

大学英语四级

题型分析与应试对策

主 编 朱俊松



南京大学出版社

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南京大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级题型分析与应试对策/朱俊松主编.

南京:南京大学出版社,2003.9

ISBN 7-305-04146-7

I. 大... II. 朱... 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(2003)第066245号

书 名 大学英语四级题型分析与应试对策
主 编 朱俊松
出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路22号 邮编 210093
电 话 025-3596923 025-3592317 传真 025-3303347
网 址 <http://www.press.nju.edu.cn>
电子邮件 nupressl@publicl.ptt.js.cn
经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 南京大众新科技印刷厂
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 12 字数 307千
版 次 2003年10月第1版 第2次印刷
印 数 10001-17000
ISBN 7-305-04146-7/H·342
定 价 19.00元

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前 言

大学英语四级考试是国家教委在全国组织实施的一种标准化英语水平测试。其测试对象为全国各高等院校各专业本科二年级学生(不包括英语专业学生)。为了帮助考生顺利通过英语四级考试并取得优异成绩,我们编写《大学英语四级题型分析与应试对策》一书。本书包括两部分:第一部分是根据四级新题型的特点逐项讲解考试题型并附有练习。第二部分是十套模拟试卷,供学生实战练习用。

本书的特点是:一是逐题讲解,便于自学。目前推出的同类读物较多,但多数只给出答案,逐题讲解的少,读者只知其然,不知其所以然,自己做错的题下次仍然不会,影响学习效果。二是有的放矢,针对性强。本书全部内容都是针对学生常见错误和薄弱环节,采众家之长选编处理的。通过大量练习和讲解,达到举一反三的目的。读者如能通过本书的学习,确实提高了英语水平,并熟练掌握应对四级考试的技能,以优异成绩顺利通过大学英语四级考试,我们就感到十分欣慰了。

编著者

2003年9月10日

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第一部分

题型讲解

第一章 听力理解

一、概述

听力理解是大学英语四级考试的第一部分,共有 20 题,总计 20 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。内容包括 A 节(Section A)和 B 节(Section B)两部分,每部分 10 题。Section A 是由 10 组对话组成,每组对话后有一个问句; Section B 包括两种可能采用的题型(每次考试只会选一种):一种是短文(Passage)三篇,另一种是复合式听写(Compound dictation)。复合式听写要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用听到的原文填写空缺的单词,并用听到的原文或用自己的语言正确地回答问题。

A 节(Section A)对话:四级考试听力理解的对话,通常在一男一女之间进行,再由第三者就对话内容提出一个问题。每句只读一遍,一般为日常对话,句子结构和内容都不太复杂。

B 节(Section B)短文:四级考试听力理解的短文,一般是题材比较熟悉、情节不太复杂的材料。每套试题的三篇听力短文,每篇词数约 150-200,语速为 120 个词左右,只读一遍,通常有两篇是记叙文。所用词语一般不超出大学英语教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

复合式听写:四级考试听力理解的复合式听写,全文是一篇约 250 词的短文。试题由两个部分组成:第一部分是听写单词(7 个空格),第二部分是填写句子(3 个空格)。录音播放三遍。

二、题型

(一) Section A 对话

1. 判断

听力测试中常会出现需要对方作出判断有关时间、地点、目的、谈话者身份、职业及相互关系的对话。做这类题的关键是要听清有关这方面的内容,也就是抓住这方面的信息词。此时注意听“第三方”(the third voice)的问题就显得尤为重要了。出题方式主要有:

- A) Where does the conversation take place?
- B) Where did it happen?
- C) What kind of store is she going to?
- D) Where are the man and the woman?
- E) When did the game finally start?
- F) When does the conversation take place?
- G) When does the woman want to leave?
- H) What's the man's occupation?
- I) What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
- J) Who are the man and the woman?
- K) What do we learn from the conversation?
- L) Who is the woman probably speaking to?

例 1 (1993.1.2 真题)

W: I'll be happy to pick up something for you while I'm at the store. What do you need?

M: Some milk, a loaf of bread, and a carton of eggs.

Q: What kind of store is she going to?

