

# English

高校英语专业四级统考  
**应试技巧与题型训练**

陈宗华主编  
湖南科学技术出版社

高校英语专业四级统考

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## 前 言

《高校英语专业四级统考应试技巧与题型训练》作为学生迎考的强化训练内部教材，在湘潭大学用过两年，反映很好，效果显著。为了满足广大师生的要求，争取更大的社会效益，特正式出版。

本书编写的内容及综合练习题严格地按照 1993 年国家教委在上海制定的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》编写。题型、范围、难度、词汇量均与 1993、1994 两年全国英语专业四级统考要求相同。

为了突出重点，加强实践，我们对历年英语专业四级统考题进行了系统的扫描、分析、归纳、总结，从中找出了出题规律、重点，并对每种主要出题方式归纳出若干条解题要诀，便于考生记忆和掌握。同时本书编入了大量的综合练习题，以期通过专门的题型训练，增强学生运用语言的能力和对四级统考题型的适应能力。

听写和听力理解部分还给出了录音文字材料，并配有录音磁带；各题型的练习都备有参考答案和题解，以便读者有效地检查自测结果。需要配套录音磁带的读者可与湘潭大学外语系英语教研室联系（邮编：411105）。

本书适合高校英语专业学生、英语自考生以及准备大学英语六级考试、托福考试或研究生入学英语考试的考生们阅读。

在编写过程中，得到英国英语语言文学专家 James Griffin 先生和 Patricia Campbell 女士的热情帮助，在此深表谢意。因水平有限，时间仓促，错漏在所难免，诚请读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

1995 年 2 月 8 日

# 目 录

第一章 写作 .....	( 1 )
第一节 样题及样题分析 .....	( 1 )
第二节 应试技巧与练习 .....	( 2 )
第二章 听写与听力理解部分出题形式与答题技巧 .....	( 46 )
第一节 听写部分答题技巧 .....	( 46 )
第二节 听力理解 A 和 B 部分答题技巧 .....	( 48 )
第三节 听力理解题型练习 .....	( 52 )
第四节 听力理解 C 部分答题技巧 .....	( 73 )
第五节 听力理解 C 部分题型练习 .....	( 76 )
附录 1 听写部分文字材料 .....	( 89 )
附录 2 听力理解 A 和 B 部分答案与文字材料 .....	( 94 )
附录 3 听力理解 C 部分文字材料与答案 .....	( 120 )
第三章 语法与词汇部分题型分析与解题技巧 .....	( 149 )
第一节 题型分析 .....	( 149 )
第二节 解题技巧 .....	( 149 )
第三节 题型练习 .....	( 152 )
第四节 答案 .....	( 198 )
附: TEM4—93 (VI) TEM4—94 .....	( 200 )
第四章 完形填空部分的出题方式与解题要诀 .....	( 201 )
第一节 完形填空的出题方式及特点 .....	( 201 )
第二节 完形填空样题及解题技巧 .....	( 204 )
第三节 完形填空题型练习 .....	( 208 )
第四节 完形填空题型练习答案 .....	( 238 )
第五章 怎样准备阅读理解 .....	( 241 )

第一节	阅读理解出题方式 .....	(241)
第二节	Section A 应试技巧 .....	(242)
第三节	Section B 应试技巧 .....	(245)
第四节	阅读理解模拟试题及其参考答案 .....	(246)

# 第一章 写作〈Part I Writing〉

## 第一节 样题及样题分析

[样题 1] Section A. Composition (35 mins. )

Write in ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

### **My Views on Modern Advertising**

You are to write three paragraphs:

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint on this issue.

In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with details or examples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion.

Section B. Note-Writing (10 mins. )

Write in ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 60 words to a friend of yours on the following situation:

You have made an appointment with your friend to visit your former English teacher who is ill. But for some reasons you cannot keep the appointment. Please state your reasons and express your regret for breaking the appointment. You should also express your concern for the teacher's health.

(摘自《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》)

[样题 2] Section A. Composition (35 mins. )

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

TV: a good thing or a bad thing?

