

# 大学英语四级 最新题型分析 及模拟

● 李霄燕 主编

CET 4

地震出版社

# 大学英语四级最新题型 分析及模拟

李霄燕 主编

地震出版社

2001

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级最新题型分析及模拟 / 李霄燕主编. —北京: 地震出版社, 2000.3 (2001.2 重印)

ISBN 7-5028-1757-3

I. 大... II. 李... III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料 IV. H 310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 02946 号

大学英语四级最新题型分析及模拟

李霄燕 主编

责任编辑: 张平

出版发行: 地震出版社

北京民族学院南路 9 号

邮编: 100081

发行部: 68423031 68467993 传真: 68423031

门市部: 68467991

传真: 68467972

总编室: 68462709 68423020

传真: 68467972

E-mail: seis@ht.rol.cn.net

经销: 全国各地新华书店

印刷: 北京地大彩印厂

版 (印) 次: 2000 年 3 月第一版 2000 年 3 月第一次印刷

2001 年 2 月第二次印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16

字数: 404 千字

印张: 15.75

印数: 2501~5500

书号: ISBN 7-5028-1757-3/G · 151 (2288)

定价: 24.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

## 前 言

为了更好地贯彻国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》精神，配合《大学英语》(College English)精读教程(Intensive Reading)的教学，并根据1995年7月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会下达的《关于大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》，我们精心地对大学英语四级考试的各种题型进行了分析、综合和总结，编写了这本《大学英语四级最新题型分析及模拟》。

本书前七章为听力、阅读理解、语法结构、完型填空、书面表达、英译汉和简答，举例说明了大纲对能力的要求，对试题的题型进行了全面的分析，并详细讲解了答题技巧；以下是20套模拟试题，是严格依据大纲的精神和要求以每年的考试样题为样板精心编选而成。

本书编著者有：李霄燕（第一章、第五章和Test17~20）、李迎雪（第二章和Test5~8）、尹玖红（第三章和Test1~4）、赵占香（第四章和Test13~16）、焦保清（第六章和Test9~12）、赵俊霞（第七章）。

本书内容丰富，针对性和可读性强，可供参加大学英语四级考试的文、理、工科的考生使用，也可用作中级英语应试强化班的教材和自学英语者的复习提高用书。每套样题后都附有参考答案，以备自测。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，难免有纰缪之处，恳请同行和读者批评指正。

编 者

# 目 录

## 前言

第一章 听力应试技能要求与答题技巧 .....	( 1 )
第二章 阅读理解题型分析与应试技巧 .....	( 12 )
第三章 词汇和语法结构题型分析与解题方法 .....	( 17 )
第四章 怎样做完型填空题 .....	( 23 )
第五章 写作的技能要求与写作技巧 .....	( 27 )
第六章 英译汉的答题方法与技巧 .....	( 34 )
第七章 简答题的技能要求与答题技巧 .....	( 41 )
Test1 .....	( 50 )
Test2 .....	( 60 )
Test3 .....	( 70 )
Test4 .....	( 80 )
Test5 .....	( 90 )
Test6 .....	( 100 )
Test7 .....	( 110 )
Test8 .....	( 119 )
Test9 .....	( 129 )
Test10 .....	( 138 )
Test11 .....	( 147 )
Test12 .....	( 156 )
Test13 .....	( 166 )
Test14 .....	( 176 )
Test15 .....	( 186 )
Test16 .....	( 196 )
Test17 .....	( 205 )
Test18 .....	( 215 )
Test19 .....	( 225 )
Test20 .....	( 235 )



# 第一章 听力应试技能要求与答题技巧

听力测试的目的是测试应试者获取口头信息的能力。应试者在大量的听力实践和掌握基本的听力技能的基础上,了解一些听力应试技巧,无疑会提高考生的应试能力。

## 第一节 应试能力要求

四级考试中,听力部分的考分占整个卷面成绩的 20%。

《大学英语》教学大纲四级听力要求:对题材熟悉、句子结构简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料,一遍可听懂,准确理解率达到 70% 为合格。具体要求是:

- (1) 了解所听到的句子、对话和讲话的大意;
- (2) 抓住其中的主要事实;
- (3) 根据所听材料进行推理和判断;
- (4) 理解说话人的目的和态度。