A) Grocery B) Shoe C) Drug D) Stationery

正确答案: A) Grocery

解题技巧:从所听到的对话中以及四个选项中可以很容易地选择 A)为正确答案。因为在男士所提到的东西中只要能听清一种就可做出正确选择。

例 2 (1997.6.4 真题)

M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.

W: I'm very sorry, sir. I will be back with your order in a minute.

Q: What's the woman's job?

A) A shop assistant B) A telephone C) A waitress D) A clerk

正确答案: C) A waitress.

解题技巧:从对话中可直接判断出其关键词为 the food I ordered,问所点的菜怎么样了,对方肯定是侍者,所以女士的工作应选 C)为答案。

2. 否定

否定在英语听力中是比较难的部分。这种困难和混淆不仅在于对话时使用“Yes”和“No”的习惯和汉语有所不同,而且在于其语中存在着多种否定的形式。常用的形容词有 no, neither, nor, few, little, impossible 等;副词有 not, never, hardly, scarcely, seldom 等;转义词:but, although, 以及 would rather, too...to, can't but, neither...nor, at a loss, anything but, rather;还有少量的动词或短语:miss, lose, fail to 等。听力中有时间的要求,有时一个词或短语在句子中一闪而过,是非常容易出现判断错误的。除此之外,还有双重否定。出题方式有:

A) What do we learn from the conversation?

B) What is the man going to do?

C) What is the response to...?

D) What does the man mean?

E) How did the woman feel about...?

F) What does the man say about...?

例 1 (1999.6.3 真题)

W: Excuse me, Professor Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at 10. Why don't you come in my office hours, that's 4-5 p.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday?

Q: Why can't Professor Hill answer her question now?

A) He will only be available in the afternoon.

B) It's not his office hour.

C) He doesn't have time.

D) He is too tired after class.

正确答案: C) He doesn't have time.

解题技巧:本题是不直接否定题型。首先给予肯定回答。但是话锋一转,“but I'm sorry I have class at 10”,其真正含义还是否定。由对话中的关键否定词“but”可以得知:没有时间回答问题,因此答案为 C) He doesn't have time.。

例 2 (1996.6.2 真题)

M: Congratulations! I understand you've got a job. When will you start to work?

W: You must be thinking of someone else. I'm still waiting to hear the good news.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) She doesn't need the job.

B) She hasn't got a job yet.

C) She has got a job.

D) She is going to start work soon.

正确答案: B) She hasn't got a job yet.

解题技巧:从两个人的对话中我们可知道人们是在谈找到了工作之事。但是从女士的回答中“I'm still waiting to hear the good news.”(我还在等待好消息)可以推断出,女士的回答虽然不是直接的,但是已间接地否定了男士的话。因此应选 B)为正确答案。

3. 原因和结果

一般来说,在一段较短的对话中有一个因果关系,有时也会有两个和两个以上的因果关系。对话中一方询问对方某事的原因,另一方就其询问作出回答或是反馈。也有不直接回答或进一步说明情况的。常用 as, for, because 等词来说明全部或部分原因。但有时在对话中并不讲明原因和结果,习题中的提问却点到原因或结果上。原因和结果通常是同时存在的,构成必然关系。但结果也可以单独存在。设问的重点就在其中。还有一种因果关系是由“so that”和“so”引出,用来表示结果。在一个较长结果复杂的对话中,设问一般点到某一个部分上。因此,必须听清整个上下文,弄明白主要的因果关系。提问方式有:

A) Why did the man...?

B) What's the reason for...?

C) What happened to...?

D) What do we learn from the conversation?

E) Why isn't/doesn't...?

F) What reason was given for...?

例 1 (1995.6.7 真题)

W: I wonder what's happened to Jerry. He hasn't been around for at least two weeks.

M: He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.

Q: Why is Jerry away?

A) He is attending his sick mother at home.

B) He is on a European tour with his mother.

C) He is at home on sick leave.

D) He is in Europe to see his mother.

正确答案: D) He is in Europe to see his mother.

