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# 大学英语四级考试指南

## ——题型分析与应试对策

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# 前 言

大学英语四级考试 (College English Test— Band Four, 简称 CET—4) 是国家教委在全国组织实施的一种标准化英语水平测试。其测试对象为全国各高等院校各专业本科二年级学生 (不包括英语专业学生)。大学英语四级考试于 1987 年 6 月首次试行。从 1989 年起开始每年分别于 1 月和 6 月在全国统考两次。一般来说, 凡大学本科学生都必须参加并通过大学英语四级考试, 否则, 便被视为大学英语成绩不合格。大学英语四级考试总分为 100 分, 60 分为及格标准。凡达到及格标准的发给大学英语四级考试合格证书; 达到 85 分的注明“成绩优秀”字样。要顺利通过大学英语四级考试并取得优秀成绩, 考生应该努力做到以下两点:

## 一、明确学习目标, 切实提高英语水平

众所周知, 因其目的不同, 测试可以分为成绩测试和水平测试两种不同的类型。通常在学期末举行的大多是学业成绩测试, 其目的是检查和测量一个阶段内完成某一教材的进展情况, 通过成绩测试, 可以了解到学生学业成绩的进步; 而水平测试不同于成绩测试, 其目的是了解考生对某种知识和技能是否达到所需水平, 并不以任何一本指定教材为其命题依据。

作为一种英语水平测试, 大学英语四级考试是依照国家教委 1985 组织修订的《大学英语教学大纲》组织实施的。根据大学英语教学目的, 该教学大纲将大学英语分为基础阶段和专业阅读阶段。其中基础阶段又分为六级, 每学期一级。一级至四级为基本要求; 五级和六级为较高要求。大学本科生必须达到基本要求, 也就是说一定要达到四级。对大学英语各级在英语学习各方面应达到的水平, 教学大纲都分别提出了详细的具体要求。其对四级的具体要求有如下几个方面:

1. 词汇: 掌握 3800~4000 单词以及一定量的习语, 并且有按照基本构词方法识别生词的能力, 对其中 2500 左右的常用词, 要求拼写正确, 能英汉互译, 并掌握它们的基本用法。

2. 语法: 在中学原有的基础上, 进一步扩大与加深基本语法知识, 侧重语法结构在语言交际中的运用。

3. 阅读能力: 掌握基本阅读技能, 能顺利阅读并正确理解语言难度中等的一般题材文章和科普、科技读物, 阅读速度达到每分钟 50 词。阅读难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时, 速度达到每分钟 80 词, 阅读理解的准确率以 70% 为合格。

4. 听的能力: 能听懂英语讲课, 对题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料, 一遍可以听懂, 听力理解的准确率以 70% 为合格。

5. 写的能力: 能按规定的题目和提示在半小时内写出 100 词左右的短文, 基本上能表达思想, 无重大语法错误。

这些具体要求既是试卷命题的客观依据, 同时也为考生指出了明确的努力目标。如果考生能够根据这些要求制定切实可行的计划, 进行全面系统的刻苦学习, 确实提高英语水平, 达到了这些水平的要求, 那就为顺利通过四级考试打下了坚实牢固的基础。

## 二、了解试题特点, 熟练掌握应试技能

大学英语四级考试也是一种标准化考试。其测试方法有固定的模式, 测试内容和试卷难易度有相对的一致性。考生除了有相应的英语水平之外, 还必须了解试题特点, 熟练掌握正确的解题方法, 才能确保水平的正常发挥, 取得满意的成绩。

四级考试内容共包括五个部分: 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension), 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension), 词语用法与语法结构 (Vocabulary and Structure), 完形填空 (Cloze), 短文写作 (Writing)。除短文写作是主观性试题外, 其余各部分都采用客观性的多项选择题形式。作为一种标准化测试, 为了保证试卷的信度和效度, 大学英语四级考试根据其教学大纲制定了《大学英语四级考试大纲》。该考试大纲对大学英语四级考试的内容、试卷形式、

答题方法和考试时间均作出了明确的规定,以确保试卷难易度的一致性和考试成绩的可信度。为了使大家对试题的内容及其特点有深刻的了解,我们将在本书各章节中对试卷各部分的内容和答题方法作详尽的介绍和分析。现仅将试卷各部分的题目数,计分和考试时间列表简介如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
I	1—20	听力理解	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
II	21—40	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	35 分钟
III	41—70	词语用法和语法结构	30 题	15 分	20 分钟
IV	71—90	完形填空	20 题	10 分	15 分钟
V	91	短文写作	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
合计			91 题	100 分	120 分钟

