

# 全国高等学校英语专业 英语四级统考试题解析

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- 重庆大学出版社



**全国高等学校英语专业英语四级统考试题解析**

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## 前 言

为适应全国专业英语级别考试的教学要求,我们刻意编写了这本英语专业用书。书中集有1990—1996年全国专业英语四级统考的全部试题,对试题逐一进行了精辟解析。解析包括题型分析、解题辅导和答案解析,作文部分给出了参考例文,听力部分给出了放音原文,成为此书的一大特色。此书不仅适于专业英语的学生对四级统考的准备,也适于公共英语统考、成人自学考试和研究生资格考试的学生学习,另外对英语教学工作也有重要的参考价值。

本书所用试题来源于四川外语学院教学测试中心编制的《全国英语专业四级统考试题汇编》,编写中得到四川外语学院英语教授丁咏淑女士和美国教师 Douglas Mayers 先生的热情支持和细心审阅,在此谨代表全体编者向四川外语学院教学测试中心,向丁咏淑教授和 Douglas Mayers 先生表示衷心的感谢。

另外,由于条件的限制,此书难免存在谬误之处。特别是听力部分,某些专有名词的拼写难以吃准,希望读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者  
1996年夏

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# 英语专业四级考试大纲

## 总 则

国家教委《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》规定,高等学校英语专业基础阶段的教学任务和目的是“传授英语基础知识,对学生进行全面的,严格的基本技能训练,培养学生实际运用语言的能力,培养学生良好学习作风和正确学习方法,培养学生逻辑思维能力和独立工作能力,丰富学生社会文化知识,增强学生对文化差异的敏感性,为学生升入高年级打好扎实基础”。

同时,《大纲》也指出,“以测试手段来检查外语教学质量,检查《大纲》执行情况,以推动外语教学改革。”

根据《大纲》中的上述规定,英语专业四级考试大纲特作如下规定:

### 一、考试目的

本考试的目的是全面检查已学完英语专业四级课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,考核学生运用各项基本技能以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度,既测试学生的综合能力,也测试学生的单项技能。同时,也是评估教学质量,推动校际交流学习的一种手段。

### 二、考试的性质与范围

本考试属于尺度参照性标准化考试。考试的范围包括基础阶段教学大纲所规定的一至四级除读音和说的技能以外的全部内容。由于目前未具备口试的条件,暂且只进行笔试。

### 三、考试时间与命题

英语专业四级考试于每年5月份举行。由英语专业学生四级考试命题小组负责命题与实施。

### 四、考试形式

为了较好地考核学生运用各项基本技能的能力,既照顾到科学性,客观性,又照顾到可行性以及基础阶段英语水平测试的特点,同时为确保试卷的信度,本考试除写作及听写部分为主观试题外,其余都采用多项选择题形式。主观试题部分旨在较好地测试学生灵活运用语言的能力,从而提高试卷的效度。

### 五、考试内容

本考试共有六个部分

一、写作

二、听写

三、听力理解

四、完形填空

五、语法及词汇

六、阅读理解。

前两部分需时 60—70 分钟,后四部分需时 95 分钟,整个考试需时 155—165 分钟。

## I. 写作(Part I: Writing)

### 1. 测试要求

#### (a) 作文

要求根据所出的题目和列出的写作提纲或图表,数字统计表等(也附有写作提纲)写一篇 150 词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完整、条理清楚、文章结构严谨、语法正确、语言通顺恰当。考试时间 35 分钟。

#### (b) 写摘要或便条

写摘要部分要求根据所给的约 500 个词的材料写一篇 100 个词左右的摘要。能用自己的话简明扼要地概括原文中心大意,做到语法正确、语言通顺。考试时间为 20 分钟。

### 2. 题型

本部分为主观试题,分两节:Section A 和 Section B

#### Section A (Composition)

本节是作文。题目主要属于记叙文、说明文或议论文的范围。

#### Section B (Precis or Note-writing)

本节是摘要或便条。每次考试只测试其中一个项目。

### 3. 测试目的

按照教学大纲的要求测试学生在基础阶段末期用英语书面表达思想的能力。

## II. 听写(Part II: Dictation)

### 1. 测试要求

(a) 要求学生在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出全篇短文。

(b) 拼法和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过 8%。

(c) 考试时间 15 分钟。

### 2. 题型

本部分为主观试题。听写文章全篇约 150 个词,共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读。录音语速为每分钟 120 个词,让学生听懂短文内容大意。第二、三遍用较慢的速度朗读,句子或分句间有 10—15 秒左右的间隙,特别长的句子有意群停顿,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