解题技巧:抓住对话和选项中的关键短语,即可很容易地选出正确答案。即:took a leave to see his mother(休假去看他母亲)与 to see his mother(去看他母亲),正是他不在的原因。

4. 时间和数字

在听力理解测试中,就时间和数字设问是必有的题型。英语中数字和时间的表达与中文表达差别比较大。时间的表达变化较大、形式多样、长短不一,有年月、季度、星期、日期、上下午,更有时分的规定表达方式。而且时间在进位上和一般的数字进位也不一样。数字题有时也较难。难点常常是因为数字有基数词和序数词;有分数和小数;还有数字的加、减、乘、除;更有数字单位的不一样和在汉语中数字读法上的差别等。测试中,应尽可能地记录一些相关数字,确定其应回答的问题类型。提问方式有:

A) How many/much...?

B) What address...?

C) On what day...?

D) At what time did...?

E) When did/will...start?

例1 (1997.6.17 真题)

W: Here's a 10-dollar bill, give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$ 1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

A) \$ 1.40 B) \$ 4.30 C) \$ 6.40 D) \$ 8.60

正确答案: B) \$ 4.30

解题技巧:本题为数字计算题。解题关键一定要听清问话的内容。然后根据:10-dollar bill; 2 tickets 和 \$ 1.40 change 即可确定 B)为正确答案。

应试诀窍:听的同时最好把相关的数字记下来,可提高计算的准确率和速度。

例2 (1993.6.5 真题)

M: Did you go to the football match last Saturday?

W: Oh, yes. It was supposed to start at 2:30, but it was delayed fifteen minutes.

Q: When did the football match start?

A) At 2:35 B) At 2:45 C) At 3:00 D) At 3:20

正确答案: B) At 2:45

解题技巧:解好本题的关键是准确记住对话中提到的时间。即:本该 2:30 开始,却推迟了 15 分钟,那么就是 2:45 才开始。所以 B)为答案。

5. 推断

在听力理解中,用推断来解题的考题是难度最大的一种。应试者要在基本听懂的情况下,根据对话所提供的信息和暗含的内容进行正确而合乎情理的推测。推断设题,一般不会在选择项中很直接给出明显的选择内容,而且对话往往只有一句比较简短的对白或问答,因此要求考生对句型、固定搭配(复合词组)、词汇等有较熟练的掌握。提问方式有:

- A) What can you infer from the conversation?
- B) What can you learn from the conversation?
- C) What do we learn from the conversation?
- D) What does the conversation tell us?
- E) What is the man doing?
- F) What will the weather be like?
- G) What's their opinion of Linda's brother?
- H) What does the man/woman mean?
- I) What can we conclude from the man's reply?
- J) What happened to the woman?
- K) What was the consequence of the accident?
- L) Why can't the woman find the book?

例 1 (1998.6.7 真题)

W: It's been very cold in the past two days.

M: We haven't seen the worst of it yet. More snow is forecast next week accompanied by strong winds.

Q: What will the weather be like?

- A) Cold and windy.
- B) Snow will be replaced by strong winds.
- C) It will get better.
- D) Rainy and cold.

正确答案: A) Cold and windy.

解题技巧:本题的关键是听懂“More snow is forecast next week accompanied by strong winds.”(下星期是大雪伴有大风)即可推断出 A)为正确答案。

例 2 (1999.6.9 真题)

M: This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

W: Sorry, I didn't.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman is driving too fast.
- B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.
- C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.
- D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.

正确答案: C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.

解题技巧:即使把对话内容听得很清楚也很难直接回答此题。首先必须从男士的问话中(单行道,路标)和女士的回答(没看见)进行分析后,再推断出 C) The woman has broken a traffic rule 为正确答案。

6. 习语和词汇

习语和词汇题通常以词汇的各种不同搭配形式出现,我们常把它们叫做词汇的固定搭配。它们是用不同的词汇以不同形式固定搭配成不变的词汇组合来表示特定的意思。以动词和介词的搭配居多。这类题要求学生掌握好英语中的一些固定的短语、习语和惯用法,应不断注意平时的积累。提问方式有:

- A) What does the man mean?
- B) What does the man say about...?
- C) What do we learn from the conversation?
- D) Why was the man so...?
- E) What will the woman probably do?
- F) What does the man think of...?
- G) What are they talking about?

例 1 (1998.1.5 真题)

M: Why did Margaret call yesterday?

W: She wanted to pick up some magazines she lent me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.
- B) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.
- C) Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.
- D) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.

正确答案: D) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.