听力题的答题过程实质上是理解信息、储存信息、分析信息的过程。除要求考生理解声音信息外,还要求考生迅速理解卷面上选择的文字信息。因此,理解信息的能力就不仅仅是听力技能,还包括阅读能力、速读能力、语法知识和词汇量等。储存和分析判断信息需要考生具备在短时间内强记和快速判断的推理能力,这些非语言能力也是做好听力题的重要条件。综上所述,听力的应试能力是综合性的,它包括听力技能等非语言能力。

### 一、听力技能

(1) 准确辨音:辨别音素(辨别长元音和短元音、清辅音和浊辅音以及两个以上的相似音素);辨别音变(在连续的话语中,一些单词的音素会发生弱读、连续、不完全爆破等音变现象)。

(2) 了解英音和美音的区别。

(3) 了解句子的交际价值。

### 二、语言知识

(1) 语法要求:听力理解题有一部分题目属于语法干扰,集中在时态、语态语气以及否定、比较等方面。

(2) 词汇量要求:一般词汇量要求为 3800~4000 左右。

### 三、速读

CET4 听力部分每题录音后仅有 15 秒钟的间隙供考生答题。除去在答卷上相应题号后的某个字母上划线所需的时间,真正用来阅读 4 个选项的时间至多也不超过 12 秒钟。可是,CET4 听力部分的 20 道题的卷面选择项总共约有 700 余词,平均每题 27 个词。这意味着考生要每秒读 1.8 个词,即每分钟 110 个词的速度。考生如不具备速读的能力,即使听懂了录音,也未必能在 15 秒钟内读完选择项并作出判断。

#### 四、非语言能力

两个英语水平相仿的考生，听力部分的得分可能会有明显差异，其原因可能是他们的非语言能力有差异。他们对英语本土的文化背景知识了解的广度和深度不同；或是两人的记忆力、推理能力有强弱；或者心理素质有高低。

##### 1. 背景知识

不论是在书面还是在口头语的交际中，背景知识可以作为已知信息帮助输入和输出新的信息，即帮助听力理解。

##### 2. 强记和推理

###### (1) 记忆、概括录音材料的中心和主题。

听力过程中，要善于抓住整个短文的线索和脉络。纲举目张，记住了中心和主题，有助于记住短文的大部分细节。

###### (2) 强记重要细节。

记忆要突出重点。有重点，记忆才有质量。另外，有意识的记忆比随意的记忆更有效。考生可根据卷面上选择项的内容来确定记忆的重点。

##### 3. 心理因素

听力考试有它的特殊性和强制性（录音一遍即逝，解题速度和节奏是强制的），考生往往很紧张。过分紧张是影响听力考试的心理障碍。临场时，考生必须有沉着乐观的良好心理状态。

### 第二节 分析题型把握题目特点

英语听力测试一般有下列几种题型。

#### 一、短句 (Short Statement)

该项测试要求应试者在听完一个短句之后（当然该句不印在试卷上，而且只读一遍），而后有 15 秒左右的空白，考生要在这段时间里根据所听到的句子的意思，在试卷上标有 A、B、C、D 的四个选项中选出与所听短句的意思最接近的一项作为答案。其特点为题中句子比较简单，而且多半是日常生活用语，专业性不强，生僻词较少；短句中的某一部分与选项中的某一项意思相同或相近，即同义或释义。因此此类题目要抓住关键词语，争取听懂原句。

对单句的测试一般有以下 6 类题型：

##### 1. 否定

单句听力理解中，否定类题目出现最多。否定题目有 3 种：完全否定、部分否定和双重否定。

###### (1) 完全否定。

I haven't bought my books yet, neither has John.

A. John and I have bought our books.

B. John and I still have to buy our books.

C. John hasn't bought his book yet, but I've got mine.

D. John has got his books, but I haven't got mine yet.

(答案: B)

Both Cindy and Maggie missed the baseball game.

- A. Both Cindy and Maggie hoped to watch the baseball game.
- B. Both Cindy and Maggie were sorry for the baseball game.
- C. Neither Cindy nor Maggie watched the baseball game.
- D. Both Cindy and Maggie enjoyed watching the baseball game.

(答案: C)

完全否定句是对句子谓语部分的完全否定。

录音的句子常用下列词语或结构:

否定词: not, never, neither, nor 等;

含有否定意义的动词: lack, miss, hate, fail, dislike 等;

含有否定意义的结构: should have done, too ... to ... , ought have done 等。

(2) 部分否定。

Good news was scarce at the international conference in Paris.

