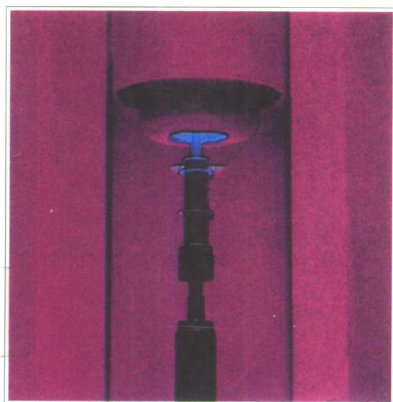


《大学英语》  
英语考试辅导丛书

# 大学英语四、六级统考 全题型考点详解与训练 (下)

主 编：李 纯 徐敏生 王立军  
审 订：李安林



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主 编: 李 纯 徐敏生 杨子青  
副主编: 王晓玲 路铁军 陈秀川  
审 订: 李安林  
编 者: 李 纯 王立军 徐敏生 王秀玉  
        王晓玲 路铁军 杨子青 杨文锴  
        叶彦红 徐清甫 李 军 王怀庆  
        张国庆

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# 序 言

一、本书分上、下两册,其主要内容是:

1. 讲解大学英语四、六级统考的基本题型和供调整用的新题型,讲解这些题型的考点及答题技巧;

2. 精选大学英语的语法、词汇、阅读、听力、作文等各项的重点和难点,从实用实战的角度加以讲解,并提供训练手段和给出适量练习材料。

## 二、本书的理论基础和实践基础

**理论基础:**笔者认真地研究了本世纪主要的语言学和心理学诸流派,认真地研究了在此基础上形成的各教学法,认真地研究了为这些教学法和教学实践服务的测试理论和方法,认真地分析了国内的英语实用情况和全国性统考条件的限制性,粗略地得出如下的结论:本世纪的语言学、教学法、测试理论和实践无大变化;英、美两大讲英语国家英语测试的机构、种类、题型基本上没变化;中国国内各高、中级英语测试的试卷题型结构也没大变化。在此背景下,大学英语四、六级统考又受到限定语言水平和实施大型考试条件的限制,由此可以预测到,大学英语四、六级统考的题型也只能是基本不变,略有小变的趋势。

**实践基础:**笔者任教大学英语三十余载,深知大学英语是一门实践性极强的课程,深知学生从中学到大学,在英语知识方面哪些地方应予以加强。笔者在大学英语的教学中,充分利用了本书中选编的语言知识、训练手段和答题技巧,使笔者任教的历届班的学生,在全国大学英语四、六级统考中均取得了优异的成绩。例如,笔者任教的两个班在1997年的考试中,均取得了100%的通过率。于题型变化,自从1995年7月,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会几次公布了几个新题型以来,我们对这几个新题型的信度和效度已有了一定的感受,本书的某些内容就体现了为适应大学英语四、六级考试内容的调整应作的准备。

## 三、本书在上述基础上的合理编排

1. 本书把目前实施的大学英语四、六级统考题型分为基本题型和供调整用的新题型。基本题型有:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、语篇改错和英语写作等;供调整用的新题型有:听写填空、复合式听写、阅读理解内含单句翻译以及简答题等。

2. 根据大学生的接受情况讲解一些答题技巧,作为题型训练

和练习解题的楔子。

3. 不求全面系统,只求突出重点、难点,有针对性地讲解语言知识。

4. 为提高考题的答对率,扩大四级通过率,对某些题型加大了训练量。

#### 四、下册编著内容

下册编著内容,除了听力理解和英语写作两项基本题型外,都是1995年7月以来,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会几次公布的几个新题型:听写填空(Spot Dictation)、复合式听写(Compound Dictation)、语篇中单句英译汉(Reading Comprehension and Sentence Translation)和简短回答问题(Short Answer Questions)。本书首先对这些新题型的背景知识、题型结构和语言水平要求作一介绍,然后讲解答题技巧,并给出训练内容。

为了加强阅读理解,下册仍选编了相当分量的阅读理解训练材料,并配有短文中的单句翻译,以适应题型调整的需要。

另外,下册还编有模拟试题三套(以最新模式编写),以用作学生参加考试前强化训练的补充。

参加本书编写工作的有:

