

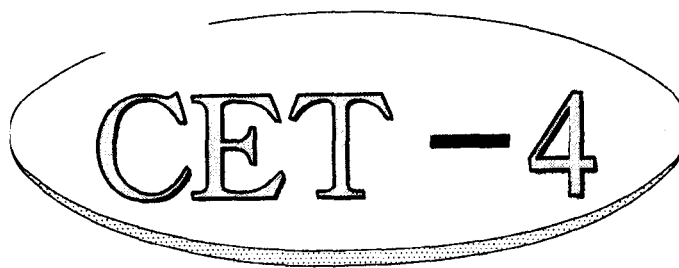
# CET 4

## 大学英语四级考试 辅导教材

蔡基刚 主编



复旦大学出版社



# 大学英语四级考试

## 辅导教材

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是全国大学英语四级统考的辅导教材。全书根据四级考试的各类题型(包括最新题型)分章,系统地介绍了命题规律、基础知识和应试技巧,并且列举了实际考试容易碰到的大量例题和练习,最后还选编了两套模拟试卷供读者测试。练习和模拟试题均附有答案和必要的解释。

本书可供准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生作为辅导班教材或自学辅导材料。

本书听力练习和模拟试题的听力部分已录成音带,供考生选用。

### 大学英语四级考试辅导教材

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## 前 言

大学英语四级考试(CET)是非英语专业大学生英语的全国性统一考试,目的是测试考生是否达到大学毕业的英语水平。为了通过这一考试,并力求取得优异成绩,许多学生参加了各种辅导班或辅导讲座。但是,这些讲座往往以模拟试题代替课堂讲解,缺乏系统实用的教材,因此效果并不理想。另外,由于种种原因,不少考生没有时间或机会参加辅导班的学习,他们也迫切需要一本讲解四级考试命题规律和解题技巧的辅导教材,让他们在工作之余自学。

本书就是根据这样的考虑编写出来的一本大学英语四级考试辅导教材。其主要特点是系统性、实用性和针对性。

最近几年,大学英语四级考试全国委员会陆续公布了不少新题型,加上原来的题型,现有听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、完型填空、简答题、英译汉、复合式听写、短文写作等。尽管每次考试只用其中一些题型,但是本书对这些题型分章作了全面系统的讲解,同时各章还配上大量的例题和练习,练习均附有答案和解释。附录中提供了两套模拟试卷及其答案,供学生课外练习和测试。

由于编写者都是教学第一线的教师,不仅在班上辅导学生四级考试,而且还参加四级考试的阅卷工作,所以他们了解考生的薄弱环节,知道他们需要加强训练之处。编写者就是针对考生感到困难的语言点,对他们最容易出错的地方给予了特别的讲解和分析。

本书主要对象是参加大学英语四级英语考试的考生,但报考大学英语六级、MBA、TOFEL、EPT等的考生也可参考使用。

本书由蔡基刚主持编写,并由蔡基刚编写阅读理解、简答题、英译汉和短文写作,由陈洁倩编写词汇结构,由孙文捷编写完型填空,由徐欣编写简答题练习和部分听力理解练习,由朱万玉编写听力理解的讲解,由尤志文编写阅读理解的练习,由万江波编写短文写作练习,由陈进编写部分听力理解练习。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有错,请读者批评指教。

编者

1998年10月

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# 第一章 听力理解

英语听力理解是四级考试的第一部分。按照考试大纲,这部分的材料是学生比较熟悉的题材,难度浅于精读课文,基本上没有生词。语速为每分钟 120 词。

这个要求似乎不太高,但是在限时、紧张的环境中(只听一遍,不能倒过去重复),要在瞬间作出判断,并不容易。不但需要考生有坚实的语言基础,熟悉英美文化背景(材料讲述的大多是英美国家的事),而且还要求考生有捕捉重要信息、作出正确判断的听力技能。

如果具备了上述基本能力,那么只要考生把握好所听内容的要点、难点,出题者的提问方向,听力试题部分是能顺利完成的。多年来的教学与分析学生参加考试的经验表明:要是听力部分比较顺利,就给以后的几项减轻了压力,从而有利于提高整个考试的成绩。否则,第一部分没有达到本项的及格分数,考生的心理压力加大,那就不利于把后面的几项试题做好,要取得高分就比较困难了。

如何稳妥顺利地答好第一部分听力试题呢?笔者认为,考生应熟悉听力理解的常用题型及其解题方法。

四级考试中的听力部分有三大题型。

## 一、对话型

对话型即 A 节(Section A)的问题,这部分中共有 10 组一男一女的对话。在每组对话之后有一个问题,要求考生根据对话内容回答问题。这些问题大多数以“wh-question”为主,即: who, which, what, where, when, how, why, how many, how much。

为了便于考生理解,下面分词类给出例题并作出分析。

### 例 1 (以疑问代词“who”提问)

You will hear:

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 and fifty.