### 3. 测试目的

测试学生的理解和书写能力,拼法熟练程度以及标点符号的正确运用。

### 4. 选材原则

(a) 题材广泛,体裁多样。

(b) 文章的语言难度以不超过教学大纲中的规定为准。

(c) 文章长度不超过 150 个词。

## III. 听力理解(Part III: Listening Comprehension)

### 1. 测试要求

(a)能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活、社会生活的讲演或交谈和难度相当于 TOEFL 中的 minitalk 等中等难度的听力材料,理解中心大意,抓住主要论点或情节,能根据所听材料进行推理和分析。

(b)能听懂 VOA 和 BBC 国际新闻的主要内容。

(c)考试时间 25 分钟。

### 2. 题型

听力理解部分为多项选择题。分三节:Section A, Section B 和 Section C, 共 30 题。

#### Section A

全题为二句或三句的陈述(statement), 有 10 题。

#### Section B

全题含一组对话, 共三句, 对话有一个问句。有 10 题。

#### Section C

在若干篇 VOA 或 BBC 听力材料后有二至三道选择题, 每题后有一个问句, 共 10 题。

听力部分的整个陈述(statement)或整个问句后有约 15—20 秒的间隙, 要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟 120 个词, 念一遍。

### 3. 测试目的

测试考生获得口头信息的能力。

### 4. 选材原则

(a)陈述部分为一般反映日常生活的句子。略有难度。

(b)对话部分为一般日常生活的对话, 句子结构和内容略有难度。

(c)VOA 和 BBC 短篇听力材料为考生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等。

(d)陈述和对话中所用的 VOA 和 BBC 听力材料中的词语也尽量不超过上述范围。

## IV. 完形填空(Part IV: Cloze)

### 1. 测试要求

要求考生在全面理解所给短文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。考试时间为 20 分钟。

### 2. 题型

本题为多项选择题。在一篇 250 个词左右, 题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留有 20 个空白。每个空白为一题, 每题有 4 个选择项。填空的词包括结构词和实义词。

### 3. 测试目的

测试考生运用语言的综合能力。

## V. 语法及词汇(Part V: Grammar and Vocabulary)

### 1. 测试要求

(a)能灵活正确运用教学大纲语法结构表一至四级的全部内容。

(b)熟练掌握教学大纲词汇表一级至四级的 5000—6000 认知词汇中 2000—2500 个词汇及其最基本的搭配。

(c) 考试时间为 20 分钟。

## 2. 题型

本部分为多项选择题,由 30 题组成,每题有 4 个选择项。题目中 50%(15 题)为词汇、词组和短语的用法,50%(15 题)为语法结构。

## 3. 测试目的

测试学生运用词汇、短语、语法结构以及基本语法概念的能力。

# VI. 阅读理解(Part VI: Reading Comprehension)

## 1. 测试要求

### (a) 阅读理解

- (1) 能读懂英美国出版的中等难度的文章和材料,掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。
- (2) 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- (3) 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。
- (4) 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

### (b) 快速阅读

- (1) 能在 5 分钟内速读 900 个词左右中等难度的文章。
- (2) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。
- (3) 理解事实和细节。

### (c) 考试时间为 30 分钟。

## 2. 题型

本部分为多项选择题。分两节:Section A 和 Section B

### Section A 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

本节共有数篇短文。短文共长 1500 个词左右。每篇短文后有若干道多项选择题。考生应根据文章内容从每题 4 个选择项中选出 1 个最佳答案。共 20 题。考试时间为 25 分钟。

### Section B 快速阅读(Speed Reading)

本节共有数篇短文。短文共长 800 个词左右。每篇短文后有若干道多项选择题。考生应根据文章内容从每题 4 个选择项中选出 1 个最佳答案。共 10 题。考试时间为 5 分钟。

## 3. 测试目的

阅读理解部分是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

快速阅读部分是测试考生通过快速阅读获取信息的能力。既要求快速,也要求正确。

## 4. 选材原则

- (a) 题材广泛,包括社会、文化、日常知识、人物传记等。但是,所涉及的背景知识应能为考生所理解。
- (b) 体裁多样,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文等。
- (c) 文章的语言难度中等,所用词汇基本上不超过教学大纲词汇表四级范围。
- (d) 快速阅读部分的材料与阅读理解部分的材料相仿,但相对容易些。体裁除上述之外还包括广告、说明书等。



# 专业英语四级试题解析

## (样 题)

### 第一题 写作(65 分钟)

#### Section A 作文(35 分钟)

Write in ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

#### My Views on Modern Advertising

You are to write three paragraphs:

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint on this issue. In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with details or examples. In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion.

