



新东方学校大学英语四、六级考试系列丛书

最新版

大学英语四级考试
4
名师解析

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新东方学校大学英语四级考试

题型分析与应试技巧

- 根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》编写
- 本书精心推出模拟试题十套
- 练中学，学中练，每次一套，体验收获
- 及早动手，考试不慌
- 临阵磨枪，不快也光

第一部分 听力理解

大学英语四级听力理解的测试内容包括理解和速度两个方面，目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，四级听力的语速为每分钟 130—150 词，并要求掌握所听内容的大意，抓住内容要点和有关细节，领会说话人的观点和态度。要想在听力理解部分取得好成绩，应试者不仅要具备坚实的语言基础、熟悉文化背景知识，而且还要具有在片刻间获取信息、快速记忆信息并对其进行及时归纳判断等综合技能。

一、听力题型介绍

大学英语四级考试大纲规定听力测试题型为四种：1. 简短对话 (Short Conversation) 2. 短文 (Passage) 3. 听写填空 (Spot Dictation) 4. 复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)。听力理解部分考试时间为 20 分钟，共 20 分。正式考试中，听力理解包括两部分，第一部分是每次必考的题型——简短对话，第二部分或为短文、或为听写填空、或为复合式听写。由近几年的考题统计，这几种题型出现的次数比例大致为 3:1:1。

1. 简短对话

简短对话一般是一男一女各读一句，对话结束后，接着由第三者 (the third voice) 根据对话内容进行提问。同时要求应试者在书面四个选择项中选出最佳答案。两题的间隔为 13 秒钟左右，一共有 10 组对话。

根据简短对话部分的试题特点，大致可分为十个测试题型。

第一，数字与计算 (Numbers and Calculation)

在这类题的书面选项中，常常出现表示时间、价格、日期以及物品数量的数字，也常常出现火车、飞机、轮船的始发和到达时间等。它要求应试者在听完几个数字后，运用加减乘除进行运算，最后得出一个与四个选择项中相同的数字。在解此类试题时，应试者切记：不要轻易选择与原文中的数字和时间完全相同的选项。

试题举例：1996 年 1 月的全真题第 7 题：

W: How much time did you have for writing the paper?

M: We were given 3 hours, but I finished in less than half the time.

Q: How long did it take the man to write his paper?

A. More than an hour and a half.

B. Not more than half an hour.

C. More than two hours.

D. Less than an hour and a half.

在这组对话中，in less than half the time 是解题的关键，“用了不到一半的时间”，本题可用减法或除法得出正确答案 D。

第二，提供与请求 (Offer and Request)

这类试题的特点是对话的一方主动提供帮助或提出建议等，另一方则表示感谢、接受或拒绝；或者一方请求帮助，另一方则表示同意或拒绝。

试题举例：1996 年 6 月的全真题第 7 题：

W: The movie starts in 5 minutes and there's bound to be a long line.

M: Why don't we come back for the next show? I'm sure it would be less crowded.

Q: What is the man suggesting?

- A. Coming back for a later show. B. Coming back in five minutes.
C. Waiting in a queue. D. Not going to the movie today.

本题的关键之处是 Why don't 引导的句子, 选项中用 a later show 代替了原句中的 the next show, 所以本题答案为 A。

表示建议的常用句型有:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Why don't you ...? | 2. Why not ...? |
| 3. How about ...? | 4. Wouldn't ... be wiser? |
| 5. Let's ... | 6. You'd better ... |
| 7. If I were you, ... | 8. Shall we ...? |

表示请求的常用句型有:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Would you mind ...? | 2. Would you please ...? |
| 3. I wonder if ...? | 4. Could you ...? |

第三, 职业与身份 (Occupation and Identity)

这类试题要求应试者在听完两个人之间的对话后, 通过对话中的一些关键词或短语, 判断出两个说话人的职业或两者之间的关系及身份。

试题举例: 1998 年 6 月的全真题第 1 题:

W: I often mistake Jim for Bob. Can you tell them apart?

M: No, they look so much alike that they even confused their mother sometimes when they were young.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between Jim and Bob?

- A. They are twins. B. They are classmates.
C. They are friends. D. They are colleagues.

