

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

大学英语应试必读丛书

# 大学英语四级达标必读

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兵器工业出版社

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## 内容简介

本书从大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲的基本要求和考生的实际需要出发，既分析、介绍了四级考试的各种基本题型，又介绍了新的变化、解题思路和方法，并提供了数量相当的单项练习和综合模拟试题。全书共有听力理解、听写填空与复合式听写、词语用法与语法结构、阅读理解、简短回答、英译汉、完形填空、写作、模拟试题9章。全部练习都有参考答案。考虑到使用者的需要，还附有听力的文字材料和难点注释。录音磁带由外籍专家录制，录音清楚，语速适中。本书重点突出，实用性强。适合准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生复习使用，对准备参加其它英语考试者和自学者，也有一定的参考价值。

# 前 言

全国大学英语四级考试是检验和促进大学英语教学的重要手段。随着新题型的陆续公布和采用,新的规定(如作文限分等)的执行,考试在不断提出新的、更高的要求。为了帮助考生加深对考试要求、题型和内容的了解,掌握正确的学习途径与方法,练好必须的基本功和英语运用能力,我们编写了这本书。

本书按照四级考试的基本题型和新题型分为听力理解、听写填空与复合式听写、词语用法与语法结构、阅读理解、简短回答、英译汉、完形填空、写作、模拟试题9章。前8章分别分析、归纳了各种题型的要求、特点和做题的思路与方法,设置了不同形式、数量相当的专项练习,附有参考答案和写作范文。最后一部分为四套四级考试模拟试题,是参照1996年、1997年的真实四级试题或可能的新变化设计的。每套试题后除附有参考答案、听力原文材料外,还有要点注释,以便于读者自我测试和提高。全书内容丰富、重点突出、方法切实具体。其中大部分内容均经过多届学生使用,取得了良好的效果,是我院连续多年四级通过率保持在90%以上(年均通过率超过全国重点院校平均通过率15个百分点以上)的重要保证之一。

本书由王祥生主编,刘庆雪、徐玲为副主编。各章的具体编写人员是:第一章徐玲,第二章侯松山,第三、六、八章王祥生,第四章陈丙申,第五章刘庆雪,第七章杨润秀,第九章杨润秀、徐玲、陈丙申。英籍和加拿大籍专家 Anne Lloyd 和 Brian Lloyd 审阅了部分习题和写作范文,并为本书录制了所有听力磁带。

本书在编写过程中得到了军械工程学院基础部、教保处、电

教中心、印刷厂等单位领导和同志的热情关注和支持，在此一并致谢。

编 者

1998 年 1 月

# 目 录

<b>第一章 听力理解</b> .....	(1)
一、试题简介及分类.....	(1)
二、听力考试针对性练习 .....	(12)
三、练习答案 .....	(35)
四、录音材料 .....	(37)
<b>第二章 听写填空和复合式听写</b> .....	(71)
一、题型简介 .....	(71)
二、解题思路和方法 .....	(72)
三、听写练习 .....	(74)
四、录音材料及练习答案 .....	(90)
<b>第三章 词语用法和语法结构</b> .....	(107)
一、要求和题型.....	(107)
二、做题思路和方法.....	(108)
三、词汇、语法练习.....	(109)
四、练习答案.....	(137)
<b>第四章 阅读理解</b> .....	(138)
一、阅读理解的要求和思路.....	(138)
二、阅读材料分析.....	(142)
三、阅读练习.....	(148)
四、练习答案.....	(174)
<b>第五章 简短回答题</b> .....	(175)
一、试题简介.....	(175)
二、答题思路、评分原则及标准.....	(175)