- A. There was a lot of good news at the conference.
- B. There was some good news at the conference.
- C. There was little good news at the conference.
- D. There was no good news at the conference.

(答案: C)

部分否定是对句子中某一部分否定或对谓语有条件的否定或婉转的否定。

下列半否定词和结构是半否定句的标志: few, little, seldom, scarce, scarcely, hardly, barely, not all, not always 等。

(3) 双重否定。

Mr. Brown hardly goes out without his umbrella.

- A. Mr. Brown seldom takes his umbrella with him.
- B. Mr. Brown usually takes his umbrella with him.
- C. Mr. Brown hasn't got his umbrella.
- D. Mr. Brown hates to take his umbrella with him.

(答案: B)

双重否定句含有两层否定, 实际含义是肯定。常含一个否定词(如 not, never, no 等)和一个含有否定意义的词、词组或结构。

另外还要注意一些特殊结构: can't help 等。

I can't help being fond of Uncle George.

- A. I can't help Uncle George.
- B. I have helped Uncle George.
- C. I like Uncle George.
- D. I dislike Uncle George.

(答案: C)

因为句中“can't help being fond of”的意义为 like, 因此 C 是正确答案。



## 2. 条件

单句听力题中条件类题目以虚拟条件句为多。

Jane would have been caught in the snow if she had come back on foot.

A. Jane walked home.

B. Jane was not caught in the snow.

C. Jane was caught in the snow.

D. It was snowing when Jane came back on foot.

(答案: B)

题型特征是: 录音中有引导条件句的连词 if, unless, if only, provided 等; 或有常用于虚拟语气句中的词, 如 wish, without 等。

## 3. 让步

In spite of their mother's warning, the children went to the ball game.

A. They went to the ball game instead of their mother.

B. The mother said they should go, but they didn't.

C. The mother said they shouldn't go, and so they didn't.

D. The mother didn't want them to go, but they went all the same.

(答案: D)

让步类句子的含义带有转折对照。句子强调的是谓语或主句。应试者可根据这个思路去选择与录音句子的主句或句子中谓语意思一致的答案。

题目标记为: although, though, in spite of, whether 等连词和介词。

## 4. 时间的顺序

I couldn't find the classroom until after the class began.

A. I went to the wrong class.

B. I missed the class.

C. I came to class on time.

D. I was late for class.

(答案: D)

此类题目要求应试者理解句子中提到的两个或两个以上的动作或行为发生的时间的先后顺序。

表示时间顺序的词有介词、副词或连词, 如 after, before, then, as soon as, not ... until 等。

## 5. 比较

Sally Brown makes a better wife than mother.

A. Mothers are usually good wives.

B. Sally is better than her husband's mother.

C. Sally tries to be a good wife and mother.

D. Sally is a good wife, but not a good mother.

(答案: D)

此类题目包括形容词或副词的比较级或最高级, 或者固定句型: more ... than ..., as

... as ... , not so ... as ... 等。

6. 数字

Charlie offered me \$ 50 for this coat, but it's not worth half that much.

- A. Charlie bought a coat for \$ 50.
- B. The coat costs \$ 25.
- C. The coat is worth more than \$ 50.
- D. The coat is worth less than \$ 25.

(答案: D)

此类题目包括数量、时间等, 测试应试者辨别-teen 和-ty 的能力为主。解题时往往要作简单的加、减运算。

二、简短对话 (Short Conversation)

该对话是在一男一女中进行的, 然后由第三者针对谈话内容提出问题。这种对话实质上是一种情景对话。如果应试者抓住了关键词或主要信息, 即使对话中有个别词不懂, 考生也能选出正确答案。对话有以下 4 类题型:

1. 数据计算题

这类题测试的目的在于检查考生对数字的辨别与理解能力。其关键词是数字, 不但要听出有关的数字, 还特别要注意听问句, 因为运算要求常常反映在问题中。运算多为加减。数字包括日期、年月、钟点、价格等。

W: Besides this shirt I also want to buy that blue jacket.

M: Certainly. The jacket is \$ 10 and the total cost is \$ 18.

Q: How much does the shirt cost?

- A. \$ 18.
- B. \$ 8.
- C. \$ 10.
- D. \$ 10.80.