本题的关键词是 their mother, 而且句中又提到他们长得很像, 所以答案为 A。

此类试题涉及的职业主要有: 教师、学生、图书管理员、医生 (牙医)、营业员、服务员、修理员等。问及二者之间的关系主要有: 教师与学生、医生与病人、丈夫与妻子、父母与孩子、顾客与售货员、老板与雇员、机场工作人员与旅客、银行职员与顾客、邮局营业员与顾客、修理工与客户、出租汽车司机与乘客等。

第四, 原因与结果 (Cause and Effect)

这类试题的问题一般侧重于对原因的考查, 而较少考结果。原因与结果是一种相辅相成的逻辑关系, 某一个或某些原因导致某种结果。反之, 某种结果的出现往往又是由于某种原因造成的。应试者在听这类试题时, 应从原文中找出其内容的“原因”与“结果”; 在进行分析时, 切不可将二者割裂开来, 而应将它有机地联系在一起。

试题举例: 1995 年 6 月的全真题第 4 题:

W: John, do you want to go swimming with me today?

M: Sure. But I can't leave now. I have an appointment with my professor at 3 o'clock.

Q: Why can't John go swimming now?

- A. He must meet his teacher. B. He must attend a class.
C. He must go out with his girlfriend. D. He must stay at school to finish his homework.

本题的关键词是 but, 它引出说话人真正要表达的意思, 正确答案为 A。

第五, 态度与反应 (Attitude and Response)

这类试题是描述对话中的男女双方对某人、某事的好恶或情绪反应, 以及对某些事件、人物背景的讨论, 然后由第三者就对话中的内容进行提问。在解此类试题时, 应试者可以通过对话人的语音、语调的变

化辨别说话人的态度。仅从卷面上不易一眼看出，应试者只有听懂录音细节，才能正确作答。

试题举例：1996年6月的全真题第4题：

M: Janet is quite interested in camping, isn't she?

W: Yes, she often goes for weeks at a time.

Q: What does the woman say about Janet?

- A. She hasn't gone camping for several weeks.
- B. She likes to take long camping trips.
- C. She prefers not to go camping on weekends.
- D. She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips.

在本对话中，女士同意男士的观点，而且还进行了补充，所以正确答案为B。

此类试题的常用提问句型有：

- (1) What did the woman / man think of that?
- (2) What's the man's response?
- (3) What did the woman say about ...?
- (4) How did the man feel about ...?
- (5) How do they like ...?
- (6) How do the people react to ...?

第六，地点与方向 (Place and Direction)

这类题型的特点是对话的男女双方在会话中直接或间接地提到某个地点或方向，要求应试者根据对话内容，对谈话者的关系进行推理和判断，辨别出谈话的场所。

试题举例：1997年1月的全真题第3题：

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call Room Service. Hello, Room Service? Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

- A. In a hotel.
- B. At a dinner table.
- C. In the Street.
- D. At the man's house.

本题中 Room Service 是关键，如果知道其含义很容易选出正确答案是A。

第七，比较与选择 (Comparison and Choice)

“比较”是指两个以上的人或物在某些方面进行比较。“选择”是指针对谈话中所提到的两个以上的人或物在比较的基础上所进行狭义的选择，比较的目的是为了选择。在解这类试题时，应试者应沿用语法上的分析法，即1. 同级比较。常用“as ... as”或“not so ... as”这一句型来表达；2. 不等比较。常用“形容词比较级 + than”来表达；3. 最高级。常用形容词、副词的最高形式来表达。

试题举例：2000年1月的全真题第2题：

W: What do you think of the apple pie? I made it myself.

M: Very delicious indeed. Even my mother's cannot match this.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. The apple pie tastes very good.
- B. His mother likes the pie very much.
- C. This pie can't match his mother's.
- D. His mother can't make apple pie.

本题用 cannot match 表达比较之意，delicious 也是关键词，所以正确答案为A。

第八，计划与行动 (Plan and Action)

这类题型的特点是四个选项一般均以动词的某种形式出现，如不定式、进行时、过去时或完成时等。谈话的内容主要涉及到要干什么，已干什么，正在干什么，或谁在干什么，谁让谁干什么等。

试题举例：1997年1月的全真题第8题：

M: Can you stay for dinner?

W: I'd love to. But I have to go and send some registered mail before picking up the children from school.

Q: Where will the woman go first?

- A. To the school.
- B. To a friend's house.
- C. To the post office.
- D. Home.

在本题中女士提到两件事情要做：send some registered mail 和 picking up the children from school。其中

send 和 before 是关键词, 只有选项 C 符合题意。

第九, 内涵与推理 (Implied Meaning and Inference)

这是一类难度较大的题型。其特点是男女双方在对话中表达意思的方式比较含蓄, 往往不能为书面选择提供直接的信息。要求应试者根据对话的内涵意义, 利用逻辑推理的思维过程, 去辨别说话人的意向、态度或要求等, 然后选出正确答案。应试者可以从对话双方的语音、语调中辨别说话人的态度, 还可以通过对虚拟语气的内涵意义、反义问句的否定含义和对话中出现的短语的内涵意义的理解, 作出正确判断。

试题举例: 1998 年 1 月的全真题第 7 题:

M: Well, the holiday is well soon be here.

