

大学英语

四级考试指导

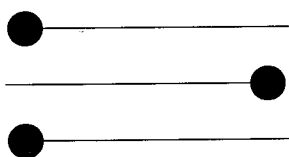
主审 吴稚倩 主编 魏葆霖 王勇



华东师范大学出版社

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前 言

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)自1987年实施以来功不可没,它对提高我国的大学英语教学水平起到了历史性的推动作用。作为检验《大学英语教学大纲》贯彻情况、衡量大学英语教学水平的一个标尺,该考试已受到社会的广泛重视。但是,大学英语四级考试采用标准化考试形式,题型以客观题为主,主观题为辅,往往不能全面、有效地评价学生的语言实际应用能力。因此,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定从1996年11月起更改部分题型,采用了听写、翻译和简短问题回答等几种新题型。根据这一举措,我们及时编写了《大学英语四级考试指导》一书,为学生提供所需的训练材料,并进行解题方法指导。该书曾以油印的形式在校内用过数期,收到了较好的效果。在使用过程中,我们又不断补充和修改,现在将它奉献给读者,希望能惠及更多的考生。

本书介绍的解题思路和方法简明扼要,切合实际,易于领会。书中的训练材料内容丰富、全面,针对性强,具有时代特色。学生若能抓紧英语基础学习,并借助本书进行强化训练,则必然会提高学习质量,增强应试能力。

本书由华东师范大学大学外语教学部吴稚倩教授担任主审,魏葆霖副教授和王勇副教授担任主编。参加编写的老师有:毛士国、王勇、王敏华、孙虹、邵蕙、陈希茹和魏葆霖。

限于时间和水平,书中恐有疏漏不妥之处,敬请读者批评赐教。

编 者
1997年10月

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I 听力理解

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

解题思路与方法

大学英语四级考试听力部分由 Section A 和 Section B 组成。

大学英语四级听力测试要求考生听一遍后能大致听懂生词较少、速度为每分钟 120 个词的对话或短文。Section A 一般是对话 (Conversations); Section B 一般是短文 (Passages), 有时是听写填充 (Spot Dictation) 或复合听写 (Compound Dictation)。

1. Section A——对话

Section A 的内容主要涉及英美国家人们的日常生活, 设计的问题一般有七个类型, 旨在测试考生在获取明示或隐含信息, 辨析事实或细节, 推理、判断和快速反应等方面的能力。

(1) 明示信息题

此类题目的答案明确地在对话中表示出来, 而且一般都和话题有直接关系。

例: A: Excuse me. Would you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles?

B: Sure, the next direct flight to Los Angeles is 2 hours from now, but if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco, you can board now.

Q*: What do we learn from this conversation?

A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.

B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.

C) There are no flights to Los Angeles from the rest of the day.

D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.

正确答案为 A。

(2) 辨认事实题

这类题目一般要求考生根据对话的内容, 判断已经发生、存在或计划要发生的事。

例: A: How often did you write home?

B: I used to write home once a week.

Q: What do you understand from the man's answer?

* Q—Question

- A) He enjoys writing home every week.
- B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
- C) He doesn't write home once a week now.
- D) He has been asked to write home every week.

正确答案为 C。

(3) 辨析细节题

这类题目是针对谈话中的某一个细节提问,有时和谈话的主题没有直接关系。

例: A: Have you seen my brother?

B: No, I haven't seen him since the day before yesterday.

Q: When did she last see the man's brother?

- A) Yesterday.
- B) Three days ago.
- C) Two days ago.
- D) Early last week.

正确答案为 C。

(4) 隐含信息题

隐含信息和明示信息相反,答案没有在对话中明确、直接地表示出来,而是包含在字里行间。

例: A: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I could have been home by 6:00.

B: What a pity! John was here to see you.

Q: What happened to the man?

- A) He had to work overtime.
- B) He held up in traffic.
- C) His car ran out of gas.
- D) He had a traffic accident.

