

高分

四级·应试指导

CET-4 PREPARATIONS & PRACTICES

宁平 李炳军 主编 董广才 主审

备考四级要注重策略:

- 了解常用的应试技巧
- 熟悉必考的各种题型
- 加强全面的模拟练习
- 实践经验越多,

考试越有把握。

高分四级·应试指导

CET-4 PREPARATIONS & PRACTICES

主 编：宁 平 李炳军

副主编：王秀荣 刘 辉 雒 丽 赵 丹

编 委：高玉臻 杨纪平 张巧毅 吕 红

主 审：董广才

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高分四级·应试指导/宁平,李炳军主编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2003

ISBN 7-5600-3361-X

I. 高… II. ①宁… ②李… 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 019293 号

高分四级·应试指导

主编: 宁 平 李炳军

* * *

责任编辑: 宋德伟

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltp.com>

印 刷: 北京师范大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 18

版 次: 2003 年 3 月第 1 版 2003 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-3361-X/H·1693

定 价: 18.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励 (010)68917826

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)68917519

前 言

《高分四级》系列辅导丛书是根据国家教育部颁布的“大学英语教学大纲”修订本及“大学英语考试大纲”编写而成。本套书旨在帮助参加四级考试的学生全方位复习、巩固、总结、强化已经学过的大学英语应掌握的重点内容，同时能在较短时间内高效率地提高学生的综合能力和四级考试的应试能力。

本丛书共分三册：《高分四级·应试指导》、《高分四级·模拟试题》和《高分四级·历年试题》

《高分四级·应试指导》共分两部分，第一部分为大学英语四级考试应试指导；第二部分为10套模拟试题。第一部分既有四级考试的综合概况、命题特点与解题思路等内容，也有各种题型具体的应试技巧及对策，对学生有很好的宏观指导作用。第二部分为10套模拟试题。试题形式与真题一致，难度与真题相当，十分适合学生考前的强化训练。试题材料多半来自最新的英美报刊，涉猎面广，可读性强。所有试题均有详尽的解释，对知识点、考点等均有提示，有益于学生应试能力的提高。

《高分四级·模拟试题》共有15套模拟试题。试题特点与《高分四级·应试指导》中的模拟试题一致。

《高分四级·历年试题》共有试题12套。本书收集了从1996年到2002年的历年试卷，并配有解析和听力材料。真题最能体现《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的精神，在材料的语言难度、题型设计和选项设计等方面可以充分反映大纲的要求，非常具有权威性。本书中的所有解析均由教学经验丰富的教师精心编写，使学生既知其然，又知其所以然。

通过对四级考试应试指导的了解和总共37套试题的强化训练，相信学生们经过实践——认识——再实践的过程，一定能全面提高自己的英语语言素质和运用英语的综合技能，较顺利地尽早通过四级考试。

本丛书由具有丰富教学经验和四级辅导经验的大学英语教师编写。按内容分，应试指导及听力部分由李炳军编写；词汇结构部分由赵丹、雒丽、吕红、张经鹏编写；阅读理解部分由刘辉、崔东辉、杨纪平、蔡殿梅、张巧毅编写；综合填空由王秀荣、刘荣编写；而短回答问题由张丽君编写；作文部分由高玉臻、王秀荣编写。

全书策划、编写体例、统稿由宁平完成，审定由董广才教授完成。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在不妥之处，恳请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2002年10月

Contents

第一章 听力解题技巧	1
第二章 阅读解题技巧	18
第三章 词汇与结构解题技巧	26
第四章 完形填空	45
第五章 简短回答问题	50
第六章 英译汉	53
第七章 写作技巧	56
第八章 模拟试题	68
Test One	68
Test Two	80
Test Three	91
Test Four	103
Test Five	114
Test Six	125
Test Seven	136
Test Eight	147
Test Nine	158
Test Ten	169
第九章 参考答案	180
Test One	180
Test Two	188
Test Three	196
Test Four	205
Test Five	213
Test Six	222
Test Seven	231
Test Eight	240
Test Nine	249
Test Ten	257
附:听力理解录音文字资料	264