W: Yes, isn't it exciting? By this time next week, we'll be on the plane.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
- B. They'll stay at home during the holidays.
- C. They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.
- D. They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.

本题中女士同意男士的观点, 并用反义问句表达出兴奋的心情和对假期的渴望, on the plane 是关键词, 所以正确答案为 D。

第十, 关键词 (key word)

这类试题主要测试某些特定的习语和词组。英语中有一些固定的短语、习语和惯用法, 这些固定搭配的字面含义往往不是其正确意思。在对话中, 说话人常用这样一些固定的短语、习语或惯用法来表达自己的观点和态度。有时尽管听懂了谈话内容, 但不清楚其中短语、习语或惯用法的含义, 因而就不能理解对话的内涵。应试者在平时的学习中应多积累一些常用的固定表达, 以备考试之用。

试题举例: 1998 年 6 月的全真题第 8 题:

W: I'd like to buy a copy of Professor Franklin's book on sea shells.

M: I'm sorry, Ms. That book has been out of print for some time now.

Q: What does the man say about the book?

- A. It is no longer available.
- B. It has been reprinted four times.
- C. The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
- D. The information in the book is out of date.

本题中 out of print “(书等) 已经绝版”是关键词, 如果知道其含义很容易选出正确答案 A。

2. 短文

第二部分通常由三篇短文组成, 每篇短文约有 150—500 个词, 其后有 3—4 道问题, 每个问题后约有 13 秒钟的间隙。一共有 10 个题目, 要求应试者根据录音从试卷所给出的每题四个选项中选出最佳答案。

短文部分信息量大, 题材广泛, 句子的长度和难度比对话部分增加了很多。测试题型主要分为两大类: 主观题和客观题。主观题主要测试应试者根据已知信息、细节进行推理判断的能力; 客观题主要测试应试者对短文细节、事实的辨别能力。

主观题的提问形式主要有:

- (1) What is the passage mainly about?
- (2) What is the main idea of this passage?
- (3) What do we learn from the passage?
- (4) What can we infer from the passage?
- (5) What is the writer's impression of ...?
- (6) What is the author's attitude towards ...?

3. 听写填空

该题型是全国大学英语四六级考试委员会于1997年1月增加的新题型。听写填空安排在听力理解部分中的简短对话之后。试卷上将给出一段200词左右的短文，其中有10个左右的空格，每个空格要求填入一个包括15个单词以下的句子或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速即每分钟约130词朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读，中间没有停顿，供应试者听懂全文内容；第二遍空格后稍有停顿，要求应试者把听到的内容原文（句子或句子的一部分）填入空格；第三遍同第一遍一样中间没有停顿，供应试者进行核对。这一部分短文的题材、体裁和难度与第二部分的短文相同。这种题型主要考查应试者听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

4. 复合式听写

该题型也是全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会与1997年1月增加的新题型。复合式听写同样安排在听力理解部分中的简短对话之后，试题由两部分组成：第一部分是听写单词，要求应试者在空格中填入所缺单词；第二部分是句意表达，要求应试者根据所听内容写出要点。全文是一段250词左右的短文，朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读，中间没有停顿，要求应试者听懂全文；第二遍朗读时，在第一部分每个空格所在句最后有停顿，以便应试者填入所缺单词，但是速度较快，在第二部分之后停顿五分钟，让应试者根据所听到的内容写出原句或句意；第三遍同第一遍一样，中间没有停顿，供应试者进行核对，考试时间为15分钟。

这一部分的短文题材、体裁和难度与第二部分的短文大体相同，朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。其中单词听写为7个左右，句子表达为3句左右。这种题型对应试者的听音能力及语言表达能力提出了很高的要求。

试题举例：1998年1月的复合式听写。全文如下：

Very few people can get college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) world's youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) architecture degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) artificial intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) success hasn't always come easy. (S5) Despite his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) experiences.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) romantic novels, because, he said, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) High school physical education was difficult because all of the equipment was too big for the then 5-year-old student.

He likes computers so much (S9) that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people. He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks.

(S10) Michael is smart, but he is like every other kid.

