



2003年大学英语四、六级全国统一考试辅导教材

大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

B A N D F O U R

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS AND CLOZE

丛书主编 \ 李华田
编 著 \ 顾 颖
黄 艳
曾 敏

简答与填空

4

湖南人民出版社

H310.42

73



2003年大学英语四、六级全国统一考试辅导教材

大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR

SHORT ANSWER

丛书主编\李华田

编 著\顾 颖

黄 艳

曾 敏

主 审\李华田

简答与填空

测绘出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

简答与填空/顾颖,黄艳,曾敏编著. —北京:
测绘出版社, 2002. 10
(一点通. 四级考霸丛书)
ISBN 7-5030-1142-4

I. 简… II. ①顾…②黄…③曾… III. 英语—
水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 068143 号

有奖问卷调查

1. 你是在哪购买到本书的?(新华书店、个体书摊、学校)
2. 你对本书的印象如何?(封面、印装、内容、定价)
3. 你周围同学购买本书了吗? 你有没有向他们推荐?
4. 你最希望得到的学习参考书是什么样的?

请将以上问题的答案邮至:

湖北省武汉市邮政信箱 70170008 号(邮编 430070)

或发 E-mail:

zhanglifufu01@163.com 或 zlf@znzbook.com

勿必注明您的姓名、地址、邮编、电话及身份证号码,您将有机会参加抽奖,中时尚 MP3 播放机。

出版发行	测绘出版社	地 址	北京市白纸坊西街 3 号(100054)
印 刷	华中理工大学印刷厂		
开 本	787×960 1/16	版 次	2002 年 10 月第 1 版
印 张	13.375	印 次	2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
字 数	230 千字	定 价	14.80 元

一点通图书网址: <http://www.znzbook.com>



前言

为了帮助广大英语学习者,特别是准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生学好《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的教学内容,帮助他们在有限的时间内突破语言和技能两大难关,加强复习备考,提高英语应用能力,从而顺利通过大学英语四级考试,编者从考生的实际需要出发,根据科学性和实用性相结合的原则,兼顾系统性、针对性和多位性的原理,结合自己多年的课堂教学经验和四级考试辅导的经验,编写了《一点通·大学英语四级考霸丛书》。

该丛书在精神上严格遵照《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,在难度上严格符合四级考试的要求,在内容上严格结合《大学英语四级考试大纲》所规定的考点,各分册从不同的侧面帮助学生进行系统复习,全面提高。

该丛书的编写选材广泛,内容新颖。除了从近2-3年的全真考试题中选取材料外,还从PETS、IELTS、TOEFL、GRE和考研等试题中选取材料,特别是从Internet和英文报刊中选取材料。

该丛书结合全国大学英语四级考试的题型,分为6个分册:《听力理解》、《词汇与结构》、《阅读与翻译》、《简答与填空》、《写作与范文》、《全真模拟题库》。本书为《一点通·大学英语四级考霸丛书》的“简答与填空”分册。

本书分简答和填空两大部分。各部分的内容均包括:

一、理论篇。详细介绍本题型的要求、评分标准、出题规律、题型分析、解题技巧、提高技能与加强应试训练的方法。

二、实践篇。本部分简答题提供37个单元,填空题提供36个单元。每单元均按大学英语四级考试简答部分和填空部分的要求设计编排。

三、经典篇。本部分收录了1995年6月—2002年6月的部分全真试题。

四、参考答案与注释。本部分提供了参考答案、文章的短文大意,并指出解题思路或答题技巧。

本书主要使用对象是高等学校本专科学生,特别是准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生,也可作为高校英语教师进行简答及填空教学的参考书和辅导

书。本书有以下特点:

1. 针对性强。本书主要是为高校本专科学生编写的。编者都是从事多年大学英语教学的教师,经验丰富,指导过多届大学生四级统考,他们对学生比较了解,重点抓得比较准,所以在编排上充分考虑到学生的水平、难易度,所提供的答题技巧贴近学生,有很强的针对性。