第一章

听力解题技巧

1999年9月颁布的新大纲对大学英语四级考试听力部分的要求作了相应调整。大纲要求学生“对题材熟悉，句子的结构不太复杂，基本上没有生词，语速为每分钟130~150词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道和讲座，能掌握其中心大意，抓住要点和有关细节，领会讲话者的观点和态度，并能进行分析、推理和判断”。从历届四级考试的实际情况看，听力部分的语速为每分钟120个单词，其问题之间的间隔为12秒左右。听力测试主要检查学生的综合能力，即听力技巧、记忆能力、判断推理能力和语言基础知识。四级的新题型共有四个部分：对话部分、短文部分、听写填空及复合式听写部分。这些变化使四级听力测试难度增大，并且对考生的要求也越来越严格。我们希望通过这一部分的探讨，帮助您扫清听力方面的障碍，掌握听力应试技巧，使您在听力部分取得好成绩。下面，我们详细地阐述四级考试听力测试部分及答题技巧：

一、简短对话 (Short Conversations)

简短对话 (Short Conversations) 部分共有10道题。每题为一组简短对话，在一男一女之间进行。每组对话由3至4个句子组成（不含问题以及由单个语气词构成的句子，如：OK, well, 或由单个词所构成的祈使句，如：Listen! Look! 等）。每句平均为12词，句型多为简单句和并列句，复合句很少见。对话的题材多为交际场合的一般话题，如：校园、课程、考试、作业、讲座、预约、时刻、购物、价格、尺码等等。文体多为口语，句式多种多样，有陈述句、疑问句和祈使句，主要用于描述、说明、解释和质询。

1. 考查地点

这种类型的试题难度较大，因为干扰项太多，有时可多达三个干扰项，通常是对话中没有提到任何地点。解题的关键是听清问题，认真做笔记掌握表明地点的关键词，在判断时应先要合理猜测，然后才能做出正确的判断。

例 (1) 1993年1月

W: I'll be happy to pick up some things for you while I'm at the store. What do you need?

M: Some milk, a loaf of bread, and a carton of eggs.

Q: What kind of store is she going to?

A) Grocery 杂货店

B) Shoe

C) Drug

D) Stationery 文具店

答案为A)。对话中女士讲，很高兴我去商店时能给你捎点儿东西。你要什么？男士说，要些牛奶、一条面包和一盒鸡蛋。问：她要去一家什么样的商店？解这个题的关键是男士回答中的

milk, bread 和 eggs, 能买到这些东西的商店只有 A) 项 grocery (食品杂货店), 而不是 B) 鞋店, C) 药店或 D) 文具店。

例 (2) 1997 年 1 月

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call Room Service. Hello, Room Service? Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

A) In a hotel. B) In the street. C) At a dinner table. D) At the man's house.

答案为 A)。对话中女士说, 我饿了。你呢? 男士说, 我也是。我给客房部打个电话。客房部吗? 请立刻给 320 房间送个菜谱。解这个题的关键是男士回答中的 room service。Room Service 只在 A) 项 hotel 酒店中出现, 而不是 B) 在大街上, C) 餐桌旁或 D) 在男厕所。

例 (3) 2000 年 12 月

M: Can you tell me the title of this oil painting?

W: Sorry, I don't know for sure, but I guess it is early 18-century work. Let me look it up in the catalog.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A) At an art gallery. B) In a department store.

C) At a bookstore. D) In a workshop.

答案为 A)。对话中男士问女士, 能否告诉他一幅油画的标题, 女士说她自己也说不准, 但可以马上去查看一下目录。解这个题的关键是男士问题中的 oil painting 和女士回答中的 catalog。由此可知正确的答案为 A)。而 B) 项 an art gallery, C) 项 a department store 和 D) 项 a workshop 均与此题无关。

2. 考查时间与数字

这种题型大多是关于时间、价格、房租、航班、电话号码、门牌号码等, 要求我们对数字进行辨认和计算。通常在一组对话中会出现 3 个数字, 所以这类题的复杂程度也相当大。其考查重点通常分为辨认和数字计算。解题时应做好笔记, 认真辨认数字, 需要计算的题目则要求学生具有一定的心算能力。针对多个选项, 首先做好心理准备, 用心去听。其次, 要听清楚问题。对于运算题, 不要轻易选择与原文中读音完全相同或部分相同的选项。

例 (1) 1997 年 6 月

W: Here's a 10-dollar bill, give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A) \$1.40 B) \$4.30 C) \$6.40 D) \$8.60

答案为 B)。本题为数字运算题。10 元买两张票, 找零为一元四角, 问一张票的价格是多少。回答这个题目要听清问题, 否则会答非所问。

例 (2) 1997 年 1 月

M: What's the time for departure?