三、简答题练习·····	(176)
四、练习答案·····	(192)
<b>第六章 英译汉</b> ·····	(195)
一、要求和题型·····	(195)
二、英译汉的思路和方法·····	(195)
三、英译汉练习·····	(197)
四、练习答案·····	(208)
<b>第七章 完形填空</b> ·····	(212)
一、试题简介·····	(212)
二、解题思路和方法·····	(213)
三、完形填空练习·····	(217)
四、练习答案·····	(231)
<b>第八章 写作</b> ·····	(233)
一、要求和题型·····	(233)
二、写作思路和步骤·····	(235)
三、写作练习·····	(237)
四、练习参考范文·····	(240)
<b>第九章 模拟试题</b> ·····	(250)
College English Test 1 (附答案、注释和录音材料) ·····	(250)
College English Test 2 (附答案、注释和录音材料) ·····	(280)
College English Test 3 (附答案、注释和录音材料) ·····	(305)
College English Test 4 (附答案、注释和录音材料) ·····	(327)



# 第一章

## 听力理解

### 一、试题简介及分类

在大学英语四级考试中,听力理解为整个试题的第一部分,紧跟在“考场指令”之后,听力理解部分共有 20 题,考试时间为 20 分钟,录音语速为每分钟约 120 词,只念一遍。听力理解部分又分为两节, A 节 (Section A) 和 B 节 (Section B)。A 节中有 10 个题,每题 1 分,每道题中均含有一组短小对话,对话在一男一女之间进行,其内容均为日常生活中的一般对话。对话之后,由其中一人(或第三人)读出一个问题,接下来有一段约 15 秒钟的空隙。考生要在此空隙时间内根据听到的对话内容和问题,在给定的 A), B), C), D) 四个书面选择中选择一个正确答案。B 节的听力内容通常为三个短篇听力材料,如讲话、叙述、故事或对话等,由一男一女轮流朗读。每篇材料读过之后,朗读者要问三至四个问题,问题之间留有约 15 秒的间隙。考生要根据听到的内容和问题,在每题相应的四个书面选择中选择一个正确答案。B 节共有 10 题,每题仍为 1 分。

下面让我们具体分析一下 A 节试题和 B 节试题。

## (一) A 节试题

我们对国家教委考试设计组设计的《大学英语四级考试样题》及已曝光的四份真实四级试题进行了分析,认为 A 节试题重在测试学生“通过听力获取特定所需信息”的能力(Listening to obtain specifically required information),也就是说,A 节试题多为细节性题。细节性试题常涉及某些具体的内容,如人物、事件、地点、时间、数字,人物关系,人物的意愿和态度,事件的原因和结果,行为的目的、条件、过程、方式和手段等。有些问题,有明显的标识语或明示信息(with explicit indicators or explicitly stated information),考生一般可以从对话中直接找到答案。有些问题没有明显的标识语(without explicit indicators),考生要经过一定的推断才能得出答案。细节性题大都是以 who, what, when, where, which, whose, why, how 等疑问词开头的特殊疑问句。我们从《样题》和曝光题中节选了部分试题,并根据几种常见的听力微技能,将它们大致分类,作为实例,供大家分析和研究。

### 1、 数字与时间

#### Example 1

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, I want to borrow these two novels, and I also need this book.

Q: How many books does the man want to borrow?

A) One.

C) Three.

B) Two.

D) Four.

答案为 C)

#### Example 2

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 go-

ing 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. B) At 1: 00.

答案为 B)

Example 3

M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: When did the game finally start?

A) 6: 45. C) 7: 15.

B) 7: 45. D) 6: 15.

答案为 B)

## 2、地点、位置与方向

Example 1

M: Please buy two packs of cigarettes for me while you are at the store.

W: I'm not going to any store, I'm going to see Aunt Mary. But I will get them for you at the gas station.

Q: Where will the woman stop on her way?

A) At a gas station. C) At Aunt Mary's.

B) At a bus station. D) At a cigarette store.

答案为 A)

Example 2

M: What's all that noise? It sounds as if it's coming from next door. The Nilsons aren't back yet, are they?

W: I don't think so. It must be the window cleaner working upstairs.

Q: Where does the woman think the noise is coming from?

- A) From upstairs.
- B) From next door.
- C) From the back door.
- D) From the Nelsons' house.

