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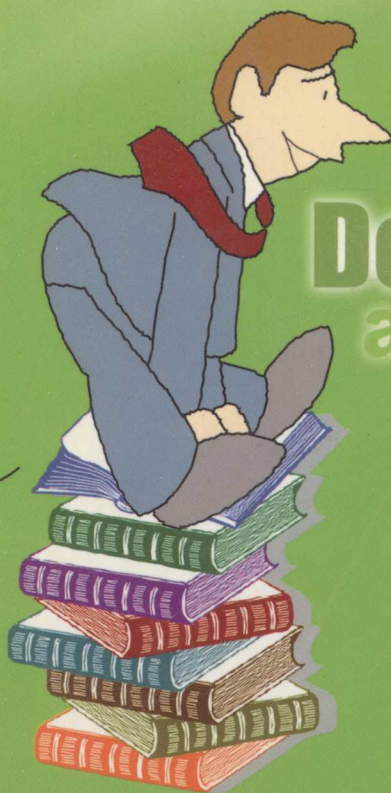
大学英语

四级考试

应试策略与技巧

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Don't Worry
about Your English!

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前 言

1999 年的《大学英语教学大纲》(书中简称《大纲》)中对四级英语考试的形式和听说读写译等各项指标都有较大的调整。修订后的《大纲》在原通用词汇表的基础上把四级和六级两个词汇表合并,四级要求掌握的词汇从 4 000 词提高到 4 200 词。四级阅读速度从 50 个单词/分钟提高到 70 个单词/分钟。对听力语速的要求也有所提高,四级要求为 130~150 词。关于写作,四级要求能在半小时内写出 120~150 词的短文。在翻译上,四级英译汉要求将难度略低于课文的英语译成汉语,翻译速度需要达到每小时 300 词;汉译英要求能将内容熟悉的汉语译成英语,翻译速度达到每小时 250 个汉字。

2004 年 1 月,教育部正式颁布了新制定的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(简称《课程要求》),作为各高校组织非英语专业本科学生英语教学的主要依据。“要求”分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求,并对各项微技能都有具体的描述。一般要求:推荐词汇量为 4 500 个单词;听力语速为每分钟 130 词左右;阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词;写作能力为半小时内写出 120 词的短文;翻译能力,英译汉翻译速度为每小时 300 英语单词,汉译英翻译速度为每小时 250 个汉字。

综上所述,可以看出,《大纲》和《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》对四、六级考试都提出了较高的要求,学生在听说读写译等各方面都亟待提高,才能适应《大纲》和《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的要求。编者就是在充分理解它们的基础上,把这些要求全面、彻底地贯穿到本书的各个考试项目的编写中,旨在帮助考生深入理解大纲及要求,吃透考试内容,正确地复习和巩固英语基础知识,并提高实际语言应用能力和应试策略与技巧,顺利通过四级考试,取得理想的成绩。

本书对大学英语四级考试可能陆续采用的新题型及原题型全部囊括在内。通过对历届四级全真试题和大学生英语学习和考试中存在问题的客观分析,编者分别对四级考试各个项目的要求、出题形式、解题思路、测试要点、答题技巧和考试注意事项等进行了翔实的论述。既注意突出重点、难点,又注意覆盖面,可使考生举一反三,触类旁通。因此考生通过对本书的学习,不仅可提高应试能力,还可提高语言运用能力,从而整体提高英语水平。

参加本书编写的教师都是多年来从事大学英语教学和四级考试辅导的第一线教师,他们对英语学习和四级测试中的难点、重点、考点进行了多年的潜心分析、研究,因此本书具有较强的代表性和针对性。

本书是为非英语专业大学生参加大学英语四、六级考试编写的,也可供参加 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试及硕士研究生入学英语考试复习使用,还可作为大学英语教师的教学参考书。

本书在编写过程中参阅了二十几种参考书及有关文献,在此谨向这些作者表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限,错误与疏漏之处在所难免,诚望专家、同行、读者不吝指正。

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第一章 听力理解

(Listening Comprehension)

I 新旧大纲的对比及《大学英语课程教学要求》的有关要求

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。

旧大纲对大学英语基础阶段的基本要求是：能听懂英语授课，对所听到的题材熟悉，其内容难度浅于课本，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%。

新大纲对基础阶段的基本要求是：能听懂英语授课，并能听懂熟悉的题材，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，抓住重点和有关细节，领会讲话者的观点和态度。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的听力能力都作出了具体要求。

新制订的《大学英语课程教学要求》指出：“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流，同时增强其自主学习能力、提高综合文化素养，以适应我国经济发展和国际交流的需要。”

一般要求的听力理解能力要求如下：

能听懂英语授课，能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座，能基本听懂英语国家慢速英语节目，语速为每分钟 130 词左右，能掌握其中心大意，抓住要点。能运用基本的听力技巧帮助理解。

