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# 决胜四级

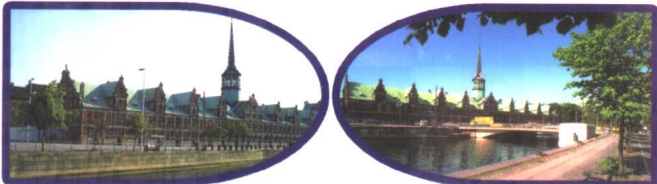
**30天突击方案** ——  
每天半小时 突破三大关

**最新大学英语四级考试**

**简答·翻译·完形填空详解**

**领军同行  
傲视群雄**

丛书主编 王迈迈



编著 刘四平 审订 Lara Wireman (美)

**最新修订本**

College English Test Band 4

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# 4 级考试

## 大学英语

### 简短回答题型分析与应试技巧



## 一、题型分析

简短回答问题(简答题)为四级考试近年来新增设的主观题型,考试时间为15分钟,每次考试为一篇文章,大约300-350词左右。文章后有五个问题或不完整的句子,要求在阅读完文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短句)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。每题2分,共计10分。该题型旨在测试学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力及一定的英语表达能力,答案比较开放,可有多种答题方式,学生应灵活掌握答题技巧,以自己的话进行总结。



## 二、应试技巧

简单回答问题的解题过程,一般分为三个步骤:第一,阅读文章;第二,寻找答案;第三,回答问题。如何在规定的时间内准确而迅速的完成题目,实现这三个步骤,需要一定的解题技巧。

拿到题目后,首先要将文章快速浏览一遍,以便掌握文章的基本大意。这就是我们所说的“略读”。通过略读,可以对文章的题材,中心思想,地点,人物,时间,事件及作者的态度等有一个初步的印象,而与主题无关的细节便可以跳过。因此,考生花在略读上面的时间并不需要太长,通常应比正常阅读速度快两倍。

浏览过全文之后,考生应带着五个问题回到文章中进行“寻读”。这首先要要求考生充分理解问题,准确把握问题的考察范围,然后根据略读文章时的印象,找到文章中与问题相关的内容,仔细阅读上下文,进行分析和概括,最后归纳出基本答案。



## 简短回答模拟测试试题

**Directions:** In this part there are 50 short passages, each consisting of five questions or incomplete statements. Read these passages carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in less than 10 words.

# Model Test 1

The Indo - European family of languages is the world's largest embracing most of the languages of Europe, America, and much of Asia. It includes the two great classical languages of antiquity, Latin and Greek, the Germanic languages such as English, German, Dutch, and Swedish; the Romance languages such as Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese; the Celtic languages such as Welsh and Gaelic; the Slavic languages such as Russian, Polish, Czech, and Serbo - Croatian; the Baltic languages, Lithuanian and Latvian; the Iranian languages such as Persian and Pashto; the Indic languages such as Sanskrit and Hindi; and other miscellaneous languages such as Albanian and Armenian. In Europe only Basque, Finnish, Estonian, Hungarian, Turkish, and a few languages of Russia are not of this family, the others have apparently all descended from an original parent tongue.

The general consensus is that the original Indo - European civilization developed somewhere in eastern Europe about 3000 B. C. About 2500 B. C. it broke up; the people left their homeland and migrated in many different directions. Some moved into Greece, others made their way into Italy, other moved through Central Europe until they ultimately reached the British Isles. Another division headed northward into Russia, while still another branch crossed Iran and Afghanistan and eventually reached India. Wherever they settled, the Indo - Europeans appear to have overcome the local inhabitants and imposed their language upon them. One must conclude that they were a most remarkable people.





## 第一部分 大学英语四级考试简短回答

The possibility of so many languages having descended from a common ancestor was first suggested in 1786, though the similarity of Sanskrit and Italian was noted as early as the sixteenth century. By 1818 fifty separate languages were established as Indo - European; Albanian was added to the list in 1854 and Armenian in 1875. The total number of Indo - European speakers is about 1,875,000,000 people, approximately half the earth's total population.

### Questions:

1. What is the article mainly concerned?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. English is related to Germanic languages in the same way as Persian is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In Europe all languages have apparently descended from an original parent tongue except \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When and where is the original Indo - European civilization believed to have developed?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. How many separate languages were established as Indo - European in 1875?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## Model Test 2

**I**mpressionism is a form of art that began in the 1870's. When you look closely at an impressionist painting, you see little dots of different colored paints. When you move away from the picture, the dots of colors blend together and the painting looks like it has light playing on the people and objects in the picture. Impressionist art is different from traditional art. Traditional painters were interested in the form of objects. The impressionists were interested in light and color. The impressionist painters wanted to paint natural light that was lively and bright. They tried to express the feeling of pure sunshine in their paintings. When traditional artists mixed paints, they could not create the feeling of bright, natural



## 第一部分 大学英语四级考试简短回答

light. Therefore, instead of mixing colors, the impressionists used small dots of pure colors. The viewers' eyes put these unmixed colors together the same way they add color in light together. When you look at an impressionist painting, it feels the same as when you look at an object in lively, natural sunlight.

Traditional painters worked inside. Impressionist painters worked outside because they wanted to paint the effect of sunlight on objects. Monet, for example, made a series of paintings of a haystack. Every morning he went to a field with eight or ten paintings. All day, he sat in front of a haystack painting. Every hour he worked on a different picture. All of these paintings are pictures of the haystack, but they do not look the same. Monet made his paintings directly from the changing of nature, especially from different hours of sunlight. His study of the haystack is an hour-by-hour record of the artistry (艺术性) of light.

