

怎样准备

# 大学英语

四级考试

姚云桥 编著

上海交通大学出版社

怎样准备  
大学英语  
四级考试

姚云桥 编著

上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书是按照《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》及新题型要求、针对考生在考试中所反映出来的问题而编写的一本复习和应试指导书。

按试题类型分章,每章包括答题思路、应试技巧及各项语言技能的内容要点。把语言基础、语言运用能力和学习方法融合在一起。附有答案及听力文字材料,供自学自测。听力部分配有外籍专家录制的音带,语音语调纯正,语速按纲定要求。

本书主要对象为参加 CET4 的大学生,也可供参加各类英语水平考试的读者参考。

### 怎样准备大学英语四级考试

上海交通大学出版社出版、发行

上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030

全国新华书店经销

常熟市文化印刷厂·印刷

开本: 850×1168(毫米) 1/32 印张: 17.5 字数 453000

版次: 1997 年 7 月 第 1 版 印次 1997 年 7 月 第 1 次

印数: 1—8000

ISBN 7-313-01830-4/H·214 定价: 18.90 元

# 前 言

大学英语四级考试(College English Test, Band 4, 简称 CET4)自 1987 年开考至今,已近十年了。由于考试命题的科学性、评分的一致性、组织的严密性、成绩的可比性,得到了普遍承认。对推进大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量产生了不可低估的正面效应,考试成绩在逐步提高。但是,也必须看到,顺利地通过 CET4 并非易事,不是每个大学生都能如愿以偿。如何帮助他们在学完基础课程以后,掌握必要的应试技巧,通过适量复习,把考试中若干常见的、带有规律性的内容归纳分类,交给学生,为他们所掌握,成了师生们的共同心愿;这也是本书的编写目的。

在编写过程中,编者注意到:

(1) 严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》和四级考试大纲要求,以纲定内容为范围,以样题(含新题型样题)及历次曝光题为标准,根据编著者多年指导学生的教学实践编写。

(2) 全书共六章,各章由应试技能和重点语言内容两部分组成。每章开始安排了学习方法和做题思路的提示,方法易懂好学,简明扼要,切实具体;内容高度概括,重点难点突出。对于学生用于系统复习,全面掌握,提高英语水平都极有帮助。每章之后设有 **Chapter Exercise**,供复习巩固。书末附有答案及听力文字材料,便于自测。听力部分配有外籍专家录制的音带,语音语调纯正,语速符合纲定要求。实用性好。

(3) 全书是在分析了学生在历次考试中取得了优异成绩的原因,以及分析了他们在考试中所暴露出来的在语言知识、语言运用能力、应试技巧等方面的诸多不足的基础上编写的,针对性强。

本书材料多为编著者历年教学积累。部分采自样题、曝光题及

兄弟院校试题。绝大部分被多次滚动式地使用过,显示了很好的信度和效度。

本书主要对象为参加 CET4 的大学生,也可供参加各类各级英语水平考试的读者们参考。

由于编著者水平有限,疏漏及不当之处请读者给予指正。

编著者

1996 年 10 月

# 目 录

<b>1 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)</b>	1
1.1 关于听力理解	1
1.2 熟悉与掌握 CET4 听力理解题型	1
1.2.1 对话(Short Conversation)	2
1.2.2 短篇听力理解(Short Passages)	9
1.2.3 听写填空(Spot Dictation)	12
1.3 听力理解障碍分析	13
1.4 如何提高英语听力	15
Chapter Exercise 1(听力理解部分)	17
<b>2 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)</b>	49
2.1 关于阅读理解和阅读技巧	49
2.2 阅读理解解题方法	52
2.2.1 如何找主题思想	53
2.2.2 如何确定细节内容	58
2.2.3 如何作逻辑推理,作出正确判断	65
2.2.4 如何由上下文推测词义	70
2.3 阅读理解解题示范	74
Chapter Exercise 2(阅读理解 24 篇)	86
<b>3 词汇和结构(Vocabulary and Structure)</b>	135
3.1 词汇部分	135
3.1.1 四级动词词组	135
3.1.2 四级固定词组	143
3.1.3 同义、近义词辨析和形近易混词辨析	152
Chapter Exercise 3-1(词汇部分)	177

