



710分

CET-4 BREAKTHROUGH IN 20 DAYS

大学英语四级考试

综合20天突破 (完形填空、改错、汉译英)

大学英语四六级考试命题研究小组 编
梅 雪 主编



中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

大学英语四级考试 综合 20 天突破

(完形填空、改错、汉译英)

大学英语四六级考试命题研究小组 编
梅雪 主编

中国石化出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试综合 20 天突破·完形填空、改错、
汉译英/大学英语四六级考试命题研究小组编.

—北京:中国石化出版社,2006

ISBN 7-80229-099-6

I. 大… II. 大… 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(2006)第 071482 号

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com.cn

北京正阳久久科技开发有限公司排版

北京大地印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

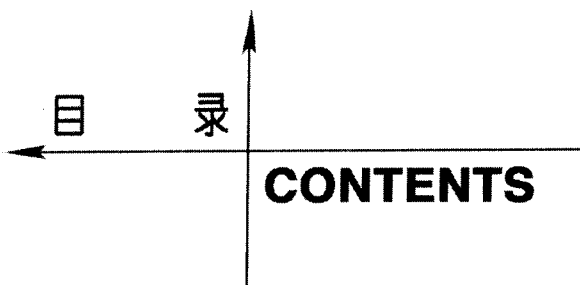
*

850×1168 毫米 32 开本 7.375 印张 271 千字

2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价:12.00 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)



目 录

CONTENTS

第 1 天 710 分新题型(综合)解读	1
一、综述	1
二、新题型破冰练习	2
第 2 天 完形填空综述	4
一、完形填空题目的设立基础及出题模式	4
二、完形填空题目特点	4
三、样题及答案	5
第 3 天 完形填空测试的内容与重点	7
一、完形填空的测试内容	7
二、完形填空测试的重点	8
三、试题演练	9
四、参考答案	10
第 4 天 完形填空命题形式与解题技巧	15
一、完形填空的命题形式	15
二、完形试题解题的基本原则	15
三、完形填空常考的逻辑关系词	15
四、完形填空中对句子结构的辨析和全文结构的辨析	16
五、试题演练	17
六、参考答案	20
第 5 天 完形填空的基本解题步骤	29
一、通读全文	29

二、精读全文	29
三、复读全文	29
四、试题演练	30
五、参考答案	31
第 6 天 完形填空常见的词义辨析	35
一、完形填空的词义辨析题的答题技巧	35
二、完形填空近义词辨析和形近词辨析的答题技巧	35
三、完形填空常考的同义词辨析	35
四、试题演练	76
五、参考答案	77
第 7 天 真题在线	83
一、历年真题	83
二、真题解析	87
第 8 天 模拟练习	94
一、完形填空题练习	94
二、完形填空答案详解	99
第 9 天 改错题型分析	107
一、题型略说	107
二、测试要求	107
三、测试形式	107
四、测试目的	107
五、综合改错的解题思路	107
第 10 天 错误类型分析	110
一、错误类型分析表	110
二、词法错误	111
三、句法错误	115
四、篇章错误	117
第 11 天 主谓一致方面的错误分析	119
一、结构	119

二、时态	121
三、语态与主被的混用	121
四、练习	122
五、答案	122
第 12 天 时态、语态、语气方面的错误分析	124
一、时态	124
二、被动语态	125
三、虚拟语气	126
四、练习	127
五、答案	127
第 13 天 平行结构方面的错误分析	128
一、练习	129
二、答案	129
第 14 天 动词不定式方面的错误分析	131
一、不定式的语法解析	131
二、不定式结构改错分析	138
三、练习	138
四、答案	139
第 15 天 动名词方面的错误分析	140
一、动名词的语法分析	140
二、动名词的名词化	146
三、练习	147
四、答案	147
第 16 天 汉译英	148
一、汉译英主要应用结构	148
二、汉译英重点难点	153
第 17 天 汉译英练习	184
一、练习	184
二、答案	186

