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技巧与实力共进

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交通大学 表主编

考试突击训练

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《淘金式巧攻 4 级考试突击训练》(以下简称《突击训练》)是专门为 CET-4 考生考前冲刺使用的"一本通"型参考书。

上海交通大学是全国大学英语考试委员会所在地,在大学公共英语领域享有盛誉,本书的作者团队都是上海交大一线的精英教师,具有多年的阅卷和应试辅导经验,对四、六级考试改革的方向了如指掌,更重要的是对考生的薄弱环节洞若观火,因此本《突击训练》具有较高的针对性和权威性。

本书的主要特色

分阶突破,疏而不漏

本书在历年电脑统计数据的基础上,借助于编者多年的应试辅导经验,将 CET-4 每一种题型的考点,按其测试频率的高低,分成几个重要程度不同的等级,凸显华研书系效率优先,方法第一的宗旨。同时也方便不同起点的考生对号人座使用。

《突击训练》按 CET-4 的题型分成 8 个部分,每一个部分下面都各分 3 章; 稳拿 65 分考点突破; 75 分难点突破; 高分突击训练。

本书每一部分的编排思路

稳拿 65 分考点突破

本章对四级考试中"最常考"的内容进行针对性的解说和训练。以历年试题分析为基础总结出来的考试要点,让读者对考试"基本面"有一个清晰的了解。在这一章里,有这样几节内容:最常考/必考3种/5种语法项目/命题规则/常考的3种/5种应考技巧/专项扫雷训练等。其中点铁成金的精要解说和做题技巧说明,更是能让平时学到的内容变得条理分明、井然有序,从而成为易懂、易用的做题利器。

75 分难点突破

本章点破了应试高手常用"手筋"的内容:急中生智猜答案技巧、灵机一动猜答案等。另外,本章还特地从历年真题中精选了相关练习,让考生的能力得到真正的考验与锻炼。通过在全真练习中活学活用相关技巧,考生就能像是揭穿了魔术真相而能自己玩出眼花缭乱的花样一样充满成就感。

高分突击训练

本章贯彻本书宗旨:突击训练。在考试来临之前,适量做一些题目,或者为写作而背一些范文,历来被认为是行之 有效的热身。本书这部分所列的都是精心设计的模拟题,集强化训练、查漏补缺等多种功能于一体。

本书的8个部分

听力理解

既有对题型鞭辟入里的分析,更有行之有效的解题技巧说明;三个层次的练习,使你登堂入室,轻松自如应对考堂的听力测试。

语法结构

由必考语法、常考语法、常用语法项目到相关急中生智猜答案技巧的说明与应用,本部分全面解构语法部分的重点和难点,必然让你增强掌握语言结构和内部逻辑的信心。

四级词汇

虽然说,词汇学习没有捷径,单词必须是一个个、一串串地记忆。但是,做词汇题依然还是有"推导技巧"、"猜答案技巧"的。精致的讲解、分类练习以及综合词汇练习,让你考前充满自信。

完型填空

我们把完型填空题分为词义辨析、语言逻辑关系、短语搭配等三种类型,对各种题都配有应试技巧说明。

阅读理解

对命题规律的把握有助于学生理解阅读理解题题干及选项的实质含义,从而可以免除做题时的含混状态,做到一击必中,每个选择都十拿九稳。

英译汉

分析常见错误,给出正确的翻译手法,配以相关练习。

简短回答

从题型分析到典型失分情形的分析,本书的相关解说极具权威性。本书澄清如何要言不烦地做好这种题目的疑问,一定会让你豁然开朗。

短文写作

从写作的具体情形(审题、造句、手段、成文、类型写作)出发,本部分为急于提高写作能力的考生提供了可供遵循模仿的标准范式。所附的 20 多篇"背诵文选"更是可以作为"仿写"的经典,为高分提供了保障。

本书的编写凝聚了每位老师极大的心血和精力,是华研外语最新推出的一部力作。我们衷心希望它能为广大考生 备考的良友,并像其他华研书一样受到大家的喜爱。

> 编 者 2003.9.16 于上海交通大学

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第一章

黨拿65分

听力考点突破



《大学英语教学大纲》对四级听力的具体要求是:能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 130~150 个单词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,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。听力试题一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率应不低于 70%。