二、听力理解应试指导

听力理解题做得好与坏对考试的成败有着重要的影响。要想做好听力题，就必须具备良好的听力技能。良好的听力技能是多种语言能力的综合产物，它不仅包括听力技巧、语言与语调的正确表达，同时也涉及到语法、逻辑推理、社会文化背景知识以及生活常识等诸多方面，而且听力者自身的心理因素、思维习惯和听音习惯等都会对听力理解产生影响，甚至左右听力理解的效果。当然，透彻地研究试卷，寻找试题的规律，进而采取相应的措施，也是提高听力测试成绩的一条行之有效的途径。

(一) 如何听好简短对话部分

1. 注意对话的环境和交流的信息，领会对话中的关键词。

对话既然是交际部分，就离不开语言环境和在某种环境下必然要交流的信息。例如，对话发生的地点主要有：学校、医院、图书馆、邮局、商店、银行、办公室、旅行社、餐馆、机场和车站等。涉及的职业

主要有：教师、学生、图书管理员、医生（牙医）、营业员、服务员、修理员等。问及二者之间的关系主要有：教师与学生、医生与病人、丈夫与妻子、顾客与售货员、老板与雇员等。了解对话的语境、熟悉有关内容的关键词是抓住对话中重点信息的有效手段。

2. 弄清对话者的意图。

对话作为交际语言，总有一定的意图或要达到的目的。四级考试中的对话部分虽然简短但多数情况下往往不能从听到的内容中找到与选项内容完全相同的部分。因此，在听的时候要抓住选项中的同义或反义词（组）。在有些情况下，说话人表达意思的方式比较含蓄，要通过语境、语义、语调等推理、判断出说话人真实意图和内涵。

3. 把握提问。

紧跟在对话后面的提问大多数是以 wh- 开头的特殊疑问句，主要问 who、what、why、where、when、which 和 how 等方面的问题。根据疑问词的划分，简短对话部分中的问句大致可以归为以上七类，但偶尔也会有一般疑问句和其他类型的问句。

4. 预测内容。

就简短对话而言，应试者可以利用从试音开始直至第一个问题的出现（Question No. 1）这一段约 2.5 分钟的时间浏览一遍每一道题的四个选项，预测其对话的内容及要问的问题。一般来说，从选项就可以判定大部分题目要问的问题类型，例如，数字与计算、地点与方向、职业与身份、比较与选择、计划与行动、内涵与推理等。

（二）如何听好短文

短文的难度比简短对话大，体裁主要有故事、人物传记、叙述等。短文主要考查听力者对文章及重要细节的理解。每篇短文之后的几个问题有一定的联系，它们往往是某一主题的几个方面。短文后的问题可以分为：1. 关于短文的主题；2. 有关讲话人的情况；3. 询问事实与细节、事情的因与果；4. 根据文章内容作出选择。

这一部分的听力材料相对较长，信息较多，往往是应试者最感棘手的，也是听力考试中的难点，所以应试者在平时要养成良好的听音习惯。

1. 利用读指令的时间和放音间歇，迅速通读选项。

这样做的目的主要是从选项中获知尽可能多的信息，从而进一步确定文章的类型、大意等，为听音做好准备。在预测选项所包含的听力材料中正确信息时，应试者应遵循“总结共同点、注意不同处”这样一个原则。几个选项共有的东西往往就是听力材料中必然要出现的内容或信息；其次，对于几个选项之间不同之处要加以注意并比较，得出它们是在什么方面不同，然后再到听力材料中去捕捉这个关键之处。相信这样听的效果要比毫无目的、一听到底的做法好得多。

2. 听音时捕捉重点信息句（key sentence）和关键信息词（key word）。

要想在听短文时，一字不漏是不现实的，也是不可能的，更是没有必要的。一般一篇 120 字左右的听力材料可分一段或几段，在篇首、篇尾或段首、段尾的句子，特别是开篇第一句极有可能为本篇或本段的主题句。这些句子是应试者在听音时要捕捉的重点信息句，抓住它们对于理解全篇有着非常重要的意义。重点信息词一般就是各选项之间相同和不同部分。

3. 养成正确有效的听音习惯。

正确有效的听音习惯也是提高听力理解的保证。在聚精会神听清每一句话的主要意思时，同时要边听边思考，还要记下要点，同时养成预测的习惯。如果新出现的信息与预测信息截然相反，要善于迅速调整，不断修正自己的判断。

（三）如何听好听写填空和复合式听写

听写填空和复合式听写是对应试者听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力的综合测试。它

要求应试者不仅听懂内容、熟练而准确地拼写单词,更重要的是将其归纳、总结,把主要意思通过笔头表达出来。

在整个听力理解过程中,要注意以下几点:

1. 利用读指令的这段时间,大致浏览一遍短文,了解一下全文与语意意群的内容。通过阅读,对于所要听的文字材料在头脑中形成一个大概印象,并对要填写的文字进行初步猜测。

