

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

大学英语 四级考试

语言要点详析与测试

DETAILED STUDY AND PRACTICE OF LANGUAGE POINTS

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前 言

大学英语四级考试是一项每年挑战数百万大学生的语言能力测试。其命题依据是我国教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》。试题的设计充分考虑了测试学的三个基本要求:信度(RELIABILITY)、效度(VALIDITY)和梯度(DISCRIMINATION)。按照以上精神与要求,我们编写了这本复习与应试指导书。

本书根据大学英语四级考试的常规项目由五部分组成:(1)听力理解——对话;(2)听力理解——短文;(3)词汇与句子结构;(4)阅读理解;(5)短文写作。每一部分又分成“概述”、“语言要点详析”和“自测题”三个栏目。读者可以从“概述”中得窥全貌,从“语言要点详析”中学到具体的语言知识和语言技能。“自测题”部分则便于读者随时检测学习效果。需要指出的是,书中未设置“完形填空”、“英译汉”、“简短问答”等栏目,这是因为这些测试内容已包括在前述五个部分之中,如“完形填空”的应试技巧可以在“词汇和句子结构”得到锻炼,“英译汉”的内容可以从各部分的句子翻译中去推敲,“简短问答”可以在“阅读理解”及“短文写作”的基础上进行操练。

本书在编写过程中力求突出以下几点特色:(1)注重所选试题的典型性、科学性与有效性,力求试题贴近学生的实际需要。(2)多用英语注释,以提高学生实际理解英语的能力和运用英语思维的能力。(3)标注语言陷阱。对选项进行辨异是众多考生的薄弱环节,书中对各类语言陷阱进行标注并作了较为详尽的解释,以帮助应试者越过陷阱。(4)分析出题意图。出现在试卷上的每一道试题都不是随意的,考生若能熟练地推测试题设计者的意图,就能做到应付裕如。

虽然编著者作了以上种种努力。但由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,缺点与错误之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

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于上海理工大学

内 容 提 要

大学英语四级考试是根据国家教委规定组织实施的全国统一的标准化考试。本书依据最新大纲与考纲的要求,由从事大学英语教学多年、具有丰富经验的教师执笔编写。全书分五个部分:(1)听力理解——对话;(2)听力理解——短文;(3)词汇和句子结构;(4)阅读理解;(5)短文写作。书中对四级考试中最基本的语言知识与语言技能作了分类评析,尤其注重标注试题中的语言陷阱与分析出题意图。为了便于读者自测,书中每节后均配有一定量的自测题,书末附有全部答案、写作的参考范文和听力材料原文。听力部分配有录音磁带,语音语调纯正、语速符合大纲要求。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是大学英语四级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

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第一部分 听力理解——对话

一、概 述

大学英语考试中的听力理解包括对话和短文两部分。

对听力理解进行测试,主要是为了考核学生获取口头信息的能力。《大学英语教学大纲》规定,培养学生的听力技能是大学英语的教学目标之一。按照教学大纲的要求,学生在修完基础阶段的四级以后,应该具备“一定的听的能力”,对题材熟悉、难度略浅于精读教材中的课文和基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料,要求一遍听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。

提高听力技能的前提是语言基础知识和文化背景知识。但是,有了语言基础知识和文化背景知识,如何在听力训练的过程中尽快提高及时、准确地获取信息的能力,提高在综合信息的基础上进行判断、推理的能力,却是摆在学生和教师面前的一个课题。

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分的试题测试的重点在词汇、短语、计算、明示信息、暗示信息、综合信息等几个方面。

(一) 词汇

大学英语四级考试的听力理解对话部分,往往会出现一到二题单纯测试考生对某一个单词的理解能力。该词汇可能出现在听力材料中,也可能出现在四个选项中。例如:

M: You want to let your house for the summer, don't you?

W: That's so. Won't you come in and have a look?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

(A) The man is looking for a place to live in.

(B) The man has a house for rent.

(C) The woman is a waitress.

(D) They are bargaining.