解题技巧:本题为固定短语题型。短语 pick up 的含义相当于 get back,所以只要听懂了 pick up 的词义,就可以轻而易举地选出正确答案 D)。

例 2 (1999.1.8)

W: Are you coming with me to the history museum, Jodge?

M: I already have my hands full with this book report.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) He must hand in a report about the museum.
- B) He has already visited the museum.
- C) He has to read history book.
- D) He is too busy to go with her.

正确答案: D) He is too busy to go with her.

解题技巧: 本题与例 1 相同, 也属于固定短语题型。have one's hands full(非常忙)为学习语表达法。因此与选项 D) He is too busy to go with her. 正好相符。

对话部分练习

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 20 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 choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter.*

1. A) Police station. B) Restaurant. C) Lost and found department. D) Gas station.
2. A) Teacher-student. B) Dentist-patient. C) Chemist-patient. D) Physician-patient.
3. A) He agrees what the woman said.
B) He doesn't agree what the woman said.
C) He would rather go to the north in winter.
D) He would rather go to the north in winter than in the summer.
4. A) The man will go with the woman.
B) The man finds it difficult to go with the woman.
C) The man wishes to go with the woman.
D) The man doesn't think he will go with the woman.
5. A) Because it was very hot this morning.
B) Because he was running a race.
C) Because he was very busy measuring the temperature.
D) Because he was running a fever.
6. A) Something terrible happened to her car.
B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus fare.
C) She got up too late so she had to hitch hike.
D) Her car had been stolen.
7. A) 8:30. B) 8:15. C) 8:05. D) 8:00.
8. A) 2.50 dollars. B) 3.00 dollars. C) 3.15 dollars. D) 3.50 dollars.
9. A) Tuesday. B) Monday. C) Wednesday. D) Sunday.
10. A) 60 dollars. B) 20 dollars. C) 80 dollars. D) 40 dollars.
11. A) He would like to help the woman.
B) He is too busy to help the woman.
C) He wants the woman to help him type.
D) The woman should help him type first.
12. A) She needn't go over for a visit.
B) She should go over for a visit.
C) her uncle should come over for a visit.
D) She needn't think about her uncle so much.

13. A) The man is too tired to go to the movie.
B) The woman wants to go to the movie.
C) The woman wants to go out to dinner.
D) The woman doesn't want to go to the movie.
14. A) Ellen is going to Europe, too. B) Ellen has been to the cities all over the world.
C) Ellen likes going on vacation. D) Ellen likes postcards from all over the world.
15. A) Tom is unable to hear well. B) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.
C) Tom doesn't listen to him. D) Tom went out before the meeting was over.
16. A) He wants the others to follow him. B) He must study the animals he caught.
C) He will catch up with them later. D) He is behind in his school-work.
17. A) He never knew Jason's phone number. B) He doesn't want to tell her.
C) He has forgotten it. D) He has his tongue trouble.
18. A) He has got a heart attack. B) He was unharmed.
C) He was badly hurt. D) He has fully recovered from the shock.
19. A) He wants to pay. B) He wants to eat something else.
C) He doesn't want to eat out. D) He doesn't like Japanese food.
20. A) They don't know how to get Mike's home.
B) They are discussing when to meet again.
C) They went to the same party some time ago.
D) They will go to Mike's birthday party.

(二) Section B 短文

1. 主旨大意题

只要考生能听懂文章的内容,抓住文章的中心思想,尤其是文章的开头和结尾句,即可选出最适合的句子。常用的提问方式有:

- A) What is the topic of the speech/talk?
- B) What is the subject they are talking about?
- C) What does the above talk tell us?
- D) What is the passage mainly about?
- E) What can we learn from the story?

例 1

The word horsepower was first used two hundred years ago. James Watt had made the world's first widely used steam engine. He had no way of telling exactly how powerful it was, for at that time there were no units for measuring power. Watt decided to find out how much work one strong horse could do in one minute. He called that unit one horsepower. With this unit he could measure the work his steam engine could do.

He discovered that a horse could lift a 3,300-pound weight 10 feet into the air in one minute. His engine could lift a 3,300-pound weight 100 feet in one minute.

What would be the best title for this passage?

