



根据教育部最新考试大纲编写

大学英语辅导教材系列丛书  
COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND FOUR

# 大学英语 四六级考试



# 命题预测

(四级阅读与翻译)

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# 第一部分 大学英语四级考试 命题规律及应试技巧综述

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## I 阅读理解

### 一、阅读理解测试要求

国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》指出：大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力（理工科适用大纲还规定一定译的能力）以及初步的写和说的能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取本专业所需要的信息，并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。

大纲对四级阅读能力的具体要求是：掌握基本阅读技能，能顺利阅读并正确理解语言难度中等的一般题材的科普、科技读物，阅读速度达到每分钟50词，阅读难度略低、生词不超过总词数的3%的材料，速度达到每分钟80词，理解准确率以70%为合格。

《大学英语四级考试（CEF-4）大纲》对阅读理解（Reading Comprehension）部分的测试能力也作了具体的规定：

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
- (2) 了解说明主旨和大意的细节和事实；
- (3) 既能理解字面意思，也能理解隐含的意思；
- (4) 既能理解个别句子的意义，也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的测试是整个考试的重点，测试的目的是了解

学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求一定速度。根据《大纲》规定,达到四级水平的学生要掌握三种阅读技能:

(1)阅读理解技能;

(2)快速阅读技能;

(3)基本阅读技能;

以上阅读理解技能具体体现在以下七个方面:

(1)确定中心思想 (Determining the Main Idea)

(2)辨认重要事实 (Recognizing Important Facts)

(3)猜测生词词义 (Guessing Unknown Words)

(4)得出合乎逻辑的结论 (Drawing Logical Conclusions)

(5)做出合理的判断 (Making Sound Judgements)

(6)进行正确的推论 (Making Accurate Inference)

(7)进行综合概括 (Making Generalization)

阅读理解部分的测试,时间为35分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文(一般情况下是四篇),总阅读量在1000至1200词之间。每篇短文后有若干问题(一般为5道题),总题数为20题,每题的得分为2分,总计40分。要求考生根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。阅读理解部分测试的题材十分广泛,内容庞杂,主要有风土人情、名人轶事、历史掌故、人口理论、环境保护、交通运输、地质勘探、心理卫生、宇宙探索、新兴科学等等。

所涉及的背景知识为学生所理解,体裁主要以记叙文、说明文、议论文为主。

## 二、阅读理解题技巧.

阅读理解部分设置的选择题大致分为以下几种类型:情节题、语义题、推断题、主旨题、其他题。以下特分别加以介绍。

## 1. 情节题: 辨认重要细节

这一类题在大学英语四级考试中占有相当比例。情节题一般是依据短文提供的信息和事实进行提问的。在做识别细节题时, 考生不必将文章从头至尾再读一遍, 而只需找出与文章题目相应的部位即可。还应注意的是, 做题的依据是文章本身提供的信息, 而不是考生自己的主观猜测或自己的想法。考生也可以通过一些重要的信号词来辨认出这些重要细节。如: first/firstly, /second / secondly / next / then, third / thirdly / finally, last, other, another, too, as well, also, what's more, apart from, besides, in addition, additionally, however, nevertheless, likewise, etc.

情节题通常的提问方式如下:

- 1) According to the passage, which one of the following is TRUE (UNTURE)?
- 2) According to the author, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3) According to the author ...
- 4) The author states all of the following except ...

## 2. 语义题: 根据上下文猜词义

语义题测试的目的并不是学生的词汇量有多大, 主要是检验学生在阅读短文中根据上下文理解词义和同组意义的能力。

阅读文章中的生词主要有两类。一类是单词本身并不见得是生词, 重要的是要求考生能根据该词使用的语境来判断词的词义。另一类是纯粹的生词, 考生须根据上下文正确理解词义。这类问题多采用以下提问方式:

- 1) In the ... sentence of the ... paragraph, the word \_\_\_\_\_ can be

replaced by which of the following?

2) In the ... sentence of the ... paragraph, "..." means \_\_\_\_\_.

3) By using the word ..., the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.

4) The word / expression "..." is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

5) The word "..." most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

词汇在文章中的具体含义, 取决于其所在的上下文的意义, 要猜词义, 可以利用上下文线索或暗示来猜测词义。平时多加练习, 就能掌握这一技巧。

### 3. 推断题: 又称推论题。

推断题测试的目的是检查根据所读材料, 进行判断、推理、引申的能力, 它要求考生根据已知的信息来进行推理判断。

因为这类题的答案往往在短文中的字面上不会出现, 所以需要读者从字里行间来体会作者的意图。推断题既可涉及全文主题, 也可关于局部范围。此类题常用的提问方式如下:

1) The author of the passage feels that \_\_\_\_\_.

