were you late today?

W：I overslept and missed the bus.

Q：Why was Nancy late?

A）She got up later than usual.　　C）She forgot she had classes.

B）The bus was late.　　D）Her clock was slow.

因为Nancy睡过了头，误了车，故此迟到。选A。

7. 含蓄　　这类问题一般较难。考生需要听懂双方的谈话内容、口气及语调，并据此迅速地做出合乎逻辑的推理判断，才能选择出正确的答案。

例13）

M：You didn't go to the concert last night either，did you?

W：No，I had a slight headache.

Q：What do we learn from this conversation?

A）The man went to the concert，but the woman didn't.

B）The woman went to the concert，but the man didn't.

C）The speakers did not go to the concert.

D）Both speakers went to the concert.

男声问："你也没有去……对吗?"　　（didn't go… either）据此推论说话人本身未去，女声回答说未去，表明谈话双方皆未去，故选C。

例14）

M：Do you think we should invite Peter here for dinner?

W：His mother's in hospital.

Q：What does the woman mean?

A）Peter is ill.

B）Peter cannot come.

C）Peter's mother is coming for dinner.

D）Peter will come with his mother.

男声问是否请Peter前来就餐，女声没有直接回答，只是说Peter的母亲在住院，意指Peter得留院照顾母亲，不能前来，所以选B。

三、解题方法

在具有较好语言基本功、较强听力能力、熟悉听力理解测试内容及形式的基础上，考生掌握一定的解题方法是十分必要的，有益的。这样可以使考生在有限的时间内充分发挥自己应有的水平，取得较好的成绩。下面介绍几种实用的方法。

1. 有关对话的解题方法

1）先看选择项

在听音之前，先浏览一下选择项，很有必要。这样做有几个好处：①预测听力内容，做

好相应心理准备；②事先熟悉部分听力内容，因为选择项中实际已包含若干听力信息。特别是一些人名、地名、数字等，不看文字材料去听，不容易听懂；看过文字材料再去听，就比较容易听出来；③在前两项的基础上，集中精力听相关内容，做到有的放矢。

在试题正式播放之前，要播放一段指令文字及题例。考生对此都很熟悉。应趁此机会阅读选择项，尽可能多浏览一些。指令快读完时，回到第一题上来。

在两道题之间有 15 秒钟的停顿。考生应争取用 7—8 秒的时间，回答第一道题，然后利用剩下的 7—8 秒时间读下一道题的选择项，依次类推，如果到了没有时间读而听音已经开始的地步，可以考虑暂时放弃该题，转而读下一道题的选择项，以便给后面若干题创造出良好的得分条件。最后，将所有放弃的题（含后面阅读理解等项）用同一选择项圈定，如采用黄金分割法，都选 C 项。

2）省略

选择项有的较短，有的却很长。有的考生阅读速度较慢，碰到选择项较长时，就有些目不暇接，力不从心。此时，可利用省略法，将选择项中的相同部分省略不读，以节省宝贵的时间。

例 1）

    A）For protection against other animals.

    B）For protection against other dogs.

    C）Just for fun.

    D）For the purpose of guarding the house.

例 2）

    A）The train is crowded.   C）The train is empty.

    B）The train is late.   D）The train is on time.

例 3）

    A）The woman goes to school during the day and works at night.

    B）The woman has to work to support herself.

    C）The woman's classes are not difficult.

    D）The woman studies at night.

例 4）

    A）Because they did not eat other animals.

    B）Because they were useful for protection.

    C）Because they were good hunters.

    D）Because they always obeyed their masters.

以上各例中，划线部分皆可省略不读，以节省时间。

3）预测问题

这是一种积极主动的解题方法，既可以增加答题的准确性，又可以提高答题的速度。

比如，看到以下选择项：

例 5）

    A）About 7 o'clock.   C）About 9 o'clock.

    B）About 8 o'clock.   D）About 10 o'clock.

考生经过预测，知道这是一道有关时间方面的问题，所以，在听音时就要留神时间细节。当听到

W：What time is it now? My watch says eight past ten.

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M：Let me see…You are seven minutes fast．

Q：What time is it now?