Q: Who is the woman most probably speaking to?

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

以上对话中,抓住“send this parcel to London”,与“What's the postage for it?”就不难知道可能提问的方向: a. How much is the postage for the parcel? b. Who is the woman most probably speaking to? c. Where does this conversation most likely take place? 试题中给考生所选答案 A)、B)、C)、D)都是动词 speaking 或是 talking 的对象,因此,D)是唯一正确的选择项。

**例 2** (以疑问代词“which”提问)

You will hear:

W: Has your brother bought his books yet?

M: He bought a history book but the Chinese and the English textbooks were sold out.

Q: Which book has the man's brother got?

A) An English textbook.

B) A Chinese textbook.

C) A chemistry book.

D) A history book.

在本对话中考生要理解“the Chinese and the English textbooks were sold out”的含意。再从问题“Which book has the man's brother got?”去找答案,考生容易得出 D) 是正确答案。

**例 3** (以疑问代词“what”提问)

You will hear:

W: How often did you write home?

M: I used to write home once a week.

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

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.

这一男女对话对考生来说会有一定的难度。因为,对话中女的问题是以过去式方式出现的,而 A)、B)、C)、D) 选项中都是一般现在时,因此要求考生准确理解“I used to write home once a week.”中的“used to write”的英语暗示什么内容和信息。词组“used to do”显然是指以前的习惯行为,而现在不这么做了。这样本题的正确答案必定是 C)。

**例 4** (以疑问副词“where”提问)

You will hear:

W: Did you see the movie *Gone with the Wind* last night?

M: How I longed to. But I couldn't because my English lecture let out too late.

Q: Where the man didn't go last night?

A) The cinema.

B) The classroom.

C) The booking office.

D) The office.

在本对话中考生应注意到“How I longed to”是“多么希望能看电影“*Gone with the Wind*”(《风》),只鉴于昨晚英语讲座下课太晚,使得我没有时间去观看。那么从男生回答中考生要理解准确“English lecture let out too late”的真正含意是“下课太晚”,正确答案才能是 A)。

**例 5** (以疑问副词“when”提问)

You will hear:

W: Are you going straight home after school today?



M: 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 the man going home this afternoon?

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

从对话中我们可以了解到男生不直接回家的原因是要在一点钟下课后还要到图书馆去看一会儿书。答案中提供的四种时间,要求考生把“one o'clock”和“a couple of hours”加在一起,答案就肯定是C)。因为“a couple of hours”一般注解为“一双”、“一对”或“两”的含意,所以其他答案就被排除在外了。

#### 例6 (以疑问副词“why”提问)

You will hear:

W: John, I don't know what to get for your father. He has just about everything, doesn't he? Do you have any suggestions?

M: Why don't you get him a pocket calculator?

Q: Why doesn't the woman know what to get for the man's father?

- A) She feels that he won't accept anything.  
B) She is sure he already has a pocket calculator.  
C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.  
D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.

该组对话中,女生明确表述了男生的父亲大约样样都有,即什么也不缺,而且在读“He has just about everything, doesn't he?”时,用了降调完成句子,这就说明发话人已知肯定回答,只是问问而已。女生为了不使男生难堪,故在后面补上一句“Do you have any suggestions?”这句话是否起作用,要看所提供的四个答案是否体现。考生看完四个答案便知道,对话中女生的主张没有变,语义迫使你选C)作为正确答案。

#### 例7 (以疑问副词“how”提问)

You will hear:

M: If I were you, I'd like to ride a bike to work. Taking a crowded bus during rush hours is really terrible.

W: Thank you for your advice. But my bike got a flat tyre.

Q: How would the woman most probably get to work?

