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主 审 周仲安

大学英语四级

A Guide to College English Test Band 4

备考指南

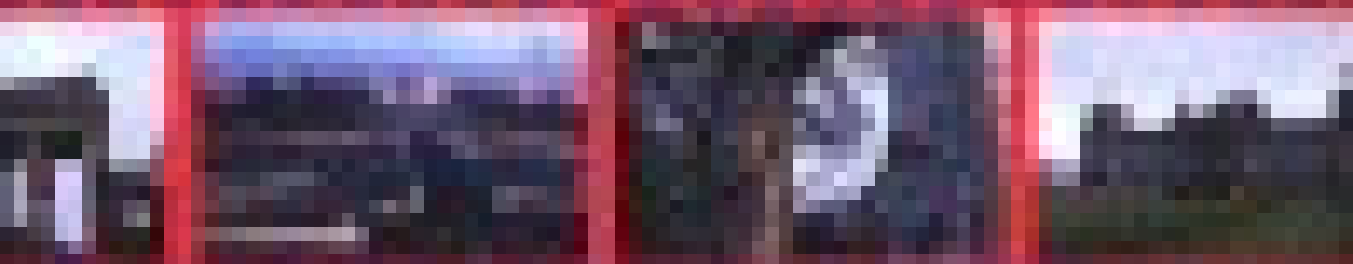


南京大学出版社
Nanjing University Press

第 2 版
第 2 次印刷

大学英语四级

备考指南



清华大学出版社
Tsinghua University Press

11310.42/69

大学英语考试与教学系列丛书

大学英语四级

A Guide to College English Test Band 4

备考指南

主 编 钦 寅

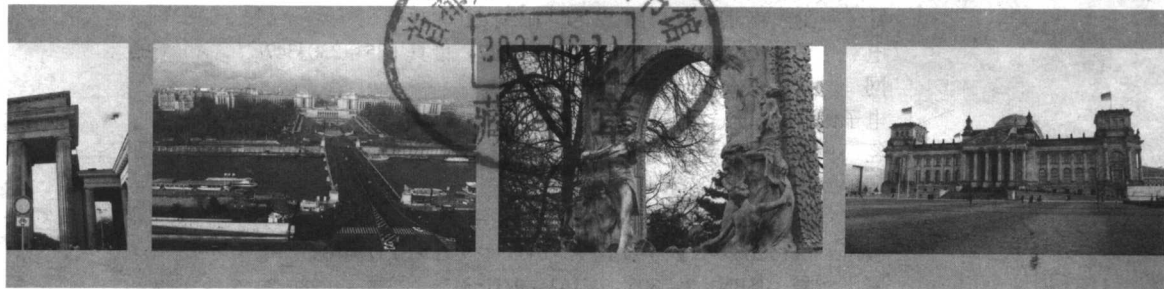
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首都师范大学图书馆



21660744

南京大学出版社

NAN JING UNIVERSITY PRESS

RBA54 / 12

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级备考指南/钦寅主编. —南京:南京大学出版社, 2003

ISBN 7-305-04162-9

I. 大... II. 钦... III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 085354 号

书 名 大学英语四级备考指南
主 编 钦 寅
主 审 周仲安
副 主 编 朱 琦 唐 天
出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093
电 话 025-3596923 025-3592317 传真 025-3303347
网 址 www.njupress.com
电子函件 njupress@public1.ptt.cn
经 销 全国新华书店
印 刷 合肥学苑印刷厂印刷
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 14 字数 319.5 千
版 次 2003 年 9 月第 1 版 2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-305-04162-9/H·345
定 价 39.00 元(含四盒磁带)

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,其目的是检查和督促大学英语教学大纲的实施,推动大学英语教学改革,进而提高大学英语教学质量。该考试举行至今已有十六个年头,每年考生人数已达500万左右。由于命题科学、评分标准一致、组织严密、所得成绩有很强的可比性,故此项考试因其公平、有效、可信,而赢得了社会信誉。大学英语四、六级考试委员会对此考试的观点明确:四级考试是大学英语基础阶段的教学考试,它必须坚持为教学服务的正确方向,要有利于推动教学大纲的贯彻执行,既要考核学生的语言知识,更要考核他们的语言能力。

在语言知识和语言能力的培养上,我们始终坚持授人以渔的原则,即教会学生学习的方法。考试只是检验和促进教学的手段,并不是目的。我们希望本书能在帮助广大读者通过考试的同时,也能够使他们在英语的应用能力上有一个较大的飞跃,从而摆脱为考而学的怪圈。