2. 录音在放第三遍时,应试者除了填充前两遍没有听懂的部分之处,主要精力应放在检查已填充的词、词组和句子是否正确上。许多容易形成笔误的部分应该在这段时间一一排除。例如,字母大小写问题、单词的拼写、名词的单复数、名词所有格、单数第三人称、冠词的运用、动词时态的统一、主谓一致、词的前缀后缀等。

3. 太长的词可先简写词头,以后再补齐,如,“advertisement”,可略写为“ad”。

4. 注意力不要跟着朗读人的速度走,最好先到空格处等,以集中精力填写。

5. 要学会放弃。不会的和听不懂的词不要纠缠,以免影响后面的发挥。

6. 养成良好的应试心理,这对听力考试尤为重要。

要想做好复合式听写的第二部分——写出要点,需要做到以下几点:

1. 分析、归纳和总结所听内容。

所谓写出要点就是概括地写出主要意思。因此,不能把听到的内容全部写出来,凡是涉及到事物发展过程、背景等次要情节都不必写出,而是写出主干和结论,也就是讲话人要说明的内容。

2. 简化句子与结构。

在听的过程中,往往会听到一个内容和结构都很复杂的句子,此时要抓住重点,可以把一个很复杂的句子简化为简单句表达出来。

3. 边听边记录。

由于一篇文章内容较多,只读三遍,速度快,即使听懂也难免遗漏内容,所以养成在听的过程中用英语或汉语简单快速地记下某些内容,以便写重点时参考。

4. 抓住关键词,参考主题句。

在听的时候,要注意文章内的关键词和每段开头与结尾的句子,抓住几个关键词,再参考每段的主题句,猜测文章的主要内容和句子的主要意思,再用简单语言把它写出来也能得一定的分数。

5. 用简单的语言写要点。

写要点时要注意语言的完整性和表达的正确性;要避免语法和拼写错误;要写完整的句子而不是单个词或短语。

总之,要想在听力理解测试中取得理想的成绩,应试者还应做到:

1. 熟练掌握语音、语法、基本词汇以及常用句型,包括口语中的一些习惯表达法。其中语音部分包括辨音、音变、句重音、语调等方面。

2. 多读有关英语国家背景知识的材料,如文学、科技、历史等,扩大知识面。

3. 多做一些难度较大的听力理解练习,训练自己对英文的记忆能力,尤其是加强短时记忆(short term memory)能力。

第二部分 阅读理解

一、概述

大学英语四级考试中阅读理解部分包括4篇短文,20个题,满分40分,用于考查考生的阅读速度和

理解准确性。在速度方面,大纲对四级水平的要求是 80wpm,四级考试中阅读材料的篇幅为 1000 - 1200 词,时间为 35 分钟。在理解方面,主要测试考生以下能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。
2. 了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节。
3. 猜测词义。
4. 根据字面意思对所读材料进行推理。
5. 理解上下文的逻辑关系。

其中,第 4、5 项对考生的要求较高,需要考生能理解文章隐含的和深层的含义,包括:作者的观点和态度,文章的结论、上下文的关系等。

二、解题步骤

针对阅读理解,笔者根据多年的教学经验,建议考生用以下方法:

1. 先看问题再读文章。通过浏览问题,主要是题干部分,能很快分出主体性问题和局部性问题,阅读时有的放矢;通过浏览问题,还能对文章的内容快速进行预测。

2. 快读短文,抓住大意,特别要留意以“段”为单位,抓住段落主题句。如在读完某一段后,有不知所云之感,切忌盲目求快,最好把该段再读一遍后再继续。这时,不要过分关注文中细节。

3. 做题。这时,总体性问题应该能够作出选择。对于局部性问题,要结合每段大意,迅速找到与此问题相关的信息点,用细读法进行释义、推理,切忌全凭自己的常识、脱离文章进行推理,把自己的观点强加于作者。下面以 1995 年 6 月考试中第一篇文章为例,详细说明这一步骤。

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert and receptive if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than some who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. “The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information,” says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. “Most of us don’t need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness.” Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. “The point is, you need to do both,” Cohen says, “Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size.”

1. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.
 - A. who can remember large amounts of information
 - B. who are highly intelligent
 - C. whose minds are alert and receptive
 - D. who are good at recognizing different sounds
2. According to Fozard’s argument, people can make their brains work more effectively by _____.
 - A. constantly doing memory work
 - B. taking part in various mental activities
 - C. going through specific training

- D. making frequent adjustments
3. The findings of James and other scientists in their work _____.
- A. remain a theory to be further proved
B. have been challenged by many other experts
C. have been generally accepted
D. are practiced by the researchers themselves
4. Older people are generally advised to _____.
- A. keep fit by going in for physical activities
B. keep mentally active by challenging their brains
C. maintain mental alertness through specific training
D. maintain a balance between individual and group activities
5. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
B. Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
C. How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
D. Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

1. 迅速阅读短文的五个问题。很显然，第5题为总体性问题，而1, 2, 3, 4题为局部问题。

2. 快速阅读文章，把握每段大意。第一段只有两句话，中心意思是讲述人在进行脑力活动时大脑的状态，第二段是第一段的延续，第二句话阐明了本段中心，第三段的第一句话是主题句，第四段的第一句和最后一句阐明了作者观点，尤其是最后一句话揭示了全文主题。由于预览了问题，可以在可能提供答案的地方做标记。

3. 做题。第1题是局部推理题，需要结合第一段和第二段的内容进行分析，并抓住“alert, receptive”两个关键词，找到答案C。对于第2题，需要找到第3段第5—6行，应捕捉到“challenge their brain with different mental skills”这个信息点，得到答案B。第三段第一句话显示了第3题的正确答案D，第四题的关键之处是看出题干中的“generally”应对应文章第四段第二句话中的“frequently”，没有对这个细节的把握，就无法找到正确答案A，第5题是一道主旨题，第一遍读后便知B是贯穿全文的中心。

三、试题类型与解题技巧

1. 主旨题

- (1) 以段落为单位阅读，最后把每段大意综合起来，整理作者思路，得出全文大意。
- (2) 在每一段中，需要识别说明和论述的方法，辨别主题句。演绎法从一般写到个别，主题句往往在段首；归纳法从个别写到一般，主题句往往在段末。段首举例的方法以及对比法往往在中间阐述结论。

2. 猜词题

遇到这种题时，千万不要慌张，可用以下线索进行分析：

- (1) 利用逻辑关系来猜。
- (2) 利用上下文中句与句之间的关系来猜。
- (3) 利用构词法推测词义。
- (4) 利用文中所给的例子来猜测。

3. 推测题

推测题的内容比较广泛，可对文摘的细节、作者的态度、文章的出处、上下篇的主题进行推断。

- (1) 对于文章细节的推断一定要找到相应的信息点，反复仔细地阅读，一般只要找到有关的地方，都能正确判断，切忌自己主观臆断。
- (2) 对作者的态度推断是一个宏观推断，需结合主旨一起考虑，另外牢记一些表示态度的词也是解

题关键,如:

subjective 主观的	objective 客观的	neutral 中立的
positive 积极的、肯定的	negative 消极的、否定的	
pessimistic 悲观的	optimistic 乐观的	

- (3) 对文章的出处的推断要求考生具有一定的背景知识,对各种文体的风格有所了解。
- (4) 对上下篇的推断必须找到文章的开头或结尾,注意是否出现一些连接词,如“on the other hand, however, apart from, by contrast”等,相应地作出合理推测。
- (5) 对文章的题目进行推测。这是建立在对文章整体把握的基础之上的,所以准确把握大意是关键。

第三部分 词汇与结构

大学英语四级考试中的词汇与结构部分共有 30 道题,总分为 15 分,每题 0.5 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。其中语法题目约占 60%,词汇题目约占 40%。不过通过对近几年全真题结构的分析,可以看出词汇题的比重在加大,与语法题大体持平。

第一节 词汇测试题型分析

大学英语教学大纲对词汇有着明确的要求:四级英语要求学生领会式掌握 4200 单词,其中复用式词汇 2500 个左右,以及由这些词构成的常用词组,并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。

词汇题主要测试应试者对大纲词汇和短语的词义、用法、搭配的辨认和运用能力。测试的重点主要有:

1. 动词短语和介词短语的搭配和辨义。2. 近义词辨异。3. 形近词辨义。4. 单词辨义。5. 固定搭配关系,如动词与名词,名词与形容词,动词、名词、形容词与介词或副词之间的搭配等。试题举例如下:

1. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.