主编:李纯 徐敏生 王立军;副主编:王晓玲 路铁军 陈秀川。  
《大学英语》执行总编辑李安林先生审订。

各章节编写分工如下: Part One (听力理解、听写填空、复合式听写)由李 纯、王立军、徐清甫编写; Part Two (阅读理解含语篇中单句英译汉)由李 纯、王秀玉编写; Part Three (简短回答问题)由李 纯、王晓玲、杨文锴编写; Part Four (大学英语写作)由李 纯、杨子青、叶彦红编写; Part Five (大学英语四级模拟试题)由李 纯、徐敏生、李 军、王怀庆、张国庆编写。

编写本书经历了长期的材料积累过程。为了尽量适应题型的不断调整,曾几次改动排定的样稿,以求得较好的实用效果。尽管如此,疏漏不妥之处仍在所难免,敬请专家、同行和读者多加批评指正。编写本书过程中参阅了不少有关书籍和论文,在此对它们的作者表示感谢。为了分析和简介有关问题,引用了若干证据以使读者更透彻地理解,在此仅向有关机构、作者和资料提供者表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者  
1998年3月

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## Part One

### 听力理解、听写填空和复合式听写

简要说明：测试听力理解的方式有多种，例如动作题、视听题、听读题、听写题等。但在 TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和大学英语等测试中常用的有单句释义、简单对话（两人对话）和较长对话，以及回答听力短文中的问题等。

关于大学英语四、六级统考的听力测试，考试委员会在原有简单对话和短文听力理解的基础上，又公布了听写填空（Spot Dictation）和复合式听写（Compound Dictation）作为调整听力测试的预备材料。为了给读者一个完整的概念，并通过本章的训练，打牢听力的基本功，本章编选了单句听力、简单对话、短文听力、听写填空（Spot Dictation）和复合式听写（Compound Dictation）等 5 节。

本章的编著目的：

- (1) 简单讲解题材、分类和结构；
- (2) 训练答题技巧和培养预测能力，有效地提高听力测试的答对率。

## Unit One

### 单句听力理解

简要说明:单句听力理解是大学英语一、二级听力训练的应用形式,也是 TOEFL 听力测试的 Part A 听力测试形式。当然,TOEFL 的单句听力文字难一些,语速快一些。如果文字难度设计得当,单句听力理解也有可能成为四级统考听力的题型。

单句听力理解题型的答案,有的是原句的意释,或叫原文的复述(restatement),或是与原句含义最相近的叙述(closest in meaning)。

单句听力理解题型往往有如下指令:

#### Directions:

*For this part, you will hear some short statements. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says. When you hear a statement, read the four statements in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard. Then on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.*

#### Example:

You will hear: John dropped the letter in the mailbox.

You will read: A. John sent the letter.

B. John opened the letter.

C. John lost the letter.

D. John closed the letter.

*Sentence[A] "John sent the letter." means most nearly the same as the statement "John dropped the letter in the mailbox." Therefore you should choose answer[A].*

单句听力的内容多半是日常生活情景,尤其有关高等学校生活的内容较多。根据听力信息原句的结构和答案复述情况,大体可以分为如下 11 类。



(本节每类选编 5 题,并把音响信息的录音文字和备选项放在一起,并给出答案,以便读者较醒目地了解分类情况。对听力内容分类有清楚的了解是加深理解内容的前题。该部分之后,另编有练习题,以便更好地掌握所学内容。)

### 一、单句听力分类例解

1. **句型转换复述型** 通过句型转换,将音响信息改编成同义或近义的答案句。

例(1) 音响信息: The professor introduced himself to the new students.

备选项:

- A. The professor introduced the students to each other.
- B. The two students were presented to the class.
- C. The students met the professor.
- D. The professor was introduced by a colleague.

答案: [C]

例(2) 音响信息: Professor Keene made us rewrite our essays in class.

备选项:

- A. We had to write our compositions over again.
- B. We met Professor Keene right after class.
- C. We were told to read essays out loud to our classmates.
- D. We were supposed to grade our papers in class.

答案: [A]

例(3) 音响信息: We need to arrive early for the graduation ceremony.

备选项:

- A. We should have graduated sooner.
- B. The graduation ceremony is to be held as early as possible.
- C. Early arrivals don't need reserve seats for the ceremony.
- D. It's necessary for us to arrive at the ceremony early.

答案: [D]

例(4) 音响信息: It's fun to sit in the students' section at the football game.

备选项:

- A. One section of students is the best.
- B. The students are very fond of playing football.
- C. It's interesting to watch football practice.
- D. I enjoy sitting with the students at the game.

答案: [D]

例(5) 音响信息: I finished the assignment a week ago.

备选项:

- A. It took me a week to do the assignment.
- B. My assignment was completed last week.
- C. I'll do the assignment every week.
- D. We can go after I've finished.