根据四级最新的考试题型及趋势,全书共分8讲,每讲专述一种题型,并辅之以相应的练习。对考生学习过程中常见的问题,我们从学习技能训练和测试技能训练两个角度来讲解,并通过一定量的辅助练习帮助考生提高自身的英语语言能力,以达到轻松应对四级考试及其他标准化考试的目的。在2003年6月28日的考试中已没有语法题,这标志着四级考试已经上了一个台阶。鉴于此,本书不再将语法部分独立成篇。当然语法还是英语学习的基础,四级考试还将在其他各部分,如 Cloze, Writing 中对考生的语法掌握程度进行考察。

我们编写此书的宗旨是:1)帮助学生对四级考试的内容和目的有一个全面和深刻地理解;2)提供学生一些分析问题、解答试题的实用技巧;3)培养学生对英语学习的兴趣,提高英语应用能力。

本书如有不当之处,敬请批评指正。

主编*

2003年8月于上海交通大学

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第一讲 听力篇 (一)

一、概述

本篇述及的是四级听力考试的对话(Conversation)。该部分共有 10 道题,每题一分,其内容主要涉及日常生活(常为学校生活),形式是一男一女对话。该对话通常以问答形式出现,每一对话结束后有一道四选一的选择题,题和题的间隔时间为 15 秒。

对话部分的问题可分为两大类:a. 针对时间、地点、人物关系等所提的问题,其特点是偏重细节,选项字数一般较少,问题(Question)较易归纳,读题虽较为容易,但可用来进行推理判断的信息较少;b. 针对对话进行归纳判断的综合题,一般选项字数较多,读题相对较难,但可用来进行推理判断的信息较多,问题也仅限于判断选项的正/误(T/F),无需推测,故可集中注意力来判断哪个选项最符合对话的意思。

二、读题与答题

考试时,应充分利用播放题目要求(Directions)的几分钟时间和试题之间的 15 秒钟间隔对试题信息进行分类(根据近义、反义、选项结构等对应关系)、找信息点(主要指动词,其次为名词),以把握大部分试题的梗概及可能会提的问题,从而进行一些必要、合理的猜测。

在听音过程中,务必注意不要等待对话及问题都出来才答题,否则会有无关的信息(包括问题)来影响你的短期记忆(Short-term Memory),同时也浪费时间。正确的做法是如前所述积极读题,预测可能出现的问题、对话内容及答案,一听到相应的信息点,就进行选择,同时注意所预测的问题和材料中实际的问题是否吻合,若不吻合应马上进行调整。事实上,这种情况很少发生,所以主要精力应尽快放在读下一题上。

此外,对一些文字较多选项来说,还可以根据其主语来判断我们需要注意哪一个人的话(Man or Woman),例如,选项以 he 作主语,那么我们要特别当心男方的话,因为有关他的事,他自己最有发言权,应以他的话为准。

在本篇中,我们主要探讨如何读题,因为读题是答题的第一步,也是最重要的一步。

三、读题时应该注意的原则

1) 相似性原则

a. 如果 2 个选项相似性过高则皆不可能是正确选项,至少其中一个选项不是答案。例



如: A) horse、B) white horse, 如果 B) 是答案, 那么 A) 也对, 但一道题不可能有两个答案, 所以 B) 一定不对。

b. 如果 2 个或 3 个选项有较高的相似点, 则正确答案在其中的可能性较高。即选项中出现频率越高的信息, 越有可能是对话中会提及的信息, 包含这些信息的选项也是正确答案最可能存在的选项。

2) 否定/转折原则

对话常以问答 (Question/Answer) 形式出现, 在编制对话中出题人一般倾向于考虑用一人否定另一人的话语以增加考试的难度, 因为这种否定可以形成思维的转折点, 可考的点也越多, 而转折点越多, 考生要掌握的信息点也越多。所以, 对于对话中的 but、however 等转义词要特别关注。

3) 转换原则

为了增加判断的难度, 几乎没有一道题的正确答案可从对话中直接得出, 一般都有一个转换, 如前面提到的第 2 个原则——否定/转折原则即是一个例子, 其他主要转换方式是词型、词义的转换。如: predict → prediction / anticipation, go over → review, noisy → better to be quiet 等等。

4) 特殊性原则

对话的话题、内容往往都有其特殊性, 太普通、太空泛的内容就无谈论的必要, 因此在进行选择判断时对过于普通和空泛的选项可不予考虑。

5) 信息对称原则

明显错误的答案往往对应着正确的答案, 出题人一般倾向于将正确答案的对立面作为一个备选项。

上述各原则的实践应用, 请参考附后的练习。

四、练习

Conversation 1

1. A) He lent her his extra pen.

B) He was afraid of losing his pen.