然而，英语听说读写译等各项要求不是孤立存在的，它们是相辅相成的。



II 试题简介

大学英语四级的第一部分是听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)，共包含 20 道题，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。听力部分每个问句后有一定时间间隔，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。四级考试的录音语速每分钟约为130-150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. 所用词汇为不超过《大纲》中所规定的四级词汇范围。

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，从1996年1月和1997年1月起的大学英语四级和六级考试中，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，是篇幅为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。第一遍为全文朗读，没有停顿，供考生听懂全文内容；第二遍在空格后有停顿，停顿时间为某一语句或语段所含字母数乘以0.85秒。如听写填空样题中的第一小题，所需填入的内容是“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，在录音的开始、中间停顿和结束时，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。听写填空的录音和听力理解的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,…” 起到第 10 题结束约 8~9 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)

例一，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，The man said: “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) 是惟一正确的答案。考生作出判断后，应立即在答卷纸上找到相应题号，并在 C) 选项的中间用铅笔划一横线。

例二，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，这位男子搬家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)

例一，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.”

例二，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，答案 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。答案 A) 恰能概括这两个内容。



3. C 部分 (Section C)

例一，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 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.



例二, 复合式听写样题:

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment. Most of these are made in Japan. But there are also good (S1) _____ models from Germany and the USA. We have (S2) _____ an arrange of different models to see which is the best (S3) _____ money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are (S4) _____ assessed, our researchers (S5) _____ the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs \$ 200 although you may well want to spend more — (S6) _____ much as another \$ 200 — on buying (S7) _____ lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use, (S8) _____, whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive. The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. (S9) _____. All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. (S10) _____.

【复合式听写样题参考答案】

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment. Most of these are made in Japan. But there are also good quality models from Germany and the USA. We have investigated an arrange of different models to see which the best value for money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are familiar with different cameras as being accessed, our researchers recommend the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs \$ 200 although you may well want to spend more — perhaps as much as another \$ 200 — on buying additional lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera easy to use, equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use, whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive. The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams, which is quite a bit less than other cameras of the similar type. Indeed, one of the other models we looked at weigh almost twice as much. Similarly, it's smaller than most of its competitors thus fitting easily into a pocket or handbag. All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. The only problem was slight awkwardness in loading the film. [四级考试 2005]

III 试题点睛



听力部分的应试策略与技巧

猜测会话内容。一拿到试卷就先把四个选项看一遍，尽量从四个选项中猜测这段会话可能涉及的内容以及可能提出的问题。如果四个选项提到的是地点状语，该题可能会对该对话发生的地点提出问题。当录音结束后，你的选择也应该结束。即使你无法确定，也不要再去想它，马上看下一个问题的四个选项。

积极主动、有目的、有选择地听，特别注意一些对你选择正确答案有帮助的词或句子。

边听边做笔记，或写下一些特殊的符号或缩写。



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，几乎每次四级听力题中都包括此类题型。例如，在 1998~2005 年的四级听力题中，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，考生除注意听记有关具体数字，还应注意以下词汇：

half, double, twice, thrice, four times (less or more than), a pair of, a couple of, a dozen of, 45 minutes late, three hours ahead, five minutes slow, three minutes fast, two blocks from 等。

听力测试中常出现与数字有关的词：

- 总结出常用数词的特点。如：teens and tens (ty) 数字十几 (teen) 和几十 (ty) 之间的差别。一般地说“十几”有两个重音，而“几十”则只有一个重音。例如 fourteen/'fɔːti:n/, forty/'fɔːti/。
- 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，如 1, 024; 23, 342, 530，右数第一个逗号为 thousand，第二个逗号为 million。
- 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。
- 美国常用货币名称的了解。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。

例 1: M: So, when are the other guys going to get there? The train is going to leave in 10 minutes; we can't wait here forever!

W: It's 10:30 already. They are supposed to be here by now. I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.

Q: When does the train leave?

- A) 10:25. B) 10:30. C) 10:45. D) 10:40.

对话中说, 男士说火车还有 10 分钟就开了, 女士说已经 10:30 了。由此可以计算出火车开车时间为 10:40, 所以答案应为 D)。

- b) 乘除法计算。乘除法计算题的关键是抓住有关表达倍数意义的名词、副词、形容词或动词。如 times, twice, couple, half, double, quarter, one-third, percentage, pair 等等。

例 2: W: How do you like this coat I bought yesterday? It cost only \$120.

M: Very nice. But Mrs. Green bought the same only half the price.

Q: How much did Mrs. Green pay for her coat?

- A) \$120. B) \$60. C) \$22. D) \$100.

Mrs. Green 买同样的衣服只花了一半的钱。\$120 的一半是 \$60, 所以正确的答案是 B)。

- c) 混合计算题。混合型计算题常常出现在有关价格的运算中, 解此类题的关键是抓住对话的已知数字, 弄清关系。

例 3: W: Tickets are four dollars for adults; children's tickets are half the price.

M: Okay. I'd like two adults' and two children's tickets please.