2. 实践性强。英语学习是实践性很强的过程,因此本书在实践篇中收入了大量的文章及习题,目的是让学生通过大量实践,掌握简答及填空的技巧。在平时训练时,学生要严格控制时间:每单元 15 分钟。

3. 趣味性强。本书的文章均为英美书报刊的原文,有些短文来自最新的时事,题材广泛,体裁多样,涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、人物传记、科技知识等方面的内容。所选文章具有趣味性,既体现了《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,又能激发学生的学习和训练的热情和兴趣。

4. 便于自学。在编写过程中,答题技巧从理论和实践的结合上给学生提供了做题思路、解题技巧,便于学生理解和掌握。实践篇、经典篇后除答案外,还有每篇文章的短文大意及每一题的解题思路分析,这在目前所出现的其他的训练书籍中是没有的,这是本书区别于其他书的最大特点。因此为学生利用业余时间训练提高自己的简答及填空能力水平,更好地理解所读短文创造了有利条件。

本书编者具体分工如下:“简答部分”的“理论篇”由武汉大学外国语学院顾颖副教授撰写,“实践篇”、“经典篇”的收集与出题及答案详解由顾颖、黄艳完成;填空部分的全稿由华中师范大学外国语学院曾敏老师完成。本书由华中师范大学外国语学院李华田副教授审阅。

书中疏漏与不当之处,欢迎广大师生及英语爱好者批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 9 月



目 录

简 答

第一章 理论篇	1
一、大纲要求	1
二、简答题出题规律与预测	2
三、简答题题型分析与解题技巧	3
1. 概括主旨题	3
2. 细节题	9
3. 推断题	11
4. 解词题	12
四、提高简答题技能和加强应试训练的方法	15
1. 首先必须提高识别单词和理解单词的能力	16
2. 要以语义为单位进行阅读	17
3. 提高阅读整篇文章的能力	17
4. 提高阅读的速度	18
5. 提高写作表达能力	19
第二章 实践篇	21
Unit One	21
Unit Two	22
Unit Three	24
Unit Four	26
Unit Five	27
Unit Six	29
Unit Seven	30

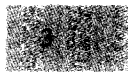


Unit Eight	32
Unit Nine	33
Unit Ten	35
Unit Eleven	36
Unit Twelve	38
Unit Thirteen	39
Unit Fourteen	40
Unit Fifteen	42
Unit Sixteen	43
Unit Seventeen	45
Unit Eighteen	46
Unit Nineteen	48
Unit Twenty	49
Unit Twenty-one	50
Unit Twenty-two	52
Unit Twenty-three	53
Unit Twenty-four	55
Unit Twenty-five	56
Unit Twenty-six	58
Unit Twenty-seven	59
Unit Twenty-eight	61
Unit Twenty-nine	62
Unit Thirty	64
Unit Thirty-one	65
Unit Thirty-two	67
Unit Thirty-three	68
Unit Thirty-four	70
Unit Thirty-five	71
Unit Thirty-six	73
Unit Thirty-seven	74

第三章 经典篇	76
Unit One 1997 年 1 月 CET-4 全真试题	76
Unit Two 1999 年 1 月 CET-4 全真试题	77



Unit Three 1999 年 6 月 CET-4 全真试题	79
Unit Four 1999 年 6 月 CET-4 全真试题	80
第四章 参考答案与详解	83
填 空	
第一章 理论篇	109
一、完形填空的基本概述	109
1. 完形填空在四级考试中的地位	109
2. 完形填空的试题介绍	109
3. 完形填空考查的主要内容	109
二、试题分析和应试策略	109
三、完形填空的解题步骤及应试技巧	115
第二章 实践篇	116
Unit One	116
Unit Two	118
Unit Three	119
Unit Four	121
Unit Five	122
Unit Six	123
Unit Seven	125
Unit Eight	126
Unit Nine	127
Unit Ten	129
Unit Eleven	130
Unit Twelve	132
Unit Thirteen	133
Unit Fourteen	135
Unit Fifteen	136
Unit Sixteen	137
Unit Seventeen	139
Unit Eighteen	140
Unit Nineteen	142