此题的测试重点在 let 这个单词上。根据所给的语言环境,let 意为 to allow (your house or land) to be lived in or used by someone else in exchange for a payment made regularly,即“出租、出借”,所以选项(A)是正确答案。答案(B)中虽有 has a house for rent,但是动作的主体 the man 不符合原意,该选项在题中是一处语言陷阱,粗心者应谨慎。

(二) 短语

听力理解短语部分对词汇的测试更多的是以短语的形式出现的。例如:

M: Do you have a paperback edition of the *Last Leaf* by O. Henry?

W: Yes, We do. But the hardcover is on sale for the same price.

Q: What does the woman say about the dictionary?

(A) Both editions cost the same.

(B) It has two editions with the same cover.

(C) The paperback edition is cheaper.

(D) The hardcover edition is more expensive.

要对此题作出正确的选择,关键在于学生是否对 be on sale 这一词组非常敏感。sale 是一个常用词。但是,它用作名词时,还可以解释为 an occasion when goods are sold at a lower price than usual,即“降价销售”。类似的例子还有 These dresses are on sale. (= reduced in price), a closing-down sale 关门大甩卖, an end-of-season sale 换季降价销售, a clearance sale 清仓大拍卖,等等。这一点,有许多学生是不熟悉或掌握得并不牢固的。此外,题中还出现了 paperback edition 和 hardcover edition 两个词组,意为简装版图书和精装版图书,一般情况下,前者比后者的价格要低一些,这些都属于常识了。

(三) 计算

听力理解对话部分第三个测试重点是计算。需要计算的听力测试题所占的比重很小。据不完全统计,在近五年的大学英语四级测试中,这一类的题目只出现了五次。计算的对象可以是时间,也可以是距离、速度、重量、价格等等。

有些大学英语考试的辅导书中将听力理解的应试技巧归纳为“看一听一选”三步曲,意即先看选项以预测将提出的问题,再听录音以捕捉重要信息,最后作出正确选择。对应试技巧作这样简单的归纳应该说是不足取的,因为语境千差万别,应对的方式也应该因题而异。但是,在应付听力理解中对计算的测试时,上述“看一听一选”技巧应该是行之有效的。例如:

W: Here's a 100-dollar bill, give me two tickets for the ballet *The Sleeping Beauty*, please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$8 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

(A) \$42

(B) \$46

(C) \$92

(D) \$100

在做此类听力理解题时,考生在听对话之前很快浏览一下选项并判断出将要应付的是计算题应该是不困难的。在此前提下,设法在听录音的过程中捕捉 100-dollar bill, two tickets 和 \$8 change 等三个重要信息,再做一些简单计算,就很容易作出正确的选择。

(四) 暗示信息

听力理解的对话部分出现过对明示信息进行测试的题目,但所占的比重很小。相当一些题目是对暗示信息进行测试。所谓暗示信息,是指听力材料中有隐含的重要信息,需要学生在理解的基础上作出正确的选择。例如:

W: I'm thinking of going to Singapore for a visit. Do you think it's worth visiting?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

(A) The man is planning a trip to Singapore.

(B) The man has not been to Singapore before.

(C) The man doesn't like Singapore.

(D) The man has been to Singapore before.

在听力材料中,并未出现明显的告知该男士是否到过新加坡的信息。但是,材料中却

存在着 I wish I had been there 这一表述形式。I wish 后紧跟虚拟语气 I had been there, 表示希望如此而实际并非如此, 这就是隐含的信息。所以, 选项(B) The man has not been to Singapore before 就是正确的答案。辨认暗示信息并作出正确的选择, 需要学生具有较为扎实的语言基础。

(五) 综合信息

可以认为, 对听力材料中的各种信息进行综合、归纳, 然后在选项中作出正确选择, 是这一部分测试中的较高层次。学生需要对所获取的信息进行辨认, 判断是否存在语气的转折, 是否需要根据已知信息进行推理, 是否需要多个信息的顺序进行编排, 或是设法在众多信息中辨认主要信息和次要信息。例如:

W: Did you see last night film at the cinema Cathay?