C) He offered her a pencil.

D) He said he didn't have any extra ink.

【问 题】T/F

【话 题】借 pen (根据 lent, offered 等信息词可作此判断)

【表层信息】pen, pencil, ink

【深层信息】W (Woman) 找 M (Man) 借 pen (不是借 ink, 因为 pen 出现的频率比 ink 高, 而且借 ink 不会问或回答有没有 extra ink), 原因是她的笔没墨水了 (合理推断), 但 M 没能借给她 (否定原则), 问她 pencil 行不行 (否则 pencil 的出现无法解释)。



【结论】C 选项最可能。

【所用原则】相似性原则、否定原则、转换原则 (offered 不会在对话中出现, 一定是用其他方式来表述的)

2. A) The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.

B) The teacher taught a new lesson.

C) The teacher postponed the class until Friday.

D) The teacher made the students write in class.

【问题】T/F

【话题】上不上课? 上什么课?

【表层信息】lesson, reviewed, new, postponed, Friday, write

【深层信息】A) reviewed 表示复习旧课, B) new 表示上新课, C) postponed 表示不上课, D) write 表示上的是写作课。其中 C) (不上课) 的信息出现频率低, 故可能性较低, 但与其中的 Friday 相关的信息应是上一个 Friday, 所以有可能是复习课; 另外 B) 的对立面也是 A)——上复习课。

【结论】B) 选项最可能。

【所用原则】相似性原则、信息对称原则、转换原则 (reviewed 不会在对话中出现, 一定是用其他方式来表述的, 例如: went over)

3. A) It's going to attract a lot of students.

B) It's going to be a lot of fun.

C) It's going to require a lot of reading.

D) It's going to work out quite well.

【问题】T/F

【话题】课程 (根据 students, reading 等可判断)

【表层信息】attract, students, fun, a lot of reading, work out

【深层信息】A) 中 attract 的含义和 B) 中 fun 的含义相似性过高, 至少 B 肯定是错误选项, 因为有 fun 的东西一定都是比较 attractive 的。D) 选项所谓 work out quite well 意思模糊, 明显不可能是答案。不过其中的 work 可以和前面三个选项中都出现的 a lot of 结合在一起, 所以还可以据此进行推断。

【结论】C 选项最可能。

【所用原则】相似性原则、转换原则、信息对称原则

4. A) She agrees to lend him the car.

B) She offers him the car.

C) She refuses to lend him the car.

D) She is pleased to lend him the car.

【问题】T/F

【话题】借车

【表层信息】agrees, offers, refuses, pleased, lend, car

【深层信息】A)、B)、D) 都表示借了车, 只有 C) 表示不肯借, 所以 C) 的可能性较低。但问题是 A)、D) 的相似性较高, 根据其范畴大小进行判断, D) 是包含在 A) 中的, 因为很高



兴的借也是借了,所以 D)不可能是答案。同时,C)的对立面又是 A)。其中,B)包含的 offer 可能性极低,因为根据 4 个选项可以判断是 M 找 W 借车,不会是 W 主动 offer 给 M 她的车。

【结论】A 选项最可能。

【所用原则】相似性原则、信息对称原则、转换原则(文中一定不会出现 agrees to lend,而是 Could you lend me...是 Can I borrow your...等问题加上 Positive 和 Negative 两种回答。)

5. A) To the beach.

B) To a play.

C) To a movie theatre.

D) To a restaurant.

【问题】Where (to go)

【表层信息】beach, play, movie theatre, resaurant

【深层信息】这类考察地点或数字(包括时间)的试题,其选项中出现的单词或数字一般都不会直接出现,只能根据相关的词句进行判断。

【扩充】四级听力中常考的要点及可能涉及的相关词汇如下:

Airport: arrival/departure time, booking office, ticket agent, take off, board, land, flight, airways, airlines, flight number, by air

Library: borrow, lend, latest issue, card, catalogue, call number, due, over due, fine, novel, re-new, fiction, magazine, bookshelf

Hotel: reception, receptionist, vacant beds, single room, double room, book a room, bath, lavatory, occupy a room, full, front desk, porter, tip, room key, room number, suite

Meeting: for, against, proposal, report, speech, suggest, disagree, agree, decide, point out, argue, chairman, conclusion

Post office: mail, post, postage, stamp, parcel, telegram, urgent cable, airmail, registered letter, money order, ordinary mail, oversea mail

Restaurant: reservation, bar, order, soft drink, dessert, salad, soup, menu, bread, potato, tomato, toast beef, meat, mutton, chicken, fry, pie, cake, I'm full, bill, waiter, waitress, go Dutch