You are to write three paragraphs:

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint.

In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with details or ex-

amples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization and appropriate use of language.

#### Section B. Note-Writing (10 mins.)

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 60 words based on the following situation:

You were supposed to hand in your book report for the Extensive Reading course on Monday, but you are two days late. Now you are outside Professor Lin's office as you want to hand in your assignment, but he is not in. Write a note to him, apologizing and explaining why you did not give him your work on time.

Marks will be awarded for appropriacy and language.

(摘自“Test For English Majors (94) —Grade Four”)

以上是英语专业四级考试的两个写作样题。根据要求,考生必须按规定的题目和提示在45分钟内写出一篇150词左右的短文和一个60词左右的便条、通知或请贴等。

1. 作文: 要求考生根据所出题目写三段话: 第一段或引导段 (introduction paragraph), 考生必须清楚地陈述自己对所给题目的观点, 第二段或支撑段 (supporting paragraph), 考生对自己所提出的观点用事例加以说明或支持; 第三段或最后一段是结尾段 (concluding paragraph), 考生对自己的观点和所列事例加以总结或提出建议, 总结或建议要求与正文衔接自然。作文题目主要属于记叙文、说明文或议论文的范围。评分根据文章的内容、结构和用词, 要求做到内容切题、完整, 条理清楚, 结构严谨, 语法正确, 语言通顺恰当。考试时间35分钟。

2. 便条: 考生根据所给提示写一个60词左右的便条、通知或请贴等, 要求格式正确, 语言得体。考试时间10分钟。

## 第二节 应试技巧

四级考试的写作, 要求是比较高的, 要得高分, 绝非易事。但也并非高



不可攀。考生只要掌握了一些基本技巧，克服写作中常犯的几种通病，得高分是完全有可能的。

根据我们在写作课教学中的经验和体会，学生在作文中通常出现的毛病有这样几种：一是句子语法错误较多或句型单一、千篇一律；二是每段的主题句（topic sentence）要么写得太笼统，要么太窄或太具体；三是时态、人称、指代等不一致，行文中一会儿用 I，一会用 we；四是走题，前后内容不一致。下面谈谈如何克服这些毛病，供考生参考。

### 1. 句子

句子是语言的基本单位。学写作，首先必须学会写出语法正确的句子，然后学习如何写出有力的句子（effective sentence），避免句型单一，千篇一律，这是写好一段或一篇文章的必备条件。

#### 1.1 几种常见的英语句子错误及其修正的方法：

一、片语句（Sentence fragments） 英语片语句是指一种语法结构残缺的不完整的句子：一个语法结构完整的英语句子至少应有一个明表的或者含蓄的主语和谓语。如 He says. / She has gone. 这两个是完整的句子；句子的主语和谓语都是明表的。Get up! 也是一个完整的句子，但句子的主语 you 是含蓄的，如果一个英语句子中明表的和含蓄的主语和谓语都残缺、或者其中一个残缺，这样的句子就是片语句，也就是说，英语的词、词组、短语和从句等都不是句子，而是片语句，例如：

1. Because the telephone rang loudly. 这是一个状语从句，应加上一个主句后句子才完整，可以改写为：

Because the telephone rang loudly, the family was awakened.

2. For example, the increase in the cost of renting a video tape. 无谓语，可以改写为：For example, the cost of renting a video tape has increased.

3. Having no money and being lonely in the university. 这是一个分词短语，既无主语也无谓语，可以改写为：

She had no money and was lonely in the university.

或者，将分词短语作状语，加上一个主句，可以改写为：

Having no money and being lonely in the university, the girl returned to her home.

4. She guided us to the forest. Living us to find our own way to the college. “Leaving...” 是一个分词短语，全句应改写为：

She guided us to the forest, leaving us to find our own way to the college.

5. The book that I' ve read, “that I' ve read” 是一个定语从句，修饰名词 book，主句无谓语，可以改写为：The book that I' ve read is an interesting novel.