M: Well, I meant to go to see it, but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a discussion about the management of our company.

Q: What did the man do last night?

- (A) He saw a film with his friend.
- (B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
- (C) He went to his company with his friend.
- (D) He went to see his friend.

听力材料中罗列了许多信息, 如 last night film, at the cinema Cathay, a friend of mine, came to see me, a discussion, our company 等等。但是, 其中关键的部分却是 I meant to see it, but 这一转折。mean to do something 意为 say or do (something) intentionally, intend。所以, I meant to do it, but 就成了口语中一个用来表示“改变主意”的习惯用语。例如:

I meant to give you a hand, but you did not ask for.

我本打算帮你一把, 但是你却没有主动提出来。

I meant to accomplish the task, but something unexpected happened.

我本打算完成任务的, 但是却发生了意想不到的事情。

应试者若能十分敏感地捕捉到“转折”这一信息, 适应这种表达形式, 再去听对话的其余部分, 就能驾轻就熟了。所以选项(B)是正确答案。又如:

M: Hello, my name is Aiken. I've got a room booked in your hotel.

W: Aiken? Oh, yes, Mr. Aiken. It's a single room with a bath, on the 24th floor. I hope it will suit you, sir.

Q: What does the conversation tell us?

- (A) The man wants to reserve a room.
- (B) The man reserved a room sometime ago.
- (C) The man has booked a double room in a hotel.
- (D) The man wants to buy a flat on the 24th floor.

此题也是提供信息较多的测试题, 应试者能获得的信息有 Aiken, have got a room booked, a single room with a bath, on the 24th floor 等等。此时, 用得上“看一听一选”这一听力测试应试技巧。应试者在浏览选项的基础上, 应设法作出两个判断: 一、在大学英语四级测试这一层

次上,选项中哪些内容可能成为测试对象;二、将要出现的语音材料中,哪些会成为主要信息。

选项中出现了 to reserve a room 和 has booked a room 两个词组。reserve 意为 to keep (something) for a particular purpose or time。例如:

These seats are reserved for the elderly and women with babies.

这些座位是专供老年人和怀抱婴儿的女士使用的。

I reserve judgement on this issue until we have more information.

在获得更多的资料以后我才会对此作出判断。

与 reserve 意思相似的 book 一词意为 to arrange to have (a seat, room, entertainer, etc.) at a particular time in the future。例如:

She'd booked a table for four at their favorite restaurant.

她已在她们常去的那家餐馆里预定了一张四人用的餐桌。

We were advised to book early if we wanted to get a room.

我们被告知,若要租一个房间,就得早早预定。

于是,听了录音以后就可以作出判断,在众多信息中,何为重要信息,何为次要信息。选项(B)是正确答案。

需要指出的是,千姿百态的语言环境绝对不是三五点就能归纳得了的。一组对话或许会有一到二个测试点,但更多的是多个语言点的综合测试。归纳的目的是为了找到规律,指出重点,使学生在复习迎考时有所侧重,逐一掌握语言要点。

二、语言要点详析与测试

(一) 词汇

【试题1】

W: Have you finished reading my manuscript which was handed in a fortnight ago?

M: Yes, but you have to revise some parts of it, I'm afraid, if you want to get it published.

Q: What does the man suggest that the woman should do?

(A) Hand in her manuscript in a fortnight.

(B) Read parts of her manuscript.

(C) Improve some parts of her manuscript.

(D) Mail her manuscript to the publisher.

【分析】

听力材料中的关键词是 revise。该词意为 to look again at (an idea, a piece of writing, etc.) in order to make corrections or improvements to it。例如:

His helpfulness today has made me revise my impression of him.

今天他帮忙不少,这使我改变了对他的印象。

His publishers forced him to revise his manuscript three times.

出版商迫使他三易其稿。

所以,选项(C) Improve some parts of her manuscript 是此题的答案。

【试题 2】

M: How about the dishes I ordered? I've been waiting for nearly half an hour.

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 housekeeper.

(B) A telephone operator.

(C) A waitress.

(D) An office worker.

