

四六级考前快通车

四六级考题点睛

咸修斌 栾玉芹 高新华 主 编

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第一章 听力理解

(Listening Comprehension)

I. 新旧大纲的对比

听力技能是语言实用能力的主要组成部分,它不仅有助于提高和巩固读、写、说等能力,而且是汲取语言营养不可缺少的渠道。因此,大学英语教学始终重视听力教学,把培养听力技能作为大学英语教学目标之一。新旧大纲都要求培养学生一定的听的能力,新大纲比旧大纲提出了更高更具体的要求:

旧大纲大学英语基础阶段的基本要求是能听懂英语讲课,对题材熟悉,浅于课本,基本上无生词,语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率为 70%;较高要求是对于题材熟悉、浅于课文,基本上无生词,语速为每分钟 140 词的材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。

新大纲基础阶段的基本要求是能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130~150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度;较高要求是能听懂与本专业有关、内容比较熟悉、语速为每分钟 150~170 词的英语讲课、会话、谈话、报道或讲座,能正确理解中心大意,并抓住要点。另外,旧大纲对后续课程中的有关听力部分未作任何论述,而新大纲对专业英语和高级英语阶段听的能力都作出了具体要求。

II. 试题简介

大学英语四、六级的第一部分是听力理解(Listening Compre-

hension), 共包含 20 个题, 答题时间 20 分钟, 分值 20 分。这部分又分为 Section A 和 Section B 两节, 分别由 10 个问题组成。其中 Section A 有 10 组对话, 每组对话后伴随一个问题; Section B 的听力材料为若干篇(一般为 3 篇)短文, 每篇短文后面有 2~4 个问题。听力部分每个问题后有一定时间间隔, 四级约为 15 秒, 六级约为 13 秒。要求考生在这短暂的时间内, 从问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案, 然后在答题纸上找出相对应的题号, 并在正确答案上划一道横线。录音语速 CET-4 每分钟约 130~150 词, CET-6 每分钟约 150~170 词, 只读一遍。

听力理解部分的目的在于测试考生获取口头信息的能力。

主要考核的技能是:

理解中心思想和主要细节;

理解隐含的意思;

运用有助于理解的语言特征来理解、判断说话人的观点、态度等。

选材原则是:

① 对话部分(Section A)为日常生活中的一般对话, 句子结构和内容不太复杂。

② 短文部分(Section B)为题材熟悉, 情节不太复杂的故事、讲话或叙述等。

③ 所用词汇, 不超过《大纲》中所规定的四、六级词汇范围。

另外, 根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1995 年 7 月和 1996 年 8 月的通知, 决定从 1996 年 1 月和 1997 年 1 月的大学英语四、六级考试开始, 陆续采用新题型, 其中听力理解部分增加听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation), 1997 年 6 月和 1998 年 1 月的四级试题中就采用了 Compound Dictation 这种题型。为叙述方便, 在此, 我们把它暂定为 C 部分(Section C)。

1) 听写填空(Spot Dictation)

听写填空安排在听力理解题之后, 篇幅为 120 词左右的短文, 文章本身可包含 10 至 12 个句子或语段, 抽取出来供听写用的句

子或语段因必须考虑其相对独立性与完整性,不可硬凑数目,一般以 8 至 10 个句子或语段、共 50 词左右为宜。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速(每分钟约 120 词)朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,停顿时间是某一语句或语段所含字母数乘 0.85 秒,如听写填空样题中的第一小题需添上“Think for a moment”共 15 个字母($15 \times 0.85 = 12.75$ 秒),那么该空需停顿时间为 12.75 秒。要求考生把所听到的内容(句子或语段)在一定时间内填入空格。另外,在录音停顿开始和结束时,还有不同的信号告知考生,以便让考生能够做好思想准备;第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。“听写填空”短文的题材、体裁和难度等与听力理解 Section B 部分的篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解题录音制作在同一磁带上。

“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

2) 复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

复合式听写安排在听力理解部分之后。试题由两部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词;第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿 5 分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。考试时间为 15 分钟。