#### 题型分析

1. 这是写作部分的第1节,是英语考试中最常见的“Guided Writing”。学生须按指定的内容在35分钟内写一篇长度为150个单词的作文。满分为15分。
2. 此文是一篇“议论文”,要求学生对现代广告谈自己的看法。
3. 文章结构是典型的“三段式”:第一段点出主题,即摆出自己的观点;第二段通过摆事实、讲道理支持自己的观点;第三段得出结论,强化自己的观点,或提出建议。

#### 作文辅导

1. 考试大纲对作文的要求是:内容切题、完整、条理清楚、结构严谨、语法正确、语言通顺。从教师角度要求,学生作文首先应有较扎实的英语语言基础,做到行文流畅,选词准确,无语法错误和拼写错误。为了避免不必要的语言技术错误,英语水平处于中等以下的学生作文时应注意:
  - 1) 多用简单句,少用复合句或有独立结构的句子;
  - 2) 多用短词,少用长词;
  - 3) 总之,不用自己没把握的词或表达方式。
2. 作文要先列提纲,再按提纲写。各段要分工明确,长短适度(一、三段要短,第二段要长)。因有长度限制,全文要精练,但不能空洞无物,也不能跑题。如果平均每行写10个单词,全文长度应在14—16行左右。
3. 学生对现代广告应有一定的了解,特别是它与厂家、商家、消费者之间的关系。
4. 如果以“现代广告与发展生产的关系”为主题,可从“因果”角度(cause-effect)展开论述。

#### 参考题纲

标题 My Views on Modern Advertising

第一段 点出主题(Introductory paragraph)

- ① Modern advertising is spreading information of products through modern

media, with TV as the most typical. (Clarification of the topic, 2 lines)

② Modern advertising is important to production development.

Take TV as an example (Introduction of thesis, 1 line)

### 第二段 展开论述 (Developing paragraph)

① TV. Ad. is important to sales promotion because it carries information about products nearly to everyone. (2 lines)

② TV. Ad. is important to sales promotion because it spreads information very fast. Timeliness is important to new products. (3 lines)

③ TV. Ad. is important to sales promotion because of its high quality of reproduction, which makes products more attractive to consumers. (3 lines)

### 第三段 得出结论 (Concluding paragraph)

① Sale promotion means more profit. With more money, manufacturers can expand production. (Confirmation of thesis, 3 lines)

② With development of production, future advertisements will be better, faster, and more attractive. (Prediction, 1 line)

### 参考例文

#### My Views on Modern Advertising

Modern advertising spreads information of products through modern media, with television as the most typical one. The advantages of TV advertising show vital importance of modern advertising to production development.

First, TV advertising carries information about products nearly to everyone, as most modern families have TV sets. This surely promotes sales. Second, TV advertising spreads information very fast. TV reporters often make live telecasting of new products, so that people are able to learn about them as soon as possible. This is specially good for promoting the sales of products with high timeliness. Finally, TV's high quality of reproduction makes advertised products more attractive to people's senses. People can see what they look like, as well as their uses and usages. This definitely promotes sales.

Sales promotion means an increase in profits. With more money, manufacturers are able to invest more in production. With development of production, future advertising will be better, faster, and more attractive.

### Setion B 写便条(或写概要)(10 分钟)

Write in ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 60 words to a friend of yours based on the following situation.

You have made an appointment with your friend to visit your former English teacher, who is ill. But for some reasons you cannot keep the appointment. Please state your reasons and express your regret for breaking the appointment. You should also express your concern for the teacher's health.