3.2 结构部分 .....	209
3.2.1 名词 .....	209
3.2.2 冠词 .....	214
3.2.3 代词 .....	219
3.2.4 一致关系 .....	225
3.2.5 形容词和副词 .....	231
3.2.6 介词 .....	236
3.2.7 动词时态 .....	244
3.2.8 被动语态 .....	248
3.2.9 情态动词 .....	254
3.2.10 虚拟语气 .....	260
3.2.11 不定式 .....	265
3.2.12 动名词 .....	272
3.2.13 分词 .....	276
3.2.14 名词从句 .....	281
3.2.15 定语从句 .....	286
3.2.16 状语从句 .....	289
3.2.17 反意疑问句 .....	293
3.2.18 倒装 .....	296
Chapter Exercise 3-2(结构部分) .....	300
<b>4 英译汉(Translation from English into</b>	
<b>Chinese.新题型)</b> .....	359
4.1 关于英译汉 .....	359
4.2 怎样做好英译汉 .....	360
4.2.1 深刻理解原文 .....	360
4.2.2 确切表达译文 .....	363
4.2.3 认真校对译文 .....	364
4.3 英译汉方法 .....	364
4.3.1 直译 .....	364

4.3.2	转换 .....	365
4.3.3	省略 .....	370
4.3.4	增补 .....	374
4.4	几种语言现象的翻译处理 .....	376
4.4.1	否定 .....	377
4.4.2	重复 .....	380
4.4.3	数词处理 .....	383
4.4.4	被动语态处理 .....	387
4.4.5	长句处理 .....	392
4.5	四级考试英译汉样题 .....	395
4.5.1	“英译汉”样题及参考答案 .....	395
4.5.2	96.1 CET4 英译汉试题 .....	398
	Chapter Exercise 4(英译汉 85 句) .....	399
<b>5</b>	<b>完形填空(Cloze)</b> .....	409
5.1	什么是完形填空 .....	409
5.2	完形填空的答题思路和方法 .....	409
5.3	完形填空解题示范 .....	411
	Chapter Exercise 5(完形填空 10 篇) .....	414
<b>6</b>	<b>短文写作(Writing)</b> .....	438
6.1	关于四级短文写作 .....	438
6.2	写作步骤 .....	438
6.3	五种写作文体概述 .....	442
6.3.1	记叙文 .....	443
6.3.2	描写文 .....	446
6.3.3	说明文 .....	447
6.3.4	议论文 .....	449
6.3.5	书信 .....	450
6.4	如何写好英语段落 .....	455
6.4.1	前后一致(Unity) .....	455



6.4.2	全段连贯(Coherence) .....	456
6.4.3	突出主题(A single focus-topic) .....	458
6.4.4	顺畅展开(Well developed) .....	460
6.5	作文题目能够预测吗 .....	463
6.5.1	近年四级作文实例 .....	464
6.5.2	四级作文评分实例分析 .....	473
6.5.3	四级考试中可供准备的作文题目 .....	482
6.6	写作中要正确使用标点符号 .....	484
	Chapter Exercise 6(范文 30 篇,供仿写对照) .....	490
	<b>Keys to Chapter Exercises</b> .....	513
	Key to Chapter Exercise 1(听力理解) .....	513
	Key to Chapter Exercise 2(阅读理解) .....	517
	Key to Chapter Exercise 3(词汇和结构) .....	517
	Key to Chapter Exercise 4(英译汉) .....	521
	Key to Chapter Exercise 5(完形填空) .....	527
	<b>Scripts for Listening Comprehension</b> .....	528
	Scripts for Short Conversations .....	528
	Scripts for Passages .....	542

# 1 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

## 1.1 关于听力理解

英语听力是一项十分重要的语言技能。《大学英语教学大纲》明确要求:学生通过基础阶段的学习应具有一定的听力能力,为今后通过听的途径获取信息作好准备。在当今改革开放的时代,国际交往日益频繁,涉外机会增多,或出国学习、工作,或在国内与外籍人士接触,无一不需要通过听力去获取所需要的信息。重视听力教学,这是形势的要求。

大学英语四级考试(以下简称 CET4)设置了听力理解项目,20 分占全卷总分的 20%。除了要求能听懂对话、短文,确定正确的选择项外,今年新设置了 Spot Dictation(听写填空),即将放入 CET4 中去,作为听力测试的一个组成部分。

