

大学英语 四级统考指南

(修订本) 锁 铮 主编



西安交通大学音像教材出版社

大学英语 四级统考指南

(修订本)

锁 铮 主 编

顾骏声 李林圃 葛元璋

郭东敏 毛婷婷

西安交通大学音像教材出版社

大学英语四级统考指南

(修订本)

锁 铮 主 编

侯 军 责任编辑

西安交通大学音像教材出版社出版发行

西安铁路分局印刷厂印装

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 8.25 字数 180 千

1989 年 4 月第 1 版 1991 年 12 月第 2 版

1991 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—10500 册

书号: XJC-1032 定价: 3.5 元

1991 年修订版前言

《大学英语四级统考指南》自 1989 年出版以来，曾多次印刷，受到广大读者的欢迎和支持。

我们根据两年来的使用情况和读者意见，同时参照了大学英语四级考试(CET-4)大纲，解剖、分析了近年来国家教委大学英语四级标准考试设计组设计和实施的试题，对本书进行了全面修订，特别是加强了听力和写作的规范要求和技巧指导，对阅读理解部分作了较大幅度的更新。

本书在实践过程中曾得到全国各地的热心读者，尤其是高校英语教师的关注，对他们所给予的鼓励和提出的宝贵意见，我们表示衷心的感谢。

本书虽经修订，由于我们水平有限，一定还会有不少缺点和错误，望广大读者不断批评指正，使之臻于完善。

编 者

一九九一年八月

大学英语统考大纲

Syllabus for College English Test——Band Four (CET——4)

总 则

国家教委在印发理工科和文理科本科用的两种《大学英语教学大纲》的通知中指出,大纲执行两年以后,开始对结束四、六级学习的学生进行统一的标准化测试。大学英语四级考试(CET——4)就是根据这一规定而设计的。考试的目的在于全面考核已修完大学英语四级的学生是否达到教学大纲所确定的各项目标。这种考试属于尺度参照性考试(Criterion-referenced Test)。

教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力(理工科适用的大纲还规定一定的译的能力)以及初步的说和写的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。由于目前尚不具备口试的条件,暂只进行笔试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的一级至四级说与译的技能以外的全部内容。为保证试卷的信度,除短文写作部分是主观性试题外,其余试题都采用客观性的多项选择题形式。短文写作部分旨在较好地考核学生运用语言的能力,从而提高试卷的效度。

本考试于每学期结束前后举行。由大学英语四、六级标准

考试设计组负责设计和实施。试行期间每年举行一次。

考 试 内 容

本考试包括五个部分,听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法与语法结构、完形填空、短文写作。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分 听力理解(Part I : Listening Comprehension):
共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句。B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后,每篇后有二至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有约 15 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟 120 词,念一遍。选材的原则:

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. 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

第二部分 阅读理解(Part II : Reading Comprehension):
共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过 1000 词。每篇短文后有若干个问题,考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选题的原则是:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;

2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;

3. 文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

第三部分 词语用法和语法结构(Part III: Vocabulary and Structure):共 30 题,考试时间 20 分钟。题目中 40%为词和短语的用法,60%为语法结构。要求学生从每题四个选择中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容。

第四部分 完形填空(Part IV: Cloze):共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200 词)中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

第五部分 写作(Part V: Writing):共 1 题,考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生写出一篇 100~120 词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图作文,或给出段首句要求

续写,或给出关键词要求写成短文。要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

答案及计分办法

客观性试题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸(Answer Sheet)上把相应部分用铅笔划线。试卷(Test Paper)上不能作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题记分只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。主观性试题按科学的评分标准评分。试题各部分记分采取计权的办法,折算成百分制,以60分为及格标准。凡达到及格标准的发给大学英语四级考试合格证书,达到85分的注明“成绩优秀”字样。

试题五个部分的题目、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	题 号	各部分名称	题目数	记分	考试时间 (分)
I	1—20	听力理解	20	20	20
II	21—40	阅读理解	20	40	35
III	41—70	词语用法和语法结构	30	15	20
IV	71—90	完形填空	20	10	15
V	91	短文作文	1	15	30
合计			91	100	120

CONTENTS

TESTING SKILLS FOR COLLEGE

ENGLISH—Band Four	(1)
-------------------------	-----

MODEL TEST ONE

Part I L. C.	(59)
Part II R. C.	(64)
Part III V. & S.	(73)
Part IV C. T.	(78)
Part V W.	(80)

MODEL TEST TWO

Part I L. C.	(82)
Part II R. C.	(87)
Part III V. & S.	(96)
Part IV C. T.	(101)
Part V W.	(103)

MODEL TEST THREE

Part I L. C.	(104)
Part II R. C.	(108)
Part III V. & S.	(118)
Part IV C. T.	(123)
Part V W.	(125)

MODEL TEST FOUR

Part I L. C.	(127)
Part II R. C.	(131)
Part III V. & S.	(140)
Part IV C. T.	(145)

Part V W.	(147)
----------------	-------

MODEL TEST FIVE

Part I L. C.	(148)
Part II R. C.	(152)
Part III V. & S.	(162)
Part IV C. T.	(167)
Part V W.	(170)

MODEL TEST SIX

Part I L. C.	(172)
Part II R. C.	(176)
Part III V. & S.	(185)
Part IV C. T.	(190)
Part V W.	(192)

SCRIPT FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION

MODEL TEST ONE	(195)
MODEL TEST TWO	(203)
MODEL TEST THREE	(210)
MODEL TEST FOUR	(217)
MODEL TEST FIVE	(224)
MODEL TEST SIX	(232)

MODEL ANSWERS

MODEL TEST ONE	(239)
MODEL TEST TWO	(240)
MODEL TEST THREE	(242)
MODEL TEST FOUR	(244)
MODEL TEST FIVE	(245)
MODEL TEST SIX	(248)

TESTING SKILLS FOR COLLEGE ENGLISH

— Band Four —

Part I Listening Comprehension

The listening comprehension part for Band 4 is usually in two sections—conversations and passages. It typically lasts about 20 minutes, contains 20 questions and makes up 20 per cent of the total score.