就可以知道，女的表 10 点零 8 分，由于快 7 分钟，现在应为 10 点，故选 D。又如，有以下选择项：

例 6)

    A）The train is crowded．   C）The train is empty．

    B）The train is late．   D）The train is on time．

经预测，知道将会与火车发生的事情有关。当听到 "The train is somewhat behind schedule" 时，就可以推测出答案可能会是 B。当问题 "What can you conclude about the train from the conversation?" 提出时，就可以马上圈定 B。

4）抓住关键词语

有时，考生未能听出谈话的全部细节，有时甚至未能听懂谈话的主要内容，但由于听懂了一个或若干个关键词语，仍然可以根据逻辑分析做出合理的推断，从而选择正确的答案。

例 7)

W：Would you like to see a menu?

M：No，thank you．I already know what I want to order．

Q：What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

    A）Patient and doctor．   C）Wife and husband．

    B）Waitress and customer．   D）Secretary and boss．

考生如能听出 "menu"，"order" 这两个单词，基本上就可以确定谈话双方应为女招待与顾客的关系，应选择 B。

例 8)

W：Did you read the review of Jim's novel in today's paper?

M：Yes，he seems to have discovered a new career in literature．

Q：What is Jim now?

    A）A novelist．   B）A singer．   C）An artist．   D）A businessman．

根据对话中提到的 "Jim's novel"，"a new career in literature"，就可以断定 Jim 现在的职业为作家 ，故选 A。

5）利用语法知识

许多考生语法知识较好，如能充分地利用这一优势，可以帮助解决一些听力问题。

例 9)

W：How often did you write home?

M：I used to write home once a week．

Q：What do you understand from the man's answer?

    A）He enjoys writing home every week．

    B）He never fails to write a weekly letter home．

    C）He doesn't write home once a week now．

    D）He has been asked to write home every week．

"used to do something" 为一固定用法，表示过去习惯于干某事。这一语法现象为广大考生所熟知。男声回答用 "used to write home once a week" 表示过去每周写一封信回家，反过

来则说明他现在没有这样做，因此选择 C。

例 10)

M：If the traffic wasn't so bad , I could have been home by 6 o'clock.

W：What a pity! John was here to see you.

Q：What happened to the man?

A) He had to work overtime.　　C) His car ran out of gas.

B) He was held up in traffic.　　D) He had a traffic accident.

男声谈话用的是虚拟语气，表示与实际相反的情况，因此推论出他因交通受阻，未能 6 点以前赶回家里，故选 B。

6) 做简单记录

在听音的同时，做一些简单的记录是很有必要的，因为有的对话中涉及的人名、地名、时间、数字等较多，容易听过即忘，或者弄混淆。一旦这样，就无法回答问题。有了记录，回答问题就比较方便。特别是对计算问题，做起来不容易出错。记录力求简短实用，如用缩略语、首字母等，或用自己创造的可辨认的简单符号。

例 11)

M：I have only 10 dollars. Is it enough for 3 tickets?

W：Well, you can buy 3 $2 tickets or 3 $3 tickets , whichever you prefer?

M：I'll take the cheaper seats , please.

Q：How much money will the man have after he buys the tickets?

A) $10.　　　B) $9.　　　C) $4.　　　D) $1.

在听音的同时，记下有 10 元，要买 3 张票。再记下两种价格的票，一种 3 元，一种 2 元。再记下要买便宜的一种。当听到问题提出后，即可算出 $10-2 \times 3=4$ （元），故选 C。

例 12)

W：What time will the game start?

M：It's scheduled to begin at ten o'clock , and now my watch says 9：45. It won't be long.

Q：How long will they have to wait before the game start?

A) 30 minutes.　　B) 20 minutes.　　C) 15 minutes.　　D) 10 minutes.

记下比赛计划 10 点钟开始，现在已 9：45。记到这里，考生就可以推测出大概会出现什么样的问题。果然当听到问及还要等多久比赛才开始时，即可选 C。

7) 熟悉提问的方式与句型

在听懂谈话内容的基础上，还要正确地理解提出的问题，才能有针对性地进行选择，找出正确的答案。所以，熟悉提问的方式与形式，可以帮助提高对听力内容的理解，提高答题的效率和准确率。

听力理解问题的提问方式多采用疑问词来进行提问。在前面提及的已曝光的两套正式考卷中，40 道听力题，除一个问题为"Are there any…"形式外，其余皆为 wh 问题。其中，以 what 提问的为 21 题，占绝大多数；以 why 提问的有 10 题，数量也不少。其余依次为：以 when 提问 4 题，how 2 题，which 及 where 各一。以上数据仅选自 2 套试卷，并不具备统计学意义，但也从一个方面反映出提问的重点所在，这是考生应予以重视的。

提问的形式多种多样，因内容而异。以下几种句型比较常见，固定用于特定的内容：

1) What do (can) we learn from this conversation?