从上表中不难看出,阅读理解在试卷中所占比重最大,听力理解次之,其余各部分再次之。这基本体现了大学英语的教学目的,即培养学生有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力以及初步的写和说的能力。考试目的主要是考核学生运用语言的能力(读、听、写等),同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

试卷各大部分题型不同,内容各异,考生应熟练掌握各项应试技能,根据各部分试题的特点,采用灵活多变的解题方法。做听力理解题,应能辨音确义,善于耳听意会,并学会根据试题选择项对听音内容进行预测。阅读理解时,要熟知篇章结构,善长分析归纳,学会利用关键词尽快找到所需信息。对语法结构、完形填空题,则应能灵活运用基础语法和基本句型知识,进行综合分析,从而排除干扰项,得出正确选择。而短文写作,就要会连词成句、组句为段,能用简洁的英语正确表达思想。这些应试技能的形成,在很大程度上有赖于考生综合水平的提高。

为了帮助读者做到以上两点,本书每章都由试卷分析、应试指

导、模拟练习和习题详解四节组成。目前书市上四级考试辅导资料比比皆是,但绝大部分只是单纯的模拟练习集,像本书这样既有试卷分析又有习题详解的指导性书籍却极少,难以达到熟悉试题特点、提高英语水平的目的。本书各章首先分别对四级考试试卷的各部分进行全面细致的分析,并在此基础上介绍切实可行、行之有效的应试方法,然后提供针对性极强的模拟练习,最后对习题进行详尽的解答。模拟练习的题目尽可能取材于全真试题,并根据题目类型相对集中编排,以便于读者各项解题技能的形成。试题分析部分有助于了解试题特点;应试指导部分有利于掌握正确的解题方法;模拟练习能使考生进一步熟练解题技能;而习题详解将帮助考生理解正确答案之所以然;从而融汇贯通,进而举一反三,确实提高综合英语水平。这样的编排既符合学生学习备考的客观规律,又确保了本书的实用性、针对性和指导性。本书附有1993年6月的全真试题及试题答案,供读者检验学习效果。

读者如能通过本书的学习,确实提高英语水平,并熟练掌握应试技能,以优异成绩顺利通过大学英语四级考试,我们也就感到十分欣慰了。

编著者

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# 第一章 听力理解

## 一、试题分析

听力理解是大学英语四级考试的第一部分,其目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。考试时间为20分钟。听力材料只念一遍,语速为每分钟约120词,快于美国之音“特别英语”节目的语速(每分钟90—100词),而慢于英美人士日常说话的正常速度(每分钟150词左右)。该部分共20道题,计20分,占试卷总分(100分)的五分之一,所占比重仅次于阅读理解。

听力理解的考试内容包括A节(Section A)和B节(Section B)两部分。其中,A节由十组对话组成,每组对话后有一个问句;B节为三篇听力短文,每篇短文后有三至四个问句。对话和短文各十题,均是一个问句一道题。每个问句后有大约15秒的间隙,要求考生根据所听内容和所提问题从试卷上提供的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。对话和短文有各自不同的测试内容和测试重点,其试题特点也有所不同,下面我们分别进行具体分析。

### (一) 对话

对话是人们进行口头交际的主要方式,也是人们获取口头信息的重要方面。四级考试听力理解的对话,通常在一男一女之间进行,再由第三者提出一个问题。谈论的话题比较广泛,涉及到日常生活的各个方面,例如:问路搭车,购物借书,看病求医,预定房间,征求意见,谈论爱好等等,但对话一般都比较简短,句子结构和内容都不太复杂。

从对话后的问句来看,要求考生获取的口头信息一般有关时间、地点、方式原因、频率数量、观点看法、事实情况、议论话题等,问句大都由疑问词(when, where, which, how, why, what)引导。例如:

- When will the man leave?  
 Where does this conversation most likely take place?  
 Why can't the man go to the party?  
 Which book has the woman borrowed?  
 How many books does the man want to borrow?  
 How often do the students have to do their homework?  
 How does the woman like the new dress?  
 What does the man think of the concert?  
 What happened to the man?  
 What will the man probably do?  
 What does the woman mean?  
 What are the people talking about?  
 What can we learn from the conversation?

