



ANALYSIS OF THE  
ITEMS OF COLLEGE  
ENGLISH TEST

大学英语四级考试  
分类详解

王毅平 韩新宁

东南大学出版社

# 大学英语四级考试

## 分 类 详 解

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲(四级)》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求和规定,阐述了大学英语四级考试技巧,着重从英语测试的各个项目(听力、阅读、词汇与结构、综合填充及写作等)着手,对其测试的特殊语言因素和技能给予详细的分析,并且举例说明。除此还配有大量的练习(包括四份完整的试卷),溶技巧于实践中,为读者提供大量实践机会,以迅速提高应试能力。

本书可供各高等院校学生教师使用,也可供参加其它类型英语考试的考生以及英语自学者参考。

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## 前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的规定和要求，针对参加大学英语四级考试的考生而设计的。其最大特点在于它的编写方式，全书是按照国家标准试卷的五个部分——听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空以及写作的顺序进行编写。各部分除了提供相当量的分类练习外，对各自的特点以及应试方法进行了详细的分析，解释并举例。除此，本书还罗列了应试必需的语法难点、词汇的辨析与比较、英语习惯用法和英语常用表达方式等。这样编写不仅可以帮助考生熟悉国家考试的要求和形式，也增强了本书的实用价值。

本书在编写过程中得到了东南大学外语系的大力支持。东南大学外语系主任邹长征副教授在百忙之中对本书进行了细致的编审。东南大学外事办公室王利同志为本书的编写做了大量的工作。美籍英语专家为本书的听力部分录制了音带，在此一并表示感谢。

限于我们的水平和经验，难免有疏漏之处，热诚希望广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1992.10.1

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# 1

## 听力理解 Listening Comprehension

### 1.1 概 述

四级考试的第一部分为“听力理解”(Listening Comprehension), 共 20 题。考试时间为20分钟, 这一部分分为二节: A节(Section A) 共 10 题, 每题包括一组对话, 对话后有一个问句, 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话。例如:

W: You'd better take the umbrella with you. It looks like it is going to rain.

M: You may be right. Thank you for reminding me.

Q: How is the weather now?

B节(Section B) 共有10个问题, 分别安排在三篇听力材料之后。每篇后有三到四题、每题为一个问句, 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等。例如:

Have you travelled on any of the new giant airplanes? ... Such a plane costs ... The jet holds more than 400 passengers. Imagine that number in one jet plane! ...

11. What is the passage mainly about?
12. How much does it cost to build a giant airplane?
13. Why are the airplanes safe?

## 1.2 应试技巧

(1) 在听力部分 (Section A & Section B) 的开头, 关于试题类型, 答案填写各有一个说明。Section A 部分附有一个举例。

### 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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

Example: You will hear;

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer A on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with a pencil.

Sample Answer    ●    B    C    D



## Section B

*Directions:* In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

由于这些说明和例子所占时间较长, 此时学生应稳定情绪静下心来, 把第一题的四项选择快速看一遍, 以预测问题甚至对话的大致内容。例如, 当你看到

- Example: A) Doing shopping  
B) Visiting a friend  
C) Reserving a room  
D) Talking with a salesman

由此, 就可以推测出问题可能为 “What is the man (or woman) doing?” 这样, 当听到 “Room 106 is too expensive” and “Something cheaper” 时, 就知道 C) 是正确的。

若是短篇听力, 也应采用此种方法, 把有关本篇的几个 (三到四个) 问题的选择项看一遍, 不仅可预测问题, 更为重要的是对文章的内容作一个大概的了解。

(2) 控制答题时间 听力部分每题之间的间隙约为13秒。如果13秒完全用在选择答案上, 那势必会影响对下一个对话的理

解。因此，选择答案最好控制在8~9秒以内。若对某一问题不甚清楚，最明智的做法是立即放弃这题（但并不是不选，而是选一个自己认为最为可能的），再利用剩余的4~5秒快速浏览下一题的选择，为下一题做好心理上的准备。

(3) 无论是 Section A 还是 Section B，尤其是在 Section B 中，对某些具体内容尽可能作一些记录。有助于回答问题。这些细节包括时间 (When)、地点 (Where)、人物 (Who)、原因 (Why)、内容 (What) 以及方式 (How) 等。

(4) 在做 Section B 短篇听力时，一定要全力抓住全篇的主题句 (Topic Sentence)。它能帮助你理解本篇的目的或价值。主题句出现在文章开头、中间或结尾处，但一般情况下都出现在文章的开头部分。因此，对文章的第一句要特别注意。