第 18 天 简短回答解题技巧及练习	197
一、了解简答题	197
二、核心技能技巧	197
三、简短回答制胜方略	202
四、测试	206
五、答案	211
第 19 天 模拟试题(一)	214
一、完形填空	214
二、改错	215
三、汉译英	216
四、答案详解	216
第 20 天 模拟试题(二)	219
一、完形填空	219
二、改错	220
三、汉译英	221
四、答案详解	221

710 分新题型(综合)解读

第1天



20/天/突/破/



一、综述

众所周知近来大学英语四六级考试在考试内容和形式上作了大量的修改,四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。新的四级考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。综合测试比例为15%,由两部分构成。第一部分为完型填空或改错,占10%;第二部分为翻译,占5%。其实英语考试的形式无论如何变,万变不离其宗,我们所需要做的,就是熟悉出题模式,掌握做题技巧,从容应对考试。

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解 或短句问答	选词填空 或短句问答	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
完形填空 或改错	完形填空 或改错		多项选择 或错误辨认并改正	10%
写作和 翻译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译英	



二、新题型破冰练习

Part V

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Complaining about faulty goods or bad service are never 65. _____
 easy. Most people dislike making a fuss. But if something you
 have bought is faulty or does not do that was claimed for it, you 66. _____
 are not asking a favor to get it put right. It is the shopkeeper's
 responsibility to take the complaint seriously and to replace or
 repair a faulty article or put right poor service, because he is the
 person with whom you entered into an agreement. 67. _____

Complaints should be made to a responsible person. Go
 back to the shop where you bought the goods, taking with you
 any bill you may have. In a small store the assistant may also be 68. _____
 the owner since you can complain directly. In a chain store, ask 69. _____
 to see the manager. If you telephone, ask the name of the person
 who handles your inquiry, otherwise you may never find out
 who deals with the complaint late. 70. _____

Even the bravest person finds difficult to stand up in a 71. _____
 group of people to complain, so if you do not want to do it
 by person, write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of 72. _____
 what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt 73. _____
 numbers but you should not need giving receipts or other papers
 to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the
 answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the man-
 aging director of the firm, shop, or organization. Being sure to 74. _____

keep copies of your own letters and any you receive.

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题请在“答题卡 2”上;请在“答题卡 2”作答。

75. Traffic facilities should be improved as quickly as possible _____. (以减少交通事故的数量)
76. Under no circumstances should we forget _____. (控制人口的重要性)
77. _____ (要珍惜每一天的时间) or else you will regret wasting the most wonderful period of time in your life.
78. We will accomplish nothing in our career _____. (除非我们对自己有充分的自信)
79. We should protect forests _____. (使其免受破坏和污染)



Keys

Part V Error Correction

65. are→is 66. that→what 67. you entered→you have entered
 68. bill→receipt 69. since→so 70. late→later
 71. finds difficult→finds it difficult 72. by→in 73. giving→to give
 74. Being→Be

Part VI Translation

75. in order to reduce accidents
 76. the importance of birth control
 77. Value the time of each day
 78. unless we have full confidence in ourselves
 79. from being destroyed and polluted

完形填空综述

第2天



20 / 天 / 突 / 破



一、完形填空题目的设立基础及出题模式

完形填空,它是以格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)理论为基础的一种综合性测试。按照这种理论,人在理解事物和做事情的时候都有一种追求尽善尽美的本能欲望。凡是缺憾之处都力求补上。在进行语言测试时,就利用人的这种天性,从连贯性的短文中有意识挖掉一些常用语法结构形式或常用词语,要求考生填补,来测试他们综合运用语言知识技能的水平。实践证明完形填空是一种有效的测试形式。这种题型要求考生不仅要具备扎实的语法知识,还要对常用词汇、常用的习惯用语、词汇的语义差别及使用范围有较好的辨析运用能力。

