

# 大学英语

## 测试与评估 1

(第2版)

▶▶ 主 编 康莲萍  
▶▶ 副主编 杨 艳 吴 倩 毛小华



重庆大学出版社

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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学院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。

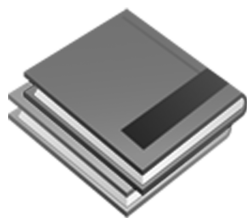
通过本书的练习,学生能熟知大学英语四级考试的要求和形式,较好地掌握应试技巧,在考试中应付自如,取得理想的成绩。

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

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## 听力理解

大学英语四级考试,满分为 710,听力理解部分分值比例为 35%,其中听力对话 15%,听力短文 20%,总分 249 分。它由三个部分(Section A、Section B 和 Section C)的四大题型组合而成。Section A 共有两种题型,一种是短对话,一男一女对话后接一个问题,共 8 组;另一种是长对话,长对话有 2 组,一组对话有 6~7 个回合,另一组对话则有 9~10 个回合,较短的对话后有 3 个问题,较长的对话后有 4 个问题。Section B 是三篇听力短文。Section C 是单词及词组听写。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共 10 题。短文播放三遍。

不管是听力对话,还是听力短文,试卷上都只是给出选项,没有给出问题,问题在录音结束时才读出。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,刚才可能没有注意去听。这样的听音,缺少针对性,关键处没听透,做题就做不对,自然也就得不到好成绩。四级听力,如何应对,才能听得有效,才能做得准确,才能考场之上游刃有余?

## ◆第一章◆

### 短对话

#### 一、短对话解题思路与技巧

##### 1. 解题步骤

- 快速浏览选项,注意相同或相关词语的重复出现,确定对话主题;
- 根据选项表达形式等特点及选项内容,推测问题类型及内容,确定听音重点;
- 集中精力听对话内容,注意抓取关键点,做好相应的笔记;
- 根据问题对号入座,得出答案。

##### 2. 常考句式

四级英语听力短对话中经常涉及表示转折、强调、虚拟、比较、否定等特殊句式,能否正确理解这些句式往往就是解题的关键。因此,熟悉和掌握考试中常见的特殊句式,将有助于考生在考试中更加快速、准确地抓住关键信息。

###### 1) 转折句式

转折句式一般都是先说明原本的意图或情况,然后经 but 等词来说明后来的实际想法或事实结果,设题点往往在 but 等转折词之后。例如:

A: How about joining me for a cup of coffee?



B: I'd love to, but I'm exhausted. I was up till 3.

## 2) 强调句式

强调句式有以下几种不同的表现形式:

➤ 通过一些表示说话者想法的词来实现, 如 certainly, sure, of course, you bet 等, 后面再解释原因或给出理由。

➤ 通过谓语动词及系动词如 do, does, did, are, am, was, were 等来表示对某一种想法或所做事情的坚决态度。

➤ 通过一些形容词或副词来表达说话者非常坚定的想法, 如 really can't, just can't 等。

➤ 通过说话的语气、声调、语速等加以强调。

## 3) 虚拟句式

虚拟语气是四级听力考试的重点考查内容之一, 它表达的是与事实相反的内容或是一种不可能实现的意愿。

### (1) if 虚拟条件句

虚拟语气下的条件句称为虚拟条件句, 又叫非真实条件句, 其所谈论的情况与事实相反或不太可能发生。考生在听音时要注意区分虚拟条件句与真实条件句。

形式 时间	If 从句	主 句
与现在事实相反	were/did	would/should/might/ + do
与过去事实相反	had been/had done	would/should/might/ + have done
与将来事实相反	should/were to + do	would/should/might + do

如: If I were you, I would turn it in to the security office.

### (2) wish 后的虚拟语气

动词 wish 后的宾语从句一般用虚拟语气, 表示不太可能或没有把握实现的愿望。如:

A: Your son certainly shows a lot of enthusiasm on the tennis court.

B: I only wish he'd show as much for his studies.

### (3) if only 后用虚拟语气

谓语动词用一般过去时表示现在没有实现的愿望, 用过去完成时表示过去没有实现的愿望。如: ... but if only we had known a few of the other guests.