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分共 20 题,占总分的 20%,考试时间 20 分钟。它分为两节:A节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问题,试卷上每题有四个选项,要求选出一个最佳答案。B节(Section B)有两种题型:①带有 10 题的 3 篇听力短文,包括题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述、对话等。每篇后有 2~4 道问题,试卷上每题有 4 个选项,要求选出一个最佳答案。听力选择部分的每个问题后有约 15 秒的间隙,录音的速度为每分钟约 120 词,念一遍。②复合式听写,要求在听完一篇短文三遍以后,补全空缺的 7 个单词和 3 个句子。

那么,英语听力部分应如何备考呢?

☆熟悉题型,找到主攻方向

考前尽量多做几套全真题,适应四级听力的每种题型的特点和规律,各类题型都接触后需要进行自我总结,分析自己的弱项,加大这种题型的练习量,参考相关解题技巧。

☆廷听和精听招结合

把四级全真题作为精听材料。首先做到完全听懂;第二步做听写练习;第三步对原文的语音、语调进行跟读和模仿。 而泛听则首先着眼于量大,只求掌握大意,不必了解每个细节。

☆听力训练时间以每天精神最佳时候必宜

每天都安排一段时间听音,但听音时间也不宜过长,每次最多连续听一小时。

☆培训扎实的语言基本功

听力理解水平包括记忆和回想的能力、选择要点的能力、推断演绎的能力、判断和得出结论的能力以及运用背景知识的能力。语音、语调、词汇、语法是语言的基本要素,对它们的熟练掌握是打好语言基本功的关键。

☆培养听力中的預測、综合判断能力

听力技巧包括听前、听中和听后的准备、实施过程和相应的预测、记忆以及综合判断能力。

从所给的文字材料和题目选项等线索中发现一些背景信息,缩小谈话者的话题范围。

听的过程中要强化记忆,对所听的内容进行联想,并对所听到的内容进行适当的加工,对整体和细节不可偏废。



对话题型应试技巧

一、4 神必备技巧

1. 区分语音和语词

(1)区分语音

四级听力试题常利用单词的相同或相似的发音形成干扰。

在平时学习中考生应做到发音准确,并注意区分易混单词的读音。考生还应熟悉单词的重读、弱读、连读、同化等 变化。但如果在考试中实在没听清,就应充分调动自己的词汇知识、语法知识、背景知识、借助话题的语域、上下文的逻 辑关系等做出最合情合理的推测。

[19] 1]M: I am worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.

W: I will try to bring you up-to-date on what we've done.

O: What does the woman mean?

[2001.1/T3]

- A) She will help the man to catch up.
- B) She is worried about the man's health.
- C) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
- D) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.

【题解】第二个说话者说到 bring you up-to-date on something,表示"使你了解关于某事的最新情况",所以选 A.即她 会帮他补课的。很多考生不熟悉连读,把其中的 up-to-date 误听成 today,影响了对全句的理解。第一句话谈到, 我很担心生病时落下的课。第二个说话者的回答必然是对这句话的反应。即使没有听清第二句话,也可以猜到 可能是一句安慰或者鼓励的话。[答案:A]

另外,纯粹以解题技巧来分析一下这道题,我们发现,原文中容易听懂、听到的词有 worry about, classes, bring up-to-date 等,而四个选项中,B的 worried about, C的 bought ... up-to-date 以及 D的 bought, glasses, today,都构成 了典型的"音近迷惑项"。换言之,对这样的听力题,其解题技巧是:听到什么,就不选什么。 其暗含的出题规则就是:正 确答案往往是原文"意义"的再现。而且这种再现,均经过句型、词汇的重建。而迷惑项则注重从语音相近角度出现。 [例2]W: I ought to call Joan and tell her about the reception this evening.

M: Why bother, you'll see her at lunch.

O: What does the man mean?

[1999.6/T10]

- A) She can tell Joan when she sees her at noon.
- B) She should tell Joan's brother about the reception.
- C) She must call on Joan after the reception.
- D) She may see Joan's brother at lunch.

