

大学英语

CET-4

BREAKTHROUGH IN 20 DAYS

四级考试

综合

20

天突破

大学英语四六级考试命题研究小组 编

★完形填空★改错★汉译英

中国石化出版社

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

教·育·出·版·中·心

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

中国石化出版社

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

教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

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. —2 版.

—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2009

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80229 - 099 - 0

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 (2009) 第 020010 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

北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

850 × 1168 毫米 32 开本 7.75 印张 276 千字

2009 年 3 月第 2 版 2009 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 15.00 元

前 言

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》明确提出“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力,这反映了大学英语四级考试对学生整体运用语言的能力和综合水平提出了较高要求。为使考生顺利通过新世纪、新形势、新要求下的大学英语四级考试,本书编者精心编写了这本凝聚着多年教学经验并且独具特色的应试辅导书。本书目标明确,实用高效,方便考生更加合理地安排复习时间,在有限的时间内运用科学的复习方法,快速系统地掌握应考技巧,并通过严格科学的训练,全面突破考试中会遇到的各种障碍,从而取得理想的考试成绩。考生既可以根据编者所给出的每册书至少需要花费的天数,平均分配复习时间,也可以根据自己的实际情况,有针对性地选择和编排适合自己的复习进度表,从而提高时间的利用效率。

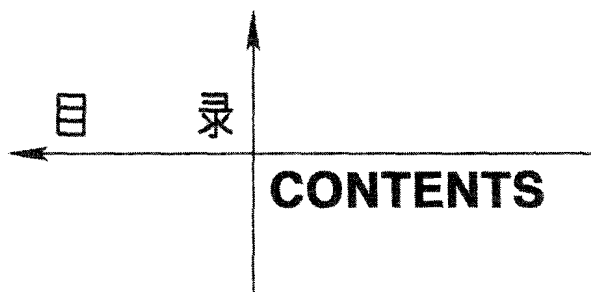
注重实用性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。编者在教学中发现,如果教师只是处理语言难点,即使处理得仔细,学生往往还会有这样那样的问题,仍不能很好地理解原文,其中的一个重要原因是学生的具体困难各不相同,而教师讲解的语言点却不可能包罗万象。本书按照综合考试的考核项目,从题型概述、命题规律、主要考点、高分突破技巧、历年真题等方面入手,全面讲解大学英语四级考试综合类题型的解题思路。本书编排结构清晰,指导详细而实用,讲练紧密结合,书中的注释和译文可以有效地帮助考生克服自学过程中所遇到的语言障碍,从而正确地理解原文的含义和试题中的语言测试点,在最短时间内帮助参加英语四级考试的考生掌握考试的考点、规律和技巧,提高英语四级考试的应试能力。

本书的编者均为教学第一线的骨干教师,对大学英语教学和应试

辅导有潜心的研究,并且有丰富的教学经验,其中有些教师多次参加过四、六级考试的阅卷工作。我们相信,本书一定会对读者有所帮助,成为广大考生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

编 者



第 1 天 710 分题型(综合)解读	1
一、综述	1
二、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 真题在线	7
一、历年真题	7
二、真题解析	18
第 4 天 完形填空测试的内容与重点	33
一、完形填空的测试内容	33
二、完形填空测试的重点	34
三、试题演练	35
四、参考答案	36
第 5 天 完形填空命题形式与解题技巧	40
一、完形填空的命题形式	40
二、完形填空解题的基本原则	40
三、完形填空常考的逻辑关系词	40
四、完形填空中对句子结构的辨析和全文结构的辨析	41
五、试题演练	42

六、参考答案	45
第 6 天 完形填空的基本解题步骤	52
一、通读全文	52
二、精读全文	52
三、复读全文	52
四、试题演练	53
五、参考答案	54
第 7 天 完形填空常见的词义辨析	58
一、完形填空的词义辨析题的答题技巧	58
二、完形填空近义词辨析和形近词辨析的答题技巧	58
三、完形填空常考的同义词辨析	58
四、试题演练	99
五、参考答案	100
第 8 天 模拟练习	105
一、完形填空题练习	105
二、完形填空答案详解	110
第 9 天 改错题型分析	118
一、题型略说	118
二、测试要求	118
三、测试形式	118
四、测试目的	118
五、综合改错的解题思路	118
第 10 天 错误类型分析	121
一、错误类型分析表	121
二、词法错误	122
三、句法错误	126
四、篇章错误	128
第 11 天 主谓一致方面的错误分析	130
一、结构	130