纵观近年考试试题,其基本特征是要求考生从语言知识入手,并结合语篇层次的理解答题。其考点主要分布在10个方面:①复合句与特殊句式、句型;②用于指代其前后名词和名词词组的代词用法;③主谓一致及名词单、复数;④谓语动词(时态、语态、虚拟语气)与非谓语动词;⑤助动词、情态动词及其加上各种动词不定式形式的含义和用法;⑥连接词和其他关联词语用法;⑦词形、词义相近的单词或短语;⑧习惯用语及介词搭配;⑨句中词序用于强调、否定或省略的倒装或表示平衡的倒装;⑩在语篇水平根据上下文内容确定答案。近年考题中将近一半试题的考核目标是语篇能力,其次为常用词汇和短语。显然,考生不应孤立地背诵词汇和语法,而应该将它们放在一定的语境中,结合语篇内容和语篇结构,全面把握、正确理解文章所传递的信息。



二、完形填空题目特点

完形填空这种题型的第一句或头两句往往是完整句,没有空白,使考生有完整的起始信息,从而把考生引入语境,最后一句一般也没有空白。因此考生完全可以在填空前对文章的大意有所了解。完形填空需要填的词语或语法形式大致可分为两类,一类是靠局部信息可以复原的常用词和语法变化形式,一类是靠更

大范围的信息才可以复原的上述词语或语法形式。局部信息包括词义、词汇用法、词汇搭配和句子结构,一般在本句即可找到,所以比较容易。更大范围信息包括上文内容或下文内容,甚至是逻辑推理信息。



三、样题及答案

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 67 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 68 you money or can add 69 the cost.

Take the 70 example of a hairdryer.

If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 71 that you are making the 72 buy if you choose one 73 look you like and which is also the cheapest 74 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 75 twice as long as a more expensive 76 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 77 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 78 when you go out shopping?

If you 79 your home, your car or any valuable 80 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 81. Before you buy a new 82, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular 83.

Before you buy an expensive 84, or a service, do check the price and 85 is on offer. If possible, choose 86 three items or three estimates.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 67. A) form | B) fashion | C) way | D) method |
| 68. A) save | B) preserve | C) raise | D) retain |
| 69. A) up | B) to | C) in | D) on |
| 70. A) easy | B) single | C) simple | D) similar |
| 71. A) convince | B) accept | C) examine | D) think |
| 72. A) proper | B) best | C) reasonable | D) most |



- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 73. A) its | B) which | C) whose | D) what |
| 74. A) for | B) with | C) in | D) on |
| 75. A) spends | B) takes | C) lasts | D) consumes |
| 76. A) mode | B) copy | C) sample | D) model |
| 77. A) cause | B) make | C) leave | D) bring |
| 78. A) adopt | B) lay | C) stick | D) adapt |
| 79. A) reserve | B) decorate | C) store | D) keep |
| 80. A) products | B) possession | C) material | D) ownership |
| 81. A) run | B) interval | C) period | D) time |
| 82. A) appliance | B) machinery | C) utility | D) facility |
| 83. A) function | B) purpose | C) target | D) task |
| 84. A) component | B) element | C) item | D) particle |
| 85. A) what | B) which | C) that | D) this |
| 86. A) of | B) in | C) by | D) from |



Keys

67. C 68. A 69. B 70. C 71. D 72. B 73. C 74. C 75. B 76. D 77. B
78. A 79. D 80. B 81. A 82. A 83. B 84. C 85. A 86. D

完形填空测试的内容与重点

第3天



20/天/突/破/



一、完形填空的测试内容

完形填空以测试考生在语言的施展层次上综合运用语法、词汇知识进行交际的能力为总目标。在具体的试题设计中,这一总的测试目标通过以下一些具体的测试标的得以实现。

(1) 从空缺涉及的形式看,可以是句子片断、短语或单词

1) 句子片断。空缺处是一个句子的片断,可以是一个句子的修饰性成分(或子句),如定语、状语等,也可以是句子的主干部分,如复合谓语、谓语动词加宾语、主语加谓语(动词或部分谓语)等。