【题解】选项 B 和 D 中的 brother 和男士回答中的 bother 读音相近。男士的意思是"不要麻烦了,午饭时你会见到她",即 建议女士不要打电话了。考生如果不清楚这是一种建议题型,那么就会被 brother 所迷惑而误选。[答案:A]

四级听力(包括选项)中的音近词:paper-newspaper; collect-correct; bother-brother; long-longer; shinesunny; last-lost; table for four-timetable; for some time-four times; weak-week; hat-hut; rain-ruin; class-glass; lesson-lessen; too-to; tired-tied; patience-patient; assistant-assistance; too much trouble-take the trouble

其他易混单词包括:praise-price; scatter-shatter; walk-work; fourteen-forty; task-tax; hospital-hospitable; appear-appeal; strict-strait; reward-award; mail-male; wait-weight; bear-bare; brake-break; fair-fare; sent (send 的过去式)-scent; dew-due; pleasure-pressure

(2)区分语调

英语语调具有表意功能。相同的词句,用不同的语音、语调表达,其内涵意义也会不同。听力测试中常用不同的语 音、语调来表达说话人的怀疑、否定,厌烦或肯定、赞叹等。如:陈述句若用升调可表示怀疑;问句用降调则表示肯定;当 一方提出一个问题时,另一方立即用升调重复这句话中的某一关键词语,通常表示答话人对这一关键性词语所表达意 义的否定。

[例3] W: Mark is playing computer games.

M: Should he do that when the final exam is drawing near?

O: What does the man think Mark should do?

[2002.6/T6]

A) Go on with the game

B) Draw pictures on the computer

C) Review his lessons

D) Have a good rest.

【題解】第二句话 Should he do that when the final exam is drawing near?用高降低升语调表明说话者不赞成"考试临 近还玩电脑游戏"。[答案:C]

2. 堂提賞用協境关键词

四级听力中涉及的常见生活场景很有限,而且重复率很高。它们必然是学生的日常学习生活中最为常见的场景。 所以只要考生抓住了这些固定的内容和相关的固定词汇、句型,就抓住了出奇制胜的技巧。

(1)校园生活场景

借书:library, book for reading assignment, close, open, weekend, weekday, check out, volume, the upper shelf, a book hard to identify, has been misplaced

教授和学生关系:do research, professor, semester, work as one's assistant, I have a class at ten, come in one's office hours, research report, revise, publish, read some books he recommended, correct all the typing errors in it, read it through again

同学之间的交流:briefings (lectures, presentations) seem to go on forever, more attentive, topic, hard to follow, get on with one's essay, have a real hard time, be through with, finish the assignment, political science class, each presents a different theory, get a full mark in math exam, help sb. to catch up, find quality paper to type essays, have one's hands full with, make progress, well worth the time and trouble, rewarding, take five classes, a large selection of books

(2)家庭生活场景

外出活动:go to the movies, go out for dinner, see a different type of movie for a change, be tired of movies about romantic stories, love stories, detective stories, royal theater, what to wear to the party, cannot afford something new, attend a party

外出游玩: the holiday, be on the plane, travel by air, fly somewhere for one's vacation, we'll have another fine day, go to the seaside, leave very early, set off early, go sightseeing, take a half-day tour of the city, spend more time on sightseeing, catch the flight, get one's flight changed, switch to a different flight

家居生活、休闲:sit out in the backyard to enjoy the beautiful day, there is a lot of laundry to do, wash clothes, why did sb. call, pick up the magazine, paint the house, have the house painted, climb the ladder, go home for the summer, count the days, on one's way home, pack for the summer vacation, the apple pie tastes very good

(3)医生与病人/服务员/秘书等场景

买票在机场: sell out, attend a show, a seat available, all the morning flights have been booked out, return one's ticket, change one's destination, this area is for the airport staff only, fly over to see, keep in touch, see sb. off

约会: could arrange it for me, rather busy these days, to arrange an appointment for sb. with sb. else, going to contact sb., confirm my appointment with sb., expect sb., will you please get me through to sb., be with sb.