【分析】

此题中能证实女士身份的是 dishes 和 order 两个词。order 在听力材料中既用作动词又用作名词。order 用作动词时,意为 to ask for (something) to be made, supplied or delivered, esp. in a restaurant or shop。例如:

Are you ready to order, or would you like to look at the menu for a little longer?

您是现在点菜还是再看看菜单?

The customer says she ordered the books six weeks ago and she still hasn't received them.

客户说六个月前定的书,可至今还未收到。

order 作名词时,意为 a request to make, supply or deliver food or goods。例如:

The shop phoned to say your order has come in.

商店来电话说您订购的商品到货了。

I would like to place an order for a large pine table.

我想定做一张大的松木餐桌。

将 food 与 order 两个信息结合在一起,就会作出正确的选择(C)。

【试题 3】

W: Dear, I'm terribly hungry now.

M: So am I. Let's call room service, shall we? Hello, room service. Will you please send a menu to 1234 right now?

Q: Where are the two speakers?

(A) In a hotel.

(B) At a dinner table.

(C) In a snack bar.

(D) At the dining hall.

【分析】

此题测试的是常识。听力材料中两次出现了 room service 这一词组。room service 意为 the serving of food or drink to customers in their room in a hotel, or the people who do this work in a hotel,因此,选项(A)是正确答案。

选项(C)意为 a small informal restaurant where small meals can be eaten or bought to take away,即“小餐馆、快餐店、外卖餐厅”。例如:

We've arranged to meet at the railway station snack bar in Lausanne next week.

我们已经约好下周在洛桑火车站的小餐厅见面。

【试题 4】

W: A new Korean restaurant has begun its business nearby. Would you like to go there for lunch?

M: Yes, but it's my treat this time.

Q: What does the man mean?

(A) He wants to pay.

(B) He doesn't want to eat out.

(C) He wants to do his business.

(D) He doesn't like Korean food.

【分析】

理解此听力材料的关键在理解 it's my treat this time. treat 是一个多义词, 当它用作动词时, 可解释为 deal with、give medical care、put on 等等, 与此对应的名词形式是 treatment. treat 还可解释为 pay for. 例如:

Put your money away—I'm going to treat you to this.

你把钱收起来。我来付账。

I'm going to treat myself to a new pair of sandals.

我想给自己买双新凉鞋。

与此对应的名词形式是 treat, 意为 buying or paying for something for (someone else)。例如:

No, you paid for dinner last time—this is my treat.

别忙, 上次的饭钱是你付的, 这次该我请客。

Now remember this is to be my treat, so I'll pay for everything.

别忘了该我请客, 我来付账。

显而易见, 选项(A)是正确答案。

【试题 5】

W: Could you please tell me if Flight 555 from Moscow will be on time?

M: No doubt, Madam. It should be arriving in a quarter.

Q: Who do you think the woman is talking to?

(A) An attendant at the airport information desk.

(B) A clerk at the railway station information desk.

(C) A policeman.

(D) A bus - driver.

【分析】

要辨别对话中的男士是 An attendant at the airport information desk 还是 A clerk at the railway station information desk, 关键在于能否捕捉到 Flight 555 from Moscow 这一信息. flight 意为 journeys by aircraft(航行, 航班)。例如:

How was your flight?

您乘飞机来, 一路上好吗?

All flights to New York today are delayed because of bad weather.

今天飞往纽约的所有航班都因为恶劣的天气而延误了。

由此, 将 Flight 555 与 An attendant at the airport information desk 结合在一起, 选择选项(A)就是顺理成章的了。选项(B) A clerk at the railway station information desk 是试题中的陷阱, A clerk at the ... information desk 会误导应试者。

【自测题 1】

1. (A) The teacher postponed the conference.

(B) The schedule has been changed.