正确答案为 B。

(5) 推理判断题

推断题要求考生能抓住对话中的某些关键词作出判断,通常判断地点和人物关系等。

例: A: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

B: I'll call you when it's ready, but it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A) Librarian and student.
- B) Operator and caller.
- C) Boss and secretary.
- D) Customer and repairman.

正确答案为 D。

(6) 快速反应题

测试考生对所听内容的快速反应,一般都和数字有关。

例: A: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

B: No, I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

- A) Around 5:00.
- B) Around 3:00.
- C) At 2:00.
- D) At 1:00.

正确答案为 B。

(7) 综合概括题

测试考生综合概括能力,要求考生在理解对话上下文的基础上解题。

例: A: Do you want a day course or an evening course?

B: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.

Q: What are they talking about?

A) The choice of courses.

C) An evening course.

B) A day course.

D) Their work.

正确答案为 A。

2. Section B——短文

这部分试题内容涉及面很广,覆盖社会、教育、文化、风俗、地理等方面,也有科普、故事、人物传记和普通知识性的题材。每篇短文的长度不超过 200 个词。短文听力的问题多为辨析细节题,其次为明示信息题和综合理解题。

例: The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days, at night, and indoors. Such clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 B. C. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China, and all of Europe.

The simplest water clock needed just two parts — a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl had a tiny hole in the bottom; the large bowl was divided into equal parts and marked by lines. Water was poured into the small bowl, and it fell slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops. Usually it took an hour for the water to rise from one line to the next in the large bowl.

A beautiful water clock was made in Persia over a thousand years ago. It was presented as a gift to the Emperor of France. This water clock could be heard as well as seen. The dial of the clock was made up of twelve doors, each representing an hour. Every hour a door opened, and the proper number of metal balls dropped onto a thin brass plate to strike the hour. At twelve o'clock, twelve tiny horsemen came out and shut all the doors. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.

(1) When was the first water clock probably made?

A) 4000 years ago.

C) 2000 years ago.

B) 3000 years ago.

D) 1000 years ago.

正确答案为 A。

(2) What do we know about the structure of the simplest water clock?

A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.

B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.

C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.

D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.

正确答案为 A。

(3) What did the striking water clock use to strike hours?

A) Horsemen.

C) Drops of water.

B) Brass doors.

D) Metal balls.

正确答案为 D。

第 1、3 两题均测试辨认细节的能力,第 2 题为推测理解题。

3. Section B——听写填充

此项为 120 个词左右的短文,其中有 10 个空格,要求考生在空格里填出听到的词组、短语或句子。

例: The most important holiday in China is the Lunar New Year. Since it is based on the lunar calendar, it comes about a month later than the Western New Year. The Chinese New Year season traditionally lasts about a month, but the period has now been reduced to a week or less so that working life will not be interrupted for too long. There are some parallels with the Western New Year: houses are cleaned thoroughly, for instance, and families all get together for the festivities. All debts must be paid off so that the new year can be started with a fresh beginning. Feasts are enjoyed with family and friends, and there are lively dragon and lion dances in the streets. Everywhere there is the sound of fire cracker explosions. Children receive gifts of little red envelopes with money inside them.

这里划线部分就是让考生听写的内容。

听写填充不仅仅测试考生的拼写知识,还测试语法、读音规则等方面的知识。在语流中常有连读和省音现象出现,如果在听的过程中光凭耳朵而忽略运用语法、读音规则等去判断,那么写下来的词组或句子很可能是错误的。例如:

He called them yesterday.

这句话在说出时,call 后面的 ed 因为失爆,往往会听不见,但听写时就应该意识到后面有 ed,因为从语法上看,时间是昨天,应该是过去时。

4. Section B——复合听写

此项为一篇短文。这篇短文有 8 个空缺的单词和 2 至 3 处空缺的句子。要求考生根据听到的内容,分别填入单词和句子的要点。

例: There have been a lot of changes in American eating habits in the last ten years. One is the growing awareness of the nutritional value of food. Another is an increasing interest in a variety of international foods. Since about 1970, Americans have been more and more concerned about health. They have begun to notice the ingredients in what they eat.