2) What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

3) Where does this conversation most probably take place?

以第一句"What do (can) we learn from the conversation?"为例，在上述两套曝光试卷中，就出现过 6 次。

2. 有关短文的解题方法

听力理解的 B 节通常由 3 篇短文组成，每篇短文后面有 3—4 道问题。短文的内容多为英、美国家的风土人情、社会各态、历史故事、地理风貌、人物传记、通俗科学等。

提问的内容通常可分为两类：1. 短文的主题思想或中心思想；2. 短文谈及的有关细节，如时间、地点、事件、人物等。

例 13）

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) For protection against other animals.
    B) For protection against other dogs.
    C) Just for fun.
    D) For the purpose of guarding the house.

18. A) Because they did not eat other animals.
    B) Because they were useful for protection.
    C) Because they were good hunters.
    D) Because they always obeyed their masters.

19. A) For companionship.   C) For protection against robbery.
    B) For amusement.   D) For hunting.

20. A) The city can be a lonely place.
    B) Life in the West can be very dangerous.
    C) People in the West are fond of animals.
    D) The dog is a useful and friendly animal.

听力原文为：

When you take a walk in any of the cities in the West, you often see a lot of people walking dogs. It is still true that the dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world. But the reasons why people keep the dog have changed. In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. And later, they came to realize that the dog was not only useful for protection but willing to obey his master. For example, when people used dogs for hunting, the dogs would not eat what was caught without permission. But now people in the city need not protect themselves against attacks from the animal. Why do they keep dogs then? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from robbery. But the most important reason is for the companionship. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friend to play with. For young couples, a dog is their child when they have no children. For old couples, a dog is also their child when their real children have grown up. So the main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

问题为：

17. According to the passage, what were dogs trained for in the past?

18. Why were dogs used for hunting?

19. What is the most important reason for people in the city to keep dogs now?

20. What is the main idea of this passage?

第17—19题分别为内容细节问题。听懂了 "In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts." 就可回答第17题训练狗干什么用的问题，选A；听懂 "…willing to obey his master…when people used the dog for hunting…." 就可以回答第18题为什么用狗打猎的问题，选D；听懂 "But the most important reason is for the companionship." 就可以回答第19题现在城市人养狗的原因，选A。第20题问题即全文的主要思想，须在听懂全文，了解狗过去、现在在人们生活中所起的重要作用的基础上，才能做出正确的选择，即D。

就短文解题而言，可采取以下几种方法：

1）先读选择项。这样能先从文字上熟悉将要听到的内容，并据此预测短文的内容与可能提出的问题，做好相应的心理准备。

2）做简单的记录。在听音的时候，尽可能地将一些人名、地名、年代、日期、数字等用简单方式记下来，并在你认为与听音内容意思相近的选择项旁做上记号，以便为回答问题提供方便。

3）听懂主题句。主题句表达一段文字的中心思想，如能听懂，则可了解该段文字的大意。主题句一般在段首第一句或第二句，有时也在段尾。所以，集中精力听好一头一尾是很重要的。以前面的短文为例，其中第二句 "It is still true that the dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world." 就是主题句。如能充分利用这一技巧，可以省去归纳推理过程，提高解答主题思想题目的准确性并节省时间。

4）不拘泥于一词一句的得失。短文有一定的长度，涉及的内容较多。一般说来，只要能听懂70%的内容并抓住一些关键语句，回答问题是比较有把握的。考生要听懂全文并记住所听内容，往往有很大的难度。所以，在漏听某一句或某一词不懂时，不要产生急躁情绪，更不要在听后面材料的时候，仍在回忆考虑前面的内容，这样会损失更大。可利用已听到的内容及选择项的文字材料，对漏听部分进行补充，经过合理推断，选择出正确的答案。

5）不轻易放弃任何一题。由于种种原因，考生有时不能回答某些问题。在这种情况下，也不要弃之不答。可将其与前面对话部分未答题以及后面各部分答不出的题放到一起，做出同一个选择，如C，这样还有25%答对的机会。

现举下例作进一步说明：

例14）

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) 4000 years ago.　　　　　C) 2000 years ago.

　　B) 3000 years ago.　　　　　D) 1000 years ago.

12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.

　　B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.

　　C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.

　　D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.