(全真题 1999 年 1 月试卷第 44 题)

- A. step B. progress C. pace D. touch

【答案】C。本题考查动词和名词的固定搭配。keep pace with 意为“与……齐步前进”、“跟上……发展”,与句意相符,所以正确。keep step with 意为“跟……步调一致”,与句意不符。touch 的词组搭配应是 keep in touch with。

2. Being a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of travelling _____ heavy schedules.

(全真题 1999 年 6 月试卷第 50 题)

- A. with B. for C. in relation to D. owing to

【答案】D。本题测试介词短语辨义。A、B、C 三个选项都含有“关于”之意,但和句意不符,故均排除。只有选项 D“由于,因为”与句意相符,所以正确。

3. The car _____ halfway for no reason. (全真题 1998 年 1 月试卷第 46 题)

- A. broke off B. broke down C. broke up D. broke out

【答案】B。本题测试动词短语辨义。A. broke off 折断,突然停止讲话;B. broke down 坏了,抛锚;C. broke up 拆散,驱散(人群);D. broke out (战争、疾病等)爆发。

4. A peculiarly pointed chin is his most memorable facial _____.

(全真题 1998 年 6 月试卷第 47 题)

- A. mark B. feature C. trace D. appearance

【答案】B。本题测试名词辨义。尖下巴属于面部特征,选项 B. feature (特点,特征)符合句意。A. mark 记号;C. trace 痕迹,踪迹;D. appearance 外表,相貌。

5. Some diseases are _____ by certain water animals. (全真题 2000 年 1 月试卷第 48 题)

A. transplanted B. transformed C. transported D. transmitted

【答案】D。本题测试形近词辨义。A. transplanted 移植, 迁移; B. transformed 改变, 改造, 改革; C. transported 运输, 流放, 放逐; D. transmitted 传送, 传导, 流传, 发射, 传染, 传播。选项 D 符合句意, 所以正确。

第二节 语法结构考试要点综述

通过分析总结历次四级语法题, 特别是最近的语法题, 四级语法考察重点是: 虚拟语气、非谓语动词、从句、主谓一致、倒装、强调、时态、情态动词等。下面以真题为例进一步说明考试要点。

一、虚拟语气

(一) 虚拟语气在条件句中的应用

1. 三种不同时代的条件句

(1) Jean does not want to work right away because she thinks if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often. (96. 1)

A. has to get B. were to get C. had got D. could have got

【答案】B。

(2) If the whole operation _____ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost. (99. 6)

A. was not planned B. were not planned
C. has not been planned D. had not been planned

【答案】D。

2. 条件句中 if 的省略

(1) _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party. (97. 1)

A. Had they arrived B. Would they arrive
C. Were they arriving D. Were they to arrive

【答案】A。

(2) The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished. (2001. 6)

A. had lost B. would lost C. would have lost D. should have lost

【答案】C。

3. 含蓄条件句

(1) _____ for my illness, I would have lent him a helping hand. (95. 1)

A. Not being B. Had it not been C. Without being D. Not having been

【答案】B。

(2) We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____ him. (95. 6)

A. would have telephoned B. must have telephoned
C. would telephone D. had telephoned

【答案】A。

4. 错综时间句

(1) If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now. (99. 1)

A. wouldn't be smiling B. couldn't have smiled

C. won't smile

D. didn't smile

【答案】A。

(二) should 形式的虚拟语气

1. 动词 advise, recommend, propose 等跟 should + 动词原形

- (1) As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures _____ for our defense.

(99. 6)

A. be taken

B. would be taken

C. to be taken

D. had been taken

【答案】A。

- (2) Mike's uncle insists _____ in this hotel. (2000. 1)

A. staying not

B. not to stay

C. that he would not to stay

D. that he not stay

【答案】D。

2. 以 essential, important 等作表语

- (1) It is essential that these application forms _____ back as earlier as possible. (2000. 1)

A. must be sent

B. will be sent

C. are sent

D. be sent

【答案】D。

- (2) It is important that the hotel receptionist _____ that guests are registered correctly. (2001. 1)

A. has made sure

B. mad sure

C. must make sure

D. make sure

【答案】D。

3. 在 It is suggested that... 等句型中的虚拟语气

It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night. (96. 1)

A. were not played

B. not be played

C. not to play

D. did not play

【答案】B。

4. 虚拟语气在表语和同位语从句中的应用

We are all for your proposal that the discussion _____ . (98. 6)

A. be put off

B. was put off

C. should put off

D. is to put off

【答案】A。

5. 在 lest, for fear that 引导的从句中的应用

He was punished _____ he should make the same mistake again. (2001. 6)

A. unless

B. lest

C. if

D. provided

【答案】B。

(三) It's (about / high) time that / would rather + 一般过去时

1. "You are very selfish. It's high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily. (99. 1)

A. realized

B. have realized

C. realize

D. should realize

【答案】A。

2. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being. (99. 1)

A. didn't do

B. haven't do

C. don't do

D. have done

【答案】A。

3. Wouldn't you rather your children _____ to bed early. (2000. 1)

A. go

B. went

C. would go

D. does

【答案】B。

4. The manager would rather his daughter _____ in the same office. (2000. 6)

A. had not worked

B. not to work

C. does not work

D. did not work

【答案】D。

(四) wish, if only + 虚拟语气

1. Sometimes I wish I _____ in a different time and a different place. (2000. 1)

A. be living B. were living C. would live D. would have lived

【答案】B。

2. Jack wishes that he _____ business instead of history when he was in university. (2001. 6)

A. had studied B. study C. studied D. had been studying

【答案】A。

3. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible. (97. 1)