- A) By bus.      B) By taxi.      C) By bike.      D) On foot.

以上对话中男生用虚拟语气,表明他不会去挤公共汽车,因为在“rush hours”(高峰期)挤公交车的情景是可怕的,不如自己“ride bike”自由。但考生要明白,女生的回答中有一个词应进入思考之中,即“my bike has got a flat tyre”这一信息足以说明女生不能骑自行车上班的原因,因此这个针对“How”引出的问题的答案只有A)是正确的。

#### 例8 (以“How many + 名词”提问)

You will hear:

W: Professor Clark said that the mid-term exam would cover the first fifteen lessons.

M: Really? I thought it only included the first twelve lessons. Then I must go over at the weekend the rest of the lessons.

Q: How many lessons must the man review over the weekend?

A) Five lessons.      B) Three lessons.      C) Twelve lessons.      D) Fifteen lessons.

很显然,考生在解答本题前,必须搞清楚 the first fifteen lessons, the first twelve lessons 及 the rest of the lessons 之间的关系,应完成的是“前 15 课”,而男生只完成了“前 12 课”,那末“the rest of the lessons”就等于把 15 减去 12 得出 3,这“3”就是本题答案 B)。

### 例 9 (以“How much + 名词”提问)

You will hear:

W: Here is a ten dollar bill. Give me 2 tickets for tonight's show, please.

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

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A) \$ 1.40.      B) \$ 4.60.      C) \$ 4.30.      D) \$ 8.60.

针对这样的试题,考生在听音过程中要做一点笔记,记下总量、应付的总额、单价等。有时,这类试题需要做一点简单的加、减、乘、除运算。在此,  $(10.00 - 1.40) \div 2 = 4.30$ , 因此,答案为 C)。

另外,在 A 节对话中,出题人还可能用一种否定词的方式从语义上、句义上来提问,以达到增加试题难度的目的。这类试题经常使用一些极易使考生混淆的词。例如,大家都熟知的 neither, not, few, little, 或者是 never, hardly, scarcely, seldom 等。还有与 no 有搭配关系的词组,如 At no time, in no time, under no circumstances, on no condition 等。

### 例 10

You will hear:

W: When will you come tonight? I must tell you, I need your help badly.

M: Well, you see, I'll get to your house in no time and on no condition, as I promised.

Q: How do you understand the man's reply?

A) He will never go and see the woman.  
B) He is sure to go to see the woman.  
C) He will see the woman under some condition.  
D) He will not keep his promise.

要把这道题做对,只要理解正确“on no condition”和“in no time”两个词组的概念和含意。前者是“不论什么条件”,后者是“立刻”的含意,因此本题正确答案是 B)。

根据上述 A 节题型的内容,我们不难看出句型与词组是很重要的,在英语词汇中,一词

多义,一个动词与不同介词搭配,会产生不同的词义,切不可望文生义。这就需要考生在平时的学习中多加积累了。

## 二、短 文 型

短文型是听力题中 B 节 (Section B) 的问题。

在四级考题中听力 B 节是由 3 篇短文构成的。每篇由 150 词左右组成,最长的一篇也不过是 200 词左右。三篇中,有一篇稍难一点,其余两篇为一般难度。

考生在听这部分考题时,要把文章的大意听懂,将所叙述的重点和要点记清,并且要记住文章的主要情节、论述的观点和作者的态度等等。多年来四级考生解题时 A 节错误比较多,而 B 节部分却得分相对来说更高一点,我们一般要求考生 A、B 节加起来得 13—14 分 (总分 20 分)。大部分考生 B 节 10 分中可得 5 分到 7 分。这是因为只要大致听懂文章即可。每篇文章的考题是从叙事文和论说文两种形式归纳出来的。

### 1. 叙事文

这是生动有趣、有故事情节和教育意义的题材。在听这类题材的文章时特别要注意故事发生的时间、地点、主人公的特征、故事的高潮、最终的结局。如果把这些内容听准确了,那么回答问题时就不会手忙脚乱,可以做到得心应手,应付自如。

### 2. 论说文

这类文章难度较大。第一步,要求学生听文章时注意体会和了解作者的观点、意图和写这篇文章的态度。这些信息有时可直截了当地从文章的字里行间听出,但是更多情况下是含蓄的,间接地从语句中流露出来。考生应将整篇文章的主题、每段的主题句、相关的语言点和关键的句型在脑子里稍加整理,并把这些信息串联起来,然后才能找到正确的答案。

#### 例 11 (叙事文)

You will hear:

Andrew Jackson, who was President of the United States from 1829 to 1837, was one of the most colorful political figures in American history. He first won national attention during the War of 1812 when, as commander of about 5,000 backwoods farmers and soldiers, he completely defeated a well-trained British army of 10,000 men at the famous Battle of New Orleans.

