

Skills & Model Tests for English Majors (Grade Four)

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高校英语专业 四级考试 技巧与训练

Grade
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内 容 提 要

本书前半部分对高校英语专业四级考试写作、听力、完形填空、语法和词汇及阅读理解各部分进行了应试技巧剖析,为学生了解考纲、掌握应试技巧指点迷津;后半部分提供了八套最新模拟试题,题材新颖,难易恰当。文后附有听力材料原文及练习参考答案、难点释疑。

本书既可用作高校英语专业四级考试的准备用书,亦可作为非英语专业的六级考试以及其他方面中、高级水平的英语自学者学习参考资料。

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前言

由国家教委组织的高校英语专业四级考试,在全国外语院校实施已有几个年头,它已成为客观地检查大纲落实情况和评估教学质量的重要手段,有力地促进了外语教学改革的深入开展和教学质量的稳步提高。越来越多的外语院校将其视为检验学生综合能力的重要手段。为了帮助考生能顺利通过考试,我们编写了此书,其主要特点如下:

1. 内容新颖,题材全面。本书所选材料全部采用了英美原版材料,内容比较新,经过重新编写,融知识性与趣味性于一体。选材内容包括文、史、地、政治、故事、人物传记、医学、计算机等方面,选材时既注意到语言的丰富性又兼顾到文章的科学性和思想性。

2. 理论指导和具体训练相结合。本书的最大特点是既讲又练。为了使考生真正通过本书的学习,上一个台阶,从而顺利地通过考试,本书分别对写作、语法和词汇、完形填空及阅读理解四个部分进行了解剖,每部分包括往年试题分析、答题要领以及如何备考等几个方面。这样不但给考生提供了足够的练习,而且更主要的是交给了他们解决问题的钥匙。

3. 针对性、实用性强。该书依据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》,紧扣《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》进行选材,按照“高校英语专业四级考试”的题型和题量设计编写,因此,具有一定的针对性和实用性。此外,每份练习除附有答案外,还对“完形填空”和“语法和词汇”两项中的难题作了详细的解释。使学生不但知其然,而且也知其所以然,让他们在练习中获得教益和启迪,为帮助日后学习起到了举一反三的作用。

全书共有5个系列讲座和8套模拟试题,书后附有听力部分的原文和试题答案,另有三盒配套听力磁带。

本书主要用作高校英语专业四级考试的准备用书,也可作为非英语专业的六级考试以及社会上中、高级水平的英语自学者学习参考材料。

本书由陈爱敏主编,于忠喜、程爱民教授主审,听力部分由陆苏撰文和选材,语法和词汇部分由丁建宁撰文,完形填空部分由舒笑梅撰文,阅读部分由张放放撰文,写作部分由陈爱敏撰文,每人命题两套。

本书的编写出版得到了复旦大学出版社外文编辑室领导和责任编辑的大力支持。陈锡鏢主任和责任编辑唐敏同志从制定编写原则到付印前,提出了许多宝贵意见并做了大量的工作,编者在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧,再加上水平有限,书中难免有疏漏与错误之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1998年10月

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英语专业四级考试技巧

写作技巧

高校英语专业四级考试大纲将写作分成两块：一是要求根据所出题目和列出的写作提纲或图表、数字统计表在 35 分钟内写一篇幅 150 字左右的短文；另一块是在 20 分钟内，根据所给材料写一篇 100 字左右的摘要或在 10 分钟内写出 50—60 字的便条。考前如何有目的地准备这两块呢？

本章将通过近几年全国专业英语四级考试题型、评分标准、失误原因等的分析，为参试者顺利作题提供一些技巧和方法。

作文部分

一、近几年试题概述

1. 题型分析

全国专业英语四级统考开考以来，作文多为命题作文，下面将 93 年至 98 年第一部分的作文题目罗列其后，总结一些规律性的东西，从而决定采用相应的写作技巧与方法。

93 年：

My Idea of Becoming a Teacher in the Future

94 年：

TV: a Good Thing or a Bad Thing

95 年：

Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend.

96 年：

The Main Difference Between My College Life and My Middle School Life

97 年：

More Pressure from Academic Studies Does (or Does No) Good to Us

98 年：

One Way to Solve the Problem

(小题目是: It is now generally accepted that vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) are a major source of air pollution in cities. You are to suggest only ONE way to solve the problem.)