- A) Watt's Engine. B) The Beginning of Horsepower.
C) Units of Measure. D) How to Measure an Engine.

该题应选 B)。此题为主旨题。短文介绍的是马力这一单位的产生。虽然提到了蒸汽机,但并非说明蒸汽机的形成,所以选 B)。

2. 事实与细节题

听力测试中短文部分的问题大都有关听力短文提到的具体事实细节,如人物事件、时间地点、原因结果、方式方法等。所题问句一般是特殊疑问句:

- A) Who(what, when, where, which, how...)...?
B) What do we learn about...?
C) According to the speaker, what (which, why, who...)... ?

例 2

Would you like to have a tiny garden grown in a bowl or a small box—a real growing garden with moss, plants, flowers, and perhaps a lake?

First collect the following articles: fresh mold, a few stones, some shells, a piece of mirror, a small board, and a deep bowl or a neat wooden box. Place the stones in the bottom of the bowl box. On top of the stones put the fresh mold, with the finest earth on the surface. Plant in your garden small, neatly growing plants. The earth should be pressed down firmly, but not too hard, with the small board.

To make your garden complete, shape a little earth into a hill. At the foot of the hill, place the mirror with the shells around it, thus making a little lake.

1. What does the above talk tell us?

- A) How to make a lake. B) How to make a box.
C) How to make a hill. D) How to make a garden.

该题选 D)。此题为主旨题,考察对通篇的理解。短文的第一句就提了 Would you like to have tiny garden? 然后说明怎样做成这样一个花园,所以这篇短文是要告诉我们 How to make a garden。

2. What does the speaker suggest that we place in the bottom of the box or bowl?

- A) Stones. B) Shells. C) Coral. D) A mirror.

此题选 A)。此题考捕捉细节的能力。短文告诉我们做成花园的步骤,因步骤较多,应稍作笔记。

3. With what tool is the earth pressed down?

- A) Mirror. B) Shells. C) Hands. D) Small board.

此题选 D)。此题考对细节的理解。种完花草后应压上些土, but not too hard, with the small board, 由此句我们得知压土用的工具是 small board。

3. 逻辑推理题

这类题型不但要求考生要听懂其内容,而且还要根据所听到的信息,结合自己的语言知识、语法知识,并结合材料中的语言环境进行判断推理,而且要符合逻辑。这类题应着重弄清说话人的观点、态度和事情发展的趋势等。出题方式有:

- A) What is the speaker's purpose?
- B) Where do you suppose the above conversation took place?
- C) What is the speaker's impression of...?
- D) What can we infer from the passage?
- E) What opinion does the speaker express?
- F) What do you think...?
- G) What does the passage imply?
- H) What happened in the end?

例 3

James Anthony, who is considered to be the greatest living dramatist of the American theater, was born in Bangor, Maine in 1921. He attended the public schools of Bangor and although he was the son of a poor European immigrant, he found a way to go to college. In 1939, he won a scholarship to the University of Maine, where he spent almost the next four years studying. I say almost, because during his last semester he joined the United States Army. He spent the next three years in the army and was honorably discharged in 1945, at the close of World War II. In the army his job was to translate French documents into English, although his best foreign language was Italian. The army, in characteristic fashion, made him a French translator and for a year he was stationed in Paris.

4. According to the speaker, how did Anthony achieve his fame?

- A) By attending public schools in Bangor, Maine.
- B) While serving in the U. S. Army.
- C) As a dramatist in the American theater.
- D) As a French translator while stationed in Paris.

此题选 C)。此题考辨认事实的能力。短文的第一句话介绍了 James Anthony 是当今美国剧院最伟大的剧作家,那么也就是说他是作为一个剧作家取得今日的成就的。

5. How many languages do you think Anthony knew?

- A) at least three.
- B) Two.
- C) At least four.
- D) Only one foreign language besides English.

此题选 A)。此题考对隐含信息的辨认能力。短文并未直接说明 Anthony 懂得几种语言,但告诉我们他将法语文件翻成英文,而他最精通的外语是意大利语,由此我们可推断他精通至少三种语言。

6. What does the speaker say is characteristic of the army?

- A) To train translators.
- B) To assign a person a job he likes best.
- C) To assign a person to the job he likes best.