(答案: B)

因为对话中有两个数字: \$ 10 为夹克的价格; \$ 18 为衬衣与夹克的总价值。通过听问句很容易可以算出, 衬衣价格为 \$ 8。

2. 辨别

这种对话是在一定的语言环境下进行的。考生根据一个含信息的关键词就可以迅速无误地判断出谈话人之间的关系、职业、身份以及所处的时间和地点。因此, 词汇线索尤为重要。这就要求在解题时做到: 准确判断谈话主题, 抓住含信息的关键词。

W: I need some aspirin, please, and I'd also like to get this prescription filled.

M: Fine. Here is your aspirin. I can have the prescription for you in about ten minutes if you want to wait.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a drug store.
- B. At a doctor's office.
- C. At a doctor's home.

D. At a dentist's office.

(答案: A)

这里只要抓住“aspirin”和“prescription filled”几个词就能知道对话发生在药店, 这样答案就容易得出了。

W: When do you plan to get to the party?

M: About 8:15. I'll have to be a little late.

Q: What time do you think the party begins?

A. At 8:00.

B. At 8:15.

C. At 8:30.

D. At 8:45.

(答案: A)

这里首先要注意“8:15”和“a little late”就可以了。

### 3. 鉴别语音题

这种题在选项中一般有意安排与材料中某个词近音而异议的词, 其目的在于检查对鉴别这些词的语音差别的能力。其实, 只要有了一定的词汇量并理解上下文, 这些词是不难鉴别的。

W: John, you're late for ten minutes.

M: I'm sorry. But I am not late for the film. I washed my car before I came.

Q: What did John do before he came?

A. He washed his cow.

B. He watched his cow.

C. He washed his car.

D. He watched his film.

(答案: C)

只要能区别 wash-watch, car-cow 的音义就能选出正确答案。

### 4. 理解题

(1) 正确理解某一词汇。

由于对话是以口语为主的形式, 口语中常用简单灵活的词汇来代替较正式的书面语词汇。这种题主要考查考生对某个词或短语的理解。

W: Hello, Herry, I'm surprised to see you here. So, you haven't gone to help John.

M: He turned down all offers of assistance.

Q: What does Herry mean?

A. John refused to offer assistance to others.

B. John was in need of help.

C. John offered help to others.

D. John didn't want help from others.

(答案: D)

这里必须了解 turn down 的含义 (refuse) 才能选出正确答案。

(2) 正确理解英语中的特定句型。

英语中的特定句型有：否定句句型、比较句句型、条件句句型、虚拟句句型等。其测试目的在于测试考生对辨析整句信息的能力，因此考生必须熟练掌握语法结构知识。

W: I heard on the radio that the storm is getting nearer.

M: If the weatherman is as accurate as usual, it will probably be sunny all day.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

- A. The weatherman is usually accurate in his forecast.
- B. The weatherman is usually inaccurate in his forecast.
- C. It will be sunny all day.
- D. It will be raining all day.

(答案: B)

这里如果正确理解条件句型 If ... (气象员如能像平时一样预报准确，全天可能会阳光明媚)，就很容易选出正确答案了。

W: I can't wait to see how Professor Wang will look when he opens our gifts.

M: Neither can I.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He doesn't know how Professor Wang will react either.
- B. He doesn't have time to look at the gifts.
- C. He is also anxious to see Professor Wang's reaction to the gifts.
- D. He doesn't know what the woman has got for Professor Wang.

(答案: C)

这里只需了解 Neither ... 否定式倒装句就可以了。

(3) 理解整个对话的内涵。

此题不能直接从对话中抽出答案，而必须通过理解字里行间的意义之后，才能理解说话者的意图。

M: I think we should replace the old typewriter.

W: Why not the typist?

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She agrees with the man.
- B. They should ask the typist about it.
- C. The typist is very good.
- D. The typist is not good enough.

(答案: D)

男的说：“应该更换那台旧打字机。”女的却答道：“为什么不更换打字员呢？”她的言外之意是打字机并没有什么问题，是打字员不够好。

题型特征：

① 提问常用以下问句：

What do we learn from this conversation?

What does the man (woman) mean?

What does the man (woman) imply about ... ?

How does the man (woman) feel about ... ?

What's the man (woman) opinion of ... ?

What does the man (woman) think of ... ?

② 大部分是含蓄型试题，要从对话者的话中找出隐含的意思，才能答对题目。例：

M: Hello, may I speak to Alan Bright?