There are many anecdotes about Jackson. Among them there is this humorous one.

After his wife died, Jackson lived alone and felt very lonely. He also began to worry greatly about his health. Several members of his family had died after suffering paralytic strokes, and Jackson was sure that he was going to die in the same way. He therefore lived in constant fear of having such a stroke.

One day at the home of some friends, he was playing chess with a young girl. Suddenly Jackson's hand dropped to his side and he seemed to become very weak. His face became pale.

Several friends rushed to his side.

"At last it has come," said Jackson weakly. "I have had a stroke. My whole right side is paralyzed."

"How do you know?" someone asked.

"Because," Jackson answered, "in the past few minutes I have pinched my right leg several times, and there is absolutely no sensation in it."

"Oh! I beg your pardon, sir," said the young woman with whom he had been playing. "But that was my leg you were pinching!"

Questions 1--4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. Who was Andrew Jackson?
2. What did Jackson worry about greatly after his wife died?
3. What was Jackson doing one day at the home of some friends?
4. Why couldn't he feel anything in his right leg?

You will read:

1. A) He was the commander of the American army during the War of 1812.  
B) He was President of the United States.  
C) He was one of the most colorful political figures.  
D) All of the above.
2. A) The American Revolution.  
B) His health.  
C) His family.  
D) His soldiers.
3. A) Playing chess.  
B) Discussing some political issues.  
C) Attending a party.  
D) Writing some letters.
4. A) Because his right side was paralyzed.  
B) Because he pinched his right leg and there was no sensation in it.  
C) Because what he pinched was the girl's leg, not his leg.  
D) Because he had a sudden stroke.

一般来说,涉及人物的故事均以该人物的对社会的功德、业绩作为开头的说明,随后附上出生地点、年代。有时这类故事带有传奇色彩。那么作者出题大概有以下几个方向:

- a. 主人公的职务、职位;
- b. 主人公的丰功伟绩;
- c. 传奇故事的要点;
- d. 幽默故事高潮起伏的要素。

根据以上几点,我们不难得出例1这篇听力文章的题1答案是D)。因为题目中所给的四个选项,综合起来是对故事主人公的一个完整的描述。题2涉及到故事的中心议题,即主人公整天忧心忡忡的内容是什么,我们可以认定B)是正确答案。题3表明主人公感到自己处于危险之中的环境是某种巧妙的安排,可知在某一项活动中,主人公发现自己所谓的“处境不佳”,答案A)就是正确的了。题4是幽默的要素所在,因而答案是C)也是在情

理之中。

### 例 12 (论说文)

You will hear:

Good posture(姿势) is an indication of good health. It also adds to a body's vitality (生机) and beauty. The body is not handsome when the back is bent and the neck thrusts forward. Bad posture creates the impression that a person is tired, lacking in energy, bored, or weak. Fatigue may sometimes be the cause of bad posture. Most often, however, it is due to carelessness and poor health habits. Whatever its cause, bad posture affects one physically. The muscles are stretched and pulled into unnatural positions, which can lead to poor functioning of the body's various systems.

Nutrition(营养) is the study of how the body takes food and uses it. This science provides information about the kinds of food a person must eat to promote and maintain good health. Such knowledge helps him develop and apply proper nutritional habits to his problems of healthful living. Proper habits of nutrition can be developed by paying attention to: (1) the variety of foods included in the diet; and (2) the quantity of each kind of food eaten. A diet, or the food regularly eaten, must contain all the nutritional elements.

Many physicians believe that overweight(超重) is one of the greatest dangers to good health. This condition often leads to a shorter lifespan. An overweight person is also more apt to suffer from diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease, and various disorders of the digestive(消化的) system. A person's weight is directly related to the amount of food he eats.

