

大学英语四级考试

分考
高导

高分导考一写作·完形填空篇

主编：马 静

NEW



东华大学出版社

大学英语四级考试高分导考 ——写作、完形填空篇

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东华大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试高分导考·写作、完形填空篇 /
马静等编. —上海: 东华大学出版社, 2002. 6
ISBN 7-81038-467-8

I. 大... II. 马... III. 英语-高等学校-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 038133 号

大学英语四级考试高分导考——写作、完形填空篇

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东华大学出版社出版、发行 上海市延安西路 1882 号(200051)
南京展望照排印刷有限公司排版

江苏省昆山市亭林印刷有限责任公司印刷
全国新华书店经销

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 9 字数: 250 千字

2002 年 10 月第 1 版

2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0001~6000 册

ISBN 7-81038-467-8/H·35

定价: 12.00 元

前 言

《大学英语四级考试高分导考》系列丛书是根据国家教委新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语四级考试的要求编写的。本套丛书从应试技巧和实践两方面入手,目的在于为考生提供必要的应试指导与实践机会。本书的作者都是多年从事大学英语教学并进行四、六级考试辅导的经验丰富的教师,知道考生在备考四级的过程中应注意哪些方面、如何抓住重点难点以便能顺利通过四级并获得高分。

《大学英语四级考试高分导考——写作、完形填空篇》是按照新大纲对写作及完形填空的考试要求编写的,针对学生考试中常出现的问题,分别从理论导考和实践两方面给学生以指导,从而使 学生把理论与实践有机地结合起来。

本书共分两部分:

第一部分:完形填空篇 由理论指导和实践两部分组成。理论部分包括出题类型、解题技巧、解题步骤等;实践部分包括全真和仿真两部分。通过对历年大学英语四级统考的完形填空题分析和讲解,使考生了解四级完形填空考试的重点所在,知道如何复习准备。

第二部分:写作篇 写作由两部分组成:理论与实践。理论部分包括《大纲》对四级写作的要求、四级作文类型、评分标准和样卷分析、影响写作的因素以及四级写作常用过渡词和句型;实践部分由全真作文和仿真作文两部分组成,共计 100 篇。范文涉及考试的各个方面,其中包括近几年反复出现的图表和书信作

文。其目的就是在理论指导的基础上,通过实践练习,使考生在有限的复习时间内掌握写作的精髓,以起到事半功倍的效果。

本书主要是为准备参加全国大学英语四级考试的学生编写的。在编写上充分考虑到学生的程度及四级考试水平,对每道考题进行分析讲解,以理清学生的答题思路,为学生在业余时间进行自学提供了方便。

在本书的编写过程中李安兴、王文博、王慧、惠敏、李昊、李明、刘小军等同志给予了很多支持,在此表示感谢。

本书有不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2002年8月于上海

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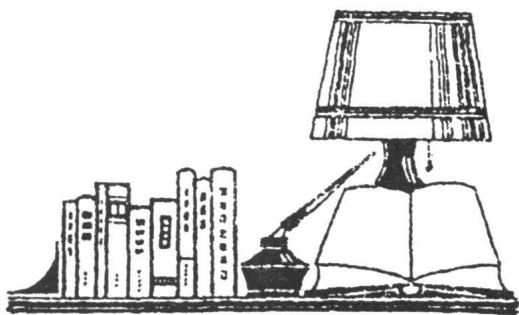
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第一部分

完形
填空篇



第一章 完形填空出题类型 及解题技巧

《大学英语四级考试大纲》指出：“完型填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力”，也即理解篇章和使用词汇和语法的能力。大学英语四级考试采用的完型填空题是：“在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200 词)内留有 20 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择项，要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整”。完形填空共计 10 分，每题 0.5 分。答题时间为 15 分钟。

大学英语四级统考中完形填空部分在测试语言知识的同时，主要测试考生的语篇分析能力。这就要求考生不仅具有相当的词汇量、牢固的语法知识，还要具有良好的阅读能力。要求考生在有限的时间内，结合自己的语法、词汇和其他语言知识，尽可能透彻地理解文章含义，弄清楚文章各部分、各层次之间的逻辑关系，并根据文章提供的多种信息，通过总结归纳、推理判断和分析，完成试题所要求的填空项目，使短文思想完整、文理通顺、结构严谨、主题明确。事实上，从另一个角度来说，完形填空测试的是考生的阅读能力。阅读水平高，阅读技巧掌握得好，那么完形填空试题就做得好。因此，平时良好的阅读习惯是完形填空部分取得高分的前提。

第一节 真题导考及出题类型

下面根据 CET-4(2002.1)考题中的完形填空，来分析完形填空的出题类型：

一、真题导考

[全真样题]

One summer night, on my way home from work I decided to see a movie. I knew the theatre would be air-conditioned and I couldn't face my 71 apartment. Sitting in the theatre I had to look through the 72 between the two tall heads in front of me. I had to keep changing the 73 every time she leaned over to talk to him, 74 he leaned over to kiss her. Why do Americans display such 75 in a public place?