(5) 平时训练时，要注意收集并熟记一些听力中常出现的词、词组、动词短语以及其它各种用语。

### ①常用术语

#### ——— 谈论学校

freshman	大学一年级学生
sophomore	大学二年级学生
junior	大学三年级学生
senior	大学四年级学生
semester	学 期
register	登记、注册
campus	校区、校园
dormitory	学校、宿舍
tuition	学 费

major	主 修
minor	兼 修
prerequisite	先决条件
biology	生 物 学
humanities	人文学科
literature	文 学
philosophy	哲 学
psychology	心 理 学
astronomy	天 文 学
sociology	社 会 学
geology	地 质 学
geography	地 理 学
statistics	统 计 学
gymnastics	体 操
credit hours	学 分 数
term paper	学期论文
midterm test	期中考试
final exam	期末考试

### ——打电话

make a phone call	打电话
make a long distance call	打长途电话
make a local call	打市内电话
dial the number	拨电话号码
a wrong number	错的电话号码
give somebody a ring	打电话给某人
hang up	挂断电话
hold on	别挂断
The line is busy/engaged.	占 线

--- 在邮局

mail the package	寄包裹
send a letter (by) air mail	寄航空信
special delivery	限时专送
registered letter	挂号信

--- 在银行

open a bank account	开帐户
withdraw / deposit	提款 / 存款
balance at a bank	存款余额
cash a check	支票兑换现金
interest	利 息

--- 在诊所

write out a prescription	开处(药)方
fill (in) a prescription	配 药
come down with a cold	患感冒
lose one's appetite	没有食欲
a sore throat	喉咙痛

--- 在旅馆

reserve a room	订房间
check in at a hotel	到旅馆办理登记手续
check out	办清手续后离开

--- 在餐馆

make an order	订 菜
menu	菜 单
pay a bill	付 帐
waiter / waitress	男 / 女侍者
tip	小 费
change	零 钱
cafeteria	餐 厅

## ②短 语

bring down

call on

cast aside

come up with

count on

die away

get over

get rid of

give in

go over

lay aside

look up to

put off

put up with

run into

run out of

take over

turn down

wear out

all of a sudden

do without

see eye to eye

in the long run

give somebody a hand

give somebody a ride

引 起

拜 访

抛 弃

赶 上

依 赖

渐渐消失

痊 愈

摆 脱

屈服，呈交

复 习

保 存

尊 敬

延 期

忍 耐

不期而遇

用 完

接 管

拒 绝

用坏，穿破；疲乏不堪

突 然

不用，没有…也行

与(某人)看法完全一致

最后，归根结底

帮助某人

让人乘便车

### 1.3 问题类型

#### (1) About Place and Direction:

- Where does this conversation most probably (likely) take place?
- Where do you suppose the above conversation takes place?
- Where is the man / the woman?
- Where is X (name of a building or a place)?

#### (2) About Number and Time:

- How much did the man pay for something?
- What was the original price of something?
- How much will it cost the man to do (buy) something?
- How much time will the man spend doing something?
- How much longer does the man have to wait (do something)?
- At approximately what time does a film (play) start?

#### (3) About Identification:

- What job does he probably have?
- What is the woman complaining about?

- What is the man doing?
- What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- What is the speaker's occupation now?
- Who are the two speakers?
- What do you think is the woman's (man's) profession?

(4) About Comparison:

- Which one does the woman like better?
- What does the man like to drink (do)?
- How is this one compared with that one?
- What does he like to do most on Sundays?
- What is the woman's favorite hobby?
- What do they have in common?

(5) About Conditions:

- What is true about the man?
- What do you know about the woman?
- What can we know from this conversation?
- What do you think of the speaker?
- What does the man think of the woman?

(6) About Request and Offer:

- What does the woman suggest that the man do?
- What did the man offer the woman?

- What was the man's advice?
- What does the woman intend to do?

(7) About Implied Meaning:

- What does the man mean?
- What did you learn from the conversation?
- What can we conclude from this conversation?
- What can be inferred from their conversation?

(8) Questions often used for passages:

- What is the main topic (idea, issue) of the passage?
- Which of the following is NOT true?
- Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage?
- What can be inferred from the speaker's comments about something?

只要我们能够预先把握住出题形式和内容，就可以有针对性地去听，从而大大增强成功的可能性。



## 1.4 分类试题

### Practice Exercise 1

1. A) In a bus. B) In a train.  
C) ☒ In a car. D) In a plane.
2. A) ☒ \$ 14. B) \$ 14.5.  
C) \$ 13. D) \$ 13.5.
3. A) ☒ She may use the phone.  
B) She may go over.  
C) She may stay there.  
D) She may not use the phone.
4. A) In the morning. B) ☒ In the afternoon.  
C) Tomorrow. D) At night.
5. A) 8:20. B) 8:40.  
C) ☒ 7:40. D) 7:20.
6. A) He was ill. B) He missed the train.  
C) The bus was late. D) ☒ He overslept.
7. A) She'll go to the cinema.  
B) She'll visit Jusy.  
C) She'll stay at home.  
D) ☒ She'll watch Jusy's baby.
8. A) He didn't like it.  
B) ☒ It wasn't as good as "E. T".  
C) He liked it better than "E. T".  
D) He hadn't seen it.
9. A) He doesn't know.  
B) ☒ She is welcome to sit here.