

大学英语四级考试系列丛书

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the

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(阅读·简答·作文·词汇)

42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____ drawing millions of visitors every _____
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- A) attention B) attraction
C) appointment D) arrangement

43. I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.

- A) you to delay making B) your delaying making
C) your delaying to make D) you delay to make

44. The hopes, goals, fears and desires _____ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.

- A) alter B) shift
C) transfer D) vary

45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.

- A) being cultivated B) been cultivated
C) having cultivated D) cultivating

46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience _____ on benches, chairs or boxes.

- A) having seated B) seating
C) seated D) sitting



海洋出版社

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北京师范大学 彭芳志 编著

海洋出版社

2000年·北京

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

轻轻松松过四级/彭芳志编著. —北京: 海洋出版社,
2000.9

ISBN 7-5027-5062-2

I. 轻 II. 彭... III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-
教学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 45019 号

海洋出版社 出版发行

(100081 北京市海淀区大慧寺路 8 号)

北京顺义印刷厂印刷 新华书店发行所经销

2000 年 9 月第 1 版 2000 年 9 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 13

字数: 630 千字 印数: 1~4000 册

定价: 18.00 元

海洋版图书印、装错误可随时退换

前 言

本书是根据最新大学英语教学大纲和大学英语四级考试大纲的要求编写而成，力求做到简练而实用。

大学英语四级考试是每一位在校的大学生必须通过的考试，而且现在许多用人单位要求所聘用的人员要通过大学英语四级考试。针对这些读者的实际情况，在选材时既注重基础知识的考察，又有一定深度的难题。这样可以使读者在学习四级考试的规律同时也能把握自己的实际水平。使得通过大学英语四级考试成为一件轻轻松松的事。

编者

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第一篇 阅读与完形填空



第一章 阅读理解题的解题技巧

一、阅读理解题的目的和类型

四级考试阅读理解部分是最主要的内容,测试短文的长度为3000个词左右,阅读时间为25~30分钟。通常是由4篇文章组成,每篇有5个问题,总共有20个题目,占全部统考成绩的40%。测试短文的题材较广,包括日常和社会生活、人物传记、科普等。体裁主要是记叙文、描写文、说明文和议论文等。它的主要目的是检测考生阅读和理解成段书面语言(即短文)的能力。这是一种综合性的语言运用能力的测试。此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。

新《大纲》对阅读能力的要求是:顺利阅读并正确理解语言难度中等的一般题材的文章,掌握中心大意,了解说明中心大意的事实和细节,能根据所读的材料进行一定的分析、推理和判断,了解作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料时,能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟100词。

二、阅读理解题目类型和解题指导

阅读理解的题目类型大体有以下几种。

(一)主旨题

这类题常常提问短文或段落的主题,要求考生理解短文或段落要旨和大意。这种题一般会以两种形式出现:(1)直接问及文章的中心思想;(2)问及短文可能的标题。在四级考试中,对主题和中心思想提问往往采用下列的提问方式:

Which is the main idea of the passage?

The best statement of the main idea of the passage is that _____.

The passage mainly deals with _____.

Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

Which of the following best sums up the whole passage?

The major point/purpose/topic/subject discussed in the passage is _____.

The author primarily concerned with _____.

The best title for this passage would be _____.

回答这类试题时,首先考生应查看文中有无主题句。主题句大部分在第一段或最后一段,每段主题都写在第一、二句中或最后两句中。通常可以选出与主题句中的信息相似的一项为答案。偶而也会遇到要念完整篇或做完其它问题后才能答出文章的主题。在四个选择项中,考生可通过分析它们之间的差别来判断,正确的选择项通常能提供一般或概括面广的信息,干扰性的选择项却往往只提及某一具体事例,是短文的部分中心思想。此外,考生还需特别重视文章的第一段和最后一段,因为它们往往也是帮助考生确定文章中心思想的关键所在。

如果要考文章标题,首先寻找主旨句,然后浓缩或简化为文章

标题。若找不到主旨句,则以四个选项的关键字逐一和文章内容比较。文章内未提到或仅在某一部分提到的可能不是答案。

例:

The United States is currently in a difficult position in respect of its policies on fair trade. On the one hand, it encourages free trade between nations, and wants to allow foreign companies to freely sell their products within the U. S. ; but on the other hand, foreign countries are often unwilling to give U. S. companies the same freedom within their own borders. When this happens, the U. S. government and the business would cry, "Unfair trade practices! "

The problem, of course, is much more complex than simply one country being unfair. In Japan, for example, U. S. rice farmers are not allowed to sell rice. The U. S. has very large rice farms and can sell its rice cheaply, while in Japan the rice farmers own small plots of land and they must be subsidized by the government just to make enough money to live. Japan doesn't want U. S. rice farmers to put all these small Japanese farmers out of business.

On the other hand, Japanese auto makers are allowed to sell their cars in the U. S. , and American auto makers are struggling to turn a profit because their cars are not as good. These companies are therefore beginning to demand retaliation; they want the U. S. government to restrict free trade with Japan. But is this fair?

Question:

What is the main point of the passage?

A. All countries should restrict trade with Japan.

B. Unfair trade practices are good for business.

C. A nation shouldn't have any policies on trade.

D. It is difficult to make good policies on fair trade.

解题指导:

由问题形式可以确定此题为主旨型,而且是考“全文主旨”;原文有三段,判断主旨应出现“第一段首句或引入句后面的句子”,或者在最后一段的首尾句;先读出第一段首句:美国在制定公平贸易政策方面处境困难,再快速浏览第一段其余部分,以及其余段落,均为第一段首句的说明或补充。故第一段首句为全文主旨句,与选项 D. 近似。检查其余选项,文章内均未提及。故 D. 正确。

例:

We all like to be entertained. After working hard all day, people want to relax and let someone else work at keeping them happy. In earlier days, a family would entertain itself. Occasionally they would go to see professional entertainers at their local music hall or theater. Today, however, most people look to others to entertain them. Entertainment has become big business.