其中以最后一句问句(What can we learn from the conversation?)最为常见,有时一套试题十组对话中就有五组采用这一问句,而其他问句通常只出现一至二次。熟悉这些常用问句,对做好对话听力试题是十分有益的。

结合对话内容和选择项来分析,我们可以看到,有些对话内容与正确答案不但语义一致,而且措词也一样,整个试题直接了当,没有什么拐弯抹角的地方,只要听懂了基本内容就不难回答。例如(M=Man, W=Woman, Q=Question):

1. M: The students' English Club is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come?  
 W: I would like to, but I work at a restaurant at weekends.  
 Q: Why can't the woman go to the party?  
 A) Because she has got an appointment.  
 B) Because she doesn't want to.  
 C) Because she has to work at a restaurant.  
 D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.

(C) 中的措词 she has to work at a restaurant 与对话中所说到

的内容 I work at a restaurant 基本一致, 正确答案一目了然。

可惜的是, 这样直接的题目非常少。在绝大多数情况下, 对话内容与正确答案之间的关系比较含蓄, 需要进行简单推算或各种转换才能得出正确答案; 而对话中直接提到的选择项, 往往只是为了混淆视听而设计的干扰项, 并非正确答案。此类例子俯拾即是。

2. W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, I want to borrow these two novels, and I also need this book.

Q: How many books does the man want to borrow?

A) One. C) Three.

B) Two. D) Four.

此例的正确答案并不是对话中直接提到的 (B), 而是 (C), 因为对话中男士所说的 I also need 在此相当于 I also want to borrow 之意, 正确的借书数应是二加一。

3. W: How long have you been in our country?

M: I just arrived two days ago. I will be spending a month here.

Q: When will the man leave?

A) Two weeks from now.

B) In about two days.

C) He hasn't decided yet.

D) In four weeks.

对话中清楚提到的 two days 并非正确答案, 而在选择项中正确答案 a month 被转换成了 four weeks。

4. M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to seven, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: When did the game finally start?

A) 6:45. C) 7:15.

B) 7:45. D) 6:15.

如果没有注意 but it was delayed an hour 这一信息和简单的推算,就会误以(A)为正确答案,其实正确答案是(B)。

5. W: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

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

Q: When is the man going home this afternoon?

A) Around 5:00.                      C) At 3:00.

B) Around 2:00.                      D) At 1:00.

要得出此题的正确答案(C),我们一定要弄清男士将上课上到下午一点,然后打算在图书馆呆两个小时(a couple of hours)再回家。

6. M: Excuse me, does this bus go to Market Street?

W: Sorry, I'm a stranger here myself.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) She doesn't want to answer the question.

B) She doesn't understand what the man said.

C) She is also a newcomer in the city.

D) She is going that way too.

女士在对话中所说的 stranger 一词,在正确答案中被转换成了 newcomer。

7. W: Though we cared for Mike for a while, now he must live on his own.

M: Yes, he can care for himself now.

Q: What does the woman think of Mike?

A) He will no longer ask for their help.

B) He will regret not having their help.

C) He still needs their help.

D) He has to manage without help.

解此题的关键在于能否将对话中提到的 he has to live on his

own 转换成 he has to manage without help, 从而得出 (D) 为正确答案。

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

不细心听或没抓住 used to 这一结构, 而只是从直接听到的 to write home once 出发, 就会误选 (B) 为正确答案。其实 used to write home once a week 相当于 doesn't write home every week now, 正确答案是 (C)。

9. M: Did you like the film?

W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I'd expected it to be much more exciting.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

- A) On the whole, she liked the film.
- B) She didn't see the film.
- C) The film was very exciting.
- D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.

要能判断正确答案是 (D) 而不是 (C), 除了要注意女士所说的 I was rather disappointed 之外, 还要能将 I'd expected it to be much more exciting 转换成 The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.

10. M: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I could have been home by six o'clock.

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

Q: What happened to the man?

- A) He had to work overtime.

B) He was held up in traffic.

C) He has a traffic accident.

D) He has been home by six.