When they select food in the supermarket, they turn the packages over to read the labels carefully. They prefer to eat food that is produced without unnecessary chemicals and often choose fruits and vegetables grown without poisons used to kill insects. A small group of Americans, called vegetarians, has decided not to eat meat. They choose a complete diet from other kinds of food, because they think that meat products are not good for your health.

Also more and more Americans have become interested in food from other countries. They have been going out to international restaurants and eagerly trying unfamiliar dishes. Chinese, Japanese, French, Italian, and Greek cooking, as well as many other recipes, are all popular these days in the United States. People used to say that Americans ate uninteresting, unhealthy food, but this has changed in the last ten years.

划线部分是让考生听写的内容。

复合听写既测试考生拼写单词的能力,也测试考生遣词造句的表达能力。在听一些长句时,不可能将它们一成不变地写下来。这时只有在理解的基础上,重新组织句子,记录要点,这就测试了写的能力。

建议考生在考试时注意以下几点:

1. 对话部分的提问要比短文部分的提问略难一点。对话较短,比较容易记忆,但短短的对话在耳畔稍纵即逝,故考生必须集中注意力。最好在听每一段对话之前,抓紧时间浏览一下选择项。先看选择项,然后再听对话,能大致知道提问范围,在听之前就产生预测,有利于集中注意力,在听的过程中有针对性地获取信息。

2. 有时即使看了选择项也估计不出提问和什么有关,或者由于在前一道题上耽搁的时间过长,因而没有时间去预览选择项。在这种情况下,应一面听一面做些笔记,边听边思考。这样就不会听过之后,什么也记不得。

3. 在听短文前最好也快速浏览一下选择项,看看要听的短文和什么有关。在听的过程中一旦发现内容和自己预期的不一样,要善于调整。在听的过程中也可以利用上文来猜测下文。

4. 短文的第一句和最后一句往往点出或概括整篇短文的中心思想。

5. 由于短文后面的提问常和文中的细节有关,因此必须记住听过的内容。短文相对来说比较长,有时很难把听过的内容留在记忆中,这样就必须学会一面听一面做笔记。笔记可以用符号、字母、甚至汉字,只要能帮助你回忆所听的内容即可。

6. 如果短文是一篇故事,那么听的时候应抓住地点、时间、人物、因果等要素,抓住了这些也就抓住了故事的框架。在抓住框架的前提下记下一些细节。如果能做到这一步,那么对于故事之后的提问就能应答自如。有时从选择中看不出要听的短文是故事还是其他类型的,但听完开头几句便能知分晓。

7. 无论是听 Section A 的对话还是 Section B 的短文,都应特别注意以下几点:

(1) 句子的时态。有时句子中没有具体的时间状语表示动作发生的时间,那么考生只有对句子时态加以注意,才能判断;

(2) 信号词。However, but, because 等信号词能提醒你说话人的思路发展方向;

(3) 同义词。在同一篇讲话中有时为了避免重复,讲话人会用不同的词或词组指同一件事或同一样东西。比如,打电话可以用 phone 表示,还可以说 ring up 或 call;

(4) 代词。在英语中,上文提到的名词在下文中再出现时就用代词表示,在听的过程中应明确代词所指;

(5) 正确领会选择项的意思。一般来讲,尽管答案和听力材料意思相同,但两者的表述往往不同。

8. 做听写填充和复合听写时,不管是听写词还是句子,它们的意思要根据上下文去判断。否则很容易把 First, left; second, right. 写成 First, left; second write. 而出错。另外,单词的拼写应根据读音来记,做到读得出拼得出。如 encyclopedia/en,saɪkləʊ'pi:djə/这个单词由十多个字母组成,如果按照五个音节分开记每一个音节的字母组合,那要比不顾读音死记硬背容易得多。平时应多做听写句子、短文的练习。听写时应把句子在脑中复述一遍,记住了才写,切忌听一个词写一个。在做复合听写第二部分时,有时难以把长句写完整,那么应该把要点记住,写下来。

练习题

Section A (Conversations)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 100 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.*