订餐: a table for four, a corner table, a table near the window, reserve a table, book a room with a bath, a single/double room on the second floor, make reservation for one's journey

买东西:the newest model, represent the latest technology, we sell nothing but the best, be of the same brand, have a good sale, nice-looking straw hat, you can wear it rain or shine, I'm going to send the parcel to London, what's the postage for it

3. 遠邊选择基

考生要善于抓住空隙时间(如放指令的时间)抢先阅读选择项,以便预测谈话或短文的内容和提问形式。这样,在 听音时才能做到有目的地听、有选择地记。

对待选择项应采取快速阅读的方法。选择项的长短、简繁不一,具体处理方法也要有所不同。选择项都比较短时,可采用扫视法。用眼光扫过选择项,大体了解其内容。当选择项较长时(短文理解的选择项往往较长),可分两步处理。第一步,整体看,发现其共同成分;第二步,采用竖读方法,着重看区别。选择项(尤其是较长的选择项)各项之间往往有相同的内容。应先整体扫视选择项,很快发现其共同处,然后将视线移到各项不同之处进行竖读(即由上向下看,而不是由左向右看)。

掌握这种技巧,能对选择项的相同与不同部分印象更深刻,这对确定听音重点十分重要。虽然在听音之前很难确

定题目的确切内容,但选择项的结构和内容往往暗示问题的类型和大致内容。有些题的选择项很有特点,非常明显地反映出其问题的类型。例如看到这样的选择项时:

A) At the airport.

B) In a restaurant.

C) At the railway station.

D) In a department store.

完全可以肯定此问题问的是地点。

虽然不是所有的选择项都会像以上这个例子这样明显地反映问题的类型,但提前做到心中有数,采取主动肯定是有帮助的。总之,快速(区别)是原则,预测(主题)是目的。

4. 掌握常用口语词组和表达

听力部分常考习惯表达,考生必须对常用口语短语和表达全面复习,做到胸中有数。

[例 4] W: I'd like to buy a copy of Professor Franklin's book on seashells.

M: I'm sorry, Ms. That book has been out of print for some time.

Q: What does the man say about the book?

[1998.6/T8]

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. 【题解】本题中的关键是词组 out of print 的理解。out of print 相当于 no longer available,表示已绝版,不再印刷。考生如果不懂 out of print 的意思,就会落入出题者设下的圈套,误选其他选项。[答案:A]

类似的表达还有如 out of date, out of place, out of fashion, out of stock, out of work, out of breath, out of sight, out of tune 等。

听力测试中的常见口语词组: at the risk of, account for, a case in point, in advance, at ease with, at least,

back up, beyond hope, beyond reach, board the train, be booked up, break the ice, break through, break into tears/laughter, bring about, by means of, but for,

call it a day, for sale, fall back on, as follows,

get along well with, give in, give up, give sb. a lift, give sb. a ring, on guard against, give birth to, go Dutch, go into detail, go hungry,

hang up, have one's hands full, hold one's breath, hold up, heart and soul, hand on, hand out, hang about, head for, hold water, hold true,

if only, in particular, ill at ease, in person, in search of, in addition, in season, in spite of, in broad daylight, in theory, in disguise, in vain, in high spirits, in the habit of, in question,

keep an eye on, keep track of, keep body and soul together, keep in touch with, keep one's promise, know for sure, keep company, kill time, keep in mind, keep secret,

last but not least, lay down, lay off, leave alone, lead to, leave behind, leave out, throw light on, live on, lose face, lose weight, let down, look out,

make ends meet, make sure, make a fuss over, make use of, make no difference, mistake...for, make efforts, make fun of, make sense, mind one's own business,

no matter, no wonder, nothing but, now that, nothing serious,

on one's own, out of question, out of the question, out of stock, out of place, on purpose, on sale, on schedule, on the contrary, on the spot, on vacation, out of order, out of print, out of breath,

pass on to, pass away, pick up, point out, prior to, put forward, put up with,

rain or shine, read between the lines, run for, recover from, result in, ring sb. up,

stand by, stand for, stick to, see to it that, safe and sound, on second thoughts, set aside, show off, shut up, slip one's mind, be sold out, strike the hour,

take after, take pride in, take shelter, take...seriously, take into consideration, lose one's temper, turn out, turn to, ahead of time, from time to time,

use up, under arrest, under the weather, upside down,

when it comes to, wait in line, white lie, white elephant, walks of life, without doubt, may as well, without exception, with regard to.