W: Nobody by that name works in this office.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

A. Alan isn't in the office right now.

B. Alan can't come to the phone right now.

C. The caller has dialed a wrong number.

D. Alan doesn't want to speak to the caller.

(答案: C)

### 三、短文 (short passage)

短文听力材料多为 150~200 个词的文章，其内容涉及面广，它包括英美国家的历史地理、风土人情、文化教育、成语故事、名人轶事、科普知识、社会问题、学校生活和历史故事等。每篇短篇只有一个话题，常常有一条线索贯穿始终。要求回答的问题只有 2~5 个，一般所提问题的类别有 3 种，即：①确定中心思想；②寻找具体信息；③进行正确推断。

#### 1. 领会通篇大意，确定中心思想

不论短文为何种文体，它都有一个中心思想——主题。中心思想一般体现在语法结构完整的主题句中，而短文中大约有 80% 以上的主题句出现在篇首。其原因是这样写便于展开思路，避免离题。因此考生一定要注意听清第一句。

#### 2. 寻找具体信息

文章除主题句外，还有一些具体事实和细节，用来支撑和说明主题句。这些具体事实和细节就是关键信息词。

#### 3. 正确推断

要做到正确推断，就必须了解词义的扩展，善于利用联想，根据上下文推导出作者未用文字表达出来的言外之意。此外，要抓住文章中可以引起联想的关键词，短语或听力提示，以便推断出事物的内涵。

Scientists are trying to design some small cars that may some day take the place of today's big automobiles. If everyone drives such cars in the future, there will be less pollution in the air. There will also be more space for parking cars in cities, and the streets will be less crowded. Three such cars can fit in the space that is now needed for one car of the usual size.

The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive. Driving will be safer too, as these little cars can go only 65 kilometers per hour.

The cars of the future will be fine for getting around the city, but they will not be useful for long trips. Little cars which are powered by gasoline will go 450 kilometers before need-

ing to stop for more gasoline.

If big cars are still used along with the small ones, two sets of roads will be needed in the future. Some roads will be used for the big, fast cars, and other roads will be needed for the slower, small ones.

1. What are some scientists doing now?
  - A. Trial-producing smaller cars to replace the bigger ones that are used today.
  - B. Mass-producing some kinds of cars for tomorrow.
  - C. Trying to make some new style vehicles that would be faster and safer than the ones used today.
  - D. Designing some cars that would have many advantages over the ones used today.
2. What are the advantages of such little cars?
  - A. They are pretty, safe and cheap.
  - B. They are cheap and durable.
  - C. They are safe, cheap and clean.
  - D. They are powerful, beautiful and easy to drive.
3. What can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Both the big and small cars have some defects.
  - B. The writer is fully optimistic that the new cars will replace the cars in use today.
  - C. The number of cars in use today should be reduced because of the pollution in cities.
  - D. Gasoline is a pollutant, so other kinds of fuel should be found to replace it.

Answers: 1. D    2. C    3. A

#### 四、填空 (Fill Blanks)

在听力 (Listening), 之后有一个听写填空 (dictation)。其一为单个字或词的填空; 其二为复合式听写填空。

##### 1. 单个字或词填空

一般此种题目不难, 就算不听从上下文或语境中就能推断出该填什么。如:

The streets \_\_\_\_\_ full \_\_\_\_\_ people.

此处很容易就可以填出: are ... of ...。

I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

答案: to

这些填空只要了解了词的固定搭配, 做好心理准备就不难听清填对。

##### 2. 复合式听写

所谓复合式听写是先给出一篇短文, 再留出 10 个空 (Spaces), 前 7 个空 (S1-S7) 要求用听到的原文填写空缺的单词, 后 3 个空 (S8-S10) 要求用听到的原文或用自己的语言正确地回答问题。

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 - 200 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will

hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

We have a big, well-equipped library in our school. There is a librarian ( 1 ). Pupils of the school ( 2 ), but they may not lend them to others ( 3 ). They may keep these books ( 4 ) up to a fortnight. ( 5 ) by the end of this period, they may not be allowed to borrow any more.

( 6 ). The books in this section may not be taken away. There are also ( 7 ) in the library. These, like the reference books, may not be borrowed.

There are ( 8 ) in the library. ( 9 ) in the library or disturb others there. They ought to put back the books in their correct places ( 10 ). They should treat the books carefully and keep them in good condition.