With the invention of the cinema, some entertainers gained a world-wide following. The first stars were comedians and actors of the silent screen such as Charlie Chaplin and Laurel and Hardy. When talking films began, a new set of film actors appeared. Humphrey Bogart was one of the stars of the screen in its most successful days. Meryl Streep is an example of a film actress of the 1980s. The people who make films are also important-for example, Walt Disney, who pioneered cartoon films.

Question:

What is the main point of the second paragraph in the above passage?

- A. With the invention of the cinema we can enjoy films at home.
B. Many idol stars are the products of movies.
C. The cinema has brought worldwide popularity to some entertainers.
D. Walt Disney invented cartoon films.

解题指导:

由问题形式可以确定此题为主旨型,而且是考“段落主题”;段落主题通常在该段的首句或引入句后面的句子;先读出首句:因为电影的发明,有些演艺人员在全世界各地都有崇拜者,再快速浏览本段落其余部分,旨在举例说明本主题。检查其他选项,或是该段落未提及,或仅是该主题的一个例子,所以可以确定正确答案为C.。

(二)事实题或细节问题

细节指那些证明、解释和支持中心思想的主要事实和观点。这类题要求考生理解短文所述事实和细节,这是在阅读理解题中最为常见,且占分比例较多的试题类型,一般来说,也是最易得分的题。考生可通过查找线索词(信息词)直接找到答案,但有时也需要通过综合分析所获信息后才能找到答案。其出现的形式可以有:①正面问及或重复文章的细节内容;②找出与原文相反的事实。

对细节问题,常用下列形式提问:

According to the article, ...

According to the author, ...

The article states that ...

The author believes that ...

All the following statements are true except ...

Which of the following does the author believe?

Which of the following is (not) true according to the passage?

当然,这类题目在不同的文章中可以是多种多样的,但无论题目怎样变化,它们只涉及文章中的一个或几个具体的问题,这就要求考生在返回头再次阅读时找到相应的内容,使可以比较顺利地完成选择。

另外,重要事实和细节是对文章主旨的阐述和说明,它往往包括时间、地点、人物、数字、原因、方式、结果等等。它们大多采用诸如简单列举、时间顺序、因果关系、对比关系或按事件重要性等的方式而排列。在做此类试题时,要忠实于原文,即以文章本身所提供的信息作为判断的主要依据,切不可主观猜测或仅凭原有的背景知识而作出推断。在回答这类问题时,可以采用下面的方法:

1. 扫描原文读出对应句:以关键词为基础,扫描整篇文章,快速读出对应句。

2. 对比各选项与对应句:将四个选项逐一和对应句对比,接近者为答案。但须注意选项中是否使用了“同义词”或“反义词”,或类似的表达。

3. 观察上下句:若从对应句无法得到答案,则须观察对应句的上下句。特别是原因考法,真正的原因有时在对应句的上一句或下一句。

例:

An Indian in a small Western town had a great reputation. He could tell the weather with mysterious accuracy. People came from miles around to consult him. One day, he made an announcement. No longer would he make weather predictions. His neighbors were disturbed. They asked the reason for his decision. He admitted a surprising fact.

His radio was broken.

His neighbors were disturbed because _____.

- A. he had so great reputation
- B. too many people came to consult him from miles around
- C. no longer would he operate the radio
- D. he said he would not predict the weather any longer

解题指导：

从问题的特征可以确定此问题为细节型；从问题中可以找出的关键词为：neighbors were disturbed；读出文章中的对应句为：His neighbors were disturbed. 然而对比选项与对应句，却无法得出答案。然后观察上一句：No longer would he make weather predictions. 可以确定问题的答案为 D.。

例：

In order to qualify for a single room in a university dormitory, you must be a fulltime student who has completed the necessary number of hours to be ranked as an upperclassman. Applicants for such university housing are required to submit completed applications to the Office of Student Housing at the beginning of the semester they are requesting such housing. Students will be notified regarding the status of their application by the sixth week of class. Private dorm rooms will be assigned to qualified students on a first-come, first-served basis.

Question:

According to this reading, in order for a student to get a single dormitory room he must _____.

- A. be rich
- B. be married
- C. be a junior or senior
- D. have superior grades

解题指导:

本题考关系代词引导的形容词从句。正确选项中使用原文对应句的同义词。upperclassman 高年级生, junior 大三学生, senior 大四学生。故 C. 为正确答案。

(三)词汇题或含义题

词汇题是统考常出现的题型之一,测试考生在不同的上下文中辨别同义词、判断生词、理解多义词、代词或某些短语的能力。这些问题一般会出现在阅读理解部分,要求考生对某个词或短语根据上下文正确猜出它的含义。提问方式如下问题形式多为:

The word (or phrase) “...” probably means _____.

What he said means _____.

What does the expression “...” mean?

What does the phrase “...” mean?

What does the idiom “...” mean?

What does the abbreviation “...” mean?

Here in the text “...” means _____.

Here “...” refers to _____.

Which is the nearest in meaning to “...”?

Another word for “...” is _____

Which one means the same as “...”?

应试策略:此类题型旨在测试考生猜测生词的能力。通过上下文猜测词汇的方法很多;根据教学大纲的规定,考生可采取如下的方法:

1. 利用上下文线索猜词义。

例: At our first classmeeting, we make Tom our monitor.

译: 在第一次班会上, 我们选汤姆当班长。