

大学英语测试与评估 (1)

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内容提要

本书按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖考试大纲要求的要点和考试项目。针对听力、篇章阅读、选词填空、翻译和写作各个题型,将解题技巧与专项训练相结合,紧紧联系当前最新的考试动态以及最新的形势与政策,注重实际操练,以四级考试真题为基础,编写了足量的同步辅导和强化训练练习题,力求使考生系统掌握四级考试的技能技巧。

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前言

大学英语四、六级考试作为一项大规模的标准化考试,可以对教学大纲所要求的我国大学生的英语能力进行客观、公正的评价。改革后的大学英语四级考试题型变化很大,题目难度相应增加,这无疑对考生的综合应试能力提出了更大的挑战和更高的要求。经验告诉我们,历届四级真题是一笔丰富的教学资源,合理、充分地利用这笔资源能帮助考生熟悉命题规律、了解解题技巧、掌握应试策略,取得事半功倍的效果。为此,我们特地编写了这本测试与评估课堂教学用书。

本书具有以下特色:

一、内容全面

本书按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖考试大纲要求的要点和考试项目。针对听力、篇章阅读、选词填空、翻译和写作各个题型,将解题技巧与专项训练相结合,既适合课堂上作为四级培训教材,也可以作为准备四级考试的练习资料。

二、针对性强

参与本书编写的老师均是成都信息工程大学多年从事大学英语教学工作的资深教师,多次参加全国大学英语四、六级考试阅卷工作,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点。因此,本书在内容编排、技巧解析、试题筛选等方面,都能考虑到学生的实际情况,做到技巧实用,重点突出,有的放矢,可以让学生融会贯通,举一反三,为考试赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

三、真题实练

本书紧紧联系当前的考试动态以及最新的形式与政策,注重实际操练,以四级考试真题为基础,本着精讲多练的原则,遴选历年四级真题,编写了足量的同步辅导和强化训练练习题,力求使考生系统掌握四级考试的技能技巧。

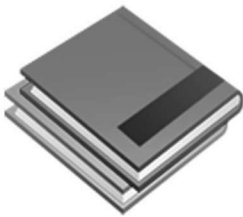
通过本书的练习,学生能熟知大学英语四级考试的要求和形式,较好地掌握应试技巧,在考试中应付自如,取得理想的成绩。

由于时间仓促,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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第一篇

听力理解

大学英语四级考试,满分为 710 分,听力理解部分分值比例为 35%,其中短篇新闻 7%、长对话 8%、听力篇章 20%,总分 249 分。从 2016 年 6 月的四级真题来看,短篇新闻含 3 篇新闻,第 1 和第 2 篇新闻的词数约 150 词,各有 2 个问题;第 3 篇新闻词数在 200 词左右,有 3 个问题。长对话有 2 组,每组对话 6~10 个回合,对话后各有 4 个问题。听力篇章包括体裁各不相同的三篇短文,每篇短文提出三到四个问题,共十道题。近年来短文的篇幅比过去明显加长了,每篇文章的词数平均都在 250 词左右。

不管是听力新闻或对话,还是听力短文,试卷上都只是给出选项,没有给出问题,问题在录音结束后才读出。如此一来,听音之前,不知会问什么,听录音的时候,也就不知道重点听哪里。泛泛听完,开始做题,该细听的地方,听的时候可能没有注意去听。这样的听音,缺少针对性,会导致关键处没听透,做题就会出错,自然也就得不到好成绩。因此,要提高四级听力成绩,除了要掌握足够的词汇量和语言知识,还应掌握一些实用的解题技巧,这样才能听得有效,做得准确,才能在考场上游刃有余。

◆ 第一章 ◆

短篇新闻

一、短篇新闻解题思路与技巧

1. 新闻听力特点

➤ 新闻报道一般将最重要的内容放在开头的一句话里面,这句话被称为新闻导语(news lead),通常包括了该条新闻最重要的信息,如 when, what, who, why, where 和 how。从重要性上来讲,第一句话最重要。

➤ 新闻听力常考查的信息:时间、地点、人物、数字等细节;新闻主旨大意;原因和转折处仍是常考点。

2. 新闻听力应试技巧

➤ 提前浏览选项很重要。通过浏览选项,推测新闻主旨大意以及每道题的考点,有目的地听。

➤ 考查新闻主旨大意的题目一般在导语中就可以找到答案,听新闻导语时,应抓住导语主干,及时选出意思最近的选项。

➤ 学会边听边记笔记,迅速记下关键信息,如关键词、时间等,便于选择时做参考。

3. 如何备考新闻听力题

- 发音方面,注意连读、弱读、失去爆破等发音习惯。
- 新闻中,许多人名、地名、组织机构等出现的频率较多,而对这些不熟悉则可能降低反应速度。所以,考生平时可以多读些如 China Daily 等英语报纸,留意专有名词,多听多练。BBC,VOA 的新闻听力材料也可作为备考材料。