### 题型分析

1. 这是写作部分的第2节,要求考生在10分钟内按提示内容写一便条(或根据一篇短文写摘要,下文将对其专门解析)。便条长度约60个单词(约6行)。
2. 此便条是写给一位朋友的,内容主要是原定看望生病的老师,但因故不能赴约。
3. 便条如一短信,须注意格式。

### 作文辅导

1. 与作文部分的要求相同,学生需有扎实的英语基础,写出的东西不要有语法错误和拼写错误。英语水平在中等以下的学生要特别注意对句型、成语和词汇的选择,有把握的才用。
2. 要注意便条的格式与写信相同,包括称呼、正文、结尾礼辞、签名、日期。一般仅写一段,省去书信的信头、地址、开头语、结束语等。要特别注意日期的位置与汉语的不同。

### 参考例文

May 15

Xiao Wang,

I'm awfully sorry that I cannot go with you to see our teacher Mr. Li in the hospital tomorrow. I have to leave for Beijing by tonight's train as there is an urgent business for me. I hate to miss the chance of seeing our teacher. He taught me English and now my work can't move a single inch without it! I do hope that Mr Li will get well as soon as possible. Please convey my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Liu Gang

### Section C 写摘要(20分钟)

Or: Precis-writing (20 minutes)

Read the following passage and then write a precis in one paragraph of about 100 words. Try to use your own words as far as possible. Write down the precis in ANSWER SHEET ONE.

#### Male/Female Roles in the United States

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food, clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned the house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities.

The idea of marriage as a way of life has changed recently in the United States. First,

not everyone tries to get married. Some people decide that they would rather live alone. Second, many people get married, and then find that they are not happy. Sometimes, these people end their marriages. They get a divorce to end the marriage. The number of divorces in the United States has increased in recent years. Marriage has changed in another way, too. Many people get married, but their marriages are very different in relationship as the result of different roles played by each spouse.

In recent years, the man has not always been the spouse who worked. Many men now stay at home part of the time. They help to take care of the children and the house. Since the man does not always earn all the money (or any of it, in some cases), both the man and the woman may pay the bills. The man is not the most important person in the house. He may share many important decisions with the woman, and sometimes with the children, sometimes the wife will decide, and sometimes the husband will decide. Or, all the family may decide together to go somewhere or do something. These are some of the ways that men's roles have changed.

In recent years, more and more women have been working. They may earn money to help their husbands. In some cases, they earn all of the money for the family. In this way, the woman and the man reverse their traditional roles. The woman earns all of the money, and the man stays at home to take care of the children and the house. More women recently have decided not to have children at all. Some women have children and continue to work. They do not leave their jobs just because they have children. These are some of the ways that women's role have changed.

### 题型分析

1. 写摘要是一种写作练习,同时也是一种阅读练习。几年来的四级考试中并不多见。
2. 摘要是对原文的简短总结,而不是重述,因而要短。此题原文约 500 个单词,摘要要求 100 个单词。
3. 摘要要求用自己的语言来写,因而不能把原文中较长的词组和整句摘抄下来。
4. 摘要又必须从原作者的角度写,因而句子不能以“The author thinks...”、“The main idea is...”等词语开头。

### 作文辅导

1. 首先要认真逐句读原文,抓住原文的主要观点。要做到这一点,必须善于发现表达主要观点的句子,省略细节、例证、描述等重叠成分和无关紧要的定语。

#### 例文 1

#### Male/Female Roles in the United States

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. He paid the bills. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss. (摘自第一段)

She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She did household work. (摘自第二段)

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. But some Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities. (摘自第

三段)

First, not everyone tries to get married. Second, many people get married, and sometimes they get a divorce to end the marriage. Many marriages are very different in relationship as the result of different roles played by each spouse. (摘自第四段)

The man is not the most important person in the house. Many men now stay at home part of the time. They help to take care of the children and the house. Since the man does not always earn all the money (or any of it, in some cases). Men's roles have changed. (摘自第五段)

More and more women have been working. In some cases, they earn all of the money for the family. More women recently have decided not to have children at all. The woman and the man reverse their traditional roles. Women's roles have changed. (摘自第六段)

2. 抓住了主要观点,便开始用自己的语言把它们表达出来。除开关键词和必不可少的词语,不要使用原话。所用的词必须是最简练的,但其信息量又必须是最大的。如果无法用自己的语言表达,说明你还没有弄懂原义。要注意不要把自己的观点掺进去。

例文 2

#### Male/Female Roles in the United States

Traditionally, the husband was the bread-winner of the family so that he was No. 1. (第一段) The wife stayed at home to care for the children and her husband, and did all the household work. (第二段)

Now while some couples continue to be traditional, most of the Americans have changed their idea about marriage and family roles. (第三段) Some people stay single. Some get married, but sometimes they get divorced. There are some other different marriages concerning family roles. (第四段) The men now stay at home part of the time to help to take care of the children and the house because they don't always earn all the money or any of it. The man is not No. 1 any more. (第五段) However, more and more women have been working. Sometimes they earn all of the money for the family. Many women don't want to have children. Husbands and wives reverse their traditional roles. (第六段)

3. 修改所写的摘要,保证表达准确。

例文 3

#### Male/Female Roles in the United States

Traditionally, the husband was the bread-winner of the family so that he was No. 1. The wife stayed at home taking care of the children and her husband, and doing all the household work.