2) 短语。空缺下是一个惯用短语,或是某惯用短语不可缺少的一部分,可以是动词短语,也可以是其他词类的成语或固定搭配。

3) 单词。空缺处只少一个单词,这种形式直接在原来自由完形填空的基础上附上与空缺编号相应的选择项转变而来,所缺的词可以是各种类型的词或同一词的不同变体。

(2) 从空缺涉及的内容看,可以有句子结构、语法功能词、动词、短语惯用法、其他实义词的语法内容(名词的数、格,形容词的级等)、同义词、近义词、上下文语义、上下文推理等。

1) 句子结构。测试标的涉及语法结构、特殊句型、语序等。

2) 语法功能词。测试标的涉及语法功能词的空缺在考研试卷中的比例还是比较大的,语法功能词与实义词的不同之处在于这些词是语法信息的载体,即功能词所含的语法方面的信息量特别大,在这个意义上,我们把代词和助动词(包括情态动词)也归入功能词的范畴。这类空格的选择主要涉及考生的语法知识。

3) 动词。在各类水平考试的完形填空中,动词不失为一个重要测试指标,动词是实义词中语法信息载量最大的一类。在测试内容上,除了与语法结构相对应的时态、语态、语气和非谓语形式外,还包括完形填空特有的与上下文语义密切相



关的动词意义的选择和近义动词的辨别等。

4) 其他实义词的语法内容部分。除动词以外的实义词有名词、代词、数词、形容词和副词,这些词的语法内容包括名词的数、格,代词的格、数、指代的一致,各种数的表达,形容词、副词的级和在句子中的位置、词序等。

5) 固定搭配。空格所缺的词与上下文某一词相关联,形成固定搭配,或属于主语与谓语动词、动词与宾语之间的横向组合关系。

6) 惯用语。空档所缺内容是惯用语或其一部分,要是熟悉这一短语,就能比较容易地找到正确答案,有时也涉及几个惯用语之间意义或形式上的比较。

7) 同义词。测试标的属于实义词范畴,包括意义相近或用法相近两个方面,要求考生根据上下文的语义及用法搭配关系,通过比较辨异作出区别。这类空格在各类水平考试的完形填空中为数不多,但有一定难度。

8) 形近词。测试的内容是拼写和词形,特别是一些意义也比较接近的词,这类词为数不多,所以,完形填空中这类空格占比重也较小,常见的这类词有: accept — except, adapt — adopt, angel — angle, bad — bed, beside — besides, clash — crash — crush, comment — command, die — due, dusk — dust, effect — affect — effort, fellow — follow, formal — former, glass — grass, idea — ideal, later — late — latter, major — mayor, impress — express, possible — principle, quiet — quite, rise — arise — arouse, sent — cent, sow — sew, steal — steel, through — though — thorough, weather — whether 等。

9) 上下文语义。空格所缺为实义词,测试重点不是选择项之间词义和词形的比较辨异,也不是它们的语法内容或惯用搭配,而是短文的理解。这类空缺脱离了上下文就无从确定选哪项。只对空格所在句子的理解是不够的,考生只有在理解上下文的基础上,才能进行答题,这类空格在各类水平考试的完形填空中占相当大的比重。

10) 常识推理。在上下文语义题中,还有一类比重不大但对考生的知识面和能力有相当要求的空格,这类试题单凭对上下文的理解还不行,还需结合考生的生活常识进行必要的联想和推理,才能确定答案。



二、完形填空测试的重点

完形填空题型主要是对考生阅读理解能力、语法知识、词汇用法能力的综合测试。总的来说,完形填空是对考生在以下几个方面的知识掌握情况进行测试:

①对语法知识的掌握程度及运用能力的考查。主要包括时态、语态、虚拟语气、从句、强调句及倒装结构。②词汇的辨析、词汇的搭配以及词汇的习惯用法的考查。主要包括近义词、形近词、介词搭配、动词搭配、形容词搭配和名词搭配等。③对