二、时态	132
三、语态与主动被动的混用	132
四、练习	133
五、答案	133
第 12 天 时态、语态、语气方面的错误分析	134
一、时态	134
二、被动语态	135
三、虚拟语气	136
四、练习	137
五、答案	137
第 13 天 平行结构方面的错误分析	138
一、练习	139
二、答案	139
第 14 天 动词不定式方面的错误分析	141
一、不定式的语法解析	141
二、不定式结构改错分析	148
三、练习	148
四、答案	149
第 15 天 动名词方面的错误分析	150
一、动名词的语法分析	150
二、动名词的名词化	156
三、练习	156
四、答案	157
第 16 天 汉 译 英	158
一、汉译英主要应用结构	158
二、汉译英重点难点	163
第 17 天 汉译英练习	194
一、练习	194
二、答案	196

第 18 天 简短回答解题技巧及练习	207
一、了解简答题	207
二、核心技能技巧	207
三、简短回答制胜方略	212
四、测试	216
五、答案	221
第 19 天 模拟试题(一)	224
一、完形填空	224
二、改错	225
三、汉译英	225
四、答案详解	226
第 20 天 模拟试题(二)	229
一、完形填空	229
二、改错	230
三、汉译英	231
四、答案详解	231

第1天

710 分题型(综合)解读



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、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加了快速阅读理解测试,增加了非选择性试题的比例。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、破冰练习

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 (^) 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
numbers but you should not need giving receipts or other papers 73. _____
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.

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

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

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

第2天

完形填空综述



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

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

第2天

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



一、历年真题

Passage 1 (2006 年 1 月)

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded "Is there a doctor on board?" announcement. I've been 71 only once — for a woman who had merely fainted. But the 72 made me quite curious about how 73 this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if 74 with a real midair medical emergency — without access 75 a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So 76 the New England Journal of Medicine last week 77 a study about in-flight medical events, I read it 78 interest.

The study estimated that there are a (n) 79 of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U. S. flights every day. Most of them are not 80; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. 81 13% of them — roughly four a day — are serious enough to 82 a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies 83 heart trouble, strokes, and difficulty breathing.

Let's face it: planerides are 84. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly 85 they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty 86, but passengers with heart disease 87 experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. 88 common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis — the so-called economy class *syndrome* (综合症).

89 happens, don't panic. Things are getting better on the in-flight-emergency front. Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at 90 one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 71. A) called | B) addressed | C) informed | D) surveyed |
| 72. A) accident | B) condition | C) incident | D) disaster |
| 73. A) soon | B) long | C) many | D) often |
| 74. A) confronted | B) treated | C) identified | D) provided |
| 75. A) for | B) to | C) by | D) through |
| 76. A) before | B) since | C) when | D) while |
| 77. A) collected | B) conducted | C) discovered | D) published |
| 78. A) by | B) of | C) with | D) in |
| 79. A) amount | B) average | C) sum | D) number |
| 80. A) significant | B) heavy | C) common | D) serious |
| 81. A) For | B) On | C) But | D) So |
| 82. A) require | B) inspire | C) engage | D) command |
| 83. A) include | B) confine | C) imply | D) contain |
| 84. A) enjoyable | B) stimulating | C) tedious | D) stressful |
| 85. A) who | B) what | C) which | D) that |
| 86. A) harshly | B) reluctantly | C) easily | D) casually |
| 87. A) ought to | B) may | C) used to | D) need |
| 88. A) Any | B) One | C) Other | D) Another |
| 89. A) Whatever | B) Whichever | C) Whenever | D) Wherever |
| 90. A) most | B) worst | C) least | D) best |

— Passage 2 (2006年6月17日)

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The part of the environmental movement that draws my firm's attention is the design of cities, buildings and products. When we designed America's first so-called "green" office building in New York two decades 71, we felt very alone. But today, thousands of people come to green building conferences, and the 72 that buildings can be good for people and the environment will be increas-