

三人行工作室

石兰 初丽岩/主编

大学英语四级考试 主观题 一本通

● 英译汉

● 复合听写

● 简短回答

● 汉译英

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大学英语四级考试主观题一本通

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前 言

本书专门针对大学英语四级考试主观题进行攻关。

从历年四级考试试题分析,主观题部分主要包括复合听写、改错、简答、英译汉、汉译英以及写作等;客观题部分主要包括语法、词汇、完形填空以及阅读理解等。大部分考生注重四、六级考试的客观题部分。主要原因有二:一是通过大量的训练,客观题分数提高得快;二是考生手头上拥有的大部分是客观题方面的练习资料,而主观题方面的练习资料相比之下却很少。这样单方面的练习容易造成考生高分低能的现象。虽然考生的分数很高,英语学习也已将近十年,但英语实际应用能力却很低。大部分的高校毕业生在毕业求职时根本不能用英语进行交流。因此,提高学生的英语实际应用能力已经成为英语教学的重中之中。

2002年9月13日在上海召开的“语言测试与教学国际会议”向考生提出将来英语学习的发展趋势:注重实际应用。主要体现在两方面:一是扩大考生参加口试的范围;二是在笔试方面,提升主观题在整个试卷中的分数比重,降低客观题的分数比重。

在我国,大学英语教学的主要任务是帮助学生掌握语法知识、扩大词汇量以及提高阅读能力。如果上述的三项能力发展得不好,就很难提高学生的口语能力。对于大学毕业生来说,英语阅读和写作能力是今后工作上最需要的能力之一。然而,一个语法知识不牢固的人当然也写不出流利、地道的英语文章。因此,无论大学英语四、六级考试的形式如何变化,对基础知识和基本技能的要求是不会被废弃的。那种矫枉过正、片面重视口语而忽视语法、阅读等方面的做法是不可取的。我们建议考生全面发展,无论客观题还是主观题都要重视。

这两本书的编写主旨体现了英语学习的规律和这次会议的精神。受篇幅的限制,我们编写得再多也不可能囊括四、六级考试的所有内容。因此,我们主要侧重主观题部分,希望起到抛砖引玉的作用,帮助考生克服对主观题的心理障碍。在这两本书中,我们既分析了各种主观题的特点,也提出了一些答题技巧,还提供了一部分实战练习。

至于如何有效利用本书,我们提出以下三点供考生借鉴:

1. 仔细阅读题型特点和答题技巧。本书的编者都是工作在教学第一线的大学英语教师,有丰富的教学经验,而本部分也是他们多年工作的总结,它可以帮助考生把握考试内容和应试要点。

2. 像参加考试一样做好每部分所附的练习。漫不经心地练习只能带来对考试的麻木和浪费编者们的精力以及你的钱财。同时,编者建议使用本书的考生做些错题积累。在做完本书练习后,重新复习做错的题,从而真正吃透本书的内容。

3. 本书编写时采用了许多实用又现代的文章,建议考生要对它们多加朗读,这样不仅能提高口语水平,而且也有利于提高书面表达能力。希望每个英语学习者都能做学习的有心人。

编 者

2003年5月

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Part I 备考篇

(复合听写、改错、简短问答、翻译)



第一章 复合听写

第一节 复合听写题型特点与答题技巧

一、题型简介

复合听写是考生普遍比较畏惧的一种题型。它包括单词听写和语意表达两部分,所选用的短文约 250 词左右,要求考生在听三遍的情况下在前七个空格上填写所听到的七个单词,而在后面的 3 个较长的空缺处用听到的原文或考生自己的话补充缺失的语意群。

全文朗读三遍:第一遍中间没有任何停顿,要求考生听懂短文的主要内容;第二遍朗读时,每个空格后稍做停顿,以便考生填写;第三遍通读全文,以便考生核对所填内容,中间没有任何停顿。

二、考生易犯的错误

面对这一考试类型,考生最容易犯的错误是光听不理解,把听的目的仅仅限于抓住只言片语,所以就常有这种现象发生:考生听完三遍之后,对短文所涉及的内容竟然一问三不知!考生普遍认为听力嘛,听就可以了,殊不知“听力测试”在英文中叫“Listening Comprehension”,即除了听,还要有理解,两者缺一不可。此外,有的考生认为听力考试放音一结束,考试即告结束。其实,“善后工作”在听力测试中尤其是听写和复合听写这种测试方式中是一道不可或缺的工序。

三、应考点滴

关于考试技巧,编者结合实际考试进行讲解。下面是 1997 年 6 月份的复合听写题。

Directions:

In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no “(S1) _____” day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) _____ slow, and the job is (S3) _____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) _____ police work in one word: (S5) _____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working

undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (S6) _____ clothes, not my police (S7) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) _____

Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men, but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9)

_____. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) _____

1) 在播放短文之前,总会有一段做题目的说明文字。任何为四、六级考试做了准备的考生即使不听也知道如何答题,所以建议考生将答题指令播放的时间用来浏览一下短文。即使短文是残缺不全的,考生也应该能够看出短文的主旨,或者是关于什么样的主题。这样考生就可以在听的过程中运用自己的语言知识和文化知识猜测要填的词和句子。如上例,通过利用播放答题指令的时间,考生可以大致浏览一下全文,了解此短文主要讲述警察工作中可能会碰到的各种各样的难以料到的紧急情况。如果时间不足以读完全文,考生应抓住每段的核心句(多数情况下是每段的第一句或最后一句),从而大致了解短文大意。警察工作中最常见的情况无非是追捕坏人或遭坏人袭击、身着便衣四处追查逃犯、帮助遇险境的人摆脱困境,如此等等。本文中还出现了一件较少发生的事,即叙述者出手相助一个临产的孕妇。这样一来就可以在听录音前和听的过程中利用自己所了解的相关背景知识帮助理解和对即将听到的内容做出准确率较高的预测。

2) 考生没有必要按照答题指令中说的那样听第一遍时只要弄清文章大意,不要动笔。其实如果第一遍考生真的不动笔,听第二遍时就很难准确无误地将出现间隔很短的词与句子都记住并书写正确。因此,我们建议考生在正文播音前先粗看短文,然后充分利用每一遍播音的机会填充空格。

3) 复合听写题印在试卷二上,所以 10:45 时不会随试卷一和答题卡一起收走。考生会有足够的时间检查,所以一定不要紧张。紧张情绪是听力测试的死敌!

4) 建议考生先用铅笔填空。这样一来,一旦出错,容易修改,最后定稿用钢笔或圆珠笔描写一遍即可,这样可避免弄脏考卷。

5) 复合听写三个长句时,放音会中断。以前放音中断后,一些考生以为自己的接受器出了故障,很紧张地重新调试,结果越调越慌,以致于影响甚至延误了后面的听音。现在考试复合听写时,放音中断时会有一段音乐告诉考生接受器工作正常,所以考生在考试过程中听到音乐不必惊慌,专心填写听到的内容,尽量不要被音乐分散注意力。

6) 复合听写通常是听力部分的最后一段。放音结束后,切不可忽略最后一点:通读检查。现在仍以 1997 年 6 月的考题为例向考生介绍应该检查的内容。正确填充后的短文为:

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day

is identical to any other, so there is no “(S1) typical” day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) relatively slow, and the job is (S3) boring; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) describe police work in one word: (S5) variety. Sometimes it’s dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (S6) normal clothes, not my police (S7) uniform. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) seven bad men jumped out at me. One of them had a knife, and we got into a fight. Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men, but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) She was trying to get to the hospital, but there was a bad traffic jam. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) the baby waited to “arrive” until we got to the hospital.

检查内容如下:

a. 字母的大小写。所填的词在句首或所填的句子前面为句号、感叹号时,则首字母务必要大写。反过来,若所填内容在句中,则不要大写(专有名词和专业术语除外)。如例题中 S1 - S7 七个单词无一位于句首,都不要大写。S8 和 S10 所填内容为一个句子的一部分,并且不是句首部分,所以第一个词的首字母也不能大写,而 S9 为完整的句子,首字母必须大写,即 She 而不是 she。

b. 动词的时态、词性、人称名词的单复数。由于录音效果问题或灌录考题的中外人员的发音习惯,动词的时态和人称及名词的单复数词缀可能弱化得几乎听不到,或与其他词发生连读。如果不进行检查,这些错误都会被忽略掉。通读全文,根据上下文确定动词时态、人称以及名词单复数,即使考生未听到这些词的词缀,也应根据上下文改正过来。如例题中 S2,即使考生没听到 -ly 这一副词词尾,也应根据上下文把答案写成 relatively,而不是 relative,因为 slow 为形容词,只有副词才能修饰它。同时,通读这篇短文后,考生应知道这篇文章开头用的是一般现在时,而从 One day, for example 开始,叙述者开始向听众讲述他过去经历的一些事件,所以动词 jumped, had, got, was, waited 都应该用与过去相关的时态。同时,当几个介词连用时, native speakers 经常弱读其中的一个或几个。考生应根据上下文把它们写出来。如 S8 中 jumped out at me,如果考生只听到 jumped out me 或 jumped at me,就应意识到这里缺另一个介词或副词。因为 jump out 为副词短语,后面不可以直接加宾语 me,而 jumped at 的意思是“欣然应承”或“跃向……”的意思,只有把 jumped out at 连在一起才表示“突然扑向……”。

c. 英语中同音词、近音词很多。放音结束后,一定要对填上的词做进一步的核对,选取适合短文的那一个。比如, write, right, rite 三个词读音相同,但适合考题的只可能有一个。虽然上文例题中不存在这种现象,但考生一定不要忽略这一问题。

d. 标点符号不可忽视,尤其是填充句子时。若后面的句子首字母大写,所填句子只能是以句号或感叹号结束。如果在短文中,尤其是填写句子部分的横线末端标有句号,考生不必再加句号;如果所填部分为两句话或多个分句,要注意填写正确的标点符号。如