Answers:

1. in charge of it
2. may borrow books from this library
3. without the permission of the librarian
4. for any length of time
5. If they do not return them
6. The library has a reference section
7. magazines and newspapers
8. a number of rules for behavior
9. The students must not talk loudly
10. after using them

### 第三节 答题技巧

#### 一、浏览选项，预测问题

听力理解的问题都是在听力材料读完之后出现的，所以应在听音之前抓紧空隙时间，抢先浏览一遍选择项，目的是初步了解和估计试题的大致内容和问题。做到有目的地听，有选择地记。

阅读选择项应采用快速阅读的方法。当选项较短时，可采用扫视法。如：

Selection: A. By plane

B. By car

C. By bus

D. By train



当考生在听音前看到上组选项，只需扫视一下，便知道问题所涉及的是乘坐什么样的交通工具。当选项较长时，可采用竖读法，弄清选项的相同与不同之处，不同之处就是考生听音时应弄清的事实。如：

Selection: A. She thinks that he should call to check his score.

B. She thinks that he should wait.

C. She thinks that he should take the test again.

D. She thinks that he should be more worried than he is.

竖读之后发现 should 之前相同，所考内容是“she”认为“he”应该做什么。因此，听音时应注意“she”的说话内容，即 should 之后的内容。考生利用选项中的共同与不同之处迅速确定听音重点。虽然选项的结构和组合形式千差万别，但一定要坚持快速浏览选择项这一原则。

## 二、抓住要点，正确理解题

在解决了“听什么”之后，下一步就要集中精力听，捕捉解题信息，做到答题准确无误。在这一过程中，应掌握以下解题思路：

(1) 全神贯注，保持良好的心态。

(2) 注意言外之意。尤其在解对话题时，不仅要利用直接信息进行推断，还应利用间接信息体会弦外之音，准确理解说话人的含义。

(3) 注意数字题的运算。在回答“When”和“How many”之类的问题时，往往要进行简单的运算。这不仅要求考生听出有关数字，还要特别注意问句，因为采用何种运算方法通常反映在问题要求中。

(4) 注意短文的体裁。对故事和叙述类听力材料，应注意听时间、地点、人物、主要情节和结局。对谈话类材料应着重弄清主题思想、所述问题现状、因果关系、说话人的观点、所述问题的解决方法或发展趋势等。

(5) 简略记下关键信息词。人的瞬间记忆能力是有限的。因此听音时要尽可能用简略的形式记下几个关键信息词，以便答题时帮助回忆短文内容。

(6) 控制答题时间。听力测试中每道题的间隔时间约为 15 秒钟。听完问题后应尽量在 10 秒钟内确定并做出答案，留下几秒钟时间扫视下一题选择项。在听到下一题题号时，注意力必须立即回到录音上来。

## 第二章 阅读理解题型分析和应试技巧

纵观历年全国大学英语四级考试题，可以看出，阅读理解部分占分值比例的 40%。每套试题有四篇短文，每篇短文后有五个问题，考试时间约为 35 分钟。

由于该部分题所占比重大，得分容易，失分也容易。一念之差可能使胜利失之交臂。鉴于此，了解阅读理解题型，掌握解题技巧，将对考生有很大帮助。

### 第一节 阅读理解的题型特点

#### 一、阅读理解题目的特点

(1) 阅读理解测试是一种综合性的技能测试，它要求考生应具有一定的英语语言能力，分析能力，推理能力和理解能力。

(2) 阅读理解题题材广泛，涉猎面广，包括人物传记，社会文化，历史，社会风俗，日常生活和科普常识等。

(3) 阅读理解题体裁多样，包括记叙文、描写文、说明文和议论文。

#### 二、阅读理解题型

常见的阅读理解题型大约有三大类：

##### 1. 解词题

要求考生对拆义型或超纲词汇进行语意猜测。此题型旨在测试考生掌握词汇的数量、质量和一定的推断能力。

##### 2. 事实查寻题

要求考生在单位时间内能迅速地浏览全文并找出所需要的信息。该题型内容多涉及到时间、地点、人物、事件、数字等。

##### 3. 推断题

要求考生按照文章给予的线索作出合乎逻辑的推论。此题型有一定的难度，因它包括考生对作者观点的理解，对修辞、语气等方面知识的掌握，以及考生自身对事物的推断能力。

上面介绍的三种题型旨在帮助考生更好地熟悉和了解阅读理解题型的外貌，考生若想得高分，还需要具有多种技能，其中包括提高阅读速度，扩大词汇量和增强分析、判断能力等。

### 第二节 阅读理解题型分析及解题技巧

#### 一、解词题

此类题型旨在测试学生利用语境中提供的线索猜测词义的能力。通常有以下几种提问方式：