### (4) should/shouldn't/needn't... + have done 表虚拟含义

表示“本应该做某事而实际上没有做/本不应该做某事但实际却做了/本不必做某事但实际却做了”等含义。例如:

They shouldn't have done that. 他们本不应该做那件事。

Jack should have told the truth. 杰克本应该说实话的。

### 3. 应急高招

纵览历年真题我们不难发现,正确选项和干扰项的设置均存在一定的规律和特点。了解这些规律和特点有助于我们推测哪些选项最可能是答案,哪些选项很可能是干扰项,从而缩小听音范围,提高做题的正确率。

求同原则:主题与其他三个选项明显不同的选项往往不是答案;

相近原则:出现谈论话题相同或相近的两个选项时,其中一个可能是正确答案;

相反原则:意思明显相反的两个选项往往有一个为正确答案。

## 二、短对话练习



### Exercise One

1. A) The man should visit the museums.  
B) The beach resort is a good choice.  
C) She can't stand the hot weather.  
D) She enjoys staying in Washington.
2. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.  
B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.  
C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.  
D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
3. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.  
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.  
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.  
D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
4. A) He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.  
B) He has been extremely busy recently.  
C) He has gained some weight lately.  
D) He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.
5. A) The woman possesses a natural talent for art.  
B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.  
C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.  
D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.
6. A) He needs another week for the painting.  
B) The painting was completed just in time.  
C) The building won't open until next week.

- D) His artistic work has been well received .
7. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness .  
 B) She was seriously injured in a car accident .  
 C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized .  
 D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband .
8. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space .  
 B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot .  
 C) The woman was offended by the man ' s late arrival .  
 D) The man couldn ' t find his car in the parking lot .



## Exercise Two

1. A) He is rather disappointed .  
 B) He is highly ambitious .  
 C) He can ' t face up to the situation .  
 D) He knows his own limitation .
2. A) He is pleased with his exciting new job .  
 B) He finds the huge workload unbearable .  
 C) He finds his office much too big for him .  
 D) He is not so excited about his new position .
3. A) Only true friendship can last long .  
 B) Letter writing is going out of style .  
 C) She keeps in regular touch with her classmates .  
 D) She has lost contact with most of her old friends .
4. A) She sold all her furniture before she moved house .  
 B) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house .  
 C) She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement .  
 D) She brought a new set of furniture from Italy last month .
5. A) The woman wondered why the man didn ' t return the book .  
 B) The woman doesn ' t seem to know what the book is about .  
 C) The woman doesn ' t find the book useful any more .  
 D) The woman forgot lending the book to the man .
6. A) The girls got on well with each other .  
 B) It ' s understandable that girls don ' t get along .  
 C) She was angry with the other young stars .  
 D) The girls lacked the courage to fight .

7. A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper .  
B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements .  
C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate .  
D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers .
8. A) She talked with Mr. Wright on the phone .  
B) She is about to call Mr. Wright's secretary .  
C) She will see Mr. Wright at lunch time .  
D) She failed to reach Mr. Wright .



### Exercise Three

1. A) She is black and blue all over .  
B) She has to go to see a doctor .  
C) She stayed away from work for a few days .  
D) She got hurt in an accident yesterday .
2. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman .  
B) He has difficulty understanding the book .  
C) He cannot get access to the assigned book .  
D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline .
3. A) He is actually very hardworking .  
B) He has difficulty finishing his project .  
C) He needs to spend more time in the lab .  
D) He seldom tells the truth about himself .
4. A) He is not easy-going .  
B) He is the speakers' boss .  
C) He is not at home this weekend .  
D) He seldom invites people to his home .
5. A) Switch off the refrigerator for a while .  
B) Have someone repair the refrigerator .  
C) Ask the man to fix the refrigerator .  
D) Buy a refrigerator of better quality .
6. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket .  
B) The man should buy a car of his own .  
C) The man needn't go shopping every week .  
D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store .
7. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree .

- B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.  
 C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.  
 D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.
8. A) She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.  
 B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.  
 C) The man can come back sometime later.  
 D) She can pass on the message for the man.