复合式听写旨在考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

复合式听写所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同,朗读速度略低于《大学英语教学大纲》规定的语速。

听力理解部分的录音,具体内容及时间安排如下:

- ① 从试音宣布考试开始到一小段间奏曲,时间约为 1 分钟。
- ② 从“College English Test, Band Four, Part I …”起到第 10 题结束约八九分钟。

③ 从“Section B, Directions”起至结束约 11 分钟。(如果采用 Spot Dictation 也同样占用约 11 分钟的时间。)

④ 宣布“The End of Listening Comprehension”。

1. A 部分 (Section A)

【例 1】 考生听到:

W: Are you coming to our party this evening?

M: I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.

Q: Will the man attend the party?

同时,考生在试卷上看到下列四个答案:

A) Yes, he may attend it.

B) Yes, he will by all means.

C) No, he can't attend it.

D) No, he doesn't want to attend it.

在对话中,男士说:“I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.”这表明他由于太忙而不能参加晚会。因此,C)是唯一正确的答案。考生作出判断后,应立即在答卷纸上找到相应题号,并在C)的中间用铅笔划一道横线。

【例 2】 考生听到:

W: It's said you're moving to a new apartment soon.

M: Yes, I have to do so although it'll be more expensive. My present roommate plays his tape recorder all night long and I can't sleep.

Q: Why does the man want to change his living place?

下面是四个供选择的答案:

A) His roommate stays awake all night.

B) He wants to play his recorder at night.

C) The present one is too expensive.

D) He needs a quieter place.

根据对话,这位男子搬房子的原因是他同宿舍的人整夜放录音,使他无法入睡。因此,正确答案应是D)。

2. B 部分 (Section B)

【例 1】考生听到:

A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that monkey was more intelligent than other animals.

In one experiment the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey. The monkey was looking at the professor through the other side of the door.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. What was the purpose of the professor's experiments?
- A) To find out how clever monkeys were.
 - B) To test the intelligence of different animals.
 - C) To compare the difference between man and the monkey.
 - D) To find out how monkeys research for food.
15. Why did the professor put the food in a small box?
- A) To give the monkey a surprise.
 - B) To see how the monkey ate from a box.
 - C) To see how the monkey could find it.
 - D) To find out how the monkey would open the box.
16. How did the professor watch the monkey?
- A) By watching it through the keyhole.
 - B) By waiting outside the door.
 - C) By kneeling down at the door.
 - D) By putting it in a small box.

【答案与解析】

14. 答案是 B)。因为文章开头的第一句话就陈述了教授实验

的目的：“A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent.”

15. 答案是 C)。因为第二个自然段中有这样两句话：“One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food.”

16. 答案是 A)。因为文章中与本题有关的句子是这样的：“He knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole.”

【例 2】考生听到：

The diamond is considered the most famous and valuable jewel in the world.

Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. A volcano is a mountain with a hole in the top. When the volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.

Diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth millions of years ago by a number of great volcanic explosions. It is in the narrow volcanic pipes that diamonds are found. They are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds and in a few places on the floor of the sea. For they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many diamond pipes or diamond-producing rivers in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amazon. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness or were lost forever in the forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in Eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from the Congo, from Tanzania, which has the largest diamond mine in the world, and from South Africa.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Which of the following is not mentioned by the speaker?
- A) Diamond-producing rivers are located near the mountain sides.
 - B) Diamonds couldn't be formed without great heat and pressure of the volcano.
 - C) Volcano explosions brought some diamonds up to the surface of the earth.
 - D) Explosions of the volcano can damage diamonds as well.
19. According to the passage, where did diamonds first come into existence?
- A) In the volcanoes.
 - B) On the floor of the sea.
 - C) Under the river bed.
 - D) At the foot of the mountains.
20. What do you think is the best title for this passage?
- A) How Is Diamond Formed And Found.
 - B) Diamond—A Precious Stone.
 - C) Diamond Hunting.
 - D) Diamond-Producing Countries.