W: 5:30. That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs and check our baggage.

Q: At what time did the conversation take place?

- A) 5:00 B) 5:15 C) 5:30 D) 5:45

答案为B)。此题为钟点运算题。起飞的时间为5:30, 还有15分钟的时间经过海关和托运行李, 问他们谈话的时间为几点。用已知的时间相减就可得出答案。

例(3) 2001年6月

M: I wonder if Sue will be here by five o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at half past four. She should be here at ten after five and a quarter past five at the latest.

Q: What time did Sue leave home?

- A) 5:10 B) 5:00 C) 4:30 D) 5:15

答案为C)。此题也为钟点辨认题。题目中出现4个时间, 即 five o'clock, half past four, at ten after five, a quarter past five。根据 Sue 的丈夫所说, she left home at half past four, 由此可知此题的正确答案为C)。此题的关键在于要听清问题。

3. 人物职业、身份、关系

这种题型在四级考试中比较常见, 它包括辨认或推断人物的职业、身份及人物之间的关系。这种题通常提供一个语言环境, 间接地反映出人物的身份、职业以及人物之间的关系, 很少进行直接的陈述。理解这类题的关键就是熟悉那些与职业、身份有关的词和对话双方见面时常用的语言, 抓住关键词, 根据生活常识, 排除干扰项, 这样就能很容易地找出正确的答案。

例(1) 1997年6月

W: Excuse me, sir. I'm going to send this parcel to London. What's the postage for it?

M: Let me see. It's one pound fifty.

Q: Who is the woman probably speaking to?

- A) A railway porter. B) A bus conductor.
C) A taxi driver. D) A postal clerk.

此题的答案为D)。女士要把这个包裹寄到伦敦, 问邮资是多少。男士回答说1英镑50便士。对话中的一些关键词, 如 parcel 和 postage, 可以帮助我们找到正确的答案。

例(2) 1998年6月

W: I often mistake Jim for Bob. Can you tell them apart?

M: No, they look so much alike that they even confused their mother sometimes when they were young.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between Jim and Bob?

- A) They are twins. B) They are classmates.
C) They are friends. D) They are colleagues.

此题的正确答案为A)。本题要求判断人物的关系。如果听懂男士回答中的关键部分 they look so much alike 和 confused their mother sometimes (他们长得太像了, 有时连他们的母亲也分不清), 就不难选出答案。

例(3) 1997年6月

M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.

W: I'm very sorry, Sir. I will be back with your order in a minute.

Q: What's the woman's job?

A) A shop assistant.

B) A telephone operator.

C) A waitress.

D) A clerk.

此题的正确答案为 C)。男士问他点的菜怎么样了, 他已经等了 20 分钟了。女士回答说她立刻就把他点的菜拿来。对话中的关键词 food 和 order 可以告诉我们此题的正确答案为 C)。

4. 推理判断题

该题型在四级考试中所占比例很大, 难度也很大。这种题型的特点是说话人在表述时非常含蓄, 应试者不能直接从题干中找到相应的信息, 只能通过语调或逻辑分析或对话内容推断出说话人的真实意图。这类题型通常通过下列问题来提问:

What did the woman / man say about...?

What's the woman's / man's attitude towards...?

What does the woman / man mean?

What did the woman / man think of...?

What's the woman's / man's opinion of...?

What does the woman / man imply?

也可就人物的行为来提问, 如:

What offer did the man / woman give?

What is the man / woman doing?

What will he / she do with...?

What does he / she intend to do...?

What does he / she ask her / him to do...?

圆满地回答这种题型可通过下列途径:

1) 语调

他用升调表示否定、怀疑、惊讶等态度, 使用降调则表示肯定或喜悦、气愤等情绪。

例 (1) 2000 年 1 月

M: I bought a few books in the new bookstore. Would you like to have a look at them?

W: ↗A few? It looks like you bought out the bookstore.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) She didn't like the books the man bought.

B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.

C) The man bought a lot of books.

D) She wanted to see what the man bought.