I thought the movie would be good for my English, but 76 it turned out, it was an Italian movie. 77 about an hour I decided to give up on the movie and 78 on my popcorn(爆玉米花). I've never understood why they give you so much popcorn! It tasted pretty good, 79. After a while I heard 80 more of the romantic sounding Italians. I just heard the 81 of the popcorn crunching(咀嚼) between my teeth. My thought started to 82. I remembered when I was in South Korea(韩国), I 83 to watch Kojak On TV frequently. He spoke perfect Korean — I was really amazed. He seemed like a good friend to me, 84 I saw him again in New York speaking 85 English instead of perfect Korean. He didn't even have a Korean accent and I 86 like I had been betrayed.

When our family moved to the United States six years ago, none of us spoke any English. 87 we had begun to learn a few words, my mother suggested that we all should speak English at home. Everyone agreed, but our house became very 88 and we all seemed to avoid each other. We sat at the dinner table in silence, preferring that to 89 in a difficult

language. Mother tried to say something in English but it
 90 out all wrong and we all burst into laughter and decided
 to forget it! We've been speaking Korean at home ever since.

71. A) warm B) hot C) heated D) cool
72. A) crack B) blank C) break D) opening
73. A) aspect B) view C) space D) angle
74. A) while B) whenever C) or D) and
75. A) attraction B) attention C) affection D) motion
76. A) since B) when C) what D) as
77. A) Within B) After C) For D) Over
78. A) concentrate B) chew C) fix D) taste
79. A) too B) still C) though D) certainly
80. A) much B) any C) no D) few
81. A) voice B) sound C) rhythm D) tone
82. A) wonder B) wander C) imagine D) depart
83. A) enjoyed B) happened C) turned D) used
84. A) until B) because C) then D) therefore
85. A) artificial B) informal C) perfect D) practical
86. A) felt B) looked C) seemed D) appeared
87. A) While B) If C) Before D) Once
88. A) empty B) quiet C) stiff D) calm
89. A) telling B) uttering C) saying D) speaking
90. A) worked B) got C) came D) made

[参考答案与解析]

71. B)。本句指出：在一个夏天的晚上，我决定去看电影，因为电影院有空调，凉爽，而不想回到闷热的房间里去。因而 hot 符合句意。warm 暖和的；heated 加热的，热烈的；cool 凉爽的。
72. D)。本句意为：我不得不从两人脑袋间的缝隙中看电影。

opening(尤指作为通道的)“缺口,口子,洞,空隙”,句中指的是前面两人并排坐,两头之间的缺口,用 opening 合乎句意;crack 意为“裂缝,裂口”,常指物体破裂形成的裂缝,但该物体还没有完全断裂分开;blank 指“(表格等中的)空格,空白处”;break 意为“破裂,折断,裂缝”。

73. D)。本句意为:每当她转过来和他说话或他靠过去吻她时,我就得改变一下角度。angle 角度;aspect 方面,外表,面貌;view 看,视野,景色;space 空间,空地。
74. C)。从句意上看,这句应用 or,表示“每次她斜过身来同他说话,或者他靠过去吻她”。while(在……时),whenever(每当),and(和),均不合句意。
75. C)。本句意为:美国人为什么会在公共场合向人们展示这种男女私情呢?affection 爱慕,感情,喜爱;attraction 吸引,吸引力;attention 注意,专心;motion 移动,运动,提议。
76. D)。as 作关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句,as 引导的非限制性定语从句可放在句首,as 代替整个主句。
77. B)。本句意为:大约一个多小时以后,我决定放弃看电影,嚼我的爆米花。这里 decide 是短暂性动词,只能同一点时间状语连用,不可同一段时间状语连用,故用 within, for 或 over 均错。
78. B)。chew 嚼,咀嚼,咬,可作及物动词或不及物动词;作不及物动词时,常同 on 连用;concentrate 意为“集中,聚集”,常与 on 或 upon 连用,如:concentrate one's attention on studies 集中精力学习;fix 意为“使集中,使固定”,如:fix one's attention on what one is doing 专心于正在从事的工作;taste 意为“尝,品尝”。
79. C)。though 可作副词使用,意为“可是,不过,然而”,用在句末或插入句中,如:It's hard work. I enjoyed it, though. 这工作很苦,可是我乐意干。too 意为“也”,不合题意;still 意为“仍然”,用于句中,不用于句末; certainly 意为“当然”,