语篇的理解和推理能力的考查。有时根据语法和词义很难确定四个选项中哪一个是正确答案,这就要求考生在理解上下文的基础上,找到相关的信息词,或根据全篇内容进行逻辑推理,从而弄清楚前后句子间的关系,如对比、并列、转折、因果等关系,并以此为依据确定正确答案。



三、试题演练

The majority of people, about nine out of ten, are right-handed. 21 until recently, people who were left-handed were considered 22, and once children showed this tendency they were forced to use their right hands. Today left-handedness is generally 23, but it is still a disadvantage in a world 24 most people are right-handed. For example, most tools and implements are still 25 for right-handed people.

In sports 26 contrast, doing things with the left hand or foot, is often an advantage. Throwing, kicking, punching or batting from the "27" side may result in throwing 28 many opponents who are more accustomed to dealing with the 29 of players who are right-handed. This is why, in many 30 at a professional level, a 31 proportion of players are left-handed than in the population as a whole.

The word "right" in many languages means "correct" or is 32 with lawfulness, whereas the words associated 33 "left", such as "sinister", generally have 34 associations. Moreover, among a number of primitive peoples, there is 35 close association between death and the left hand.

In the past, in 36 Western societies, children were often forced to use their right hands, especially to write with. In some cases the left hand was 37 behind the child's back so that it could not be used. If, in the future, they are allowed to choose, 38 will certainly be more left-handers, and probably 39 people with minor psychological disturbances as a result of being forced to use their 40 hand.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 21. A) Down | B) Never | C) Up | D) Not |
| 22. A) unique | B) eccentric | C) normal | D) abnormal |
| 23. A) accepted | B) admitted | C) approved | D) acknowledged |
| 24. A) when | B) that | C) where | D) which |
| 25. A) ordered | B) designed | C) planned | D) supposed |
| 26. A) by | B) for | C) at | D) with |



27. A) proper B) indirect C) correct D) wrong
28. A) away B) down C) off D) up
29. A) minority B) majority C) plenty D) lack
30. A) games B) hobbies C) activities D) rounds
31. A) more B) higher C) better D) smaller
32. A) related B) mixed C) connected D) combined
33. A) by B) with C) to D) at
34. A) negative B) positive C) similar D) equal
35. A) the B) any C) some D) a
36. A) all B) mostly C) any D) most
37. A) tied B) attached C) brought D) removed
38. A) those B) these C) there D) they
39. A) on B) more C) greater D) fewer
40. A) left B) right C) either D) correct



四、参考答案

21. 答案:C) up

此题属于语法题。up until/to/till 表示“一直到”,意指某事一直持续到某个时候,例如:Up until last summer we always went to the beach for our vacation. 选项 C) up 符合题意。其他选项:A) Down 和 B) Never 不能与 until 搭配;D) Not 可与 until 搭配,但若置于句首,句子应倒装,如:Not until quite recently did I have any idea what a guided missile was like.

22. 答案:D) abnormal

此题属于语意搭配题。abnormal(不正常的,反常的),意指与普通的或所期待的不同,例如:Tests have shown that he has an abnormal heart rhythm. 此处指用左手的人被别人如何看待,根据上下文,选项 D) abnormal 符合题意。选项 A) unique 表示“惟一的,独一无二的”;选项 B) eccentric 表示“古怪的”,意指人或行为怪异,如:Don't you think it's eccentric to keep a pet crocodile in the bath? 选项 C) normal(正常的),与句意相反。

全句可译为:一直到最近,用左手的人还被视为不正常的人,一旦孩子们表现出用左手的倾向,父母们就会迫使他们改用右手。

23. 答案:A) accepted

此题属于语意搭配题。accept 表示“乐意地接受、认同”,根据句意,现在左撇子已经得到了认同,故选项 A) accepted 符合题意。其他选项:B) admit 表示