Unit Twenty	143
Unit Twenty-one	144
Unit Twenty-two	146
Unit Twenty-three	147
Unit Twenty-four	148
Unit Twenty-five	150
Unit Twenty-six	151
Unit Twenty-seven	152
Unit Twenty-eight	153
Unit Twenty-nine	155
Unit Thirty	156
Unit Thirty-one	158
Unit Thirty-two	159
Unit Thirty-three	161
Unit Thirty-four	162
Unit Thirty-five	163
Unit Thirty-six	165
 第三章 经典篇	 167
Unit One 1995 年 6 月 CET-4 全真试题	167
Unit Two 1997 年 6 月 CET-4 全真试题	168
Unit Three 1998 年 6 月 CET-4 全真试题	170
Unit Four 2000 年 1 月 CET-4 全真试题	171
 第四章 参考答案与详解	 173

简答题(Short Answer Questions)是全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1996年7月公布的新题型

一、大纲要求

1. 简答题内容与时间安排

1

简答题一般安排在“词汇与语法结构”部分之后,考试时间为15分钟,分值为10分。简答题是与“完形填空”相选择的一种题型。也就是说,有“完形填空”题就没有简答题,反之亦然。

2. 简答题基本组成部分

简答题每次为一篇短文,大约300字左右,篇后有5个问题或不完整句子,要求考生在仔细阅读短文之后,用不超过10个词的简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。

3. 简答题应试知识与能力要求

我国教育部颁布的大学英语教学大纲对阅读能力的具体要求为:能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料时,能掌握中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟100词。

简答题旨在考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力,“阅读理解”题旨



在考核考生对书面材料的理解能力,二者并非重复。相比之下,“简答题”大大降低了靠运气或模糊印象猜测答对题目的可能性,而且答题时须由考生根据提问用英文表达自己的正确理解,所以,更能较好地体现考生的实际能力和水平。要想答对问题,首先要理解正确,其次还要书面表达正确。

4. 评分原则和标准

简答题的评分原则和标准是:

简答题要求学生在读懂文章的基础上,用正确简洁的语言回答问题。在评分时同时考试内容和语言。每题满分为2分,最低分为0分。

评分标准

2分——答出全部内容,语言正确;

1分——答出部分内容,语言正确;

0分——没有答对问题。

扣分标准

◆语言错误扣0.5分,每题语言错误扣分不超过0.5分(标点符号和大小写错误忽略不计);

◆涉及无关内容者扣0.5分;若答案中有相互矛盾的内容,则内容相互矛盾的部分皆不得分;

◆整句原封不动照搬,扣0.5分。

◆考生所给答案超过10个单词扣0.5分。

如答案涵盖两个方面,而考生只答对其中一个方面时,答错的一方面则在扣除1分后不再以多余信息额外扣分,但其中如有语言错误则再扣0.5分。

二、简答题出题规律与预测

简答题的阅读选材与阅读理解题类似:题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等;体裁多样,多数为说明文、议论文、叙述文等;文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超过教学大纲词汇表四级范围,用汉语注明词义。

这一题型的出题规律旨在测试下述能力:

◆掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;

◆了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

◆既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;

◆既理解个别词句的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

这一题型的出题模式可分为两大类:1)提问;2)补充不完整的句子。出题者可以采用任何一种形式,通常是5个题中,两种形式都有。在有些情况下,为了让命题能更好地体现“简短回答题”的特点,更好地反映出考生的理解能力和书面表达能力等因素,采用其中一种形式会比另一种形式更好。总体来说,不管采取哪种形式,所有问题都是围绕试卷上出现的书面材料、针对不同的目的而设计的,所以这些问题都有一定的共性。

三、简答题题型分析与解题技巧

根据上述,简答题的题目归纳起来可以分为四大类型:概括主旨题、细节题、推断题和解词题。

1. 概括主旨题

概括性题型主要考核考生对所给的书面内容的篇章主旨、中心思想、段落大意及作者的写作目的、观点和态度等有关内容的理解和概括能力,也可以用来考核考生对某一细节内容的概括能力。

1) 文章的主旨

主旨是一篇文章或一个段落的核心,是作者写作意图的体现,其表现形式因体裁和论证方式的不同而有所不同。作者通常在文章开头就直接用一个主题句陈述全文的主旨,开篇明义,之后展开讨论;也可以用实例、轶事或者背景知识等开篇,引出全文的主题。还有一种情况是,文章的主旨很隐含。

通常,针对全文的主旨进行提问的题型有主题(topic or subject)、主旨(main idea)或标题(title)等方面。常用的提问方式有:

What is the topic/subject of this passage?