S10 中 seven bad men jumped out at me 与 one had a knife and we got into a fight 之间应有逗号或句号隔开,而 S9 中两个句子中可以用逗号也可以用句号隔开。还应注意的是,S8 中的 arrive 一词。孕妇腹中的婴儿是“出生”而不是“到达”,所以 arrive 一词应放在引号中。

7) 复合听写后三空为语义填空。考生不要陷在“非要用原文字句”的误区里,关键时刻要潇洒地停笔,用心听懂原文所表达的意思,然后加以归纳总结,用自己的话简洁而正确地表达出来。

8) 考生可依据自己的习惯在听音时(尤其是听最后三个句子时),可以用铅笔在卷子边缘做简单的笔记,可采用速记、简写、缩略方法,但前提是必须用自己能够辨认的符号,而且切不可让记笔记干扰听音。

另外,还有一点需提醒考生。随着全国大学生英语水平的不断提高,复合听写题也会逐渐增加难度。难度的增加一般表现为语速加快、停顿间隔缩短。

第二节 实战训练

Directions:

In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Passage 1

The universities are schools of education, and schools of research. But the (S1) _____ reason for their(S2) _____ is not to be found either in the (S3) _____ knowledge passed to the students or in the mere (S4) _____ for research given to the member of the (S5) _____.

The reason for the existence of a university is that it (S6) _____ the connection between knowledge and the zest of life, by uniting the young and the old in the(S7) _____ consideration of learning. The university passes information, but it passes it imaginatively. A university which fails in this respect has no reason for existence. (S8) _____

_____ . A fact is no longer a bare fact; it is invested with all its possibilities. It is no longer a burden on the memory; it is energizing as the poet of our dreams.

Youth is imaginative, and if the imagination is strengthened by discipline, this

energy of imagination can in great measure be preserved through life. The tragedy of the world is that (S9) _____

_____. The task of a university is to put together imagination and experience.

The universities have (S10) _____

_____. The conduct of business now requires intellectual imagination of the same type of able persons.

Passage 2

On the night of June 8, my life changed forever. Before that night, I was just a 17-year-old high school student living in a small Wisconsin town. I worried about things like (S1) _____ games, (S2) _____, and having enough money to go out with my friends. After that night, I had bigger things to think about.

The night of June 8, I was watching a (S3) _____ TV show with my family. We got a little nervous when the TV news said that there might be a (S4) _____ thunderstorm. But there are often bad storms in June, so we all watched the end of the TV (S5) _____ and went to bed.

Soon after we went to sleep, I woke up and saw bright (S6) _____ in the sky. It was so bright that the whole room turned white. I heard a sound that was like hundred (S7) _____ flying past the house. I had never heard such a noise in all my life. My ears hurt from the strange whistle.

Suddenly, even stranger things started happening. (S8) _____

_____. I knew I should get to the basement, but it was too late. I held onto my bed as I felt myself falling into the darkness.

After ten minutes, the tornado was over. I was so frightened I couldn't move. When I finally opened my eyes, everything was dark and it was raining hard. I could hear people shouting. I began to look for my family. (S9) _____

_____. It was an unbelievable miracle. My sisters had cuts, but they were OK too — another miracle.

We climbed outside and heard people calling for help. There was still lightning and a warm, whistling wind, but no rain. By 2 a. m. the first ambulances arrived. In their lights (S10) _____

_____ . The tornado was over, and we were alive. But I knew that my life had changed forever.

Passage 3

Students want to find the best way to put information into their long-term (S1) _____. They want to be able to remember the (S2) _____ later when they take a test. What is the best way to learn information so that they can remember it when they want to?

When you study, you should read the whole lesson first. This gives you the whole (S3) _____ in which to put the ideas. New information that fits into the whole picture is easier to remember than (S4) _____ facts. You also learn (S5) _____ if you look at headings, introductions, important words, (S6) _____, conclusions, and anything else that helps to organize the material. (S7) _____ material is easier to understand.

After you read a whole lesson, the next step is to study the parts. Think about how they fit into the whole picture.