A. approve B. will approve C. can approve D. would approve

【答案】D。

4. I'm sure he is up to the job _____ he would give his mind to it. (98. 1)

A. if only B. in case C. until D. unless

【答案】A。

二. 非谓语动词

(一) 不定式

1. 动词不定式作宾语

- (1) If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief would not have got in. (96. 1)

A. to close B. closing C. to have closed D. having closed

【答案】A。

- (2) There is a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble. (97. 1)

A. making B. to make C. to have made D. having made

【答案】B。

2. 作宾语补足语

- (1) I have heard both teachers and students _____ well of him. (99. 6)

A. speak B. to speak C. spoken D. to have spoken

【答案】A。

- (2) With the development in science and technology man can make various flowers _____ before their time. (2001. 6)

A. be bloomed B. bloom C. blooming D. bloomed

【答案】B。

3. 作主补

- (1) The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday. (2001. 1)

A. being robbed B. to have been robbed C. having been robbed D. robbed

【答案】B。

- (2) As a public relations officer, he is said _____ some very influential people. (2001. 6)

A. to have been knowing B. to have known

C. to be knowing D. to know

【答案】B。

4. 作定语

- (1) The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory. (2000. 6)

A. to be based on B. which to base on
C. to base on D. on which to base

【答案】D。

- (2) If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined. (2001. 6)

A. to be completed B. being completed C. is completed D. completed

【答案】A。

5. 作状语

_____ a teacher in a university, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree. (95. 1)

A. To become B. Become C. One become D. On becoming

【答案】A。

6. 省 to 不定式 (见作宾语补足语)

In the course of a day students do far more than just _____ classes. (93. 6)

A. attend B. attended C. to attend D. attending

【答案】A。

(二) 动名词

1. 动名词作动词宾语

- (1) People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor. (97. 12)

A. to work B. to have worked C. working D. having worked

【答案】C。

- (2) Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested _____ at the next town. (2000. 6)

A. to stop B. stop C. stopping D. having stopped

【答案】C。

- (3) I'll never forget _____ you for the first time. (2001. 1)

A. to meet B. meeting C. to have met D. having to be meeting

【答案】B。

- (4) That young man still denies _____ the fire behind the store. (2001. 1)

A. start B. having started C. to start D. to have started

【答案】B。

2. 作介词宾语

- (1) He gives people the impression _____ all his life abroad. (98. 12)

A. of having spent B. to have spent C. of being spent D. to spend

【答案】A。

- (2) I have no objection _____ your story again. (2000. 6)

A. to hear B. to having heard C. to hearing D. to have heard

【答案】C。

- (3) No one had told Smith about _____ a lecture the following day. (2001. 1)

A. there being B. there would be C. there be D. there was

【答案】A。

3. 作主语

_____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for. (99. 1)

- A. The girl was educated B. The girl educated
C. The girl's being educated D. The girl to be educated

【答案】C。

(三) 分词

1. 状语

- (1) This crop has similar qualities to the previous one, _____ both wind-resistant and adapted to the same type of soil. (99. 6)

A. been B. to be C. being D. having been

【答案】C。

- (2) _____ in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing. (2000. 1)

A. To look at B. Looked at C. Looking at D. To be looked at

【答案】B。

- (3) _____ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$ 21, 000. (2001. 1)

A. Judged the best B. To be judged the best
C. Judging the best D. Having judged the best

【答案】A。

2. 宾语补足语

- (1) Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba. (2000. 1)

A. being cultivated B. having cultivated
C. been cultivated D. cultivating

【答案】A。

- (2) You will see this product _____ wherever you go. (2000. 6)

A. to be advertised B. advertise C. advertised D. advertising

【答案】C。

- (3) The president promised to keep all the board members _____ of how the negotiations were going on. (2001. 6)

A. informed B. be informed C. inform D. informing

【答案】A。

3. 定语

As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town _____ 50 households or more. (97. 12)

A. having B. to have C. to have had D. having had

【答案】A。

4. 表语

These surveys indicate that many crimes go _____ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them. (2000. 6)

A. unrecorded B. unrecording
C. to be unrecorded D. to have been unrecorded

【答案】A。

5. 分词的独立结构作状语

- (1) _____ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment. (2001. 1)

A. With B. As C. For D. Since