In recent years while many couples continue to be traditional, some of the Americans have changed their idea about marriage and family roles. Some people like to stay single. Some get married, but they get divorced when they find their marriages to be not happy. In some other cases, men now stay at home part of the time to help to take care of the children and the house because they don't always earn all the money and some even earn nothing at all. The man is not No. 1 any more. However, more and more women have been working.

Sometimes they earn all of the money for the family. Many don't want to have children. Husbands and wives reverse their traditional roles.

4. 所写摘要长度超过 10 行时,需进一步简化。

#### 例文 4

#### Male/Female Roles in the United States

Traditionally, the husband was the bread-winner and No. 1 of the family. The wife took care of the children and her husband, and did all the household work.

Nowadays while many couples continue to be traditional, some have changed their idea about family roles. Some people like to stay single. Some married couples get divorced. In some cases, men stay at home part of the time to look after the children and the house because they don't earn enough money. However, working women increase. Sometimes they earn all of the money for the family. Husbands and wives have reversed their traditional roles. (由 13 行减至 10 行)

## 第二题 听写 (15 分钟)

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 the third reading, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at the normal speed again and during this time you should check your work.

Please write the whole passage in the corresponding space in ANSWER SHEET ONE.

### 题型分析

1. DICTATION 是级别考试中比较难的听力客观测试题。主要测试学生的听力、记录能力、拼写能力和对标点符号的运用能力,多由一小段有完整意思的文章组成(约 150 个词),体裁多为短小的科普文章和说明文。要求考生在全面理解文章内容的基础上,在规定的时间内将所听到的内容逐词、逐句地写出来。全文共朗读四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为 120w/m,考生可听懂短文大意。第二、三遍用较慢的速度朗读,句间有约 15—20 秒钟的空隙,考生须边听边写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,以便考生检查所写下的内容。

2. 考生首先须练习句子听写,以为段落和文章听写打下坚实的基础。

3. 若会速记,效果更佳。

4. 时限约 15 分钟。

### 解题辅导

1. 熟悉题前说明(Directions),利用宣读“Directions”的时间调试耳机音量到最佳程度,并调整自己的情绪。如果有预备题目,可以根据题目预测一下可能会涉及的内容。

2. 正题放音开始后,第一遍要用心听,努力听懂短文的大意,可以做一点笔记。第二、第三遍时,边听边写,必要时可以用自己可以识别的字母代替单词。第四遍时,检查听写情况,对未听清或听到的内容做一定的补充。放音完后的两分钟内,检查或补充未写完的单词和内容。

3. 另外还须注意:

1) 不要被个别生词所困扰;

2) 不要因为上句未听清而影响下句;

3) 不要被杂音干扰。

(放音) Group work is a method of teaching in which tasks and activities are carried out by small groups of pupils. The pupils themselves may decide which group they wish to be in. And they direct their activities themselves referring to the teacher only when they need to.

Group work is often related to project work on topics. In a science class, for example, pupils may be offered a choice of topics on energy sources. From these they can choose one to study. Thus a class studying sources of energy may have one group studying electricity, another gas, another nuclear power, and so on. The aim, therefore, is to give the pupils a framework in which they have the freedom to continue an investigation in their own way.

### 第三题 听力(30 分钟)

#### Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 statements. The Statement will be read ONLY ONCE. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a statement, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

Would you mind helping me with this load of books?

You will read:

A. Please remind me to read this book.

B. Could you help me carry these books.

C. I don't mind if you help me.

D. Do you have a heavy course load this term?

Sentence B. "Could you help me carry these books?" is closest in meaning to the statement "Would you mind helping me with this load of books?" Therefore you should choose answer B.