If you have a lot to study, (S8) _____

_____. You should study grammar three times, a half hour each time. That is better than studying for an hour and a half at one time. Even shorter study periods are better for vocabulary lists and other difficult material. To learn the most in a two-hour study session, (S9) _____

_____. You forget most quickly right after you read or hear something new. You should review right away so you won't forget, and if possible explain it to someone else. (S10) _____

_____. You remember more and save time in the end if you spend at least one-third of your time on active review.

Passage 4

Do you collect sports cards? If so, you know the cards are sold in (S1) _____ packs mostly at trading card shops and shows. You can choose cards that show (S2) _____ from baseball, basketball, football, or another sport. However, you cannot know the (S3) _____ of the pack until you buy it and open it. You must be willing

to take a (S4) _____ on finding a (S5) _____ card in the pack. You can also trade (S6) _____ cards with other collectors to get the cards you want.

A pack of 6 to 15 cards costs \$ 1 to \$ 10. It's easy to spend your whole (S7) _____ on these cards. (S8) _____

_____. The fewer cards that are available, the more valuable each one is.

The finish on the outside of the card is also important. A glossy finish is more attractive than a dull finish. (S9) _____

_____. Most collectors store their cards in transparent envelopes so that they will stay clean and flat.

Some collectors say (S10) _____

_____. Other collectors go by instinct and buy a pack if it just "feels right." However, card companies mix their cards up to prevent one lucky person from getting all the best players.

Passage 5

If teachers fail to (S1) _____ between teaching and learning, they will continue to do for children what only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not (S2) _____ reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in (S3) _____ about reading. Douglas (S4) _____ that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different (S5) _____. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to (S6) _____ the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to (S7) _____ the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity: It can be seen and observed.

(S8) _____

Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest for knowledge? Smith has a principal rule for all teaching instructions. (S9) _____

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfill them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is (S10) _____

Passage 6

Your eyes are about three inches (S1) _____. It's the reason you see the world in three (S2) _____. The separation gives your eyes two (S3) _____ different views of every scene you (S4) _____. These views are compared, and the overlap is (S5) _____ into a stereopticon picture. To (S6) _____ relative distances, your brain takes a reading of the (S7) _____ in your eye muscles.

But you only see in 3-D up to about 200 feet. Beyond that, you might as well be one-eyed — your eyes aren't far enough apart to give two very different views over long distances. Instead, (S8) _____

_____ . For example, it knows that near objects overlap far ones; that bright objects are closer than dim ones; and that large objects are nearer than small ones.

These "monocular cues" are (S9) _____

_____ . That's why paintings are much more convincing if you close one eye: Your brain hunts down all the clues the painter has dropped. But when both of your eyes are open, the brain gets more information and mixed signals. The paint may say miles, but the muscles in your eyes say inches.

All of this fancy eye work is second nature to us, but it is learned. "Other cultures don't perceive pictures the same way we do," says J. Anthony Movshon, Ph. D. , associate professor of psychology at New York University. "For example, (S10) _____

_____ ."

Passage 7

Maybe the problem in the modern diet isn't the (S1) _____ of meat we eat, but

the diet of the animals whose meat we're eating, according to two studies (S2) _____ on research comparing (S3) _____ diets with those of Paleolithic men.

Wild animals not only have less total fat than livestock (S4) _____ on grain, but more of their fat is of omega-3 thought to be good for cardiac health, and less of omega-6 that (S5) _____ heart disease, said the studies, published in the March (S6) _____ of The European Journal of Clinical Nutrition. Many of the same (S7) _____ were found in grass-fed livestock, also known as free range.

The leading author of the studies, Dr. Loren Cordain of Colorado State University, was part of a group of researchers who drew attention in 1985 (S8) _____ . Then, they described that diet as low in protein.

But in an interview, Dr. Cordain said (S9) _____

To try to reconcile this finding with the low rates of heart disease in such societies, they compared the fat found in game animals to grass-fed and grain-fed livestock. What they found, said Dr. Cordain, is that "we need to get back to the character of wild meat."

(S10) _____

Passage 8

Do you play soccer? If so, you have a lot of (S1) _____ teammates. In 1993, even before the World Cup came to the United States, (S2) _____ Americans played soccer. For young Americans, soccer is now the fourth most (S3) _____ sport, after basketball, volleyball, and (S4) _____, and ahead of baseball. To (S5) _____ this growing passion, (S6) _____ for soccer leagues has risen by 170 percent since 1980.

Although soccer players are mostly in other nations, two of every five U.S. players are female. In fact, the (S7) _____ U.S. women's team is the reigning world champion.

In the summer of 1994, the World Cup tournament was held in the United States for the first time ever. (S8) _____