不难看出 93 年到 97 年作文题所要写内容都与大学生的日常学习、生活有关,是他们经常谈论的热门话题。98 年开始讨论社会上的热点:环境污染问题。尽管话题有点改变,但与前几年一样,文体都为议论文,要求写三段。具体为:

In the first paragraph, state clearly what your view is.

In the second paragraph, support your view point with details or examples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

这三个段落的具体要求,其实正是一篇议论文的三个要素,即:第一段为论点,第二段为论据,第三段为结论。

2. 评分标准

要想在写作上取得好成绩,对评分标准作一了解是非常重要的。四级考试作文总计 15 分,判卷时共分五个档次。

15 分:文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,行文通顺流畅,论证严密,论据充分,基本上无语言错误。

14—12 分:文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,语言比较通顺、连贯,只有极少量语法错误。

11—9 分:文章内容基本切题,尚能表达中心思想,但说理不够清楚,文字连贯不够好,有少量语言错误。

8—6 分:基本切题,思想表达不够清楚,连贯性差,语言错误多。

5—3 分:文章条理不清、语言缺乏连贯,句子错误很多,或语言虽通顺流畅,但完全偏题。

3. 失误原因分析

从上面的评分标准可以看出,作文能否围绕中心,条理清楚、语言准确地表达主题思想是取得高分的关键。此外,注意避免出现时态、语态及用词、拼写错误,也是不可忽视的一面。

下面仅选择 98 年全国英语专业四级统考的一些实例作一分析:

One Way to Solve the Problem

Nowadays smoking is becoming more and more popular among the youth. It has become a serious social problem. How to solve the problem?

One way to solve the problem is to make the youth aware of the disadvantages of smoking. Generally Speaking, the youth learn to smoke just because they are curious about smoking, but they don't know smoking is very harmful to our physical and mental health. First, Smoking can cause some diseases such as live cancer, heart attack, soar throat and so on. It is reported that more than 5,000,000 people died of diseases link to smoking each year in the world. Second, smoking is one of the main sources of air pollution. The air condition is becoming worse and worse on the earth. So It is urgent for us to

improve the air in order to survive. One of the ways to improve the air is to reduce smoking. Third, smoking has an impact on our bodies. Once we are engaged in smoking, we are not likely to give up.

Only if the youth realize the above harm of smoking, can they keep far away with cigaret. So one way to solve the problem of smoking is to constantly inform them the great harm of smoking.

从卷面上看这位考生无论是语言组织、说理论证,还是拼写、语法和卷面书写都较好,但遗憾的是他(她)没有细审题目。虽然 smoking 与 air pollution 有关,但他(她)对污染只字未提。按判分标准应在最后一挡,得 5 分。像这样严重偏题的,在全国考生中还有不少,有些考生写到:解决问题的办法就是“理解别人”,也有的认为解决问题的办法就是耐心、毅力、胆量等。由于 98 年大题目是 One Way to Solve the Problem,而小题目很长,故一些考生只顾抓紧时间,而未仔细看题,结果造成严重偏题。

审题必须抓住关键词。98 年作文题目中的关键词为 air pollution, one way, one or two advantages,考生可以开门见山,直接切入正题,提出你解决空气污染的“一个办法”,然后论述你所提供办法的一个或两个优点,最后对全文作出总结。这样,三段脉络非常分明。但阅卷时,我们发现好多考生做不到这一点。请看另一篇文章问题出在哪里?

One Way to Solve the Problem

Pollution is a very serious problem the world is facing now. In many cities, air pollution is pretty serious. It is said that vehicles, including cars, trucks, etc. are a major source of air pollution in cities. How to solve the problem? I think the best way is to reduce the population.

As we all know, the world population has grown very rapidly these years. As a result, more vehicles are needed. Because more people need to work, to travel by vehicles. And with the growth of vehicles, air pollution becomes more serious. So we must take some measures to control the growth of world population. With the reduction of population, fewer people need vehicles, and so the output of vehicles will be reduced too. Therefore, air pollution will also be reduced. To reduce the growth of population and to reduce the number of vehicles not only can solve the air pollution, but also can solve the crowded traffic.