In order to get higher marks on listening, it is necessary to have a good "ear for" English, which can only be obtained with a great deal of practice. However, listening techniques can be very helpful to you.

Below are some suggested listening techniques:

I. Psychological preparation

You don't have to understand every word and every phrase. The most important thing is to try to grasp the main idea. If you are not sure of the correct answer to a question, you shouldn't be disconcerted, but do what guess work you can and go on to the next question.

II. Skim the four choices before listening and imagine what kind

of question will be asked. (Who? why? How? When? etc.)

Example 1: When you read: A) By bus.

B) By plane.

C) By car.

D) By train.

You know that the question is about the form of transportation and you will be asked about " How?"

Example 2: When you read: A) She agreed.

B) She disagreed.

C) She was impatient.

D) She was worried.

You may imagine that the question will be about a woman's response.

III. If you see that the answers to a question are figures, write down each figure as it is read.

Example I

You will read: A) \$ 500 B) \$ 550

C) \$ 450 D) \$ 50

You will hear:

W: ~~They~~ wanted you to pay \$ 500 for such an old car. Oh, my!

M: Yes. But finally they agreed to knock 10% off the price.

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

While listening to the conversation write down the figures: \$ 500, and 10% (knocked off). Then make a simple calcula-

tion;

$$\text{\$ } 500 - \text{\$ } 50 = \text{\$ } 450$$

Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Example 2

You will read: A) \$ 2.00 each.

B) \$ 3.00 each.

C) \$ 10.00 each.

D) \$ 4.00 each.

You will hear:

M: Prices are really going up. I had to pay three dollars for a shirt yesterday, and I used to pay only two.

W: I know what you mean. My sweaters cost me over ten now.

Q: How much do shirts cost now?

While listening write down the following:

shirt — \$ 3 (now)

\$ 2 (before)

sweater — \$ 10

Since you are asked the price of shirts now, choice (B) is the correct answer.

IV. Try to think of alternative ways of expressing the meaning of the words.

Example 1

You will read: A) She ordered a painting for the house.

B) She hired someone to paint the house.

C) She built the house.

D) She hid in the house.

You will hear: M: Your house looks nice.

W: I had it painted.

Q: What does the woman do?

In the conversation the woman's statement "I had it painted" is the same as "she hired someone to paint the house", so choice (B) is the correct answer.

Example 2

You will read: A) She is seldom happy.

B) She likes her new job.

C) She hardly likes her new job.

D) She doesn't like her new job.

You will hear: W: Is Millie happy in her new job?

M: I have seldom seen her happier.

Q: What does the man's reply mean?

Here, in the man's statement "I have seldom seen her happier" the structure "The negative + the comparison" is used to show a positive meaning, so choice (B) is the correct answer.

According to the above examples, it is important to learn expressions, idioms, and grammatical structures which are common in English speech.

V. Locate key words which usually lead to correct answers.

Example:

You will read: A) Student — Teacher

B) Client — Lawyer

C) Waitress — Customer

D) Patient — Doctor

You will hear:

W: I'd appreciate your personal opinion. Do you think I should sue the company?

M: Not really. I think that we can settle this out of court.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

The key word here is "court", which will easily remind people of "lawyer", so choice (B) is most likely to be the correct answer. It matters little whether or not you know the words 'sue' and 'client'.

VI. Pay attention to the word "but". Very often the words after "but" are what you are asked.

Example:

You will read: A) The day after tomorrow.

B) Tomorrow.

C) Next week.

D) Today.

You will hear:

W: Have you heard if Mr Thompson is coming back tomorrow?

M: He was supposed to arrive next week, but he's coming the

day after tomorrow.

Q: When will Mr Thompson arrive?

There are three expressions of time in this conversation. Among them the words after but "he's coming the day after tomorrow" is the answer to the question. Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

VII. Pay attention to sound-linking, weak sounds, and contracted forms. For example, "called off" is pronounced as "kɔ:l-dɒf", "for a cab" is pronounced as "fə-rə-kæb"; "mæs-təv" is the weak sound of "must have"; "he'd rather" is the contracted form of "he would rather".

VIII. All the techniques above are applicable to listening passages. For listening passages, try to understand the main idea. Since they are much longer than conversations, it may help to take some notes in shorthand.

Example: You will read:

- A) The United States is huge.
- B) Public transportation is not so good.
- C) Americans like to be independent.
- D) Americans like to move.

You will hear:

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person

is poor he doesn't really feel poor when he has a car.

There are three main reasons the car became so popular in the United States. First of all, the country is a huge one and Americans like to move around in it. The car provides the most comfortable and cheapest form of transportation. With a car people can go any place without spending a lot of money.

The second reason cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed an efficient and inexpensive form of transportation. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays there is a good system of air-service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used frequently.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like to wait for a bus, or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact schedule. A car gives them the freedom that Americans want most to have.

Here, the speaker gives us three reasons the car became so popular in the United States. While listening, write down each reason in shorthand as follows:

1. h. (stands for huge)
2. p. t. is p. (the public transportation is poor.)
3. ind. (independence)—the most important

Now, when hear the question "What is the most important reason cars became popular in the United States?", you can immediately give the correct answer (C).