二、硬凑在一起的句子 (Run-on sentences) 硬凑在一起的句子指两个或两个以上语法完整的句子放在一起而不用任何标点符号分开，或者只用一个逗号分开的句子，例如：

1. The hurricane intensified it turned toward land.

2. The hurricane intensified, it turned toward land.

修正这种句子通常有以下几种方法：

1) 用句号分开。The hurricane intensified. It turned toward land.

2) 用分号分开。The hurricane intensified; it turned toward land.

3) 用逗号分开，再加上一个并列连词。The hurricane intensified, and it turned toward land.

4) 在第一个句子或第二个句子前加上一个从属连词。As the hurricane intensified, it turned toward land. / The hurricane intensified as it turned toward land.

三、不连贯句 (choppy sentences) 不连贯句指两个或两个以上的简短的句子排列一起，反复出现，虽然这种句子语法正确，但不连贯，显得无力，表意能力不强，在写作中要尽量避免使用这种句子。例如：

1. Some students go to college to get a degree. Some students go to college to get an education.

2. We must find new sources of energy. The earth' s natural sources of energy are dwindling. Solar energy is a promising new source of energy. Solar energy is energy from the sun' s radiation. 修正这种句子通常有以下两种方法：

1) 如果句与句之间意义并重，用并列连词 (and, or, but, so, etc) 或连接副词 (moreover, otherwise, however, therefore, etc) 改写为并列

句。

Some students go to college to get a degree, and others go to college to get an education.

2) 如果一个句子依附于另一个句子, 意义上有主次之分, 用从属连词记号 (although, because, since, if, who, which, etc. ) 改写为复合句。

We must find new sources of energy, because the earth's natural energy sources are dwindling. Solar energy, which is energy from the sun's radiation, is a promising new source of energy.

### 1.2 写好有力的英语句子:

一、简洁 (conciseness) 简洁指在用词和造句时尽量化繁就简, 而不影响意义的表达。

#### 1. 删去一切多余的词、短语或从句 (斜体部分应为删去的)

A. We should not try to anticipate *ahead* those great events that will *completely* revolutionize our society because *past* history tells us that the *ultimate* effect of little events has *unexpectedly* surprised us.

B. In fact, the television station *which was situated* in local area had won *a great* many awards for *its coverage of* all kinds of controversial issue.

#### 2. 改写不必要的冗长句子结构

A. It is necessary for students to fill out both registration forms.

改: Students must fill out both registration forms.

B. There are three majors offered by the computer science department.

改: Three majors are offered by the computer science department.

The computer science department offers three majors.

#### 3. 改写不必要的被动语态结构

A Britain was defeated by the United States in the war of 1812.

改: Britain lost the war of 1812 to the United States.

B Volunteer work was done by the students for credit in sociology.

改: The students did volunteer work for credit in sociology.

4. 用有力的动词 (strong verbs) 取代无力的动词 (weak verbs) 譬如, “be” 和 “have” 不是有力的动词。

The building had the appearance of being renovated.

改: The building appeared to be renovated.

二、连贯 (coherence)。句子的连贯涉及的方面较多, 这里只谈并列连词和从属连词的连接作用。

1. 并列关系 (coordination) . 除某种特殊修辞效果之外, 用并列连词将两个或两个以上的短句连接起来比几个短句排列一起的表达的意义要清楚和有力得多, 请看下面的句子。

We decided not to go to class. We planned to get the notes. Everyone else had the same plan. Most of us ended up failing the quiz. (unclear relationship)

改: We decided not to go to class, *but* we planned to get the notes, Everyone else had the same plan, *so* most of us ended up failing the quiz. (clear relationship)

并列句

---

	, and	
	, but	
	, for	
Independent clause	nor	独立句
独立句	or	
	, so	independent clause
	; however,	
	...	

---

A The sky became grey. The air stilled ominously.

改: The sky became grey, *and* the air stilled ominously.

B I enjoyed his company. I do not know that he enjoyed mine.

改: I enjoyed his company; *however*, I do not know that he enjoyed mine.