- (C) The students will be attending the conference.
 (D) The students will take a test this afternoon.
2. (A) Policeman and driver. (B) Policeman and thief.
 (C) Teacher and student. (D) Director and actress.
3. (A) He could not hear anything. (B) He is expecting a letter from his family.
 (C) He wrote to his mother a month ago. (D) He is anxious to go back to his mother.
4. (A) The man has changed his destination. (B) The man is returning his ticket.
 (C) The man is flying to Tokyo tomorrow morning.
 (D) The man can't manage to go to Tokyo as planned.
5. (A) A guest and a receptionist. (B) A passenger and an air-hostess.
 (C) A customer and a retailer. (D) A guest and a waitress.

(二) 短语

【试题 1】

W: Would you like to accompany me to the fashion exhibition, Stephen?

M: I've already had my hands full with the maintenance of the car.

Q: What does the man mean?

- (A) He must hand in a report.
 (B) He has already visited the exhibition.
 (C) He has to read a fashion book.
 (D) He is too busy to go with her.

【分析】

have one's hands full with/doing something 意为 be very busy with/doing something。例如:

I'd love to help but I've got my hands full organizing the school play.

我很想帮你,可是我一直在忙着组织学校的汇演,抽不开身。

Recently, I've had my hands full with the preparation of the test paper of English.

最近,我一直在忙着准备英语测试卷。

根据听力材料,可知(D) He is too busy to go with her 是正确答案。

【试题 2】

M: Is that nice-looking straw hat light and strong?

W: Yes, you can wear it rain and shine.

Q: What are they talking about?

- (A) A sunny day. (B) A raincoat.
 (C) An attractive hut. (D) A lovely hat.

【分析】

听力材料中的重要信息有三处,即 nice-looking straw hat、light and strong 和 wear it rain and shine。对测试对象来说,关键在 rain and shine。此短语源于 come rain or shine,意为 whatever happens,在句中作状语。例如:

Come rain or shine, I'll see you on Thursday.

无论如何,我会在周四来看你。

所以,(D) A lovely hat 是此题的答案。原句中的 you can wear it rain and shine 意为“在各种情况下都可以戴”。

值得注意的是,选项中出现了 sunny day 和 hut 等词汇,这是试题设计者设置的两个语言陷阱。前者是针对 shine 设置的陷阱,后者是针对 hat 的发音与 hut 相近而设置的陷阱。有些辅导书上将此种现象称作“起干扰作用的选项”(上海外语教育出版社《大学英语听力理解——测试与教学》),目的也是为了提醒学生排除干扰,避开陷阱。

【试题 3】

W: I often mistake Ida for Ina. Can you tell them apart?

M: Not at all. They look so much alike that they even confuse their mother sometimes.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between Ida and Ina?

(A) They are twins.

(B) They are fellow students.

(C) They are friends.

(D) They are colleagues.

【分析】

mistake A for B 和 tell something apart 是题目中的两个关键词组。mistake A for B 意为 fail to recognize, think wrongly that A is B。例如:

I often mistake her for her mother on the phone.

电话里,我总是把她错当成她妈妈。

tell something (somebody) apart 意为 try to know which is which (who is who)。例如:

As babies, the twins were so similar that I just couldn't tell them apart.

孩提时,这两个孪生兄弟像极了,我都分不出谁是谁。

与 tell...apart 意义相近的词组是 tell A from B。例如:

Can you tell her from her twin sister?

你能分得出她和她的孪生姐妹吗?

至于此题中对 twin (either of two children born to the same mother on the same occasion) 一词意义理解的重要性,则是不言自明的。选项(A)是正确答案。

【试题 4】

M: It's so hot today. I could hardly go on working. I wish there were an air-conditioner.

W: So do I. I'll get fainted if I stay here any longer.

Q: What are they complaining about?

(A) The size of the room.

(B) Long working hours.

(C) The hot weather.

(D) The smell in the room.

【分析】

此题听力材料中的信息是较为清晰的。需要应试者注意的是 I wish there were... 这样的表述形式。在 *Cambridge International Dictionary of English* 中对 wish 的这种表述形式解释为 to desire some situation that is different from the one that exists in reality。例如:

I wish I didn't have to go to work today.

今天要是不用上班就好了。

I wish you were coming with me.