二、10 种对话模型应试技巧

对话题型的备考训练必须抓住竖听和横听两点结合来进行。所谓竖听,是指一套题目从头听到尾。所谓横听,是指把相同考点和类型的题目放在一块比较着听,从而迅速抓住同类对话的规律,真正做到以不变应万变。以下将介绍对话题型的分类、不同题型的特色、难点及对策。

对话虽然简短,但多数情况下,往往不能从听到的内容中找到与选择项内容完全相同的部分,即对话中一般没有现成的答案。因此,在听的时候要注意抓住选择项的同义或反义词(组)用辨别法答题(解答活动类的题多用此法),或根据对话内容采用归纳,推论或辨别的方法回答。

1. 具体事实题

具体事实题考查考生对对话中某个具体事实或细节的理解。提问的形式多种多样,根据具体题目而定,如:What do we learn about the man/woman from the conversation? What will the woman probably do? What kind of movie does the woman find boring? What does the woman say about the lecture?等等。

这种题型在历年的考题中所占比例较高,难度一般,一般听出关键词就可作答。其特点是对话内容所涉及的相关事实信息点一般不止一个,至少有两个。答案往往是原关键词语的同分文替换或解释说明。考生应获取所有事实点,理清关系,寻找其替换项,从而选出正确答案。

[19] 5]W: I'd like to buy a copy of Professor Franklin's book on seashells.

M: I'm sorry, Ms. That book has been out of print for some time now.

Q: What does the man say about the book?

[1998.6/T8]

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. 【题解】本题相关的事实点有两个,一个是 sorry, 一个是 out of print。从 sorry 我们就可以推测这本书可能买不到了, out of print 进一步说明原因,是因为不再出版了。选项 A 中的 no longer available 就是对 out of print 的近义替换。[答案:A]

2. 盂定关系题

否定关系题是考生失分比较多的题。

首先,考生应注意区分动词的肯定和否定形式在读音上的不同,尤其是情态动词的肯定和否定形式的不同,如 can 和 can't。表肯定的情态动词一般弱读,如 can 读成 /kən/,表否定的情态动词一般重读,如 can't 读成 /kænt/ 或 /kɑɪnt/。

考生还应特别留意那些"假敌人/假朋友"。有时否定的形式却表示肯定的意思,如:

I can't agree with you more.我完全赞同你的说法。

I can never find a more suitable person for this job.我找不到更适合作这份工作的人选了(你是最适合这份工作的)。 Not a single person is absent.没有一个人缺席。

I never fail to write home once a month.我每个月都写信回家。

有时肯定的形式却表达否定的意思,如:否定词 neither, nor, none 带起的表示全部否定的句子,或是含有 fail to do, absence, denial, refusal, miss, hardly, scarcely, barely, seldom, rarely 等暗含否定意思的单词的句子,或是含有表示否定语法意义结构的句子,如 little, few, too...to, rather than, prefer to 等。

[例 6]M: How did you like yesterday's play?

- W: Generally speaking, it was quite good. The part of secretary was played wonderfully, but I think the man who played the boss was too dramatic to be realistic.
- Q: How does the woman feel about the man?

[2001.6/T10]

- A) He played his part quite well.
- B) He was not dramatic enough.
- C) He performed better than the secretary.
- D) He exaggerated his part.

【题單】本题的难点在于对词组 too...to 的理解。too...to 是一个暗含否定语法意义的词组。too dramatic to be realistic 表示"太戏剧化了,以致于不够真实",这与选项 D"他夸大了他的角色"意思相符。[答案:D]

另外,考试中考完全否定(neither, nor, nobody, never, none)的题并不多见,而部分否定(如 all, every, many, always 等与 not 连用,表示"不是全都、并非所有"),双重否定(句中多含 too, not either, also 等词),否定转移和暗示否定等题倒是考试的重点。这类题应引起考生足够的重视。

3. 虚拟语气颗

这类题的特征是对话中出现虚拟条件句,包括与过去事实、现在事实、将来事实相反的虚拟条件句;此外还有 wish 从句、if only 从句等表示无法实现或不能实现的愿望,以及 it is (about) time that sb. did sth./ it is (high) time that sth. happened 等句型表达该某人做某事了或某事该发生了。考生最容易失分的就是在虚拟条件句的理解上。解答这类题的前提是熟练掌握虚拟语气的结构,理解虚拟语气所包含的假设含义。听到虚拟语气的标志性词语后,应迅速抓听后面的内容,将其还原成说话者的真实意图,或者说"反着选答案"。

[[9] 7] W: Mr. Jones, your student Bill shows great enthusiasm for musical instruments.