答案为 A)

### 3、原因与结果

#### Example 1

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

W: I'd love to. But I work at a restaurant on weekends.

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

- A) Because she has got an appointment.
- B) Because she doesn't want to.
- C) Because she has to work.
- D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.

答案为 C)

#### Example 2

M: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I should have been home at six o'clock.

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

Q: What happened to the man?

- A) He had to work overtime.
- B) He was held up in traffic.
- C) His car ran out of gas.

D) He had a traffic accident.

答案为 B)

### Example 3

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.

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.

答案为 A)

## 4、人物与事件

### Example 1

M: I wish I could see George here.

W: He was planning to come, but a moment ago his wife called to say that he had to take his father to the hospital.

Q: Who was ill?

A) George's father.

B) George's wife.

C) George's brother.

D) George's father-in-law.

答案为 A)

### Example 2

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 transferring at San Francisco you can board now.

Q: What can you learn from the 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.

答案为 A)

Example 3

W: It's surprising that Tom came out of the accident alive.

M: That's true. The car crashed into the wall and was completely damaged.

Q: What was the consequence of the accident?

A) Tom survived the accident.

B) Tom was killed in the accident.

C) Someone saved Tom's life.

D) It did little damage to Tom's car.

答案为 A)

## 5、判断性问题

Example 1

M: Excuse me, but which gate is for flight 2441 to Chengdu?

W: It's gate 8.

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

- A) In a restaurant.
- B) At the railway station.
- C) In the post office.
- D) At the airport.

答案为 D)

Example 2

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.
- B) Father and daughter.
- C) Doctor and patient.
- D) Teacher and student.

答案为 C)

Example 3

M: What do you want me to get? I'm leaving now.

W: Pick up a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread please.

Q: Where is the man probably going?

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A) To the bank.     | C) To a shoe store. |
| B) To the grocer's. | D) To a book store. |

答案为 B)

Example 4

M: Hello, may I speak to John Smith, please?

W: I'm sorry. Nobody by that name works here.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

- A) John Smith isn't in right now.
- B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.
- C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.
- D) The caller dialed the wrong number.

答案为 D)

## 6、推论性问题

### Example 1

W: I need a car this weekend, but mine is broken down.

M: I'm sorry to hear it. But you can always rent one if you have a license.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) She can use his car.
- B) She can't borrow his car.
- C) She must get her car fixed.
- D) She can borrow someone else's car.

答案为 B)

### Example 2

M: What's the matter with Mary?

W: She becomes nervous whenever it comes to learning mathematics.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) Mary has never studied mathematics.
- B) Mary probably is poor at mathematics.
- C) Mary enjoys learning mathematics.
- D) Mary must be good at mathematics.

答案为 B)

### Example 3



M: Did you like the film?

W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I had expected it had been much more exciting.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

A) On the whole, she liked the film.

B) She didn't see the film.

C) The film was very exciting.

D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.

答案为 D)

## (二) B 节试题

B 节听力材料一般为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的短文、讲话等。从内容及体裁上来看，可大致分为两大类：论述性材料和叙事性材料。

论述性材料的内容通常涉及气候、历史、地理、语言、文教、体育、新闻、通俗科学等一般性知识和环境、卫生、住房、交通、人口、就业、妇女、能源等方面的社会问题，其内容结构规律性较强，或者开宗明义，直奔主题（短文的第一个句子或第二个句子往往就是主题句），然后再进行演绎论证；或者先着眼于事实或细节，结尾时再进行归纳。这两种形式以前者居多。例如：

No matter what type of holiday you are looking for, you will find the answer in Switzerland. There is really no other country quite like it, for here you have some of the finest and most beautiful scenery in the whole of Europe together with an attractive climate, hotels and the friendliest people you could wish to meet.

Think of the variety of attractions. You may seek outdoor sporting activities. Walking, swimming, riding, sailing and fishing are just a few of the many possibilities for enjoying your holi-