All foods can make a person fat if too much is eaten. In reducing, the maximum safe body weight loss is about two pounds a week. The sensible way to lose weight is to decrease the intake(摄取) of starchy(含淀粉的) foods, fats, and sweets in the diet.

Questions 1—4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. According to this passage, which of the following is suggested about the good health habit?
2. Which of the following eating habits is not proper in terms of maintaining good health?
3. We can infer from the statement "all food can make a person fat if too much is taken" that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What is the best topic for the passage from the following?

You will read:

1. A) Good way of holding your body.                      B) Balanced food.  
C) Right body weight.                                      D) All of the above.
2. A) Vegetables, meat and water only.  
B) A suitable quantity of each kind of food.  
C) Fats being part of the diet.  
D) Various foods included in the diet.
3. A) to lose weight you had better eat little for your daily meals.

- B) the most effective way to lose weight is to have no fat and sweet.  
 C) even vegetables can make you put on weight if you eat too much of them.  
 D) a shorter life span is a sure result of overweight.
4. A) Good Posture and Proper Nutrition.      B) Ways of Keeping Fit.  
 C) Bad Effects of Overweight.              D) Importance of Weight Loss.

这篇评论文章明确地由四个自然段落构成。每一段有自己的主题思想。听完这四段文章,考生只要把各自段落的内容要点加以串联,自然构成了文章的主题思想“ways of keeping fit”。第一段提示每一个人行走、站立、坐着等姿势的重要性,并且提出不正确形体姿势的起因。第二段说明,平衡的食物营养和每餐进食的量与有规律的进食时间的重要性。第三段明确指出超重有害于身体健康,会导致种种疾病的产生。第四段与第三段有连带关系。不论何种食物,过量进食都会使人过于肥胖。有计划地减轻体重是理智的,而且控制自己淀粉食物、脂肪与糖类的摄取是减轻体重的关键所在。

通过以上的评论与分析,我们便可得出题1答案是D),题2答案是A),题3答案是C),题4答案是B)。

### 三、听 写 型

大学英语考试委员会于1996年1月推出不定期以听写替换原先三篇文章的听答选择题。目前使用较多的方式是复合式听写(compound dictation)。这种测试一般放在第一部分的10组对话听力题之后。这一复合式听写是由两个部分构成的:a. 补上所听句子中所缺单词;b. 听完句子后写出句子大意或者一字不漏补上全句。

考生要做到在15分钟内把这篇250词的文章听三遍。第一遍用一般速度通读,第二遍用记录速度,第三遍用校对速度。其中题1到题7是补上漏去的单词。题8到题10是写出大意或一词不漏地补上所缺内容。考生在解复合式听写题1—7时,应特别注意句中的那些动词、副词或是带有描述性的形容词,最后是与一固定搭配单词,即常用词组与习语。考生在解答复合式听写题的8—10时,应从每一句中提炼出有综合意义的短句或短语,这要求有高度的概括能力,要能恰到好处地表达文章和句子中的原意。

#### 例 13

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no “(S1) \_\_\_\_\_” day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ slow, and the job is (S3) \_\_\_\_\_; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ police work in one word: (S5) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, not my police (S7) \_\_\_\_\_. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) \_\_\_\_\_

Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_

I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) \_\_\_\_\_

从以上的录音中所漏的词我们可以归纳如下:

S1. typical(形容词)                      S2. relatively(副词)

S3. boring(形容词)                      S4. describe(动词)

S5. variety(名词)                      S6. normal(形容词)

S7. uniform(名词)

另外, S8 的原文为: seven bad men jumped out at me, one of them had a knife and we got into a fight. 可归纳为“the police had a fight with a group of bad men.” S9 的原文为: She was trying to get to the hospital but there was a bad traffic jam. 可归纳为“A traffic jam caused the delay.” S10 的原文为: the baby waited to arrive until we got to the hospital. 可归纳为“the baby was born in the hospital.”