4. 常见组织机构等名称缩略语 (以字母顺序排序)

- ABM: Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty 反弹道导弹条约
- ADB: Asian Development Bank 亚洲发展银行
- AID: Agency for International Development 国际开发总署
- AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 获得性免疫缺陷综合症(艾滋病)
- ANC: African National Congress 非洲国民大会
- APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 亚太经济合作
- ARATS: Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits 海峡两岸关系协会
- ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations 东南亚国家联盟
- ASEM: Asia-Europe Meeting 亚欧会议
- BP: British Petroleum 英国石油公司
- CIA: Central Intelligence Agency 中央情报局
- CMC: Central Military Commission(中国)中央军事委员会
- CPPCC: Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference(中国)全国人民政治协商会议
- CTBT: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty 全面禁止核试验条约
- EU: European Union 欧盟
- FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation 联邦调查局
- FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association 国际足球联合会
- FIS: Islamic Salvation Front(阿尔及利亚)伊斯兰救国阵线
- FTAA: Free Trade Area of the Americas 美洲自由贸易区
- GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 关税及贸易总协定
- GMT: Greenwich Mean Time 格林威治(格林尼治)平均时间
- IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency 国际原子能机构
- ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross 红十字国际委员会
- ILO: International Labor Organization 国际劳工组织
- IMF: International Monetary Fund 国际货币基金组织

IOC: International Olympic Committee 国际奥林匹克委员会
IPR: Intellectual Property Rights 知识产权
IPTF: United Nations International Police Task Force 联合国国际警察部队
IRC: International Red Cross 国际红十字会
MP (M. P.): Member of Parliament(英国)下院议员
MVP: Most Valuable Player(NBA)最有价值球员
NAFTA: North America Free Trade Agreement 北美自由贸易协议
NAM: Non-Aligned Movement 不结盟运动
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration 美国国家航空航天局
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公约组织
NBA: National Basketball Association 全美篮球协会
NGO: Non-governmental Organization 非政府机构
NPC: National People's Congress(中国)全国人民代表大会
NPT: Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty 防止核扩散条约
OAS: Organization of American States 美洲国家组织
OAU: Organization of African Unity 非洲统一组织
OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 经济合作与发展组织
OIC: Organization of Islamic Conferences 伊斯兰会议组织
OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 石油输出国组织(欧佩克)
PECC: Pacific Economic Cooperation Council 太平洋地区经济合作委员会
PNA: Palestinian National Authority 巴勒斯坦民族权力机构
SCNPC: Standing Committee of the National People's Congress(中国)全国人民代表大会常务委员会
SDI: Strategic Defense Initiatives 战略防御计划
SEF: Straits Exchange Foundation 海峡交流基金会
SEZ: Special Economic Zone(中国)经济特区
START: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 削减战略武器条约
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 联合国贸易和发展会议
UFO: Unidentified Flying Object 不明飞行物, 飞碟
UNAMIR: United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda 联合国援助卢旺达部队
UNDP: United Nations Development Program 联合国发展总署
UNDRO: United Nations Disaster Relief Organization 联合国灾难救济组织
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 联合国教科

文组织

UNFAO: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization 联合国粮食及农业组织

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund 联合国儿童基金会

UNPROFOR: United Nations Protection Forces 联合国和平保护部队

WEU: Western European Union 西欧联盟

WFP: World Food Program 世界粮食署

WHO: World Health Organization 世界卫生组织

WTO: World Trade Organization 世界贸易组织

二、短篇新闻练习



Exercise One

News Item 1

1. A) The International Labour Organization's key objective.
B) The basic social protection for the most vulnerable.
C) Rising unemployment worldwide.
D) Global economic recovery.
2. A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.
B) Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis.
C) Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis.
D) Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood.

News Item 2

3. A) Serve standardized food nationwide. B) Put calorie information on the menu.
C) Increase protein content in the food. D) Offer convenient food to customers.
4. A) They will be fined. B) They will be closed.
C) They will get a warning. D) They will lose customers.

News Item 3

5. A) Inability to implement their business plans.
B) Inability to keep turning out novel products.
C) Lack of a successful business model of their own.
D) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.
6. A) It is the secret to business success.
B) It is the creation of something new.