### Questions:

1. Why are there many dots on an impressionist painting?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If an impressionist painter draws an apple, what part of the apple will attract the painter's attention most?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do traditional painters fail to do?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. By saying that traditional painters worked inside, we can conclude that they ignore  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Monet work on a different picture every hour?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





## Model Test 3

**E**nergy levels ebb and flow throughout the day, influenced by everything from your mood to your body's circadian rhythms (生理节奏)—daily changes in things like heart rate, temperature, and blood pressure. Here are recommendations of exercising at various times of day.

**MORNING:** The main difficulty in the morning is dragging yourself out of bed. Once you've done that, however, there's little else to distract you from the business at hand. That may be why people who work out in the A. M. are more likely to stick with it over time, which means they're well on their way to reaping the long-term energy boost that being fit brings.

**LUNCHTIME:** Most people feel an energy decline between two and three in the afternoon. "It's not related to eating; it's just part of the body's natural cycle," says Thomas Reilly, an exercise physiologist (生理学家). Exercising in the middle of the day can smooth out the low energy, Reilly says, because it increases the flow of hormones (荷尔蒙) that push you up for a few hours after a session. But don't skip lunch to work out. A light meal an hour before you exercise will give you the energy to get moving.

**EVENING:** In the late afternoon and early evening, people breathe easier because the lungs' airways are more open, our strength peaks since body temperature is higher. But, don't work out too close to bed time or the resulting burst of energy may make it difficult to fall asleep.

### Questions:

1. According to Paragraph One, blood pressure will have an effect on energy level because of \_\_\_\_\_
2. What will trouble us in the morning?



## 第一部分 大学英语四级考试简短回答

3. What is the mistaken belief about afternoon tiredness?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the meaning of "to skip lunch" in Paragraph Three?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. From Paragraph Four we can conclude that the higher temperature is, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Model Test 4

Last year's economy in the United States should have won the Oscar (奥斯卡奖) for best picture. Growth in gross domestic product was 4.1 percent; profits soared up; exports flourished; and inflation (通货膨胀) stayed around 3 percent for the third year. So why did so many Americans give the picture only a B rating? The answer is jobs. The macroeconomic (宏观经济的) situation was good, but the microeconomic (微观经济的) numbers were not. Yes, 3 million new jobs were there, but not enough of them were permanent, good jobs paying enough to support a family. Job insecurity was not good. Even as they announced higher sales and profits, corporations acted as if they were in a loss, cutting 516,069 jobs in 1994 alone, almost as many as in the bad year of 1991.

Yes, unemployment went down. But over 1 million workers were so discouraged they left the labor force. More than 6 million who wanted full-time work were only partially employed; and another large group was either sheltered behind self-employment. We lost a million good manufacturing jobs between 1990 and 1995, continuing the trend that has reduced the blue collar work force from about 30 percent in the 1950s to about half that today.

White collar workers found out they were no longer secure. In 1995, for the first time, they were let go in numbers virtually equal to those for blue collar





## 第一部分 大学英语四级考试简短回答

workers. Many turn to temporary work—with lower pay, fewer benefits and less status. All this is a country where people meeting for the first time say, “What do you do?”

### Questions:

1. What is the economic problem facing United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the meaning of the word “soar” in Paragraph One?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the two problems a newly-employed will be most likely to find?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. For the last four decades, who have been more vulnerable(易受影响的) to unemployment?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does “those” in Paragraph three refer to?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Model Test 5

**C**urrently, higher education is confronting urgent calls to return to its original mission of developing a well-informed, and critically thinking citizen. What exactly can higher education do to promote sense of citizenship among students, and at the same time solve the numerous social problems that continue to annoy society?

One answer may be found within the college or university curriculum(课程), through the simple but extremely powerful academic tool known as “service learning”. The basic idea behind service learning is to use a community or public



## 第一部分 大学英语四级考试简短回答

service experience to enhance the meaning and impact of traditional course content. Connecting service directly with academic courses makes it quite different from “volunteer” work that is performed in the community. Service learning also involves more than simply sending a class of students into communities for additional course credit(学分).

Properly designed service learning courses relate the community service experience to the course material and require that students reflect on their experiences through writings, discussions, or class presentations. Service learning not only enriches traditional course content by giving the student an opportunity to test or demonstrate abstract theory in the real world, it also improves the quality of the service being performed by giving it an theoretical support.

Service learning may be achieved in any academic fields. For example, students enrolled in a psychology class could conduct counseling(咨询), and drug education for at-risk school children. We have also examined the relationship between the service experience and 35 college outcomes in the following areas: civic responsibility, academic attainment, and life skills. The most remarkable result of the study was that all 35 student outcome measures were favorably influenced by service participation.

### Questions:

1. What does service learning aim at?

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2. What is the traditional course?

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3. What is the main feature of “service learning”?

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4. Why does the author say that service performance has been improved now?

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5. What kinds of students can take part in service learning?





## Model Test 6

Years ago, when I started looking for my first job, wise advisers urged, "Barbara, be enthusiastic! Enthusiasm will take you further than any amount of experience."

How right they were. Enthusiastic people can turn a boring drive into an adventure, extra work into opportunity and strangers into friends.

"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm," wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is the paste that helps you hang in there when the going gets tough. It is the inner voice that whispers, "I can do it!" when others shout, "No, you can't!"

It took years and years for the early work of Barbara McClintock, a geneticist who won the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine, to be generally accepted. Yet she didn't let up on her experiments. Work was such a deep pleasure for her that she never thought of stopping.

It is this childlike wonder that gives enthusiastic people such a youthful air, whatever their age. At 90, cellist Pablo Casals would start his by playing Bach. As the music flowed through his fingers, his stooped shoulders would straighten and joy would reappear in his eyes. Music, for Casals, was an elixir that made life a never-ending adventure. As author and poet Samuel Ullman once wrote, "Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul."

### Questions:

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why enthusiasm can take someone further than other experience?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_