此题的正确答案为 C)。在答句中, “A few?” 用的是反问的升调, 表明女士不同意男士的观点; 再从 “It looks like you bought out the bookstore.” 一句中可以推断出正确的答案。

例 (2) 2000 年 12 月

M: Hi, Jane, do you have some change? I have to make a call on the pay phone.

W: ↗Pay phone? Why not use my mobile phone? Here you are.

Q: What will the man most probably do?

A) Get some change from Jane.

B) Go look for a pay phone.

C) Use the woman's phone.

D) Pay for the phone call.

此题的正确答案为 C)。在答句中,“Pay phone?”用的是反问的升调,表明女士与男士的观点相反。再从“Why not use my mobile phone?”一句中可以推断出正确的答案。

例 (3) 1999 年 6 月

W: I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.

M: ↗Wouldn't four be wiser?

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) There are too many courses offered to students.
- B) The woman should take fewer courses next term.
- C) The man will take four courses next semester.
- D) It is wiser to take more than four courses.

此题的正确答案为 B)。在答句中,“Wouldn't four be wiser?”用的是反问的升调。女士说是 5 门课程,而男士说是 4 门课程,此问句明显表明男士不同意女士的意见,并提出自己的想法。由此可知该题的正确答案为 B)。

2) 短语

对话中常常出现一些短语,而这些短语又具有特殊的意义,常成为我们解题的障碍,所以要做到有备无患,考生就必须熟悉一些常用短语的意思。这类短语同时也非常含蓄地表示肯定或否定。

表示肯定的短语有:

I can't agree more.

That's for sure.

You can say that again.

I've had that too.

Great idea.

Go ahead.

You said it.

Why not?

By all means!

表示否定的有:

Out of the question.

out of question. 没问题的

No way.

Easier said than done.

Don't be too sure.

I wouldn't say that.

I don't think so.

Not likely.

表示不确定的有:

I'm as dark as you.

Don't ask me.

You got me.

Who knows!

表示惊讶或不相信的有:

My Goodness.

You're kidding.

You are joking.

Come on.

例 (1) 1999 年 1 月

W: Are you coming with me to the history museum, George?

M: I already have my hands full with this book report.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) He must hand in a report about the museum.
- B) He has already visited the museum.

C) He has to read history books.

D) He is too busy to go with her.

此题的正确答案为 D)。在男士答句中有一关键词“have my hands full”，此词组意为“忙于”。所以该词组就成为回答这个题目的关键。

例 (2) 1997 年 6 月

M: I think it's high time we turned our attention to the danger of drunk driving now.

W: I can't agree with you more. You see, countless innocent people are killed by drunk driver each year.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers.

B) She does not agree with the man.

C) Drunk drivers are not guilty.

D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.

此题的正确答案为 D)。女士答句中“I can't agree with you more”意为“我非常同意你的意见”。由此可知女士的观点和男士的观点是一致的：应该重视酒后驾车所带来的危险。所以正确的答案为 D)。

3) 另外一件事

有时乍听起来仿佛第二位发言人说的是另外一件事，实际上二者是有内在联系的。通常第二位发言人所提到的事物与第一位发言人所提到的事物是一类或相关的事物，这就要求考生在听题时应记好笔记，并加以联系，这种题也就迎刃而解了。

例 (1) 1999 年 6 月

M: I don't feel like going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?

W: Come on. You promised to take me out for dinner and to the theatre on my birthday.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

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.

此题的正确答案为 A)。女士没有正面回答男士的问题，而是回答道：“你答应过我过生日的时候要带我出去吃饭并看戏的。”言外之意，今天是我的生日。由此可知正确的答案为 A)。

例 (2) 1999 年 6 月

M: Is Jane looking forward to going home for this summer?

W: She is counting the days.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A) Jane is looking for a summer job.

B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation.

C) Jane is on her way home.

D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.

此题的正确答案为 D)。女士也没有正面回答男士的问题，好像是在说另外一件事情。她回答道：“She is counting the days.”（她在数日子。）言外之意就是一天一天在数，日子一到就赶快

回家。由此可知正确的答案为 D)。

5. 综合理解型

综合理解型试题需要考生对整个对话的内容有全面的了解，并能加以概括总结。综合理解型试题的答案与原文内容之间的关系常为一般与个别、本质与现象的关系，正确答案常常是对话内容的高度概括。这类问题的四个选项通常为没有联系的词组或具有完整意义的句子。通常的问题形式为：

What are they talking about?