Store: size, color, style, price, cost, cheap, What can I do for you? How much does it cost? fashion, expensive, counter, department, check out, brand, fresh, cash, pay, shop girl, assistant, counter

School: department, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctor's degree, campus, lecture, dormitory, semester, term, playground, dining-hall, swimming pool, course, foreign language, gym, midterm exam, final exam, clinic, professor, assistant, lecturer, lab, test, required courses, elective courses, credit

Bank: draw on one's account, pay interest on..., open account, interest rate, fixed deposit, current account, bank clerk

Barber's: haircut, hairstyle, hairdresser, shave, moustache, beard, spray, shampoo

The Customs: pay duty on..., duty free, free of charge, fill in the form

Dance: disco, dance with, have a ball, party, May I have the pleasure of next dance?

Hospital: pain, cough, fever, vomit, headache, stomachache, temperature, heart, lung, blood-pressure, take medicine, pills, tablets, insomnia, indigestion, physician, surgeon, wards, operating room, pharmacy

6. A) Policeman and driver.

B) Policeman and thief.

C) Teacher and pupil.

D) Director and actress.

【问 题】Relationship

【表层信息】policeman, driver, thief, teacher, pupil, director, actress

【深层信息】A) 和 B) 选项中有一个重复出现的词, 即 policeman, 根据取多原则, A) 、B) 的可能性大于 C) 或 D)。进一步来看, policeman 一定指的是对话中的 M, 如果是 W, 应为 policewoman, 剩下的就是判断 W 是 driver 开车违规被警察逮住, 还是 thief 偷了东西被警察逮住。

【结 论】A 选项最可能(根据常理推断, W 当 driver 还是比做 thief 要符合人们的思维习惯)。

【所用原则】相似性原则、转换原则、信息对称原则

【扩 充】四级听力中常见的人物关系及其常用特征用语和词组有:

老师与学生(Teacher and student): examination, midterm, exam, test, quiz, homework, assignment, pass, arts courses, engineering courses, school campus, teaching building, teacher's office

图书馆工作人员与学生(Librarian and student): borrow, return, renew, on time, magazine, reference book, author, writer, shelves, check out, loan desk, library/card, cash or charge? Are you done?

店员与顾客(Shop-assistant and customer): Can I help you? but, sell, expensive, cheap, department, store, Lady's department, coat, shoes, hat, jacket, sweater, sale price, on sale, price, cut down, discount, cashier, auction, high-heeled shoes, underwear, leather, plastic fabric, silk, jeans, pajama

医生和病人(Doctor and patient): What's the matter with you? a sore throat, headache, flu, fever, What's your trouble, take one's temperature, give sb. an injection, take medicine, surgery

侍者与顾客(Waiter (Waitress) and customer): Anything to drink? What kind of wine do you want? Is that all? Finished? Anything else? order, menu, brandy, whisky, check, dessert, sandwiches

7. A) He is often late for meals.

B) He is expecting a letter from abroad. ✓

C) He wrote to his family last month.

D) He is anxious to go back home.

【问 题】T/F

【话 题】信件

【表层信息】late, meals, expecting a letter, wrote, family, go back home

【深层信息】A 选项的 meals 不是 mail, 跟其他三个选项中的话题风马牛不相及, 肯定是错误选项。不过从中我们可以猜测出一定是家里来的 mail 晚了(late), 加上 D) 选项中的 anxious, 可以判断他因此而 anxious。

【结 论】B 选项最可能。



【所用原则】相似性原则、信息对称原则、转换原则

8. A) He is modest. 谦虚的

B) He is satisfied.

C) He is proud. ✓

D) He is upset.

【问题】Feeling of the man

【表层信息】modest, satisfied, proud, upset

【深层信息】本题信息较少,首先我们可以根据词性类比排除 A 选项,因为 B)、C)、D)表达的是情绪,而 A)表示的是个性,不属于一个类别;其次,我们将 B)、C)、D)根据其含义分为两类,B)、C)为 Positive(正面信息),D)为 Negative(负面信息)。这样即可以在听的过程中降低判断的难度。

9. A) Europe.

B) Here.

C) Canada.

D) California.

【问题】Where?

【表层信息】Europe, Here, Canada, California

【深层信息】本题考察的地点大多数都会出现,但问题一定不会是 Where to go?,因为 B 选项是 Here,我们不会说 Go here。所以题目有可能是 Where is somebody? 大家在做这一题时要注意这个人是从哪里到哪里,再到哪里等等,尽量能做点笔记。

10. A) The train is crowded.

B) The train is late.

C) The train is on time.

D) The train is out of order.