2. 主从关系 (subordination) . 用适当的从属连词构成的复合句主次分明, 比几个短句排列一起所表达的意义要清楚和有力, 增强句子的表意能力。请看下面的句子。

In 1888, two cowboys had to fight a dangerous Colorado snow storm. They were looking for cattle. They came to a canyon. They saw outlines of buildings through the snow. Survival then seemed certain. (unclear relationship)

改: In 1888, two cowboys had to fight a dangerous Colorado snow storm *while they were looking for cattle. When they came to a canyon*, they saw outlines of buildings through the snow. Survival then seemed certain. (clear relationship)

### 复合句

---

Subordinate clause, +main clause

从句

主句

Main clause, +subordinate clause

beginning of main clause, + subordinate clause, + end of main clause

Beginning of main clause + subordinate clause + end of main clause

---

A *As a fiery sky grew dark*, the air stilled ominously.

B Birds stopped singing, *as they do during an eclipse*.

C I want to read your report *so that I can evaluate it*.

D The sky, *which had been clear*, was turning grey.

E Anyone *who lives through a tornado* recalls the experience.

三、强调 (emphasis) 强调指在词或句的排列和分量上要使最重要的思想占最显著的地位。按照英语的习惯, 通常将最重要的内容放在句首或句尾, 以便得到强调。

1. 使用倒装句 (Inverted sentence), 即通过改变词序的方法, 把被强调的思想放在句首。

A *Never have* I seen such a magnificent display of fire works.  
(强调“从未”的意思)

B *All these complaints* Mary had to listen. (强调“所有这些抱怨”)

2. 使用圆周句 (Periodic sentence), 即把最重要的思想放在句子的最后。主要意思迟迟不说出来, 直到句尾, 语法结构才算完整, 意思才说明白。人为地造成一种悬念, 抓住读者或听者的注意力。

A At midnight last night, on the road from Changsha to Xiangtan, *a car hit a lamp post and turned over*

B To believe your own thought, to ~~believe that~~ what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men—that is genius—R. W. Emerson

3. 使用平行结构 (Parallelism), 即把结构相同, 意义相关, 语气一致的几个词, 短语或句子并列使用, 突出所强调的思想, 增强语言的气势。

A *Briefly, solemnly, and sternly*, they delivered their awful message.

B Many people begin to exercise *because they want to look healthy, because they need to have stamina, and because they hope to live longer.*

4. 重复 (repetition), 即通过对重点词、重要思想的多次反复, 引起读者或听者的注意, 以使重点留下较深的印象。

A I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine; and, I believe, Dorothy, you'll own I have been pretty fond of an old wife.—Oliver Goldsmith

这句中的“old”一词的反复出现, 使要表明的思想十分突出, 如果将“old”一词省去, 不但所要表明的思想得不到强调, 而且句子本身也会显得平

淡无奇了。

B Coal is *black* and it warms your house and cooks your food. The night is *black*, which has a moon, and a milion stars, and is beautiful. Sleep is *black* which gives you rest,so you wake up feeling *good*. I am *black*.I feel very *good* this evening.

——Langston Hughes

“black”和“good”两个词的重复出现，既在句与句之间的意义上起了连接作用，又突出了作者要表达的思想，给读者留下深刻的印象。

## 2. 段落

一篇好文章是由若干个紧扣中心的段落组成的有机体，能否写好每一个段落，从宏观上制约着文章篇章的成败。英语段落有其特点，即一般由3个部分组成：1) 主题句 (topic sentence)，即段落主旨；2) 支撑句 (supporting sentence)，说明或支持主旨；3) 结尾句 (concluding sentence)，总结、归纳或概括主题。主题句只有一个，常放在句首。支撑句可多可少，视段落的长短或要表达意思的多寡而定。结尾句一般是点睛之笔，勿容拖泥带水。当然，英语作文中并不是每一个段落都有主题句，也不是每个主题句就一定要放在句首，这只是一般规律。但是“主题句—支撑句—结尾句”这种英文段落模式是英语作文最常见的段落结构。按这种模式结构去参加英语专业四级的作文考试，会给考生在思维上带来根本的变化，也是铲除中式英语，避免走题的有效途径之一。

### 2.1 主题句:

一个好的主题句既要简洁明晰，内容具体，又要具有概括性，它所限定或概括的内容要有助于段落的铺开和简化。例如：

1. American food is terrible

2. American food is tasteless and greasy because Americans use too many canned, frozen, and prepackaged foods and because everything is fried in oil or butter.