## 1.2 熟悉与掌握 CET4 听力理解题型

大纲明确规定了 CET4 的具体听力标准:“对题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单,基本上没有生词、语速每分钟约 120 个词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解准确率以 70% 为合格”。

《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听力测试也做了相应的说明,听力理解共 20 题,考试时间为 20 分钟,包括 Section A(简短对话)10 题,Section B(短篇听力材料)10 题。选材的原则为:

(1) 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂。

(2) 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等。

(3) 所有词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

### 1. 2. 1 对话(Short Conversation)

本部分(Section A)共 10 题,每题一组对话,一问一答,后接一问句,问句后约有 15 秒钟间隙供学生选定答案。

这些对话多为日常话题,出题格式较为稳定;多数对第二个人讲话内容设问,而且特殊疑问句居多,也有以一般疑问句提问的。

对话开始前有一段 Direction 和举例,考生应予以熟悉,并仿照举例那样去答题。

#### Section A

*Directions:* In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations.

At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

例如:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

根据对话内容,确定 A 为正确答案。

从样题及曝光题来看,对话类型一般有以下几种。

1. 就时间设问 这类题目包括年月日、星期、日期前后推算等。往往几个时间混合在一起,其中一个为答案,其他为干扰项,有的直接在对话中可以找到,有的则另需简单推算。例如:

M: Do you think the director could see me tomorrow before 9 : 30?

W: He won't be in till 10 : 45, so the earliest would be 11 : 00.

Q: When will the manager probably meet the man?

- A) In the afternoon                      B) Before 9 : 30  
C) At 10 : 45                                D) After 11 : 00

(D 项正确)

2. 就地点或含蓄地点设问 关于地点和场合的对话在测试中是一个常见的题型。有的直接些,有的则间接含蓄些,需要转个弯想一想才能找到正确答案。例如:

W: I say, Tom. This is Mary at school. Is Dick at home?

M: No, Mary. He's at the office. He'll be home for lunch though.

Q: Where is Dick now?

- A) At school                                B) On the telephone  
C) At home                                 D) At the office

(D 项正确)

3. 就数字设问 在带数字的对话中常涉及到年龄、金额、号码、数量、价格等等。答这类题的关键在于记准,特别在几个数字相混、数额较大或带有分数、小数、百分比的时候,一定要随听随记,逐个用阿拉伯数字记录下来,排定前后顺序,确定互相关系,至关重要。例如:

W: I like these glasses, but they look like they would be quite expensive.

M: They are \$ 15 a piece, or \$ 150 a dozen. Really that's not very expensive.

Q: How much does one glass cost?

A) \$ 15

B) \$ 12. 50

C) \$ 150

D) \$ 12

(A 项正确)

4. 计算题 在含有数字的对话中,常常带有计算,比如当提到时间、年龄、金额、数量、价格等,有时候不是能直接找到答案,而需要计算一下,当然算题本身不会很复杂,问题是要强记一组相关数字,一个都不能记错,然后迅速地把它计算出来。例如:

W: I thought that these typewriter ribbons cost three dollars.

M: They used to, but the price has gone up fifty cents.

Q: How much do the typewriter ribbons cost now?

A) \$ 3

B) \$ 3. 15

C) \$ 3. 50

D) \$ 2. 50

(C 项正确)

又如:

M: Do you rent the room by the week? You see, I'm not sure whether I'll stay for a whole month.

W: Yes. The rates are higher though. It's \$ 50 a week, but only \$ 160 a month.

Q: How much will the man owe if he rents the room for three weeks?

A) \$ 160

B) \$ 150

C) \$ 120

D) \$ 50

(B 项正确)

5. 否定句 此类题目既可以带常规否定词,如 no, not, neither, nor 等,也可以用 but, rather, too...to, hardly, scarcely, seldom, little, few 以及其他含否定词义的动词如 fail 等构成否

定。对后者更需注意。例如：

M: I'll lend you this red book after I finish it.

W: Thank you, but I'd rather you lend me the blue one now if you don't mind.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) She wants to borrow the red book.

B) She wants to borrow the blue book.

C) She doesn't want to borrow the red book.

D) She doesn't want to borrow the blue book.