要是你能和我同行就好了。

需要特别注意的是 wish 后所使用的从句要用一般过去时表示与现在事实相反的动作或状态 (Wish can be used with the past simple tense to express regret about a state or situation that exists at the moment.). 选项(C)是正确答案。

【试题 5】

M: Why did Clara call just now?

W: She wanted to pick up some periodicals she lent me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- (A) Clara wanted to return some periodicals to the woman.
- (B) Clara wanted to lend some periodicals to the woman.
- (C) Clara wanted to borrow some periodicals from the woman.
- (D) Clara wanted to get some periodicals back from the woman.

【分析】

首先,此题的解题步骤若按“看——听——选”的顺序进行,确定 lend, borrow 属于关键词,受测试者会感觉解题容易一些。其次,要理解 pick up 在上下文中意为 to collect or to go and get。例如:

Whose turn is it to pick up the children after school?

今天轮到谁去把孩子从学校接回家?

We're considering a permit system for all cabdrivers who pick up passengers at the airport.

我们正在考虑实行一种许可证制度,给所有到机场接客的出租车司机发证。

第三,听力材料中有 she lent me, 选项中有 (B) Clara wanted to lend some periodicals to the woman, 但这恰恰是语言陷阱,应试者要警惕。

【试题 6】

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

W: I can't agree with you more. I was told that thousands of innocent people are killed by drunk drivers each year.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- (A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are drunk drivers.
- (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.

【分析】

it's high time we turned...这个短语是此题的关键所在。It is time 或 it's high time、it's about time 都是口语体的虚拟表达形式,意为 it should have been done sooner or a long time ago (早该如此)。例如:

It's high time that the school improved its meal service.

学校早该改善伙食了。

It's about time that we had the car serviced.

我们早该把汽车送去保养了。

在从句中,动词要用过去式表示与现在事实相反的动作或状态。由此,选项(D)People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.是与听力材料含义相似的表述形式。

【试题 7】

W: How many people has the director chosen for the business trip to Chile?

M: Well, don't you know that whether there will be such a trip is yet to be decided.

Q: What does the man mean?

- (A) He doesn't know whether he will be chosen for the trip.
- (B) The director has not yet decided where to go.
- (C) Such a trip is not necessary.
- (D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place.

【分析】

yet 是一个常用词,意为 still, until the present time, 用于否定句和疑问句,这是大部分学生都能掌握的语言点。例如:

Haven't you eaten your lunch yet?

你还没有吃午饭吗?

I got the book a month ago and I haven't yet had a chance to read it.

这本书我一个月前就买了,可就一直没有机会看。

但是,yet 在另一种结构中的用法,即表述为 in the future,却是学生的薄弱环节。例如:

Much remains yet to be done.

还有许多事要做。

The delights of motherhood are yet to come.

期待着做妈妈的幸福。

因此,听力材料中的 "...don't you know that whether there will be such a trip is yet to be decided." 就可以理解作“难道你不知道是否安排这一趟出差还未决定?”选项(D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place 是正确答案。

表面上看是答非所问,这也是西方人的交谈方式之一。应试者要习惯这种谈话方式,学会迅速推敲出字里行间的意义。

【试题 8】

M: Excuse me, miss. I've printed my given name, first name, date of birth and address. What else should I do?

W: Nothing else, I'm afraid. We'll fill in the rest of it if you just sign your name at the bottom.

Q: What has the man been doing?

- (A) Arranging for an appointment.
- (B) Filling out a form.
- (C) Talking with his teacher.
- (D) Asking for information.

【分析】

听力材料中出现了短语...fill in the rest of it...,选项(B)是 Filling out a form。与动词 fill 搭配的副词小品词虽然不一样,但是其含义却是相同的,解释为 write the necessary information on。例如:

Please fill in/out your check and sign it.

请填写好您的支票并在上面签名。

Don't forget to fill in/out your income tax form.

请别忘了填写您的所得税申报表。

所以,选项(B)是正确答案。

【试题 9】

W: We do need one more desk in the sitting - room. But there is not enough room for it.