## Exercise Four

1. A) He understands the woman's feelings.  
 B) He has gone through a similar experience.  
 C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.  
 D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
2. A) Teaching her son by herself.  
 B) Having confidence in her son.  
 C) Asking the teacher for extra help.  
 D) Telling her son not to worry.
3. A) The man can speak a foreign language.  
 B) The woman hopes to improve her English.  
 C) The woman knows many different languages.  
 D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
4. A) They went a long way to attend the party.  
 B) They didn't think much of the food and drinks.  
 C) They knew none of the other guests at the party.  
 D) They enjoyed the party better than the other guests.
5. A) The man has left a good impression on her family.  
 B) The man can dress casually for the occasion.  
 C) The man should buy himself a new suit.  
 D) The man's jeans and T-shirts are stylish.
6. A) It is a routine offer.  
 B) It is new on the menu.  
 C) It is quite healthy.  
 D) It is a good bargain.
7. A) A painter.  
 B) A mechanic.  
 C) A porter.  
 D) A carpenter.
8. A) Tony's secretary.  
 B) Paul's girlfriend.  
 C) Paul's colleague.  
 D) Tony's wife.

## ◆ 第二章 ◆

# 长对话

长对话虽然也采用两人日常对话的形式,但难度与短对话相比,却大多了。短对话的答案一般是“显而易见”的,而长对话涉及的内容更深入,信息量更大,并且问题是在整组对话之后提出,考生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或者就是答案的出处。

#### 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,我们便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。当我们浏览完选项后,基本上就能够推测出对话的主题和谈论的内容。这对于我们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。笔记主要记下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) She was a bank manager.  
B) She was a victim of the robbery.  
C) She was a defense lawyer.  
D) She was a witness to the crime.
2. A) A tall man with dark hair and a moustache.  
B) A thirty-year-old guy wearing a light sweater.  
C) A youth with a distinguishing mark on his face.  
D) A medium-sized young man carrying a gun.
3. A) Identify the suspect from pictures.  
B) Have her photo taken for their files.  
C) Go upstairs to sign some document.  
D) Verify the record of what she had said.

#### Conversation Two

4. 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.
5. A) To make good use of her spare time in the evening.  
B) To meet the requirements of her in-service training.

- C) To improve her driving skills as quickly as possible .  
D) To get some basic knowledge about car maintenance .
6. A) Participate in group discussions .      B) Take turns to make presentations .  
C) Listen to the teacher ' s explanation .      D) Answer the teacher ' s questions .
7. A) Most of them are female .      B) Some have a part-time job .  
C) They plan to buy a new car .      D) A few of them are old chaps .



## Exercise Two

### Conversation One

1. A) Hosting an evening TV program .      B) Having her bicycle repaired .  
C) Lecturing on business management .      D) Conducting a market survey .
2. A) He repaired bicycles .      B) He served as a consultant .  
C) He worked as a salesman .      D) He coached in a racing club .
3. A) He wanted to be his own boss .      B) He found it more profitable .  
C) He didn ' t want to start from scratch .      D) He didn ' t want to be in too much debt .
4. A) They work five days a week .      B) They are all the man ' s friends .  
C) They are paid by the hour .      D) They all enjoy gambling .

### Conversation Two

5. A) It has gradually given way to service industry .  
B) It remains a major part of industrial activity .  
C) It has a history as long as paper processing .  
D) It accounts for 80 percent of the region ' s GDP .
6. A) Transport problems .      B) Shortage of funding .  
C) Lack of resources .      D) Poor management .
7. A) Competition from rival companies .      B) Product promotion campaigns .  
C) Possible locations for a new factory .      D) Measures to create job opportunities .



## Exercise Three

### Conversation One

1. A) They are as good as historical films .      B) They give youngsters a thrill .  
C) They have greatly improved .      D) They are better than comics on film .
2. A) The effects were very good .      B) The acting was just so-so .  
C) The plot was too complicated .      D) The characters were lifelike .
3. A) They triumphed ultimately over evil in the battle .  
B) They played the same role in *War of the Worlds* .



- C) They are popular figures among young people .
- D) They are two leading characters in the film .

**Conversation Two**

- 4. A) He likes Sweden better than England .  
B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather .  
C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden .  
D) He visits London nearly every winter .
- 5. A) The bad weather .  
B) The gloomy winter .  
C) The cold houses .  
D) The long night .
- 6. A) Delightful .  
B) Painful .  
C) Depressing .  
D) Refreshing .
- 7. A) They often stay up late reading .  
B) They work hard and play hard .  
C) They like to go camping in summer .  
D) They try to earn more and spend more .