What do we learn from the conversation?

What do we learn about...?

Which of the following best describes the main idea of the conversation?

Which of the following is true?

What can you conclude from the conversation?

回答这种题的关键是关注事物内在的联系，并对具体内容进行概括和总结。

例 (1) 2000 年 1 月

M: Hello, Mrs. White, what can I do for you?

W: I don't know what's the matter with me. I am always feeling tired. I am usually worn out at the end of the day.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

A) The woman is a close friend of the man.

B) The woman has been working too hard.

C) The woman is seeing a doctor.

D) The woman is tired of her work.

此题的正确答案为 C)。该题考查的是对话内容的概括和总结，然而这一切并非仅通过抽象概括和总结来完成，也可以通过二人观点的关键词来进行简单具体的概括，即女士“feeling tired”和“usually worn out at the end of the day”，由此就可以进行简单的概括，这样就把一道抽象复杂的题转变成为简单的题目。

例 (2) 2000 年 6 月

M: You were seen hanging about the store on the night when it was robbed, weren't you?

W: Me? You must have made a mistake. I was home that night.

Q: What are they talking about?

A) An unsolved case of robbery.

B) A mystery story.

C) The hiring of a shop assistant.

D) The search for a reliable witness.

此题的正确答案为 D)。男士的提问中有一个关键词“when it was robbed”，由此可知他们在谈论的是一个案件，并问女士是否在附近，由此推断正确答案为 D)。须注意的是 A) 具有一定的迷惑性，但女士并没有参与讨论一起未决的抢劫案。

6. 因果关系型

关于这种类型，四级考试经常考查的是原因而非结果，其形式通常为第一位发言人提出问题，而第二个发言人说出原因。因此，考生应格外关注第二位发言人，并且这种类型题的选项未必包含有诸如“because”，“since”等表示原因的字样。常见的问题有：

Why...?

What reason...?

What caused...?

这种因果关系常通过词汇和上下文来表达。

1) 通过词汇表达：

例 (1) 2000 年 6 月

W: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.

M: I turned down the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family.

Q: Why didn't the man accept the job?

- A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
- B) He wants to spend more time with his family.
- C) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
- D) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.

此题的正确答案为 B)。在第二位发言人的回答中有 because 一词，其后的内容必然为此题的答案所在。Frequent business trips away from my family 与 B) 项的意义最符合，故此题的正确答案为 B)。

例 (2)

W: Friday's speaker is supposed to be wonderful. Are you going to attend the seminar on that day?

M: Yes. But I haven't been able to get the ticket yet. Since the lecture is open to the public, I imagine that the tickets may have already been sold out.

Q: Why is the man afraid he won't be able to attend the seminar?

- A) He thinks that there won't be enough seats for everybody.
- B) He thinks that the speaker won't show up.
- C) He thinks the seminar won't be open to the public.
- D) He thinks that there might not be anymore tickets available.

该题答案为 D)。第一位发言人提出一个问题，我们就应推断出这是因果类型题，而第二位发言人的发言中有“since”，我们便可放心地得出这一结论：since 以后的内容即为该题答案所在。

常用的表示因果关系的单词有：

because, since, for, as, so, now that, because of, due to, thanks to, owing to, on account of, as a result of, give rise to, result in, result from, lead to, attribute to, contribute to

2) 通过上下文来表达

在四级考试中，通常没有明显的因果关系的表达，更多的情况是考生通过上下文的理解来找出因果关系。

例 (1) 1997 年 6 月

M: Hi, Susan, I hear that you walk all the way to the office these days.

W: Yes, I've found great pleasure in walking. That's the type of exercise I enjoy very much.

Q: Why does the woman walk all the way to the office?

- A) She takes it as a kind of exercise.
- B) She wants to save money.
- C) She loves doing anything that is new.
- D) Her office isn't very far.

此题的正确答案为 A)。根据对话内容,我们可以分析出女士步行上班的原因是她把这种上班方式看作是一种锻炼形式,所以正确的答案为 A)。但对话中并没有明显表示出这种因果关系。

例 (2)

W: Hi, Michael, I can hardly recognize you. Why are you dressed up today? Are you going to the theatre?

M: No, actually, I just had an interview at a photo studio this morning.

Q: What do we learn about Michael from this conversation?