#### 例 14

In the United States and in many other countries around the world, there are four main ways for people to be (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ about developments in the news: newspapers, magazines, and radio or television news broadcasts. A person may use one, or all, of these sources (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ information. Each source is useful in its own way. Newspapers and magazines can give much information about a (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ event. They may (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ some history of the event, some of its causes, some of its effects, or perhaps give an opinion or point of (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ on a particular development. Radio and television can help a person to be well-informed about (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ is happening each day. It is also possible to listen to the radio or watch TV and do something (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time. Many people can listen to the news on their car radio while driving somewhere. For the student of English as a foreign language, an English language newspaper may be the most helpful news source (S8) \_\_\_\_\_

Most daily English language newspapers are not very hard to read. They are interesting and helpful in many ways. In some of them, (S9) \_\_\_\_\_ You will find news and information about important national and international political developments. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_

A story in the newspaper may help you solve a problem. Other stories may be about good movies, concerts, or TV shows.

本例复合式听写的 S1—S7 可用例 1 同样的方式归纳如下:

S1. informed(动词过去分词)    S2. for(介词)

S3. particular(形容词)

S4. provide(动词)

S5. view(名词)

S6. what(疑问代词)

S7. else(副词)

本例 S8 的原文为: that will also give you practice in reading English. 可归纳为“that, too, will provide you reading practice.”S9 的原文为: you may be able to find news about your native country. 可归纳为“news about your own country will be found in the paper.”S10 的原文为: No matter what you are interested in, you can probably find something in the newspaper about it. 可归纳为“Whatever you are interested in, you are sure to get it in the newspaper.”

总而言之,考生想要把这部分复合式听写做好,就得做到单词拼写熟练,句型理解快,平时在看文章或听广播时要多做总结归纳性练习。这样,考试时就会做到心中有数,忙而不乱了。

除了熟悉听力部分的三大题型外,考生还应注意下列两点。

**1. 应有充分的自信心和临场考试的求胜心理。**平时针对听力的薄弱环节加强训练,争取熟悉各种句型,尽可能掌握更多的常用词和词组,加强对惯用法及习语的理解,并要持之以恒。做到这些,在参加四级考试时反而会感到轻松自如,甚至有可能使自己的水平得到超常的发挥。

反之,如果平时对听力方面的材料很少接触,对词组、单词的了解不深不透,那就可能在遇到一两个单词听不懂时陷于慌乱被动的局面。在听力题中,一旦有听不懂的个别词或句子,千万不能被个别点套住,应当迅速跳出这一难圈,赶紧接受下面的句子信息,做到“丢卒保车”,争取“大部队”顺利通过,做到一旦遇“险”,仍有“割舍”的豁达气度,这也是战胜自我的一种精神武器。

**2. 养成正确有效的听音习惯。**听的时候要全神贯注积极思考,听音前可先阅读选择项,以预测将会提出的问题。还可以做一些笔记,把那些简单的时间、地点、距离或内容要点记录下来,以帮助回忆。这有助于对主要情节的掌握与判断。这也是对心理准备的一种补偿。

## 【听力理解练习】

### Section A (对话型听力题)

**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 centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*



You will read :

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

Sample Answer      [A][B] [C] [D]

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 centre.*

1. A) She did not have time to visit her.      B) She did not want to visit her.  
C) She did not stay with her much longer.      D) She did not go to New York.
2. A) He had a car accident.      B) He was injured in an accident.  
C) He broke his leg in the hospital.      D) He was absent from school.
3. A) At 7:45.      B) At 7:35.      C) At 8:15.      D) At 8:45.
4. A) Because she could not afford time and money.  
B) Because all flight tickets have been sold out.  
C) Because travel abroad is more dangerous now.  
D) Because travel is more expensive now.
5. A) Bill needs a rest.      B) Bill fails to do homework.  
C) Bill is slow in learning maths.      D) Bill is always late for class.
6. A) She likes to go to work by train.  
B) She hates traveling to work by train.  
C) She likes to live in the city.  
D) She prefers to live near her work.
7. A) Because she went to a Christmas party.  
B) Because she went to select Christmas gifts.  
C) Because she was giving a party at home.  
D) Because she was drawing pictures at home.
8. A) Pop music is popular among youngsters.  
B) Pop music no longer attracts youngsters.  
C) Pop music appeals to few youngsters.  
D) Pop music still surprises many youngsters.
9. A) Color slides.      B) Films.      C) Lamps.      D) Bulbs.
10. A) She suffers from a toothache.      B) She has some homework to do.  
C) She has to see her teacher.      D) She is afraid of going to parties.
11. A) She has no taste for it.      B) She is trying to lose weight.  
C) She has had enough food.      D) She has trouble with her teeth.