- C) It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.
- D) It is an essential part of business culture.
- 7. A) Its hardworking employees. B) Its flexible promotion strategy.
- C) Its innovation culture. D) Its willingness to make investments.



Exercise Two

News Item 1

- 1. A) How college students can improve their sleep habits.
- B) Why sufficient sleep is important for college students.
- C) Why college students are more likely to have stress problems.
- D) How college students can handle their psychological problems.
- 2. A) It is not easy to improve one's sleep habits.
- B) It is not good for students to play video games.
- C) Students who are better prepared generally get higher scores in examinations.
- D) Making last-minute preparations for tests may be less effective than sleeping.

News Item 2

- 3. A) Whether more airports should be built around London.
- B) Whether adequate investment is being made to improve airport facilities.
- C) Whether the British Airports Authority should sell off some of its assets.
- D) Whether the Spanish company could offer better service.
- 4. A) Inefficient management.
- B) Poor ownership structure.
- C) Lack of innovation and competition.
- D) Lack of runway and terminal capacity.

News Item 3

- 5. A) Report the nicotine content of their cigarettes.
- B) Set a limit to the production of their cigarettes.
- C) Take steps to reduce nicotine in their products.
- D) Study the effects of nicotine on young smokers.
- 6. A) The biggest increase in nicotine content tended to be in brands young smokers like.
- B) Big tobacco companies were frank with their customers about the hazards of smoking.
- C) Brands which contain higher nicotine content were found to be much more popular.
- D) Tobacco companies refused to discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products.

7. A) They promised to reduce the nicotine content in cigarettes.
B) They have not fully realized the harmful effect of nicotine.
C) They were not prepared to comment on the cigarette study.
D) They will pay more attention to the quality of their products.



Exercise Three

News Item 1

1. A) Educational reforms should carry into higher education.
B) Taiwan is dependent largely on high-tech exports.
C) Higher education should keep alive traditions.
D) University students should be encouraged to study science.
2. A) They are too short.
B) They are tedious.
C) They lack variety.
D) They lack innovation.

News Item 2

3. A) The economic situation is glooming.
B) There are less new graduates every year.
C) The workers have less experience.
D) The employers cannot find suitable technical workers.
4. A) The number of graduates is increasing each year.
B) Technology and workplace are changing faster.
C) There are more vacant jobs than before.
D) College fees are higher than before.

News Item 3

5. A) In Australia and Africa.
B) In Austria and Africa.
C) In Australia and America.
D) In Austria and America.
6. A) Better medical equipment.
B) More health care.
C) Better education.
D) More job chances.
7. A) It's about 2,500 pounds.
B) It's about 2,500 dollars.
C) It's about 250 pounds.
D) It's about 250 dollars.



Exercise Four

News Item 1

1. A) The degraded farm land.

- B) The extreme weather in summer.
 - C) The increased number of dying trees.
 - D) The decreased rainfall in recent years.
2. A) The oldest living things on Earth.
- B) How the drought is formed.
 - C) Ways to help sequoias survive.
 - D) Whether they should cut down some tree species.

News Item 2

- 3. A) Global warming. B) Nuclear wars.
 - C) Food crisis. D) Economic depression.
4. A) Decrease economic competition. B) Issue more money.
- C) Provide more food. D) Reduce carbon emissions.

News Item 3

5. A) The size of a Japanese family.
- B) The percentage of women entrepreneurs.
 - C) The number of women politicians.
 - D) The total number of women managers.
6. A) A schoolboy who sends news to pupil's parents.
- B) A waitress who takes orders in a restaurant.
 - C) A male coach who teaches women the art of fighting.
 - D) A woman who entertains men with conversation and song.
7. A) Japanese men are extremely arrogant.
- B) Japanese women are in lower status.
 - C) Japanese society is still very backward.
 - D) Japanese politics is family-oriented.



Exercise Five

News Item 1

- 1. A) During Christmas. B) On New Year's Eve.
 - C) In the early morning. D) In the daytime.
2. A) It is a 50-storey skyscraper.
- B) It is the world's tallest building.
 - C) It stands across from the Burj Khalifa.

D) It is the center of New Year's fireworks.

News Item 2

3. A) To provide financial support.
B) To create more job opportunities.
C) To reduce the extremely high rents.
D) To hire professional designers.
4. A) It must sell at least 1,000 products every year.
B) It has been established for about fourteen years.
C) It has been granted more than a million dollars.
D) It is unqualified for the Made in New York program.

News Item 3

5. A) It keeps both men and women slim.
B) It lowers death risk from several diseases.
C) It protects the health of women and children.
D) It improves people's appetite.
6. A) As many as possible.
B) As few as possible.
C) About 10 grams a day.
D) About 20 grams a day.
7. A) They're high in fat and calories.
B) They don't taste delicious.
C) They make people eat more.
D) They contain added oils and sugars.