【答案与解析】

18. 考生可以在文章的第二自然段听到这样两句话：“Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. ... When the volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.”从第一句我们知道，钻石的成因是火山爆发时巨大的压力和热量。从第二句话我们知道，火山有时爆发并造成巨大损失，但并没有提到对钻石造成损失，因此，选项 D)是正确的。

19. 正确答案是 A)。文章的第三自然段中叙述了可以在大陆架、河床和山脚下发现钻石，但其成因是由于火山爆发时的热量和压力，因此首先可以找到钻石的地方是火山口。

20. 哪个题目最佳呢？好的题目应该能概括文章的中心思想

和内容。这篇文章着重说明了两个问题：一是钻石的成因，二是可以找到钻石的地点。选项 A) 恰能概括这两个内容。

3. C 部分 (Section C)

【例 1】听写填空样题：

Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) _____. How often (2) _____ moving vans on the road? (3) _____. Are so many people actually (4) _____? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) _____, about one third of the population (6) _____.

Every person who moves (7) _____ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8) _____. Some may wish (9) _____. And some have many other reasons. (10) _____, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

【听写填空样题答案】

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the

move. Think for a moment. /How often do you see moving vans on the road? /They seem to be everywhere. /Are so many people actually changing their addresses? /Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. Within any five-year period, /about one third of the population change their place of residence.

Every person who moves has his or her own personal reasons for making such a decision. /Some people may decide to move because of employment opportunities. /Some may wish to live in a warmer or a colder climate. /And some have many other reasons. Regardless of the specific causes, /the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

【例2】复合式听写样题：

Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times.*

During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to _____ some of the basic rules. _____ the age and sex and the _____ of your acquaintance as well as the _____. You should know when it is all _____ to give a gift of money, and when it would be _____. In any case, when you _____ a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you _____ can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of



a party they have been invited to. _____

_____. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to. _____

_____. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

【复合式听写样题参考答案】

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to remember some of the basic rules. Consider the age and sex and the length of your acquaintance as well as the occasion. You should know when it is all right to give a gift of money, and when it would be improper. In any case, when you receive a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you possibly can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets or fruit, things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight or for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to. When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual. Weddings are times when gifts of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

III. 试题点睛

1. A 部分 (Section A)

A 部分共有 10 道题。这 10 道题都是以对话(一男一女)的形式出现,由第三者提出问题,并要求考生根据所提的问题从四个选项中选出一个正确答案。

A 部分题目都以问句形式出现,问题的内容涉及到时间、地点、数字、身份、职业、讲话人之间的关系、事态发生或发展的原因或结果以及双方各自的观点、态度等等。详述如下:

1) 计算题

计算题是数字式问题的一种,是听力测试中最常见的题型,几乎每次 CET-4、6 级听力题中都包括此类题型。例如,在 1995~1999 年的 10 套四级听力题中,计算题型就占了 7%。这类题主要包括时间、人数、速度、重量和年龄的计算等,听录音时,应注意: a) 数字几十(-ty)和十几(-teen)之间的差别。一般地说“十几”有两个重音,而“几十”则一个重音。例如:fourteen /'fɔ:ti:n/, forty /'fɔ:ti/; b) 千以上数字的记法。为了准确迅速地记忆,可根据数位作出分节符号,每隔三位加一个逗号,例如:1,024;23,342,530,右数第一个逗号为 thousand,第二个逗号为 million; c) 时间的读法。如 12:45 读作 a quarter to thirteen/twelve forty-five, 4:30 读作 half past four/four thirty; d) 美国常用货币名称的了解。例如:1 nickel = 5 cents, 1 dime = 10 cents 等。

计算题的常见形式:

a. 加减法计算

在加减法计算中,常有一些能够表示数字的存在或引起数字变化的形容词、副词、介词短语及动词等,听清这些词或短语是确定数字关系的关键。如 more or less, late, early, fast, slow, before, after, off, but, only, have, start, begin, spend, miss, leave, postpone, prolong, increase, add, borrow, lend, loan, save 等等。