M: I only wish he showed half as much for his English lessons.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Bill?

[2001.6/T4]

- A) He is not very enthusiastic about his English lessons. B) He has made great progress in his English.
- C) He is a student of the music department.
- D) He is not very interested in English songs.

【题解】第二句话中的 wish 是虚拟语气的标志,表示后面带起的是没有实现的愿望。他希望,Bill 能对英语课表现出对 乐器一半的热情。由此可见,Bill 对英语课没什么热情。[答案:A]

[19] 8]M: The city council has finally voted the funds to build a new high school.

W: It's about time they did it. I don't know what took them so long.

Q: What's the woman's opinion about the school?

A) It's too expensive. B) It should be built. C) It isn't needed. D) A college would be better. 【题解】女士所说的 It's about time they did it.即 It's about time they built a new high school.意思是"他们是该建一所新学校了"。[答案:B]

4. 推理厦会题

这是听力考试中的常考题型,也是难度较大的一种题型。问题形式一般是:What can we infer from the conversation? What can we learn from the conversation?此类题型没有明显直接的标志性词语,需要考生根据说话人的用词、语气等来正确理解说话人表达的基本意思,判断说话人的真实意图。一般说来,选项中包含第二个人的原话的通常不是答案。

[[7] 9] M: How were you getting on with your essay, Mary? I'm having a real hard time with mine.

W: Well, after two sleepless nights, I'm finally through with it.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

[2000.6/T5]

- A) The man thought the essay was easy.
- B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.
- C) The woman thought the essay was easy.
- D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
- 【题解】女士说,"经过了两个不眠之夜以后,我终于写完了"。虽然没有明说写文章的辛苦,但第二句中的关键词 sleepless nights"不眠之夜"和 finally"终于",暗示写文章很不容易,最后终于完成了。由此可见,她也写得很辛苦。[答案:B]

这种题型中的干扰项可能是谈话中未出现、凭空捏造的信息,也可能是对已知信息的扭曲。可边听边排除。

5. but 蔬茶题

在这类题中,说话者真正的态度和观点出现在 but 之后,所以解题的关键在于 but 后面的信息 由于 but 表示转折,后面的意思与前面的意思肯定不同,所以只听到前半部分,也可以推断出后面的意思,也就是提问中问到的意思。【例 10】W: Did you see last night's 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?

[1999.1/T1]

- A) He went to see his schoolmate.
- B) He went to see a film with his friend.
- C) He watched television with his friend.
- D) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
- 【题解】抓住 but 后面的"但是一个朋友来看我了,我们愉快地谈到了在学校的生活",可以得知他没有看电视,而是在和朋友聊天。[答案:D]

6. 请求建议监

请求建议题往往由一方向另一方提出请求或建议做某事。表示建议的主要句型有 Shall we...? Why don't you/we...? Why not...? Why bother...? How/what about?

这类题的关键是把注意力放在第二个说话者身上,**第二个说话者的态度和反应往往是解题的关键**。但经常的情况是,说话者会有条件地接受邀请。

[例 11]M: Wonderful day, isn't it? Want to join me for a swim?

W: If you don't mind waiting while I get prepared.

Q: What does the woman mean?

[2001.1/T10]

A) She is too busy to go.

- B) She's willing to go swimming.
- C) She doesn't want to wait long.
- D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.

【题解】第二句中的 if you don't mind waiting while I get prepared"如果你不介意等我做准备的话",表示答应去游泳的条件,是有条件地接受邀请。由此可见,她还是愿意去游泳的。[答案:B]

7. 地点场景题

听力测试中,考查地点的题目也是常考题。这些地点有些是对话中直接提到的,有些则需要根据对话细节来进行推断。四级听力常见的场景有校园、餐厅、图书馆、银行、邮局、机场、火车站等。

常见的有关地点的问题有:

Where does this conversation most probably/likely take place?

Where is the man/woman probably going?