Exercise 1

1. A) She wants to eat out.
B) She wants to fix the dinner at home.
C) She wants to fix the dinner in a restaurant.
D) She wants the man to go out.
2. A) He likes to travel around the world.
B) He likes sending postcards to his friends.
C) He likes postcards.
D) He is going to China soon.
3. A) In an apartment in the suburb.
B) In an apartment in Market Street.
C) In a small house in Market Street.
D) In a small house in the suburb.
4. A) Poorly. B) Terribly. C) All right. D) Very hard.
5. A) At the Information Bureau of an airport. C) In Miami.
B) In a classroom. D) At a railroad station.
6. A) Waiter and diner. C) Driver and passenger.
B) Salesman and customer. D) Doctor and patient.
7. A) About 20. B) Exactly 20. C) About 10. D) More than 20.
8. A) Nothing. B) Hot coffee. C) Hot tea. D) Cold tea.
9. A) Mr. Brown used to be the manager.
B) Mr. Brown has become the new manager.
C) Mr. Black, the former manager, has retired.
D) Mr. Black, the former manager, has been dismissed.

10. A) She doesn't want to go to the airport because she's busy.
 B) She can't go to the airport though she wants to.
 C) She doesn't want to have the meeting because she's busy.
 D) She can't have the meeting though she wants to.

Exercise 2

11. A) Ask Tom to photocopy the report. C) Photocopy the report.
 B) Write a report immediately. D) Do the filing later on.
12. A) A new shirt. C) An old shirt.
 B) A shirt and a tie. D) Something informal.
13. A) 114, London Street. C) 140, London Street.
 B) 114, Lincoln Street. D) 140, Lincoln Street.
14. A) A check. C) Money.
 B) An account. D) To count the cash.
15. A) It looks exactly like Susan.
 B) It makes Susan look older than she really is.
 C) It makes Susan look younger than she really is.
 D) It doesn't look like Susan at all.
16. A) At a hotel. C) In a restaurant.
 B) At a railway station. D) In a supermarket.
17. A) Husband and wife.
 B) Teacher and student.
 C) Tailor and customer.
 D) Shop assistant and customer.
18. A) \$ 30. B) \$ 105. C) \$ 35. D) \$ 100.
19. A) The woman was more than surprised to hear the news.
 B) The woman did not believe what the man said.
 C) The woman knew Mike had been working hard.
 D) The woman knew Mike had not been working hard.
20. A) The woman has just started talking to the man on the phone.
 B) The woman has just finished talking to the man on the phone.
 C) The woman has just started talking to the man.
 D) The woman has just finished talking to the man.

Exercise 3

21. A) In the hospital. C) At home.
 B) Out of the hospital. D) At the office.

40. A) Richard is always late for appointments.
 B) The woman thinks Richard must have changed his mind.
 C) Richard will surely show up in the end.
 D) The man thinks Richard might have changed his mind.

Exercise 5

41. A) The man. C) Jane.
 B) Juliet. D) The woman's brother.
42. A) They haven't seen any large apartment.
 B) They haven't seen any apartments.
 C) They doesn't care for large apartments.
 D) They can't afford the large apartments.
43. A) Art. B) Music. C) An elective. D) None.
44. A) A supermarket. B) A restaurant. C) A book store. D) A bank.
45. A) Customer and salesman. C) Student and librarian.
 B) Manager and clerk. D) Lawyer and client.
46. A) She's going to pick up her children at school.
 B) She's going to pick up some food in a supermarket.
 C) She's going home and wait for her children from school.
 D) She's going to buy a fridge for the children.
47. A) At a bank. C) At a doctor's office.
 B) At a grocery store. D) At a gas station.
48. A) \$22. B) \$20. C) \$18. D) \$2.
49. A) He will open the window.
 B) He would rather the woman opened the window.
 C) He wouldn't mind the woman opening the window.
 D) He will not open the window.
50. A) Frank didn't survive the accident.
 B) Both of the speakers are surprised that the car should have survived the accident.
 C) The woman is not surprised that Frank survived the accident.
 D) Both of the speakers are surprised that Frank should have survived the accident.