M: How about moving the old dining table to the kitchen?

Q: What does the man suggest that they should do? -

(A) Find a larger room.

(B) Sell the old table.

(C) Put the new desk in the kitchen.

(D) Rearrange some furniture.

【分析】

此题四个选项的设计并不是十分科学,因为选项(B) Sell the old table 并不是与听力材料密切相关的信息。但是,材料中的短语 How about doing...还是需要考生格外注意的。how about doing something 意为 could we consider doing something,表示建议、愿望等。例如:

How about trying to expand our European market?

能否设法拓展我们的欧洲市场?

How about a drink?

来一杯好吗?

根据题意,How about moving the old dining table to the kitchen? 就是 Rearrange the old dining table。所以,选项(D)是此题的答案。

【试题 10】

W: I'm really angry with Richard. He never listens to me.

M: Take it easy, Rena. Things will work out.

Q: What does the man advise Rena to do?

(A) Go out to work.

(B) Listen carefully to Richard.

(C) Be calm and patient.

(D) Do the easiest thing.

【分析】

听力材料中需要考生格外注意的短语有两个,即 take it easy 和 work out。Take it easy 是口语中常用的表达形式,意为 relax and do not get upset。例如:

Take it easy. Let's not start any trouble.

消消气,我们不要自寻烦恼。

take it easy 还可表示 go slowly and carefully。例如:

Take it easy, because the road may be icy.

当心,路有点滑。

work out 这一短语主要表示“计算”(to calculate something to be a particular amount),或“制定(计划)”(to use reasoning or calculation to make a decision or a plan)。但是,此题中的 work out 的含义却是(of a situation) to happen or develop in a satisfactory or pleasing way,即“(事物)向令人满意的方向发展”。例如:

How are things working out at home with the new baby?

家里添了个婴儿,一切都好吗?

Don't worry about anything—it'll all work out.

别担忧,一切都会好起来。

所以,选项(C)Be calm and patient 是正确答案。还需考生注意的是选项(A)Go out to work 是针对词组 work out 设计的语言陷阱,选项(D)Do the easiest thing 是针对词组 take it easy 设计的语言陷阱。

【试题 11】

W: Do you mind if I borrow your notes?

M: No, not at all. They are on the bookshelf.

Q: What does the man mean?

- (A) He left his notes on the bookshelf.
- (B) He doesn't know where his notes are.
- (C) He hesitates to lend his notes to the woman.
- (D) He agrees to lend her notes.

【分析】

如何就 Do you mind...的问题作答是此题的关键。mind 意为 to find annoying or offensive or to oppose(介意、反对),一般用于否定句或疑问句。例如:

I don't mind his coming home late but I do mind being woken up by the noise of him crashing around!

他迟迟回家我并不在乎,可我不能容忍他四处磕磕碰碰把我吵醒。

Would you mind turning your radio down a little please?

请您把收音机的声音调轻一些,行吗?

许多学生能够用好 Do you mind doing something...? 这样的问句,却不会对这样的问句正确地作答。如面对 Do you mind if I borrow your notes? (把您的笔记借给我行吗?)这样的要求或是建议,如何表示接受? 正确的答案是:No, of course not.(怎么会不行呢?) 或是: No, not at all.(没问题。)如果想表示拒绝,就该说:I'd rather you didn't.(你最好别借。)这是比较委婉的表达形式。有时说话者为了表示自己的强烈的情感,也可以作如下回答:Yes, I do mind.(不错,我非常介意。)表示对这种要求或建议完全不能接受。因此,根据听力材料中的 No, not at all,这一题的答案就应该是选项(D)He agrees to lend her notes。

【试题 12】

W: I wish my sleeves were longer.

M: Yes, but pity you had them cut. If only you had listened to me.

Q: What can we learn from the dialogue.

- (A) The man didn't want the woman to have her sleeves cut.
- (B) The woman followed the man's advice.
- (C) The woman is wearing an overcoat with long sleeves now.
- (D) The man didn't care if the woman had her sleeves cut or not.

【分析】