The fighting against the growth of population can not be won unless every one of us understands the importance to reduce the population and does something to control the growth of it. The air pollution will be probably solved if fewer people need the vehicles.

这篇文章第一节提出了解决空气污染这一问题的办法:“减少人口”,这是切题的。但接着第二小节,作者花了很多笔墨交代为什么会产生空气污染的原因,而对自己所提供的“办法”的优点一写而过:“To reduce the growth of population and to reduce the number of vehicles not only... but also...”文章的最后一节也没有紧扣主题,起到总结全文的作用。虽然这篇文章是扣住了题目,但由于说理不够清楚,论证不严密,最后给分为 10 分。

下面一篇文章紧扣题目,说理比较清楚,布局也比较合理。但语言上有少量错误,判分为13分。

One Way to Solve the Problem

With the increase of vehicles, such as cars, trucks, etc., it's now generally accepted that vehicles are a major source of air pollution. Vehicles mainly use gasoline as the energy. Many poisonous chemical substances are sent into the air. How to solve this problem is a great concern of society. We can use solar energy as the main energy source instead of gasoline.

Using solar energy has mainly two advantages. One is that the solar energy is an economical energy. Petrol is expensive. People have to pay more money for it. Otherwise the car can't move. But the solar energy is different. If only the sun rises, you can drive your car freely. Everywhere welcomes you. The only thing you must do is that you must pay little money for the machine in order to accept the sunshine. Compared with the gasoline, it's cheaper. Second, it's the most important aspect. It can avoid air pollution and protect our air. The solar energy can't produce poisonous waste. It's neat and clean. You don't worry about your health. Many dangerous diseases, such as cancer, can be reduced. The fresh air is around you. The temprature can keep a normal level. It can't be either hotter or colder. A fair weather smiles to you every day.

Despite the advantages, the disadvantages can not be avoided. If it rains, you can't use solar energy because the sun doesn't rise. But the scientists are trying to solve the problem. We believe the solar energy is popular in the future.

通过以上几篇文章的分析,我们可以了解到一些考生失分的主要原因。在平时练习和写作时要尽量避免犯类似错误。

二、写作技巧

命题作文,由于时间的限制、格式的确定,它要求考生从审题立意、谋篇布局到动手写作必须干净利落,一气呵成。而要做到这一点,必须扎扎实实从练习每一个基本步骤做起,才能达到水到渠成之目的。下面从句到段、到章分别谈谈写作技巧。

1. 句

句子是构成段落的基础,写得较为成功的段落一般包含了三种句子,即主题句、展开句和结论句。

(1) 主题句:在一段文章中用以揭示或说明段落主题的句子叫主题句。主题句在段落中起着中心作用,没有主题句,段落就缺少中心,段落意义也就含糊不清。主题句的特点往往是句式简洁、中心突出,具有概括性,且一次只能表达一个议题。请看下面一篇题为 Career

Change in Middle-life 的文章中的四个主题句,选用哪一个更为合适?

- 1) I had always wanted to change my career.
- 2) At my fortieth birthday, I made a career decision that I have made when I was twenty.
- 3) Every day I dreaded going to work.
- 4) My present job was giving me ulcers.

不难看出 2) 是正确答案,句 3)、4) 太具体,句 1) 则没有提到交换工作,而只是有可能要换。句 1)、3)、4) 可作为整个文章其他段落的主题句,而不宜用作全文的主题句。

主题句一般出现在段落开头,其他各句则围绕着主题句展开,对主题句加以阐述说明。当然主题句也有可能出现在段落末尾或中间,也有时段落的主题,含而不露,溶化在该段的字里行间。请读下面一段文章并找出主题句:

No one knows for sure how people first learned to preserve food. Maybe they accidentally left food in the sun and discovered that the dried food kept longer. Maybe they left food by the fire and found out that cooked food not only kept longer, but tasted better. Somehow someone learned that salt helps preserve meat and fish and even vegetables. For example, pickles are cucumbers that are preserved with salt. Through the years, people have continued to learn new and better ways of preserving food from one growing season to another. And today millions of people work in jobs that have something to do with food preservation.

参考答案

主题句: No one knows for sure how people first learned to preserve food.