Sample Answer

A B C D

#### 题型分析

1. Section A 为“句子类”(statements), 以一个句子为一小题, 共 10 个小题。此题类似 TOEFL 考试的“句子听力理解”部分, 学生听完一句话, 在 15—20 秒钟内从四个预备答案中选择一个意思与所听到的句子最接近的一个。主要考核学生单句的听力理解能力。从历次的试题看, 考核重点多为复合句及有情态动词或成语的句子。

2. 要做好此题, 学生须有较好的英语语音基础、敏锐的听力、牢固的英语语法知识、一定的

阅读技巧(立体阅读、重点信息浏览等)和逻辑判断能力。

3. 时限约为每小题 50 秒钟。整个听力部分做完约 25 分钟。

### 解题辅导

1. 熟悉题前说明(Directions), 利用空隙时间浏览预备答案, 找出信息点。
2. 在听的过程中作适当的记号。
3. 正题放音开始后要用心听, 同时快速浏览四个选择项。句型一般为立体式:

He is	embarrassing.
He is	imaginative.
He is	talkative.
He is	helpful.

此时, 学生只需注意方框中的内容, 便可抓住题意, 作出正确选择。对四个选项句型无规律的, 需采取快速浏览的方式。

4. 个别情况可采取排除法, 排除干扰选项, 确定正确选项。

5. 另外还须注意:

- 1) 不要被个别生词所困扰;
- 2) 不要因为上题未听清而影响下题;
- 3) 不要被杂音干扰。

1. (放音) The president is to make a speech at 6 p. m.

- A. This is ordered.                      B. This must happen.  
C. This is arranged.                      D. This is necessary.

答案: C

解析: 此题是考核学生对“be+不定式”句型的理解。此句型表示按计划安排将要发生的事, 如: The line is to open to traffic on May Day. (这条铁路将在“五一”节通车)。选项 C 最贴此义。

2. (放音) Jim brought a 25 dollars ball-pen on sale for half price.

- A. The ball-pen cost 12.5 dollars.      B. The ball-pen cost 20 dollars.  
C. The ball-pen cost 15 dollars.      D. The ball-pen cost 50 dollars.

答案: A

解析: 此题是考核学生对数字听力的理解, 信息点是 25 dollars, half price.

3. (放音) Lesson Three is no less important than Lesson One.

- A. Lesson One is more important than Lesson Three.  
B. Lesson Three is not so important as Lesson One.  
C. Lesson Three is as important as Lesson One.  
D. Lesson One is less important than Lesson Three.

答案: C

解析: 此题是考核学生对比较句型的理解。关键在于要听懂“no less ... than”的句型。这



种句子经常出现在 TOFEL 和大学英语测试中。相似的句型结构有“no more ... than”。如: He is no more guilty than you.

4. (放音) Where did you come across these old documents?
- A. Where did you see these old documents?
  - B. Where did you meet these old documents?
  - C. Where did you obtain these old documents?
  - D. Where did you find these old documents by chance?

答案: D

解析: 此句考核的是对“come across”的理解。“come across”表示偶然找到、碰到、想到,

如: I came across this book in an old bookstore on Fourth Avenue.

5. (放音) Susan is anything but smart.
- A. Susan is rather smart.
  - B. Susan is certainly smart.
  - C. Susan is not smart at all.
  - D. Susan is the smartest girl I have ever met.

答案: C

解析: 此句考核的是对句型“be anything but”的理解。“be anything but”表示根本不是、一点也不, 相当于“not...at all”。例如: “He’s anything but polite.”和“He is not polite at all.”的意思都是“他一点也不懂礼貌”。

6. (放音) If Tom had been studying as hard as any one else in class, he wouldn’t have any trouble passing the exams.
- A. Tom had passed his exams.
  - B. Tom had no trouble passing the exams.
  - C. Tom had studied as hard as his classmates.
  - D. Tom had trouble passing the exams.

答案: D

解析: 此句考核的是对虚拟语气的理解。虚拟语气句型“If 从句(用过去完成时态)+主句(用 would/could/might+现在完成时)”表示对过去事情的虚拟, 表示与事实相反的意思。例如: I would have been there by now if I hadn’t missed the bus. 要是我当时搭上了公共汽车, 早就到那儿了。而实际上, 说话的人并没有赶上汽车, 也没有到那儿。

7. (放音) Well, thank Godness. We’ve finished the work.
- A. This statement expresses the speaker’s surprise.
  - B. This statement expresses the speaker’s hesitation.
  - C. This statement expresses the speaker’s happiness.
  - D. This statement expresses the speaker’s relief.

答案: D

解析: 此题的关键在于对“thank Godness”的理解。此短语意为“谢天谢地”, 表示松了一口气。