(B 项正确)

6. 就人物关系或人物身份设问 这类题目在考试中常见,从对话内容看谈话双方的关系或人物的身份,要求考生在选项中找到与对话暗示相符的关系、名称等。只要用心去抓住关键词,这类试题是不难做对的。例如:

W: I have been told you might have a vacant room.

M: Yes. I'll have a room free after the weekend.

Q: What is the second speaker most likely to be?

A) A professor

B) A landlord

C) A shop-keeper

D) A driver

(B 项)正确

又如:

M: Could you explain the assignment for Sunday, Miss Draper?

W: Certainly. do exercise Three on page 15.

Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A) Student-Teacher

B) Doctor-Patient

C) Customer-Salesman

D) Employee-Employer

(A 项正确)

7. 就比较和比较结果设问 在这类句子中可能会出现形容词和副词的比较级和最高级,也可能出现 as...as, the same...as, prefer 等词语,特别要注意在三者之间进行比较的时候,正确

选定其答案。例如：

M: Do you really have to go down to the lake to fetch all your water?

W: Yes, but all things considered, life in the country is still a lot less complicated than life in the city.

Q: Where does the woman think life is harder?

A) The city

B) The country

C) Getting water

D) At the lake

(A 项正确)

又如：

M: Why hasn't Mrs. Baker gone to Paris with her husband?

W: She prefers staying at home to traveling as far as I know.

Q: What can we learn from this dialogue?

A) Mrs. Baker does not want to go to Paris.

B) Mrs. Baker does not want her husband to go to Paris.

C) Mrs. Baker does not like traveling.

D) Mrs Baker does not like traveling very far.

(C 项正确)

8. 就因果关系设问 此类问题往往用 Why 提出,关键是要听清对话中的对问题的解释部分。例如：

W: How soon can you get the car fixed for me?

M: I'm not sure. You'd better give me a call late this afternoon.

Q: Why does the man tell the woman to call him late in the afternoon?

A) He may need the woman's help.

B) He may have repaired the car then.

C) He wants the woman to have tea with him.

D) He has some important news for the woman

(B 项正确)

9. 推测推理 此类题目较为含蓄,因此在考试中一定要听其音知其意,不可能直接了当找出答案。例如:

W: Good evening. Mr. Pierce. I'm sorry to bother you. But it's the fourth of December today.

M: Oh. Mrs. Boxter. the rent! I'm sorry it's late. I'll write you a check right now.

Q: Why did the woman come to see the man?

- ☒ A) She came for money.
- ☐ B) She came to visit the man.
- ☐ C) She came because of the rain.
- ☐ D) She came in order to check the time.

(A 项正确)

10. 建议 此类题目往往含有 suggest 或 suggestion 等词或虽换一种说法,但意思中含有某种建议。例如:

W: Mr. Jackson. have you ever considered a career in sales? Most of the large engineering firms have sales divisions. you know. and your engineering background could be an advantage.

M: No. I've never really thought about it. That's an interesting idea. I think I'd rather stay in engineering though.

Q: What did the woman suggest the man do?

- ☐ A) The man should get a job in business.
- ☐ B) The man should start his own business.
- ☐ C) The man should stay in engineering.
- ☐ D) The man shouldn't take advantage of his engineering background.

(A 项正确)

11. 就结论设问 回答此类问题,要善于分析归纳,从中得出结论。例如:



W: I certainly enjoy my dinner! How was yours?

M: Better than I expected. But for the price, it should be good.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from the man's answer?

- A) The dinner was quite good.
- B) The dinner was good for its price.
- C) The dinner was expensive.
- D) He expected a better dinner.

(C 项正确)

12. 就双方谈论的主题设问

M: I hope to get a job during summer vacation and earn some money. How about you?

W: I'm going to take a correspondence course so I can graduate sooner.

Q: What are the man and woman discussing?

- A) Corresponding with each other.
- B) Summer vacation plans.
- C) Spending some money.
- D) A dance course.

(B 项正确)

13. 同义或近义诠释型 要答对这类题目,一定要听懂本义,它的同义或近义只不过换一种说法罢了。例如:

W: Hey. What did you put in this box? It weighs a ton.

M: Oh, stop complaining. A little exercise will do you good.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) The box weighs a thousand kilograms.
- B) The box is too heavy to carry.
- C) Carrying the box is good exercise.
- D) The man should carry the box.

(B 项正确)