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十年真题分类点评，一线专家押题预测

# 最四级

总主编 王迈迈

大学英语 **4** 级考试一本通

完全英汉对照版



时代出版传媒股份有限公司  
安徽教育出版社

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# 大学英语 **4** 级考试一本通

# 最四级

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## 十年真题分类点评

### 第一节 听力短对话

四级考试听力短对话部分为单项选择题，共有8段对话，针对每段对话都会有一个问题提出。对话采取的是男女对话，一问一答的形式，考查考生对次、意、住、行等日常生活及考试、学习等校园生活有关的对话的理解，需要考生在短时间内抓住关键信息并快速做出反应。

就短对话而言，其数量虽未体现在其考纲和考纲内，但考生要意识到其重要性，因为短对话是四级听力考试的必考题型，考生应掌握一定的解题规律。在短对话的考试中，考生只要熟悉考试中经常涉及的各项信息（如日常用语、饮食健康、环境气候等）和提问模式（如推理题、归纳题、观点题等），并能抓住每段对话的关键句，如建议句、转折句、转折句等，同时再结合选项语言、语调、语速的变化，便能在短时间内迅速找出正确答案。

### 一、真题调研

#### 1. A 最新四级真题

11. A) He has proved to be a better reader than he woman.
- B) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
- C) He has difficulty understanding the book.
- D) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
12. (A) The man should buy a car of his own.
- (B) She can pick the man up at the grocery.
- (C) The man needs to go shopping every week.
- (D) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
13. (A) Hold a party.
- (B) Get more food and drinks.
- (C) Tidy up the place.
- (D) Ask his friend to come over.
14. (A) The first round talks should start as soon as possible.
- (B) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
- (C) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
- (D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
15. (A) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
- (B) He understands the woman's feelings.
- (C) He has gone through a similar experience.
- (D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
16. (A) She has to invite David to the party.
- (B) She is sorry the man will not come.
- (C) She will meet the man halfway.
- (D) She will ask David to talk less.
17. (A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's requirements.
- (B) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.
- (C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
- (D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
18. (A) Check his computer files.
- (B) Make some computations.
- (C) Study a computer program.

#### (D) Assemble a computer.

#### 2. B 历年真题经典

##### 经典真题 1

11. A) She expected more people at her party.
- B) She enjoys entertaining small children.
- C) She threw a surprise party for her friend.
- D) She has always enjoyed great popularity.
12. (A) They are not used to living in a cold place.
- (B) They feel lucky to live in Florida.
- (C) They are going to have a holiday.
- (D) They have not looked their air tickets yet.
13. (A) He was pleased to get the medal.
- (B) He was very courageous.
- (C) He used to be a firefighter.
- (D) He was accused of causing a fire.
14. (A) Make a profitable investment.
- (B) Buy a new washing machine.
- (C) Get parts for the machine from Japan.
- (D) Have the old washing machine fixed.
15. (A) He is pleased with his exciting new job.
- (B) He finds the huge workload unbearable.
- (C) He finds his office much too big for him.
- (D) He is not so excited about his new position.
16. (A) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow.
- (B) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is.
- (C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party.
- (D) The man offers to drive the woman to the party.
17. (A) Drawing up a business plan.
- (B) Discussing a term paper.
- (C) Finalizing a contract.
- (D) Reviewing a co-authored article.
18. (A) She ordered some paper.
- (B) She had the printer repaired.
- (C) She chatted online with a friend.
- (D) She filled in an application form.

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### 十年真题分类调研

先做刚刚考过的最新四级真题，掌握四级考试的最新动向，再做历年沉淀的四级真题经典，理清四级考试的核心脉络。通过本栏目，掌握四级真题十年精华。

17. A) Give a speech.
- B) Meet his lawyer.
- (C) Attend a conference.
- (D) Make a business trip.
18. (A) Jessie should know the marketing director better.
- (B) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.
- (C) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.
- (D) Jessie always says what she thinks.