【问题】T/F

【表层信息】crowded, late, on time, out of order

【深层信息】B)和 C)选项存在对应关系。同时根据取多原则,这两个选项都跟时间相关,因此它们最有可能。

【结论】B 选项最可能(根据特殊性原则,on time 就没有谈论的必要了)。

【所用原则】取多原则、信息对称原则、特殊性原则、转换原则(late 一定是以其他形式出现的)

五、补充练习

Conversation 2

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A)、B)、C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on



the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) The man wants to attend tomorrow's show.
B) There aren't any tickets left for tonight's show.
C) There aren't any tickets left for tomorrow's show.
D) The man doesn't want to attend tomorrow's show.
2. A) Detective stories.
B) Stories about jail escapes.
C) Love stories.
D) Stories about royal families.
3. A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
B) It was not as easy as she had thought.
C) It was as difficult as she had expected.
D) It was interesting and easy to follow.
4. A) To put him through to the director.
B) To have a talk with the director about his work.
C) To arrange an appointment for him with the director.
D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
5. A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.
B) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.
C) Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.
D) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.
6. A) He doesn't care much about it.
B) He enjoys it very much.
C) He doesn't mind even though it's tedious.
D) He hates working overtime.
7. A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
B) They'll stay at home during the holidays.
C) They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.
D) They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.



8. A) Something went wrong with the bus.
B) She took somebody to hospital.
C) Something prevented her from catching the bus.
D) She came on foot instead of taking a bus.
9. A) Do her homework.
B) Clean the backyard.
C) Wash clothes.
D) Enjoy the beautiful day.
10. A) The man is looking for a place to live in.
B) The man has a house for rent.
C) The woman is a secretary.
D) The two speakers are old friends.

Conversation 3

1. A) They are twins.
B) They are classmates.
C) They are friends.
D) They are colleagues.
2. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin.
B) The man has not been to Austin before.
C) The man doesn't like Austin.
D) The man has been to Austin before.
3. A) The size of the room.
B) Long working hours.
C) The hot weather.
D) The fan in the room.
4. A) The man has changed his destination.
B) The man is returning his ticket.
C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
5. A) It is difficult to identify.
B) It has been misplaced.
C) It is missing.
D) It has been borrowed by someone.
6. A) Looking for a timetable.
B) Buying some furniture.
C) Reserving a table.
D) Window shopping.
7. A) Cold and windy.



- B) Snow will be replaced by strong winds.
C) It will get better.
D) Rainy and cold.
8. A) It is no longer available.
B) It has been reprinted four times.
C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
D) The information in the book is out of date.
9. A) Henry doesn't like the color.
B) Someone else painted the house.
C) There was no ladder in the house.
D) Henry painted the house himself.
10. A) In a cotton field.
B) At a railway station.
C) On a farm.
D) On a train.

Conversation 4

1. A) He watched television with his friend.
B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
C) He went to see a film with his friend.
D) He went to see his schoolmate.
2. A) When the meeting is to be held.
B) Who are going to attend the meeting.
C) Where the meeting is to be held.
D) What's to be discussed at the meeting.
3. A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.
B) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson.
C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.
D) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.
4. A) Jack brought the tape to the party.
B) The tape had been returned to Paul.
C) The tape was missing.
D) Jack lent his tape to Paul.
5. A) The man wants to reserve a room.
B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
6. A) Both editions are of the same price now.
B) It has two editions with the same cover.



- C) The paperback edition is on sale.
D) The hardcover edition is more expensive.
7. A) His TV sets are all of the same brand.
B) He doesn't have the newest models right now.
C) He has the best TV sets for sale.
D) His TV sets have a good sale.
8. A) He must hand in a report about the museum.
B) He has already visited the museum.
C) He has to read a history book.
D) He is too busy to go with her.
9. A) They are rewarding.
B) They are entertaining.
C) They are boring.
D) They are time-consuming.
10. A) A sunny day.
B) A raincoat.
C) An attractive hut.
D) A lovely hat.

Conversation 5

1. A) The woman feels sorry for the man.
B) The man is a member of the staff.
C) The area is for passengers only.
D) The woman is asking the man to leave.
2. A) Clean her house while she is away.
B) Buy her some plants and take care of them.
C) Water her plants while she is away.
D) Water her plants when he is not at work.
3. A) He will only be available in the afternoon.
B) It's not his office hour.
C) He doesn't have time.
D) He is too tired after class.
4. A) The woman insists on going out.
B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.
C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.
D) The man is too tired to go out.
5. A) There are too many courses offered to students.
B) There woman should take fewer courses next term.
C) The man will take four courses next semester.