Q: How much did the man pay for the tickets?

- A) \$16.00. B) \$12.00. C) \$4.00. D) \$6.00.

成人的票是 \$4, 儿童的票是 \$2 (半价), 两张儿童票和两张成人票相加总数为 \$12.00, 所以答案为 B)。

有时为了增加听力的难度, 测试者有意不让考生猜出所问问题, 所以有关数字题出现时, 考生最好做笔记 (take notes)。

例 4: W: I want a pair of red gloves and a pair of white gloves. How much are they?

M: The red ones are \$3.40 a pair, but the white ones are on sale today for \$3.15. They were \$3.60 a pair last week.

Q: How much is a pair of white gloves now?

- A) \$3.60. B) \$3.15. C) \$3.40. D) \$6.55.

如果考生快速算出一副白手套 \$3.15 加上一副红手套 \$3.40 的价钱, 那么他将选 D)



的 \$6.55, 但事实上问题问的是一副白手套现在的价钱, 所以应选 B)。

2) 地点情景题

地点情景题的内容涉及到询问时间、地点、职业、人物关系等, 即通常所说的 when, where, who, what's the relationship 等。这种题型在 1995~2005 年的 4 级考试中约占 33%。解这种题的技巧是, 考生在录音播放之前迅速浏览选项, 猜出所问问题, 在录音时抓住关键词。故事常发生的地点一般为 bank, hospital, hotel, shop, restaurant, post office, airport, railway station, bus stop, library, home, school, theatre 等, 所以考生必须熟悉在场景中经常使用的语言。

例 1: W: Would you like to see a menu?

M: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

Q: What is probable relationship between the two speakers.

- A) patient — doctor. B) waitress — customer.
C) wife — husband. D) secretary — boss.

这段对话的关键词是 “menu” 和 “order”, 听到这两个词, 便可以断定对话的发生地点是餐馆, 因此说话人之间的关系是 B)。

例 2: W: Excuse me, but which gate is for flight 2441 to Chengdu?

M: It's Gate 8.

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

- A) In the restaurant. B) At the railway station.
C) In the post office. D) At the airport.

本题中的关键词是 flight 答案是 D)。

例 3: W: Good evening, professor David. My name is Susan Gray. I'm with the local newspaper. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions.

M: Not at all. Go ahead, please.

Q: What's Susan Gray?

- A) A writer. B) A teacher.
C) A reporter. D) A student.

这道题的关键词是 “with the local newspaper”, 所以应选 C)。

3) 推断题

推断题包括职业和关系的推断, 近义词、同义词的判断, 肯定或否定的推断, 对可能性的推断等多种题型, 难度较大。据统计在 1995~2005 年的四级考题中约占 60%。下面是几种常见的推断题型:

a) 职业和关系的推断

在听力考试中会出现许多有关一个人的职业以及说话者之间的关系的会话。

例: W: I don't know how you'll get through your teaching practice.

M: Oh, I'll manage. I always do. I've planned all my lessons.

Q: What is the man, do you think?

A) A professor.

B) A student.

C) A manager.

D) A doctor.

这段话的关键词是“teaching practice (教育实习)”与“lesson planning (教案)”。因此正确答案是 A)。

b) 同义词和近义词的类型

在这种题型中，为了增加难度，某些含有对话中词汇的选项往往是干扰项。

例 1: W: You seem to have a lot of work at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime.

M: That's true, but it's no bother to me. The work is interesting and fun, I don't mind the extra hours at all.

Q: What does the man feel about the job?

A) He enjoys it.

B) He's indifferent to it.

C) He hates it.

D) He minds all the overtime.

D) 选项中有“overtime”，但它是干扰项，对话信息词“the work is interesting and fun”和选项 A) He enjoys it 是同义，故选 A)。

此类题型还经常要求解释固定词组的含义。

例 2: W: Are you coming with me to the history museum, George?

M: I already have my hands full with this book report.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) He must hand in a report about the museum.

B) He has already visited the museum.

C) He has to read a history book.

D) He is too busy to go with her.

该题的关键词组是“have one's hands full”，所以应选 D)。

4) 否定类型

在进行听力测试时必须正确判断说话者对某件事、某个人或某个看法的态度：同意还是拒绝；赞成还是反对；肯定还是否定；部分否定还是全部否定；形似肯定实质否定，还是形似否定实质肯定。这类题型包括否定词、短语，双重否定等，关键是要听懂否定词。应注意特别留意一下一些词、短语和句型：

a) 否定词：no, not, never, neither... nor 等及与其搭配使用的词。

例 1: M: From what you've just said, you'd think all anyone ever wants in a job is a nice fat salary.

W: No, I don't think so.

M: Well, the style isn't quite what I had in mind.

W: No, I'm afraid I can't.

b) 带否定前缀（如 uncommon）或后缀（如 treeless）的词。

例 2: The number of death in Indian Ocean Tsunami is unknown to us.