- A) He's on the way to the theatre.
- B) He's just had his picture taken.
- C) He's just returned from a job interview.
- D) He's going to visit a photo studio.

该题答案为 C)。根据对话的内容,我们得知该男士这样穿着打扮的原因是他今早去摄影棚面试。这也是一道因果关系题,但是该男士没有直接地使用一些表示因果关系的单词,而是含蓄地说出了原因。

7. 重要信息型

重要信息型题是考查某一个具体细节或内容。对话中,双方围绕某人某事进行讨论,然后再根据对话内容提出具体的问题。在回答这种题型时,考生应当认真听清、辨别对话的整个内容,掌握对话中的关键词。因此,考生应当边听边简单地记笔记,以此来了解整个对话的具体细节。在听对话之前,考生应先阅读题后的四个选项,并对对话内容进行预测。此类题型常用下面的问题来提问:

What's the...?

What's the problem with...?

What will he/she do first?

What did he/she say about...?

Which one does he/she prefer?

What did he/she say about...?

Which of the following is (not) true?

What happened to...?

例 (1) 2000 年 1 月

M: I'd better read one of the articles for our political science class.

W: You can't read just one. They say each presents a different theory.

Q: What does the woman tell the man he must do?

- A) Read an article on political science.
- B) Present a different theory to the class.
- C) Read more than one article.
- D) Choose a better article to read.

此题的正确答案为 C)。本题考查的是对对话内容的直接了解。对话中, 男士说他最好读其中的一篇文章, 而女士则说 “You can't read just one. They say each presents a different theory.” 由此可知每篇都重要。结合四个选项可以看出该题的正确答案为 C)。

例 (2) 2000 年 1 月

M: Jane, you won't be able to get to the airport in time to catch the 10 o'clock flight.

W: I realized that now. I'll have to get my ticket changed.

Q: What will the woman have to do?

- A) Buy a ticket for the ten o'clock flight.
- B) Ask the man to change the ticket for her.
- C) Go to the airport immediately.
- D) Switch to a different flight.

此题的正确答案为 D)。此题可通过记笔记, 掌握关键词来找到正确答案。对话中女士说道: “I'll have to get my ticket changed.” (我要更换机票)。而选项 D) 中有一个关键词 switch 和女士话中的 change 的意思是一样的。所以该题的正确答案为 D)。

8. BUT 题型

BUT 题型指的是第一位说话人的发言无关紧要; 第二位说话人的回答由两部分组成: 前一部分为简单的短句, 后部分为较长的句子, 两部分之间用 BUT 连接, 而题目的正确答案就出现在由 BUT 连接的后半部分当中。

例 (1) 1999 年 1 月

W: Did you see last night film on Channel 4?

M: Well, I meant to see it, but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a nice long talk about our school days.

Q: What did the man do last night?

- 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.

此题的正确答案为 B)。一听到男士回答中有 but 字样, 马上就应当判断出这是个 but 题型。问题自然要问 but 后面的内容。由此可知该题的正确答案应为 B)。因为只有 B) 项与 but 之后的内容相符。

例 (2) 1995 年 1 月

M: I hope you will spend Christmas with us.

W: I'd love to, but Jack and I are going to Australia. We'll send you postcards from there.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

- A) The woman doesn't want to spend Christmas.
- B) The woman is going home for Christmas.
- C) The woman has not been invited to the Christmas party.
- D) The woman is going to spend Christmas abroad.

此题的正确答案为 D)。这也是一个 BUT 题型。第一个发言人的话并不重要，重要的是第二个人说话的内容。而女士发言中 but 之后的内容就是该题答案的所在。在四个选项中只有 D) 项与此部分相符，所以正确的答案为 D)。

二、短文 (Passages)

短文 (passages) 部分共有 3 篇短文，以及关于短文提出的 10 个问题。根据大学英语四级考试大纲的要求，每个问句之间的间隔为 12 秒，考生必须在这么短的时间内阅读四个选项，并选出正确答案，所给的选项则是一个个完整的句子。每篇短文约有 250 个单词，句子结构比较简单，短大的体裁多种多样，有说明文、议论文、报道及讲座等。而记叙文的比例偏少，每次考试有一篇左右。很多考生觉得短文部分难度很大，因为短文的篇幅长、记忆困难，并且干扰项很多，因此考生在答题时应应对短文进行认真的辨别、记忆、组织、推断。考生在答题时应做到预先浏览选项，做到心中有数，然后做简单的笔记。这样才能在理解过程中区分主次信息，把握整个短文发展的脉络。短文听力理解题型大致可分为以下五种：细节题、主旨题、主次题、正误判断题、词语释义题。