例1太笼统，不够具体，不便简述、发挥；例2内容过于具体，范围限定太狭小，其义不解自明，也不便进一步描述。因此，以上两句均不宜作段落主题句，可改为：

American food is tasteless and greasy.

这样，就可以通过事实、例证或具体细节对其加以展开，论证或描述，因而是较理想的主题句。请看下面段落，划横线的句子是主题句。

Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics. First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins, and ornamental purposes. Gold never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day it was minted twenty-three centuries ago. Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. For many years, it has been used in hundreds of industrial applications. The most recent use of gold is in astronaut's suits. Astronauts wear goldplated heat shields for protection outside the spaceship. In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty, but also for its utility.

## 2.2 支撑句

每段主题句后面通常有几个或多个支撑句。支撑句是用具体细节、例证、事实、统计数据或引文等说明或支持段落主旨的句子（见上面主题句后的句子）。一些考生在作文考试中由于受到时间的严格限制，往往容易忽略用例证或事实等说明或支持段落主旨，或者所列例证或事实与主旨无关，这是作文考试失败的主要原因之一。

## 2.3 结尾句

结尾句是一个段落的最后一句，标志着一个段落的意思表达完毕。通常用“*In conclusion*”, “*In summary*”, “*Finally*”等词语作引导词（见上面段落中的最后一句“*In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty, but also for its utility*”）。结尾句的作用是重复段落中所写的主要要点，给读者提供思考的余地或加深读者的印象。如上所述，结尾句是点睛之笔，写得好可起画龙点睛之作用。但并非每个段落必须要写结尾句。四级考试中的作文，要求考生对自己前面所述内容进行总结或归纳，写出第三段，即结尾段。考生可参照结尾句的写作模式，写好这点睛之笔。

## 3. 短文

### 3.1 短文的结构



结构完整，言之有物的段落可以自成一篇短小精悍的文章。但一篇短文通常由若干段组成，这些段落有机地联系着，以构成统一性和连贯性。短文的写作分三个部分，即引导段 (introductory paragraph) 正文 (body) 和结尾段 (concluding paragraph)，其写法与段落的写法基本一样，只是短文比段落要长，正文至少要有有一段，一般为两至三段。英语专业四级考试的短文写作，只要求写三段，即正文写一段，其余部分同上。

### 3.2 短文的种类

短文的体裁一般分为四种：记叙文、描写文、说明文和议论文。文章的体裁是由写作的目的来决定的。在英语四级考试中，我们要视所给的题目来决定体裁。根据前几年考试所给的题目，要求写说明文和议论文的可能性较大，所以，我们首先介绍说明文和议论文的写法。

**3.2.1 说明文 (exposition)。**说明文体用得最广。各种知识的传播，信息的传递，资料的介绍等，都离不开说明文。说明的对象既可以是具体的事物，也可以是抽象概念，对说明文的写作要求是：解释清楚，材料翔实，条理分明。下面是说明文几种通常的写法。

[例一]分门别类 (classification)，即通过分类来说明特征、用途等。

**Composition Focus: Exposition through classification**

**Organizational Focus: Enumeration**

**Grammatical Focus: Simple present tense**

**Relative clauses**

**A. Read the following model essay**

#### **Chair**

Before the 17th century, chairs were so rare that they were symbols of authority. A chair was only for a very important person, such as a king. Now, chairs are so common that we think nothing of them. Now, we also have many different kinds of chairs. Generally, chairs fall into four categories according to their physical design: rocking chairs, folding chairs, armchairs, and straight chairs.

Rocking chairs, or rockers, are chairs which rock, of course. The legs fit into two curved pieces of wood, one on each side. Mothers and fathers rock their babies to sleep; old people like to pass