### 二、命题规律

#### 1. A 各种命题模式

纵观历年大学英语四级考试真题，听力短对话命题的模式有以下六种类型：

##### 1. 建议句

在四级考试中，各种对话场景中都有可能提出或者提出建议的情况，因此建议句是四级听力中比较常见的句型之一，经常作为提问的对应或整个对话的关键句。

##### 比较常见的建议句有：

- How about... / What about... ?  
 Shall I/we... ?  
 Would you / Would you like to... ?  
 Wouldn't... be better/better?  
 Let's...  
 You/He/She'd better...  
 You should...  
 I'd like you to...

##### 例如真题：

11. A) See a doctor.
- (B) Stay in bed for a few days.
- (C) Get treatment in a better hospital.
- (D) Make a phone call to the doctor.

##### 录音原文：

W: Carol told us on the phone not to worry about her. Her left leg doesn't hurt as much as it did yesterday.

M: She'd better have it examined by a doctor any way. And I will call her about it this evening.

Q: What does the man think Carol should do?  
 答案解析：答案 A。此题的题眼是“建议句”“She'd better... by a doctor”（让医生检查），据此判断他建议给医生看，故答案为 A。

##### 2. 反问句、反问句

在听力对话中，反问句和反问句往往从表面上看是疑问句，但实际上说话者是在强调某种肯定或否定的答案，也就是明问暗答。只要抓住此种句型“明知故问”的特点就能明解暗答。

##### 例如真题：

12. (A) The man should buy a car of his own.
- (B) She can pick the man up at the grocery.
- (C) The man needs to go shopping every week.
- (D) She will drive the man to the supermarket.

##### 录音原文：

M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car. Tell me what, why don't we go together?

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案解析：答案 D。“反问句”“why don't we go together?”，由此可知女士建议一起开车去购物，正好与 D 选项相符。

##### 3. 虚拟句

虚拟语气是四级考试中的一个难点，当其在听力对话中出现时，对考生的综合应变能力是一个不小的挑战。但是，如果能在虚拟句在日常对话中出现的几个主要类别，以及各类虚拟句所表达的含义，这个难点其实也不难攻克。

在所有对话中，虚拟句经常出现在 wish 后的宾语从句中（经常省略主语 I）表达说话者的不可能实现的愿望；或者出现在 if 条件状语从句中，表示与事实相反的假设；亦或者出现在一些表示要求、建议、命令、建议等语气的句子中。

##### 例如真题：

15. (A) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
- (B) He understands the woman's feelings.
- (C) He has gone through a similar experience.
- (D) The teacher is just following the regulations.

##### 录音原文：

W: I was so angry yesterday! My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass!

M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?  
 答案解析：答案 B。“虚拟句”“I'd feel that way too if I were you”，由此可知男士非常理解女士此时的感受，根据女士的话可知她由于某些原因没去参加活动，所以 A、C、D 选项的内容在对话中并未提及，故答案应为 B。

##### 4. 转折句

转折句总是会引引起说话者态度的转变，以及整个话题重心的转移，所以转折句中的内容通常都会成为考点。对于这类考题，抓住句中表转折意味的词或词组成为解题的关键。只要能够准确理解转折句后句子的内容，要选出正确答案就非常简单了。

比较常见的转折句和词组有：  
 ...but, however, actually, otherwise, instead...  
 ...in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell you the truth...  
 例如真题：

11. (A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
- (B) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.

### 轻松掌握命题规律

通过最新四级真题，以及十年真题经典，分析四级考试的各种题型，归纳考题涉及的核心考点，通过典型例句掌握命题规律。





# Preface

## 前言

为了帮助参加大学英语四级考试的考生系统复习和科学备考，我们对历年大学英语四级考试的所有题型进行了长期而仔细的分析和调研，并在此基础上编写了《最四级》一书，奉献给广大考生朋友。

该书以教育部高等教育司最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据，由全国著名大学具有多年四级考试辅导经验的专家教授编写。该书集历年真题、命题规律、答题技巧及模拟测试于一体，其细致而周到的训练计划定能帮助复习备考四级的考生在考试中取得优异成绩。