答案: [B]

2. 否定句复述型 否定形式有: 完全否定(由 no, none, nothing; dishonest, unwilling; too...to 等构成); 部分否定(由 both; everyone 以及 seldom, rarely, few 等构成); 双重否定(由上述否定词构成表肯定含义的结构); 强义否定(由否定词引起的倒装句)。这些题的答案, 除双重否定用肯定句复述外, 其他多用否定句复述。

例(1) 音响信息: I seldom go to beach.

备选项:

- A. I saw them at the beach.
- B. I didn't know you were at the beach.
- C. I sell food at the beach every summer.
- D. I don't go to the beach very often.

答案: [D]

例(2) 音响信息: She never wakes up before her alarm goes off.

备选项:

- A. She never hears her alarm clock ringing.
- B. Her alarm clock doesn't ring when it should.
- C. She doesn't know where her alarm clock is.
- D. She always sleeps until the clock wakes.

答案: [D]

例(3) 音响信息: There is always nobody on campus who doesn't know

Irene.

备选项:

- A. Very few people know Irene.
- B. Almost everybody knows Irene.
- C. Irene knows very little about the campus.
- D. Irene knows almost nobody on campus.

答案: [B]

例(4) 音响信息: Ned wasn't invited to the party.

备选项:

- A. Ned was asked to go to the party.
- B. Ned invited them to the party.
- C. The party was at Ned's house.
- D. No one asked Ned to the party.

答案: [D]

例(5) 音响信息: We won't start a new lesson before next week.

备选项:

- A. We won't let him start until next week.
- B. We won't start unless you phone us next week.
- C. There will be only four lectures this week.
- D. There will be no new lesson this week.

答案: [D]

### 3. 转折句复述型 句中含有转折含义的词语。

例(1) 音响信息: Although John would never believe it, I did try to return his telephone call.

备选项:

- A. John never asked me to return his call.
- B. I return John's call.
- C. I really tried to call John back.
- D. John doesn't believe in returning my call.

答案: [C]

例(2) 音响信息: It seems that the bakery has been closed for months, even though it's only been two weeks.

备选项:

- A. The bakery that opened recently is closed by.
- B. I'm not sure what time the shop closes.
- C. It seems like a long time since the bakery closed.
- D. I was at the bakery just a few months ago.

答案: [C]

例(3) 音响信息: I used to watch a lot of TV, but now I can't stand it.

备选项:

- A. Although I used to watch television a lot, I hate it now.
- B. I enjoy watching television, but not while I'm studying.
- C. Many of the used television sets aren't working now.
- D. I can't find the television stand I usually use.

答案: [A]

例(4) 音响信息: I just arrived, but my suitcases were put on a later plane.

备选项:

- A. I missed the flight because I hadn't finished packing.
- B. They loaded my suitcases on the last plane.
- C. The plane was delayed because of my luggage.
- D. My baggage will arrive on another flight.

答案: [D]

例(5) 音响信息: I've finished the whole day's work, but it's only noon.

备选项:

- A. I've done half as much work as I had planned.
- B. Although it is noon, I'm not finished yet.
- C. I need a whole day to complete the work.
- D. I've done all my work in half a day.

答案: [D]

4. 含条件句的复合句复述型 这种题的答案多用陈述句, 陈述含真实条件句或虚拟条件句的含义。

例(1) 音响信息: If I had the money to spare, I'd be happy to lend it to you.

备选项:

- A. I'm pleased to be able to lend you the money.
- B. I've lent you all the money I had.
- C. I wish you could lend me some money.
- D. I'm sorry I can't lend the money.

答案: [D]

例(2) 音响信息: I wish I had more time to spend with you.

备选项:

- A. It's too bad we have so little time together.
- B. We shouldn't see each other so much.
- C. All my free time is spent with you.
- D. Please don't spend so much money.

答案: [A]

例(3) 音响信息: If only this rain would stop.

备选项:

- A. The train won't stop here.
- B. I'm tired of the rain.
- C. I won't feel the strain.
- D. Don't stop up the drain.

答案: [B]

例(4) 音响信息: If Jane had come, she would have seen me wearing a red coat.

备选项:

- A. Jane saw me wearing a red coat.
- B. Jane didn't see me wearing a red coat.
- C. Jane came to see my new coat.
- D. Jane liked my wearing the red coat.

答案: [B]

例(5) 音响信息: I wish the semester were over, but we've still got a month to go.

备选项:

- A. We should be gone within a month.
- B. I want the semester to end now.
- C. It takes us a long time to get to school.