(2) 展开句: 其功能为支持主题句所陈述的思想观点,这类句子得出各种细节或例证,以阐述或证明主题的各个方面,限于篇幅就不在此展开讨论了。

(3) 结论句: 是段落中概括、总结性的句子,它是对段落主题的总结,其最佳形式是主题句的别具一格、匠心独运的翻版,合乎逻辑、顺理成章地结束全文。结论句一般具有概括性和启迪性等特点。

请看下面一段文章:

The Successful Interview

To be successful in a job interview (or for that matter in almost any interview situation), the applicant should demonstrate certain personal and professional qualities. In as much as the first and often lasting impression of a person is determined by the clothes he wears, the job applicant should take care to appear well-groomed and modestly dressed. Avoid the extremes of too elaborate or too casual attire. Besides care for personal appearance, he should pay close attention to his manner of speaking, which should be neither ostentatious nor familiar but rather straightforward, grammatically accurate, and friendly. In addition, he should be prepared to talk knowledgeably about the requirements of the position for which he is applying in relation to his own professional experience and inter-

ests. And finally, the really impressive applicant must convey a sense of self-confidence and enthusiasm for work, factors which all interviewers value highly. The job seeker who displays these characteristics, with just a little luck, will certainly succeed in the typical personnel interview.

本文主题句是:要在求职面试中获得成功,求职人必须充分展示自己的个性和具有从事某项工作的素质。文章在“穿着谈吐,对申请职位的了解、自信心和热忱”等方面对主题句进一步展开论述后,概括全段指出具备上述这些特征的申请者,加上运气好,就肯定会在面试谈话中获得成功,进而说明主题,结束全文。

2. 段

一篇文章,不论长短,都必须分成若干个段落,这些段落都围绕着中心议题相互紧密连接,虽然段落都是对中心议题的论说,但一般说来,每个段落又都有自己独立的议题,因此,段落与整体文章的关系是既紧密相依,又独立成体。段落中又要数起始段和结尾段尤为重要。文章的开头好会引人入胜,激发读者读完全篇文章。严谨完整的收尾能起到深化主题、启发思想、令人回味的作用。

(1) 起始段

起始段要告诉读者想阐述的观点,一般说来,不宜太长。起始段要写得简洁、直截了当。主要可以采取以下的方法:设问法、叙述轶事法、质疑法、引言法等。

设问法:要增加文章的感染力,直接切入主题,作者可以采用直接提出问题的方法。例如一篇题为 Good Health 的文章,作者就是这样开头的。

Title: Good Health

Why is good health necessary to happiness and success? The reason is most simple. If we do not have good health, how can we work hard? And if we cannot work hard, how can we succeed and how can we be happy?

叙述轶事法:下面是一位名人自传,起始段是否能引起你的兴趣,使你读完全文呢?读完起始段你能猜出下文的内容吗?

When I try to recall my early life at prep school, the things that come before me most obstinately are the faces of my masters and school-fellows. They float to the surface of my mind, as fresh and as vivid as when I first saw them, and nearly every one of them resembles an animal. I seem to be living in a zoo, each inmate of which is slightly repellent, while taken all together they are terrifying because, like the figures in dreams, I have no control over them. Nor can this impression be entirely subjective, because many of the boys and masters had animal nicknames.

质疑法:另一种开头方法就是对某些或大多数人的观点提出疑问,从而道出自己的看法。

Although most persons believe that males are physically stronger than females, this belief is not based on fact. Studies have shown that females have a biological precocity [the condition of developing or maturing earlier than usual] that is evident from birth onward. The skeletal development of girls is superior to that of boys at birth, and this physi-

cal superiority continues until maturity.

这篇文章用科学研究的成果来说明男人比女人结实的观点是错误的。

引言法:即用成语、谚语及名人的名言等作为文章开头。例如:

Title: Diligence

Rome is not built in one day, so the saying goes. It is similarly true that knowledge cannot be acquired in one day and has to be accumulated little by little. By using our time wisely, however we can acquire the knowledge required in a much shorter time. It is clever therefore to study diligently when we are young so that by the time we grow up, we shall have sufficient knowledge to serve the public.