13. A) Horsemen.　　　B) Brass doors.　　　C) Drops of water.　　　D) Metal balls.

通过先读选择项，考生可大致推测第11题是关于时间的，就会做好捕捉时间信息的准备；

第 12 题可能是有关某一物品的结构或位置，因此，当有关 bowl 的词句出现时，会留神有关细节；第 13 题不太好预测，可随机而定。

听力文字材料及提问为：

The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days, at night and indoors. Such clocks were probably used in Egypt first about 2000 B.C. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China and all over Europe. The simplest water clock needed just two parts, a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl had a tiny hole in the bottom; the large bowl was divided into equal parts and marked by lines. Water was poured into the small bowl and it fell slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops. Usually it took an hour for the water to rise from one line to the next in the large bowl. A beautiful water clock was made in Pajam over a thousand years ago. It was presented as a gift to the emperor of France. This water clock could be heard as well as seen. The dial of the clock was made up of 12 doors, each representing an hour. Every hour a door opened and a proper number of metal balls dropped onto a thin brass plate to strike the hour. At 12 o'clock, 12 tiny horsemen came out and shut all the doors. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.

11. When was the first water clock probably made?
12. What do we know about the structure of the simplest water clock?
13. What did the striking water clock use to strike hours?

当听到 "Such clocks were probably used in Egypt first about 2000 B. C." 时，可记下 2000 B. C. ；在听到 "The simplest water clock needed just two parts, a small bowl and a large bowl… Water was poured into the small bowl and it fell slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops." 时，可在第 12 题 A 项旁做一记号，因为这两者之间的意义相近。果然，当听到第 11 题提问 "When was the first water clock probably made?" 时，即可算出距今约 4000 年，选 A。当听到第 12 题提问 "What do we know about the structure of the simplest water clock?" 时，则可以很快就选择 A。至于第 13 题，如果听懂了有关细节，可以据之答题；但如果没有听清有关情况，也可以综合有关因素，根据常识进行逻辑推理，推测出用金属球报时比较恰当，故选 D。

第二章　阅读理解（Reading Comprehension）

一、试题说明

根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求，学生学完四级后，在阅读方面应达到以下要求：能正确理解与所学课文难度相仿的文章，阅读速度达到每分钟50词。阅读难度略低，生词不超过3%左右的材料，速度达到每分钟80词，理解准确率以70%为合格。

阅读理解部分一般有四篇短文，每篇短文后附5个问题，共20个问题，每题2分。答题时间定为35分钟。总词汇量在1000～1200之间。各篇短文少则200词，多则超过300词。但一般较为均衡，词数多在250～300之间。考题为一般疑问句或未完成的句子，后面列出四个选择项，供考生从中选出一个最佳答案。

短文的难度与大学英语四级教程中的课文难度相仿。题材包括一般科技、人物介绍、社会习俗、文化知识、经济、教育、卫生、历史等各方面。体裁包括说明文、叙述文和议论文等。文中出现的超纲词汇，如对答题有影响，会有汉语词义注解。超纲词汇如没有注上汉语词义，则属以下两种情况之一：1）可根据上下文推测理解其含义并以问题形式出现的词汇；2）不影响文章理解的词汇，如人名、地名等。

二、题目类型

学生对短文的理解，通过回答附在短文后的问题来加以测试。为此，设计出了各种类型的问题，但归纳起来，主要有以下四种类型：主旨题、解词题、细节题和推断题。以下分别予以分析。

1. 主旨题

主旨题主要测试考生对整篇短文或短文中某一段落的理解能力。它要求考生根据短文找出文章的中心思想或段落大意。有时问及短文的标题、作者的态度以及写作此文的动机等。

常见的形式有：

1. What is the main idea of this passage (paragraph)?
2. Which would be the best (most suitable) title for this passage (paragraph)?
3. The purpose of this passage is….
4. The (main) subject of the passage (paragraph) is…
5. What is the author's main point?
6. The passage (paragraph) is mainly about…

根据分析统计，大多数短文都有一个主旨题。这样，在一次考试中，阅读理解部分可以出现2～3个主旨题。

主旨题的解答一般都涉及到文章的主题句。主题句一般具有两个特点：（1）表达的意思比较概括、集中，可视作文章或段落的核心句；（2）句子结构较简单、明了，多数不采用长难句的复杂形式。其位置可以出现在文章的开始，也可出现在文章的最后，或在文章的中间。

例1.

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop

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