What is the passage mainly about?

What is the main/central idea of the passage?

What is the theme/thesis of this passage?

What is the title of the passage?

The passage tells us _____.

The passage mainly concerns/discusses/explains _____.

The topic of the passage is _____.

The best title of the passage may be/is _____.

2) 段落的主旨

同文章主旨一样,段落主旨可能是直接的也可能是隐含的。对段落的理解,不仅要理解其中心意思,还要理解其在整篇文章的篇章结构中的作用。有的段落是承上启下的过渡段,有的是阐述或举例说明上一段的观点,而有的是概括和总结性的段落。

对段落主旨进行提问,除了使用类似文章主旨部分的句型外,还经常使用以下句型:

What is the author's purpose in writing the second paragraph?
The author's intention in the use of the example in paragraph 4 is _____.
The author uses the example of... in paragraph 3 to show _____.

例如 1999 年 6 月 CET-4 考试的简答题:

For many women choosing whether to work or not to work outside their home is a luxury; they must work to survive. Others face a hard decision.

Perhaps the easiest choice has to do with economics. One husband said, "Marge and I decided after careful consideration that for her to go back to work at this moment was an extravagance(奢侈) we couldn't afford." With two preschool children, it soon became clear in their figuring that with baby sitters(临时照看小孩的人), transportation, and increased taxes, rather than having more money, they might actually end up with less. (节选)

Question:

S1. Which word in the first two paragraphs best explains why many women have to work?

这道题就是一个典型的段落主旨题。这两段的第一句都点明主题,说明许多妇女去工作与经济有关,是为了生存。所以答案可归纳为: Survive/Economics/Money。

3) 作者的目的是观点

针对作者的写作目的、观点、态度等方面进行提问的常见句型有:

What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
What does the author think about...?
What is the author's attitude towards...?
According to the author, ...
The author's purpose of writing this passage is _____.

4) 概括细节内容

在简答题中,有的题目要求对文章的某一细节内容进行概括以考核考生的理解和概括能力。例如 1997 年 1 月 CET-4 考试的简答题:

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70m. p. h. limit on any road. (节选)

Question:

73. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he _____.

这是一个比较典型的细节概括题。根据段落中的细节,可归纳出司机驾驶太快是司机常犯的错误,所以答案是:exceeds the speed limit 或 drives too fast。

解题技巧

解答主旨题时应着重理解文章的整体意思。阅读时不应将注意力集中在单个的词或句子上,而要注意句子与句子之间的内在联系,迅速掌握段落大意即段落的中心思想,而中心思想通常由段落的主题句点明。

1) 议论文和说明文一般都有较明显的主题句,考生很容易就能读出。这类文体的主题句一般出现在开头,或在结尾段,或中间,或隐含。

例 1:

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was one that is till very important today—the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances. For thousands of years after that there were few inventions that had so much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People didn't have to explore much any more. They began to work instead to make life better.

In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These all became a big part of our life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions. The helicopter in 1909. Movies with sound in 1926. The computer in 1928. And jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when a new material was first made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wear.



The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over disease. They worked very well. They made people healthier and let them live long lives. By the 1960's most people could expect to live to be at least 60.

By this time most people had a very good life. Of course new inventions continued to be made. But man now had a desire to explore again. The world was known to man but the stars were not. Man began looking for ways to go into space. Russia made the first step. Then the United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their steps into space.

In 1969 man took his biggest step away from the earth. Americans first walked on the moon. This is certainly just a beginning thought. New inventions will allow us someday to do things we have never yet demanded of.

Question:

What is the topic of this passage?