(2) 结尾段

结尾段是一篇文章必不可少的一部分,结论部分草草收场,会给读者造成悬而未决之感,致使全文软弱无力;反之,严谨完整的收尾则会深化主题,给读者以完整的感觉。通常的结尾方法有综合结论法、提出问题法、引用典故或名言法。

综合结论法:即在总结全文的例证、事实等的基础上最后得出结论,请看下面一则例子。

By setting a good example for your children, you are not only giving them a good model to imitate, you are also helping them to increase their chances for survival. It is not too soon to help your children begin to appreciate, understand, and respect the environment in which they live.

文章主要是讲述父母有责任帮助孩子们了解大自然的树木花草、山川河流、海洋,学会欣赏并保护美丽的大自然。结尾段通过概括、总结,更加深化了主题,同时也给读者留下了完整的感受。

提出问题法:即在文章结尾提出问题,让读者从中找出答案,自己得出结论。

下面是一篇题为:“我上班的第一天”的文章,文章的作者是这样结尾的:

...

As soon as I got home everybody asked me how the day had been. I still remember how anxious my mother was and all the questions she asked me. What was it like, working for the first time? Was the headclerk really as dreadful as everyone said he was? How did I spend the day? I was so tired, I hardly said a word and after supper I went straight to bed.

作者通过他人之口,提出了一系列的问题,读者自然会从前面已读过的文章中找出答案。

引用典故、谚语或名言法:请看下面一则例子。

...

The English proverb says: "Lost time never returns." Time is precious and is one of those many things that can't be purchased by money. We must therefore make good use of our time and study hard when we are young.

勤奋是文章的主题,时间的重要性自然是不言而喻了,作者引用谚语作结尾,使自己的观点更加令人信服。

(3) 段落中句子的组织

一段文章中句子结构的多样化会引起读者的兴趣,增强文章的吸引力。一个好的作者往往会在一段文章中综合运用简单句、并列句、复杂句,也可用陈述句、祈使句、感叹句,使一段之中句子结构丰富多彩。下面一些方法可以借鉴:

- 1) 混合使用简单句、并列句、复杂句等,避免句式千篇一律。
- 2) 变化每句的开头,避免每句都是主语开头。
- 3) 不要过多地重复使用关联词。
- 4) 尽量将句子重点放在句末。
- 5) 改变句子的长度。

下面两段文章写的是同样的一件事,对比一下,看哪篇读起来感觉更好些。

a: I was confined in the Birmingham city jail. I, there, came across your recent statement calling my activities "unwise and untimely." I do not have the time to answer all the criticisms that cross my desk. I, however, do want to answer your statement patiently and reasonably.

b: While confined here in the Birmingham city jail, I came across your recent statement calling my activities "unwise and untimely." Seldom do I pause to answer criticism of my work and idea. If I sought to answer all the criticism that crosses my desk, my secretaries would have little time for anything other than such correspondence in the course of the day, and I would have no time for constructive work. But since I feel you are men of genuine good will and that your criticisms are sincerely put forth, I want to try to answer your statement in what I hope will be patient and reasonable terms.

显然,相比之下第二段文章较之第一段,句子结构更紧凑,句式变化多,长、短句结合使用,因此读起来感觉较好。

请看下面的另两段文章,比较一下,哪一篇更好就十分清楚了。

My brother is the oldest in my family. He is continuously in trouble with the law. He has always been in some sort of trouble or another. My parents have never been able to control him. I'm afraid of him. I think that my parents are afraid of him also.

My brother, who is the oldest sibling in my family, is continuously in trouble with the law. It seems that he has always been in some sort of trouble or another, and my parents have never been able to control him. I'm afraid of him, and so are my brothers and sisters. I think my parents are afraid of him also.

3. 章(篇章的组织)

以上我们讨论了文章的最基本的构成因素:句和段。接着就是如何谋篇布局,将它们组成一篇完整的文章来表达作者的意图了。

(1) 审题、立意、列提纲

审题就是确定写什么和怎样写,所写的内容应是题目要求的。立意就是用简明扼要的一句话点明全篇文章的思想内容,亦即前文所提到的主题句。纵观历年来英语四级考试的作文题目多为议论文体裁,而且要求考生根据具体情况阐述自己的观点:“是”还是“否”。以 97 年作文题为例,考生作题必须抓住关键词组: more pressure from academic studies。围绕这一

中心再定自己的观点是 does good or no good to us。这两点确定之后,就有了一个明确的目标,下一步就是列提纲。列提纲的目的是为了逻辑系统地组织文章,更有效地表达自己的思想内容。下面列举两则从审题、立意到列提纲的例子:

Example:

1) Topic: Do the children in a large family have more or fewer advantages than those in a family with one or two children?