D. The semester ended a month ago.

答案: [B]

**5. 含因果关系句复述型** 由连词、短语介词以及动词搭配表示的各种因果句子。

例(1) 音响信息: Because Susan was accepted by the state university, her brother Ben applied there too.

备选项:

A. Ben applied to the state university because Susan was accepted there.

B. Susan and Ben were accepted at the state university.

C. Ben didn't want to go to the state university because Susan is there.

D. Neither Susan nor Ben is interested in attending the state university.

答案: [A]

例(2) 音响信息: Heavy rain caused the dam to collapse.

备选项:

A. The dam was built to catch rain.

B. The dam was designed for preventing floods.

C. The rain filled the dam.

D. The rain destroyed the dam.

答案: [D]

例(3) 音响信息: Since Bill didn't return the library book promptly, he had to pay a fine.

备选项:

A. Bill had to return to the library to find a book.

B. Bill owed money because he had kept the book too long.

C. It's fine to keep a book more than a month.

D. A fee is required for borrowing books.

答案: [B]

例(4) 音响信息: The plane's take-off was cancelled because of engine trouble.

备选项:

- A. The plane couldn't land at the airport.
- B. The flight didn't leave because there was a mechanical problem.
- C. The pilot removed his coat.
- D. The plane had a fire in an engine after it left the ground.

答案: [B]

例(5) 音响信息: The dog barked and Henry jumped.

备选项:

- A. Henry was startled by the dog's bark.
- B. The dog barked because Henry was jumping.
- C. The dog barked in spite of Henry's commands.
- D. Henry jumped over the dog.

答案: [A]

**6. 比较含义句复述型** 比较结构有若干种,其中应特别注意:“no one / nobody / nothing... + 比较级 + than ...”表示最高级的含义,以及由形容词词组“prior to 先于,superior to 优于”构成的比较句子。

例(1) 音响信息: I like a larger suitcase than this one.

备选项:

- A. This one isn't any larger than mine.
- B. I want a larger suit in that case.
- C. This is larger than a piece of luggage.
- D. This suitcase isn't large enough.

答案: [D]

例(2) 音响信息: Catherine used to practice law, but now she is a college dean.

备选项:

- A. She is used to practicing all of it.

- B. She has changed jobs.
- C. She refused to join the team.
- D. She now prefers colleges.

答案: [B]

例(3) 音响信息: This car is incapable of passing most others on the road.

备选项:

- A. This car can carry a heavy load.
- B. This car can pass most of the other cars.
- C. This car went right pass the inspector.
- D. Most cars are faster than this one.

答案: [D]

例(4) 音响信息: Don't visit Anthony unless you are invited.

备选项:

- A. You are invited, but Anthony isn't.
- B. You are invited to Anthony house.
- C. If Anthony doesn't invite you, you can visit me.
- D. Visit Anthony only if he invites you.

答案: [D]

例(5) 音响信息: This biography isn't half as well written as the last one I read.

备选项:

- A. The last biography I read was much better than this one.
- B. I haven't ridden a bike for a long time.
- C. I've only written half of the biography.
- D. The graph he drew is twice as good as the one I did.

答案: [A]

7. 反义问句和否定问句复述型 反义问句是陈述句后加上简短反问;否定问句是否定词语在问句开头,也有的在句尾。二者一般用升调,以期对方赞同。二者均表示肯定的含义,并可以相互



转换。

例(1) 音响信息: Kate works part-time to pay her college tuition, doesn't she?

备选项:

- A. I think Kate has to work to pay for her studies.
- B. Kate doesn't work part-time.
- C. Kate doesn't have any time to work because of her studies.
- D. I wonder if Kate got to work on time.

答案: [A]

例(2) 音响信息: Larry is taking a lot of art, isn't he ?

备选项:

- A. Why isn't Larry taking art ?
- B. I think Larry is taking several art courses.
- C. Does Larry know many artists ?
- D. I don't think Larry is very artistic.

答案: [B]

例(3) 音响信息: Why don't we move the chairs inside?

备选项:

- A. We don't know which chair to move.
- B. I think we should take the chairs in.
- C. Why do we want to move the chairs ?
- D. Aren't the chairs inside ?

答案: [B]

例(4) 音响信息: I found that poem hard to understand, didn't you?

备选项:

- A. Didn't you find the poem we were assigned to read?
- B. Wasn't it hard to stand there and recite the poem?
- C. You lost the poem, didn't you?
- D. It's a difficult poem, isn't it?