2) The author implied that \_\_\_\_\_.

3) The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

4) From this passage, we have learned that \_\_\_\_\_.

5) From this passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.

6) It is suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.

7) According to the author, how can \_\_\_\_\_.

当然, 在实际测试中, 推断题的设问方式不仅仅只有以上几种, 考生应会灵活处理。只要掌握了这类题的关键点, 就不难作出正确的判断。推断题的关键点可归纳为如下几点:

1) 明确作者的写作目的及主要观点

- 2) 体会作者的语气和态度
- 3) 记住文中已陈述的重要情节和事实
- 4) 能把握文章字面意义及隐含的意义, 领悟作者意犹未尽之处。

#### 4. 主旨题

主旨题一般是测试考生对整篇文章的总体把握。主旨题涉及的范围较广, 包括整篇文章的思想内容, 作者的写作态度, 对某一事件的态度和看法, 文章的基调等。

解主旨句的最简便的方法即为找主题句 (Topic Sentence), 主题句概括力强, 能凝炼全篇的主题思想。

主题句一般位于段首。若文章有几段文字组成, 每段文章的首句一般也是主题句, 辨别一句话是否是主题句, 应注意其往往有 for example, for instance 等等。

主题句也会出现在段尾。有些文章以列举事实依据开头, 通过论证, 最后讲出作者自己所阐述的核心观点。通常主题句前会出现像: so, therefore, in a word, in conclusion, on the whole, as a result, consequently 等信号词。也有主题句既不在段首, 也不在段尾, 而在段中。

当然, 有的文章没有明确给出主题句。需要读者自己加以揣摩, 推测、归纳、以了解文章主旨。

#### 5. 其他题: 如有关篇章组织结构及写作方法设问。

这类问题要求考生有较强的阅读能力, 边读边分析文章的写作方法, 常见的设句方式有:

- 1) This passage is organized in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.
- 2) The relationship between the 1st paragraph and the 2nd paragraph

is \_\_\_\_\_

3) which of the following best describes the development of the passage?

## II 英译汉

### 一、英译汉测试要求

▲英译汉部分要求考生在15分钟内将阅读文章中的四处画线部分译成汉语,译文要求准确、完整、语言流畅。

答好这部分试题,不仅要求考生有较好的语言基本功,能准确无误地理解原文,同时也要求考生能够用恰当的汉语把原文忠实流畅地译出来。因此,答好英译汉,既要有坚实的英语语言基本功,也要有较好的汉语基础。

解题的关键在于考生能把划线部分的句子放在全文中理解,才能用汉语正确表达出意思。

### 二、英译汉应试技巧

在理解原文基础上,要做好英译汉,还要掌握一定的翻译技巧,下面将一一加以说明。

#### 1. 把好词汇关

在英译汉中,有时一词的误译,就会把全句的意义误解或弄反。因此翻译时一定要把词汇这一关。

##### 1.1 注意一词多义的情况。

英语中一词多义的情形和汉语一样,也是处处可见,一定要把词放在上下文中去理解。如: The government is appealing to every one to save power.

误译:政府呼吁人人捍卫政权。

正译:政府呼吁人人节约用电。



power 权利、势力、电力。

## 1.2 注意英语惯用语、习语的翻译。

英语中有些词、词组、成语等,有着自己固有的内存含义,不能从表面的文字意义上直译,否则会谬以千里。如:

It rains cats outside. 外面正下着倾盆大雨。

Jack of all trades. 多面手。

## 1.3 掌握词类转换法。

由于英汉用词习惯不一样,原文中有些词在译文中需要转换词类,方可使译文自然流畅。词类转换大体有以下几种:

### (1) 名词的转换

A knowledge of medicine will help a lot in my travel.

了解医药知识对你的旅行会有帮助。

The meeting was totally a failure.

这次会议很失败。

A view of Mt. Fuji can be obtained here.

从这里可以看到富士山。

### (2) 动词的转换

如: A well-dressed man, who looked and talked like an American, entered the house.

一个穿着考究的人进了这个房子。他的外表和谈吐像个美国人。

### (3) 形容词的转换

如: I was conscious that I had made a mistake.

我意识到我犯了个错误。

### (4) 副词的转换

The buildings here are mostly newly constructed.

easy - easy - usually

1. ② 金建 侯雨 姜心 王在 V 赵玲 赵亮  
③ 蔡勇 王敏 王  
这儿的建筑大多是新建的。

### (5) 介词的转换

He walked past me.