Where are the man and woman at the moment?

可能出现的地点和场景及其标志性单词:

post office: mail, stamp, airmail, postage

bank: cash a check, open an account, savings account, traveler's check, credit card, interest, withdraw money from, deposit money

airport: flight, flight number, airplane, flight schedule, cancelled, take off, landing, boarding, passport, luggage, runaway, terminal

railway station: platform, one-way ticket, round-trip ticket, express

school: register, language lab, optional course, compulsory course, credit, scholarship, dormitory, paper, tuition fee, thesis debate, graduation ceremony, diploma

restaurant: menu, order, reserve a table, tip, bill, steak, lobster, ham, soup, salad, dessert, coffee, juice, bread and butter

. hotel: reservation, check in, check out, double room, single room, register, suite, bath, hot water

hospital: emergency room, operation, ward, tablets, medicine, drugs, injections, surgeon, recover

地点题的特点决定了关键是找出标志性单词,并由此做出判断。

【例 12】M: Can you tell me the title of this oil painting?

W: Sorry, I don't know for sure. But I guess it's an early 18th century work. Let me look it up in the catalogue.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

[2001.1/T2]

A) At a bookstore. B) In a workshop. C) At an art gallery. D) In a department store. 【题解】本题中的关键词是 oil painting 油画, work 作品, catalogue 目录, 所以对话应该发生在美术馆。[答案:C]

8. 谈话主题题

谈话主题也是四级考试常考考点之一,在对话题型中占有相当的比例,常见的提问方式有:What are they talking about? What does the conversation tell us?

这种题型考查我们对谈话的主题、主要内容的把握。话语中一般不会明确指出对话的中心话题,但是会使用某主题中最典型、最具代表性的用语。考生须根据这些与特定主题相关的句子和短语推理分析,才能得出正确选项。关键在

于,必须从谈话的整体去把握主题,绝不能抓住只言片语,断章取义。应该注意句中隐含的意义。

[何] 13 1M: Is that nice-looking straw hat light and strong?

W: Yes, you can wear it rain or shine

O: What are they talking about?

11999 1/1101

A) A sunny day

B) A raincoat

C) An attractive hut

D) A lovely hat

【题解】根据对话中的 straw hat, wear it rain or shine (晴天和而天都能戴)。选项 A 和 B 都是利用谈话中的只言片语制造的述感项,选项 C 则是从相近的发音上述或考生。[答案:D]

9. 数字计算题

数字 计算题最常见的就是时间与价格的运算,也有少数日期和人数方面的运算题 考生 应把重占放在听懂数字之间的关系 1,听音的同时在相应的选项 1做记号或笔记,以便听到题目以后做简单的运算 对话中已经提到的数字一般不会是答案,答案往往是对话中的数字经过简单运算后的结果。

常见的有关数字的词汇和词组有:

易混单词辨音:-teen 和-ty 等;

表示单位的词:pair, couple, quarter, a dozen of, score, decade, hundred, thousand, million 等;

倍数:half, double, twice, times, twice as much as, three times as much as 等;

分数:one third, two eighth(百分比:percentage, percent);

加减乘除:plus, minus, multiply, divide;

相关词汇:fare, ticket, discount, sale price, on sale, on special, special price, garage sale, change等。

[何] 14]M: What's the time of departure?

W: 530 That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs and check our baggage

Q: At what time did the conversation take place?

[1997 1/T5]

A) 500

B) 5 15

C) 53

D) 545

【题解】此题中的考点一在于能否听懂 That only leaves us 15 minutes to go,从而判断与530的前后关系。从男上的回答中得知,现在只剩下15分钟办理通关、行李检查手续了,而出发时间是5:30,那么谈话发生的时间应该是两个数字相减,即515。另外,还要注意的是530与513的区别,15分钟和50分钟的区别。带有-ty 的单词的重音在第一个音节,第二个音节弱读,是短音//。带有-teen 的单词是双重音,第一和第二个音节都重读,第二个音节是长音// 考点二在于听懂数字之间的关系并进行运算。[答案:B]