Central idea: The children in a large family have more advantages than those in a small family with one or two children.

Outline: the children in a large family

- a. grow up better
- b. are more cooperative

Article:

The children in a large family have more advantages than those in a small family. My opinion is based on the following reasons.

First, it is obvious that the children in a large family can be brought up better than those in a family with only one or two children. Everyone needs the care of others, especially when he is young. If he has some brothers or sisters, he will get more care from the family members. For example, if he meets with some difficulty, his elder brothers or sisters can always lend him a hand. If he is the only child in the family, he can not get the benefit. Second, the children in a big family are usually more cooperative with others outside the family circle. The children in a big family can always learn something from the elder. The younger can have chances to play not only with their elder brother and sisters but also with the friends of their elders'. As a result a cooperative spirit sprouts in their minds. In contrast, the children in a small family often play alone. As a result they are always unsociable and uncooperative with the people outside the family.

As it is said above, the children in a large family really get more benefits than those in a small family.

2) Topic: Should older people live with their adult children?

Central idea: It is a good practice for older people to live with their adult children.

Outline:

- a. Older people and their adult children can get comfort and help from one another.
- b. Housing problems can partially be solved.
- c. Living expenses can be reduced.

Article:

It is a good practice for older people to live with their adult children. I argue for it for the following reasons.

First, by living together the older people and their adult children can get comfort and help from each other. Older people need comfort and help which can't be got except from the children. On the other hand, the older people can help their adult children in various

ways. For instance they can help their children by advising and bringing up their grandchildren. In turn, the older people gain pleasure from the children.

Secondly, housing problems can be partially solved, if the older people live with their adult children. As houses are quite limited and it is quite expensive to buy new houses, the children, as a rule, don't have their own houses. If young couples move away from their parents when they get married, there would arise an even bigger pressure on housing.

Thirdly, living expenses can be reduced if the old people live with their children. A lot of new things are needed in order to set up a new family. As a rule the average expense in a big family is less than it is in a small family. More money can be saved and less waste is made in a big family.

Therefore, I recommend older people to live with their adult children.

摘要及应用文部分

1. 摘要的写法

按专业四级考试大纲规定,写作部分还要求考生写摘要或应用文一篇。大纲对摘要的写法具体要求为:根据所给的约 500 词的材料写一篇 100 词左右的摘要;能用自己的话简明扼要地概括原文的中心大意;做到语法正确,语言通顺;考试时间为 20 分钟。在做此题时,考生首先要通读全文,吃透文章的意思,找出文章的重点,然后将重点一一串起来,组成一个有机的整体,一篇浓缩的文章。在写作过程中,必须注意不能漏写任何要点,尽量按原文顺序一一对应,用自己的语言组织文章,但千万不要加进自己的观点。

下面是一段介绍黑人领袖马丁·路德金博士工作和生活的文章,读完后请写一篇 50 字左右的概要。

Early in the evening of April 4, 1968, a rifle bullet ended the life of Martin Luther King, Jr, in Memphis, Tennessee. His death plunged the nation into gloom, just as President John F. Kennedy's death had a few years before.

King was only thirty-nine when he was killed. But he had already been the foremost Negro civil rights leader in the United States for more than twelve years. King became the leader of that movement late in 1955, when he was chosen by Montgomery, Alabama, Negroes to lead a boycott against the city's bus lines. At the time, King was the pastor of a fairly well-to-do Baptist Church in Montgomery. He might have done little more and still led a very useful life. But some people "have greatness thrust upon them," and King was one of these.

When he was elected to lead the boycott, he really didn't want the job. But, once chosen, he felt that he couldn't refuse to serve his people in their cause. King led the Negroes' cause in Montgomery against segregated buses, and overcame every kind of obstacle. Even the danger of violence against himself didn't cause him to flinch. From then on King felt he had to lead the Negro people to freedom, not only in Montgomery, but wherever there was racial injustice. When he left his church in Montgomery to return to