对话中明确提到了 have been home by six o'clock, 但是 (D) 并不是正确答案。在此, 我们应将虚拟语气 I could have been home by six 转换成过去事实 I wasn't home by six, 再根据上下文得出 He was held up in traffic 这一结论。

从以上对话试题实例的分析中, 我们可以看到, 做听力理解对话部分试题时, 在绝大多数的情况下, 考生都必须能听懂整个对话, 获得完整的言语信息, 并善于进行词组、句型之间的转换或简单推算, 才能得出正确答案。如果仅听到只言片语, 便贸然答题, 往往会误入“陷阱”, 常常是答错了题还自我感觉良好。

## (二) 短文

四级考试的听力短文是为了测试学生是否能听懂普通的英语讲话。所选材料一般是题材比较熟悉、情节不太复杂的听力短文, 其中有讲话者自身经历的叙述; 有风俗人情的简单介绍; 有事故灾害的一般报道; 还有科普知识的简短讲座。听力短文主要为简明易懂的记叙文和说明文。每套试题的三篇听力短文中, 通常有两篇是记叙文。所用词语一般不超出大学英语教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。例如:

After teaching three years in Shanghai, I asked to go to a remote area. I finally made it. I have always thought that experts should be sent not only to big towns where there is a lot of opportunity to talk to English speakers, but also to remote areas. My experiences in Nanping, Fujian, strengthened my opinions.

I recently spent a month in Nanping, teaching English to teachers of English from North Fujian. It was an experience I shall never forget. There were about 50 teachers, their ages ranging from 19 to 65. There was a wide range of levels. Most of them had never met a native English speaker before, and few had been on courses taught by an English-speaking expert. I was very

impressed with the way in which they worked together. The more advanced students patiently helped the less advanced. They spent considerable time—some till late into the night—going over the material they had learnt.

The students were full of enthusiasm and made the most of the month's course. I learnt a lot more about China. It was a very worthwhile experience, and I hope to have the opportunity to do so again. It was a perfect example of what can be achieved with good cooperation.

所提问题大都有关听力短文提到的具体事实细节,如人物事件、时间地点、原因结果、方式方法等。听完短文后,开始提问之前会预先提示有几个问题,例如:Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard. 问题的先后顺序一般与短文内容一致。下面,我们结合上例听力短文的内容、所提问题和选择答案来分析试题特点。

17. Why did the speaker want to work in Nanping?

- A) He thought experts were also needed there.
- B) He wanted to have a good experience there.
- C) He was invited to work there.
- D) He didn't like to stay in Shanghai any longer.

讲话者在短文第一段中说明了他为何要去边远地区,理由是 I have always thought that experts should be sent not only to big towns where there is a lot of opportunity to talk to English speakers, but also to remote areas. 正确答案(A) He thought experts were also needed there. 是对讲话者所说理由的概括和简约。

18. How many students did he teach there?

- A) Nineteen.
- B) Sixty-five.
- C) Eighty-four.
- D) Fifty.



很明显,此题为数字题。选择项(A)、(B)、(D)分别是短文中直接提到的三个数字19、65、50。(C)项的数字84是19与65之和,与听到的数字也有关。正确答案(D)直接明了,只是在此应能根据上下文将短文中讲的 teachers 转换成问句中的 students。

19. What impressed him most?

- A) The food in Nanping.
- B) The organization of the class.
- C) The discussion in the class.
- D) The co-operative spirit of the students.

讲话者在短文第二段中讲到 I was very impressed with the way in which they worked together,随后用好生耐心帮助差生的事实说明学生之间的互助精神,在全文结束时又提到 It was a perfect example of what can be achieved with good co-operation. 正确答案(D)是对短文这些内容的归纳总结。

20. What did he think of his short course in Nanping?

- A) It was interesting.
- B) It was a valuable experience.
- C) It was too far away from big towns.
- D) It was a difficult course to teach.

短文第三段中直接提到了讲话者的看法 It was a very worthwhile experience,其中 worthwhile 一词相当于正确答案(B)中的 valuable。再者,第二段中也说到 It was an experience I shall never forget.

从以上的试题分析中,我们可以看到,听力短文各题的正确答案很少是短文内容的简单重复,它们有的像听力对话试题那样需要进行词汇、句型之间的转换,但大多数回答必须是对所听到的短文内容进行归纳总结才能得出。有些题目的四个选择项均在短文中被明确提到,要求考生根据问句从中选择答案;有些题目的干扰选择项可能都没有被短文直接提到,同时正确答案也比较隐蔽。与对话相比,短文包含的信息量要丰富得多,听力理解的难度也要大得多。考生必