10. 身份与关系监

这类考题考查学生通过对话内容猜测说话者职业、身份或说话者的关系的能力。如果抓住与职业和身份相关的标志性词语,问题也就迎刃而解了。

考题中经常出现的职业有:

advisor, carpenter, dentist, driver, doctor, electrician, landlady, librarian, manager, nurse, physician, plumber, policeman, professor, receptionist, repairman, salesman, secretary, shop assistant, surgeon, tutor, waiter, waitress

考题中经常涉及到的表示人物关系的标志性词语有:

Teacher and Student: term (semester), research, assignment, homework, paper, thesis, lecture, teaching assistant, professor, class, course, office hour, grade, test, quiz, exam, score, mark, grade, fail, pass, scholarship, library, text book, reference book

Librarian and Reader: library, check out, book for the reading assignment, on the upper shelf, volume, close, open, on the weekend, weekday

Doctor and Patient: fever, pain, cold, cough, headache, stomachache, sore throat, fractured ankle, diagnose, diagnosis, prescription, injection

Salesman and Customer: sale, reduction, discount, bargain, cashier, shop-assistant, attendant

Waiter and Customer: menu, steak, lobster, ham, soup, salad, dessert, coffee, juice, reserve, book, or-

der, table by the window, table for two

Husband and Wife: anniversary, spend the weekend, spend the holiday, go to the cinema, go to the theatre, fix the shower pipe, the electricity bill, the babysitter

只要抓住关键词,联想对话发生的场景,这类题型是很容易拿分的。

[19] 15]W: I heard you got full marks in the math exam. Congratulations!

M: Thanks. I'm sure you also did a good job.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

[2001.6/T1]

- A) A math teacher and his colleague.
- B) A teacher and his student.
- C) A student and his classmate.
- D) A librarian and a student.

[题解]第一句话当中的标志性词语为 mark 和 exam,由此可见对话肯定是关于校园生活的。第二句话当中的关键词是 also,说明两名说话者之间有某种相同之处,那么答案肯定是 C,即两人都是学生。|答案;C]



短文理解应试技巧

短文理解部分通常有三篇听力材料,其中较短的约 150 词,较长的约 200 词。材料本身难度不算太大,关键在于能否听懂大意、抓住要点、记住主要情节。短文后面的问题大都是特殊疑问句。问题多问关于短文的主题、有关讲话人的情况、事实与细节、事情的因与果等,有时要求根据短文的内容做出其他推论。大体说来,这部分的题目比较客观、直接,因为涉及的多是具体事实(问暗含意义或要求推论的题目较少),答案常常可以从听力材料中直接获得。对于这类题目,只要听懂短文,选出正确答案是轻而易举的。要想顺利完成这部分试题,掌握一些常用技巧是十分重要的。以下是一些常用的技巧和方法。

一、3种常用技巧

1. 孤渊内容

预测内容与问题对于做好短文理解意义重大。**在听之前迅速浏览选项,可对短文的内容有个大概的了解与推测**。由于很多问题都是考查有关细节的,且问题与原文的顺序基本一致,考生可边听录音,边看答案,听到什么选什么,避免"听到的没记住,记住的没有考"的现象。同时对那些不太重要的词句,没有听到的个别单词,可置之不理。

2. 抓住主题句

在听短文时应尽快抓住能概括短文中心思想的主题句和关键词,这样有助于短文的理解。主题句通常是文章的第一句话或最后一句话,对全篇文章的内容起到一个概括和提示的作用,实际上往往是文章的中心论点或者是说话人对所谈内容的观点和态度。

3. 做好记录

边听边记,用简单的文字或符号记下主要信息或情节。记录时要有针对性和选择性。**遇到与选项相关的数字、人名、地名、时间等应重点作笔记,**否则可能忘掉或者混淆。由于答案多是与原文相似、相同或作同位解释,因此应记下原话,以作比较。对那些出现频率较高的词要特别留心,它们对全篇的理解至关重要。

二、3种常考题型分析

短文部分的题型主要可分为以下几类:

1. 主旨大意题

解答这类题的关键是抓住关键句。有的文章在开头明确主题,有的文章在结尾总结文章的主题,有的需要结合整篇文章,特别是结合首尾两句得出。

[例1]Do you have a tough math test coming up? Then listen to some classical piano music just before the test. You might come up with a higher score.

Q: What is the passage mainly about?

[1999.1/Passage Two]