通读这篇短文,我们可看出作者列出了19世纪、20世纪的一些重大发明及对生活带来的影响,文章开头第一段第一句“*There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live.*”是主题句,点明了主题:许多重大发明会改变我们的生活方式。所以可回答为:Great inventions changed the way we live.

例2:

Moods, say the experts, are emotions that tend to become fixed, influencing one's outlook for hours, days or even weeks. That's great if your mood is a pleasant one, but a problem if you are sad, anxious, angry or simply lonely.

Perhaps the best way with such moods is to talk them out; sometimes, though, there is no one to listen. Modern pharmacology(药理学) offers an abundance of tranquilizers(镇静剂), anti-depressants and anti-anxiety drugs. What many people don't realize, however, is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several nondrug approaches to make you loose from an unwanted mood. These can be just as useful as drugs, and have the added benefit of being nonpoisonous. So next time you feel out of sorts, don't head for the drug-store—try the following approach.

Of all the mood-altering self-help techniques, aerobic(增氧健身的) exercise seems to be the most efficient cure for a bad mood. “If you could keep the exercise, you'd be in high spirits”, says Kathryn Lance, author of *Running for Health and Beauty*.



Researchers have explained biochemical and various other changes that make exercise compare favorably to drugs as a mood raiser. Physical exertion such as housework, however, does little. The key is aerobic exercise—running, cycling, walking, swimming or other repetitive and sustained activities that boost the heart rate, increase circulation and improve the body's utilization of oxygen. Do them at least for 20 minutes a session three to five times a week.

Question:

What does this passage mainly discuss?

综观全文,本文没有明显说明主题的主题段,作者在文中提到情绪对人的影响较大,有时会心情不好,改变坏心情的有效方法有几种:如“talk them out”, “tranquilizers”, “aerobic”。所以本文的主题可归纳为:How/Ways to cure bad moods.

2)在描述文和记叙文中很难找到明确的主题句,对这类文章,考生要浏览全文内容,抓住所提到的人物和事件,事件的发生和发展过程以及所涉及到的观点等,运用归纳法概括主旨。

例 3:

Dancer Martha Graham trained her body to move in different ways and different contexts from any before attempted. “Life today is nervous, sharp, and zig-zag,” she said. “I often stop in midair. That is what I aim for in my dances.” She insists she never started out to be a rebel. It was only that the emotions she had to express could not be projected through any of the traditional forms.

This was in 1925. All forms of art were undergoing a revolution. The theories of psychology were being used to extend the boundaries of poetry, music, and painting.

Martha Graham's debut(初次登台) dance concert in her new idiom occurred on April 18, 1926. Connoisseurs(行家) of dance, gathered at the Forty-eighth Street Theater in New York, witnessed Martha Graham's first foray(冒险) into this new realm of dance. They saw, through such dance sequences as “Three Gobi Maidens” and “A Study in Lacquer”, desires and conflicts expressed through bodily movements. These critics agreed that something entirely new, a departure from all previous forms, had been witnessed.

In the early thirties, she founded the Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance. Her classes were used as a laboratory for her stage works, and her stage works in turn were a means for attracting new pupils to her school—a sort of self-

winding process, with herself as the key to the development.

Martha Graham and the school she has founded are virtually synonymous with the modern dance. She had not only produced a technique of the dance, choreographed(设计舞蹈动作) and taught it, but her disciples(弟子,门徒) have gone out to fill the modern dance world.

Question:

What does the passage mainly discuss?

本文是一篇传记体记叙文,主要讲述的是舞蹈家玛萨·格莱汉姆对于现代舞蹈发展的贡献以及她的一些艺术经历。因此在读懂本文后,考生应运用自己的话归纳出中心主题,答案可为:Martha Graham's development of/contributions to modern dance.

3)遇到有关文章的意图(Purpose)的问题时,考生应注意作者用于表达思想所使用的关键词(key words),以及作者的语气和情绪,找出文章的中心思想,然后用简练的语言概述。

例4:

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish(慷慨的)consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscrapers office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts—enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss(or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry(石造建筑)wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain, however, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's, some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have