1. 细节题

细节题主要是关于人名、地名、时间、数字、年代、原因、目的等具体信息，主要考查考生对具体事实的辨认能力。细节题在短文测试中出现的频率极高，这种题型可分为两类，即显性细节题和隐性细节题。显性细节题主要涉及到原文中的明显的具体的事实，如人物、地点、时间、数字等等，其答案可直接在原文中找到。隐性细节题往往涉及到一些不能直推从原文中找到的细节，考生在答题时需要看到事物的本质，通过表面信息进行推理、联想、分析、判断，才能做出正确的选择。

1) 显性细节题

关于这类细节题，只要能在原文中找到与选项中相同的细节，基本上就是该题的正确选项。另外，只含部分内容或未提及的不是正确答案。

例 (1) 1999 年 6 月 Passage 3

On his second trip, Columbus brought back a few chocolate beans to make chocolate.

Question: What did Columbus bring back on his second trip?

- A) Fried potatoes.
- B) Tomato juice.
- C) Sweet corn.
- D) Chocolate beans.

该题的正确答案为 D)。这段短文同四个选项只有一个相同的关键词：Chocolate beans。而其它三个词 fried potatoes, tomato juice 和 sweet corn 在这个短文中均没有出现。所以正确答案为 D)。

例 (2) 1999 年 6 月

The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three fourths

of money spent by our government is used for this purpose.

Question: What is the chief duty of every government?

- A) To protect persons and property. B) To collect taxes.
C) To teach and train citizens. D) To save natural resources for future use.

此题的正确答案为 A)。这段短文同四个选项也只有一个相同的关键词: to protect persons and property。而其它三个选项在这个短文中均没有出现。所以该题的正确答案为 A)。

2) 隐性细节题

关于这类题,我们不能够在原文中找到内容完全相同的细节,只能找到内容相似、单词意义相似的细节,这就需要考生对同义词相当熟悉。另外,还需具备有关学科的知识、逻辑思维能力、综合理解能力,并需要记笔记。

例 (1) 2000 年 12 月 Passage 3

If all drivers exercise good judgment at all times, there would be few accidents. But that is rather like saying that if all people were honest, there would be no crime. Improved design has helped make highways much safer. But the type of accidents continued to rise because of human failure and an enormous increase in the numbers of automobiles on the road.

Question: What measure has been taken to reduce car accidents?

- A) Improved highway design. B) Better public transportation.
C) Regular driver training. D) Stricter traffic regulations.

此题的正确答案为 A)。考生并不能在原文和选项中找到内容相同的内容或单词。原文中为 Improved design has helped make highways much safer。而问题中包含 reduce car accidents, 与原文中的 make highways much safer 意义相同。由此可知, “improve the highway design” 是措施之一。故正确答案为 A)。

例 (2) 1999 年 1 月 Passage 1

Other adults can add to the educational resources of university by bringing with them a lot of valuable experience. Their presence on campus helps break some long beliefs of aging.

Question: What do elderly people do to the university?

- A) Bring a great deal of useful experience to the university.
B) Improve human relationships in the university.
C) Bring a fear of aging among young students on the campus.
D) Improve the reputation of the university.

此题的正确答案为 A)。原文中的内容是 add to the educational resources of university by bringing with them a lot of valuable experience, 其中 valuable experience 和选项 A) 中 useful experience 意思相近, 所以词义的替换为本题的关键。故正确答案为 A)。

由此二例我们便可明确隐性细节题的特点是, 短文内容和选项内容并不是逐字相对, 它需要我们对单词、词组、句式的意思相当熟悉, 从而做出迅速而准确的判断。

2. 主旨题

主旨题是四级考试中出现频率较高的题型, 这种题常对中心思想、主题或标题进行提问。其目的是考查学生对短文中心的综合理解。这种题只有理解全文才能回答出来。所以解题的关键是记需单笔记、捕捉要点、找出出现频率高的关键词, 正确的答案必须概括全文。这种题型典型的