Exercise Six

News Item 1

1. A) Problems of young people.
B) The increasing number of motor vehicles.
C) Road traffic crashes worldwide.
D) Gap between poor and rich countries.
2. A) The economic situation is improving there.
B) Young people have the highest proportion there.
C) The number of vehicles is the least there.
D) It has the highest death rate on the road.

News Item 2

3. A) Americans buy costumes for their pet dogs nowadays.
B) People purchase Halloween costumes for cats.
C) Dogs are American's best friends.
D) Pet costumes are popular in Hollywood.
4. A) It has increased by 15 percent. B) It has increased by 24 percent.
C) It has increased by 40 percent. D) It remained unchanged.

News Item 3

5. A) Great women soccer players in the United States.
B) Records set in the Women's World Cup final match.
C) Japanese poor performance in the Women's World Cup.
D) Audience ratings about the final match between US and Japan.
6. A) It scored a hat trick. B) It set no World Cup records.
C) It was defeated by Brazil. D) It scored two goals.
7. A) Once. B) Twice. C) Three times. D) Four Times.

◆ 第二章 ◆

长对话

长对话采用两人日常对话的形式,涉及的内容较为深入,信息量较大,而问题是在整组对话之后提出,考生常常很难准确捕捉到问题考查的关键信息。因此,考生有必要熟悉长对话的常见设题点,以便能锁定重点,抓住关键信息。

一、长对话解题思路与技巧

1. 常见设题点

1) 首尾处。

首尾处是重要的设题处,考查对主旨或讨论话题的把握。

2) 举例、列举处。

举例、列举处往往也是出题的重点。因此,当听到 such as, for example, for instance, the first, the second 等一类词语时,应加以留意。

3) 比较或对比处。

含有形容词、副词的比较级或最高级,as...as 同级比较,以及 while, whereas, compared with, in contrast 等词或短语引出的比较或对比结构的句子往往提供重要信息甚至就是答案的出处。

4) 逻辑关系处。

表示并列、转折、条件等逻辑关系的地方是长对话与短文的出题重点,当出现 as well as, not only...but also, but, however, if, even if, even though 等表示逻辑关系的连接词时,应重点关注。

5) 强调处。

强调的地方肯定是长对话的重点所在。因此,需留意对话中出现的强调句型、助动词强调以及 actually, particularly 等表示强调的副词。

2. 解题步骤

1) 横看:推测问题类型及内容,确定听音时需要关注的主要信息点。

横看,横向比较某一道题各个选项相同以及不同的部分,以便在听原文的时候特意去听不同的部分。很多选项都有比较明显的特点,或者使用某种专门的表达形式,如均为动词原形或均为人物角色等;或者含有一些标志性的词语,如均含有描述某人性格或

某事特点的词语。通过这些选项特点及选项内容,可以推测问题可能考查的核心内容,从而在听音时更有针对性。

2) 纵看:预览选项,注意相同或相关词语的重复出现,预测对话的主题。

纵向比较,竖看其他各题选项的内容。虽然长对话的篇幅增加,但其透露出的信息比短对话内容更完整,情景更具体。一篇长对话通常有三至四个题目,每个题目四个选项。当浏览完选项后,基本上就能够推测出对话的主题和谈论的内容。这对于接下来的听力理解很有帮助。

3) 捕捉信息,抓取关键点,必要时做适当笔记。

由于篇幅的增加,短时间内记住这么多的内容难度非常大。所以在听录音的时候养成做笔记的习惯至关重要。笔记主要记录长对话中的关键词和关键信息,例如对话中出现的时间、地点、人名和数字等。

二、长对话练习



Exercise One

Conversation One

1. A) Indonesia. B) Holland. C) Sweden. D) England.
2. A) Getting a coach who can offer real help.
 B) Talking with her boyfriend in Dutch.
 C) Learning a language where it is not spoken.
 D) Acquiring the necessary ability to socialize.
3. A) Listening to language programs on the radio.
 B) Trying to speak it as much as one can.
 C) Making friends with native speakers.
 D) Practicing reading aloud as often as possible.
4. A) It creates an environment for socializing.
 B) It offers various courses with credit points.
 C) It trains young people's leadership abilities.
 D) It provides opportunities for language practice.

Conversation Two

5. A) It is scheduled on Thursday night.
 B) It is supposed to last nine weeks.
 C) It takes place once a week.
 D) It usually starts at six.
6. A) To make good use of her spare time in the evening.
 B) To meet the requirements of her in-service training.