他从我旁边经过。

## 2. 注意语法

在英译汉时, 考生的语法概念清楚与否对译文质量起着重要作用。

如: He writes for living.

正: 他为了生活而写作。

误: 他写关于谋生的东西。

此处 for 意为“为了”, 表目的。

## 3. 注意内容与形式的转换

有时, 为了表意的需要, 可以增删词, 可以改变译文的顺序, 可以主动变被动, 也可以拆开句子来译(拆译)

### 3.1 加词

Day after Day, he did the same thing — sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning.

日复一日, 他干着重复的活儿——扫地, 擦地板, 清扫房间。

### 3.2 减词

The earth is round.

地球是圆的。

### 3.3 主动变被动(被动变主动)

Solar energy will be used on a large scale.

人们将会大规模使用太阳能。

### 3.4 逆序

document 21/10/2003  
n. 公文, 文, 文, 文  
26/14  
T. 10/10/2003  
But the illusory nature of the benefits such deception is meant to produce is now coming to be documented.

然而, 现在开始有人提出证据, 说明这种欺骗带来好处的说法是虚幻的。

### 3.5 拆译

Television, it is often said, keep one informed about current events, allow one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining. “人们常说, 电视可以使人了解时事, 使人跟上科学和政治的最新发展。从电视里还可以看到层出不穷、既有教育意义又有娱乐性的新节目”。

另外, 还补充介绍被动句常见的几种形式的译法。

It is reported that ...	据报道
It is believed that ...	有人认为
It is well known that ...	众所周知
It is supposed that ...	据推测
It is hoped that ...	有人希望
It is said that ...	据说
It must be <u>admitted</u> that ...	必须承认
It must be pointed out that ...	必须指出

### III 简短回答

#### 一、简短回答测试要求

##### 1. 考试要求

(1)回答时要简短,考生没有必要展开回答。这样既省时间,又避免出错,但回答必须正确、全面。

(2)使用最短表达式,也就是说能用单词,就不用短语;能用短语,就不用句子。

##### 2. 评分原则和标准

(1)本题要求读后回答5个所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。每题2分,计10分。

(2)本题虽为简答题,但回答不全面者扣分。

(3)有自相矛盾之处扣分。

(4)照抄原文者扣分,照抄一句扣半分;照抄两句或两句以上得零分。

(5)答非所问者扣分。

(6)答多者扣分。

(7)正确的回答里有语法错误扣分。

(8)回答多余部分如有语法错误的同样扣分。

#### 二、问题的类型

##### (1)主题概括型.

这类问题通常考查学生对语篇的整体理解能力及分析、推理、

归纳等逻辑能力 主题概括型常设下列问题:

What's the main topic of this passage?

What's the idea of ...?

What's the passage mainly talking about?

(2)具体细节题:

这类问题通常考核学生对具体事实、时间、地点、人物、目的,内容等的正确理解能力,常用下列方式提问:

1) 以 who, when, how 提问

2) the expression "... "probably means ...

3) the word "... "refers to

4) ... so that ...

## 第二部分 历年四级考试 真题详解及应试技巧综述

consume: total time 1 hour - 2 min

11:08  
1990 年 1 月四级考试真题

4.19  
10:10

### Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 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 and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Oceanography has been defined as 'the application of all sciences to the study of the sea'.

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travellers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to

ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question 'What is at the bottom of the oceans?' had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile (轮廓) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings (试探) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition, which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

- 10.22-10.27

21. The proposal to lay a telegraph cable from Europe to America made oceanographic studies take on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an academic aspect

- B. a military aspect  
☒ C. a business aspect  
D. an international aspect
22. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.  
☒ A. the American Navy  
B. some early intercontinental travellers  
C. those who earned a living from the sea  
☒ D. the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable
23. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to make some sounding experiments in the oceans  
B. to collect samples of sea plants and animals  
C. to estimate the length of cable that was needed  
☒ D. to measure the depths of the two oceans
24. 'Defied' in the 5th paragraph (L. 4) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "doubted"                      B. "gave proof to"  
☒ C. "challenged"                  D. "agreed to"
25. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. the beginnings of oceanography  
☒ B. the laying of the first undersea cable  
☒ C. the investigation of ocean depths  
D. the early intercontinental communications
- 16:35

### Passage Two

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit



which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty - six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

10.7 - 10.33 - 10.4

26. Normally a student would at least attend \_\_\_\_\_ classes each week.