Exercise 6

51. A) Work on a report. C) Attend a meeting.
 B) See a film. D) Read a book.
52. A) The woman's mother. C) The man's mother.
 B) The woman. D) Someone else.

53. A) She prefers taking a plane. C) She prefers taking a train.
 B) She prefers taking a bus. D) She prefers taking a boat.
54. A) In a garden. B) At a florist shop. C) In a hospital. D) At a station.
55. A) Exciting. B) Disappointing. C) Unique. D) Worth seeing.
56. A) 8 dollars. B) 10 dollars. C) 6 dollars. D) 7.5 dollars.
57. A) The 3rd floor. B) The 4th floor. C) The ground floor. D) The 5th floor.
58. A) He needs the woman's help because he wants to pass the exam.
 B) He needs the woman's help because she will give him some pointers.
 C) He doesn't need any help because he knows she can easily pass the exam.
 D) He doesn't need any help because he knows he can't pass the exam.
59. A) She'd be glad to lend her car to the man.
 B) She will not lend her car to the man.
 C) She needs to think about the question.
 D) She thinks the man's question is not clear.
60. A) She would collect the papers herself.
 B) She would ask her teaching assistant to correct.
 C) She would correct the papers herself.
 D) She would ask her teaching assistant to grade the papers.

Exercise 7

61. A) They send another package earlier. C) They look for the package.
 B) They wait patiently. D) They use air freight.
62. A) Next week. C) Next month.
 B) The week after the next. D) The month after the next.
63. A) It was exciting. C) It was marvelous.
 B) It was unsatisfactory. D) It was just so so.
64. A) Something to eat. B) Nothing. C) A snack. D) A lunch.
65. A) A restaurant. B) A theatre. C) A plane. D) An airport.
66. A) The old apartment is too small.
 B) The old apartment is too noisy.
 C) She doesn't want to see the old friends in the neighbourhood.
 D) She doesn't like the baby next door.
67. A) At home. B) At school. C) In a restaurant. D) In a factory.
68. A) Four o'clock. B) Half past four. C) Five o'clock. D) Half past five.
69. A) Snow. B) The sun. C) Cold. D) The weather.
70. A) The man is living in New York. C) The man used to live in New York.
 B) The woman used to study in New York. D) The woman is living in New York.

86. A) To write a letter.
 B) To write down the message.
 C) To lend to the second speaker.
 D) To pass to the second speaker.
87. A) Weekdays.
 B) On Monday.
 C) On Friday.
 D) During the weekend.
88. A) To find the telephone numbers.
 B) To call a taxi.
 C) To stop a taxi on the street.
 D) To find a quicker taxi.
89. A) At a post office.
 B) At a bank.
 C) At a school.
 D) At a ticket office.
90. A) Bus. B) Taxi.
 C) Subway. D) Train.

Exercise 10

91. A) To look for cruises.
 B) To look at ads.
 C) To go away for a vacation.
 D) To think about their vacation.
92. A) Her back aches.
 B) Her back can bend.
 C) She has broken her back.
 D) Her back is hard.
93. A) A guest in the hotel.
 B) The hotel manager.
 C) The owner of the hotel.
 D) A salesman.
94. A) At a department store.
 B) At a bank.
 C) At an airport.
 D) At a company building.
95. A) Iron the blouse.
 B) Wash the blouse.
 C) Clean the room.
 D) Leave the room soon.
96. A) Order something to drink.
 B) Leave the restaurant.
 C) Order cakes for dessert.
 D) Order some vegetables.
97. A) A policeman.
 B) A customs officer.
 C) A bank clerk.
 D) An office boy.
98. A) \$ 15. B) \$ 10.
 C) \$ 16. D) \$ 8.
99. A) Found a job.
 B) Stayed at home.
 C) Majored in Politics.
 D) Studied law at a university.
100. A) The second speaker is angry at the decision.
 B) The second speaker is happy about the decision.
 C) The second speaker is indifferent to the decision.
 D) It is not yet decided whether to build the airport at Lancaster.

Section B1 (Passages)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 30 short passages. At the end of each passage, you*