### 本书特点：

1.真题调研充分：分析研究包括最新四级真题在内的10套四级考试真题，解析新四级考试的各种题型，分别从题眼句式、设题模式、测试重点、命题环节、命题语料等诸多方面，详细总结出各类题型的命题规律，帮助考生熟悉题型并进行自我测试。

2.技巧细致实用：在解码命题模式与规律的基础上，为考生独家提供了许多详细而实用的解题步骤与答题技巧，使考生能明确考点、拨云见日、举一反三，达到事半功倍的效果。

3.训练各个击破：采用精讲细练、讲练结合、各个击破的学习策略，按试卷构成分门别类对考题单项进行讲解，并进行针对性模拟训练。

4.实践题量充足：突出语言学习的实践性特点，每个单项后配有大量的一线专家押题练习，以帮助考生在掌握命题规律及答题技巧的基础上及时进行自我测试、巩固知识、提高能力，达到熟能生巧之目的。全书总训练量达15套，具体分配为：历年真题训练10套、名校模拟预测5套。

### 主要内容及结构体系：

全书内容分为六大部分：第一部分 听力理解、第二部分 快速阅读、第三部分 仔细阅读、第四部分 完形填空、第五部分 汉译英、第六部分 短文写作。第一部分至第六部分的每个小项后都有5套专项训练题。

第一部分至第六部分的具体内容在结构体系上与大学英语四级考试真题试卷的结构体系完全相同：

测试内容			测试题型	题量	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8个	35%
		长对话	多项选择	2个	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	3篇	
		短文听写	复合式听写	1篇	
阅读理解	仔细阅读	篇章阅读	多项选择	2篇	35%
		篇章词汇 简短问答	选词填空或 简短回答	1篇	
	快速阅读理解		多项选择+ 句子填空或其他	1篇	
完形填空	完形填空		多项选择	1篇	10%
翻译和写作	句子翻译		汉译英	5句	20%
	写作		短文写作	1篇	

由于时间仓促，加之编者的水平所限，书中定有瑕疵和纰漏，恳请广大读者朋友批评指正，以便我们在修订该书时能及时纠正。最后预祝各位考生马到成功！

编者

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# 第一部分

## 听力理解

(Listening Comprehension)



## 第一节 听力短对话

四级考试听力短对话部分为单项选择题,共有 8 段对话,针对每段对话都会有一个问题提出。对话采取的是男女对话、一问一答的形式,考查考生对衣、食、住、行等日常生活及考试、学习等校园生活有关的对话的理解,需要考生在短时间内听懂关键信息并快速做出反应。

就短对话而言,其难度主要体现在其句长和用词方面,很多考生因句子太长而难以记住所有细节,或者因听到不认识的生词而自乱阵脚,漏听了更重要的信息,造成了不必要的失分。然而,无论什么类型的考试,都会遵循一定的命题规律。在短对话的考试中,考生们只要能熟悉考试中经常涉及的各场景(如日常生活、饮食健康、环境气候等)和提问模式(如推理提问、归纳提问、观点提问等),并能抓住每段对话的关键句,即题眼(如建议句、转折句、虚拟句等),同时再结合说话者语音、语调、语速的变化,便能在短时间内迅速找出正确答案。



### 一、真题调研

#### A 最新四级真题

11. A) He has proved to be a better reader than he woman.  
B) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.  
C) He has difficulty understanding the book.  
D) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
12. (A) The man should buy a car of his own.  
(B) She can pick the man up at the grocery.  
(C) The man needn't go shopping every week.  
(D) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
13. (A) Hold a party.  
(B) Get more food and drinks.  
(C) Tidy up the place.  
(D) Ask his friend to come over.
14. (A) The first round talks should start as soon as possible.  
(B) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.  
(C) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.  
(D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
15. (A) The woman should have gone on the field trip.  
(B) He understands the woman's feelings.  
(C) He has gone through a similar experience.  
(D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
16. (A) She has to invite David to the party.  
(B) She is sorry the man will not come.  
(C) She will meet the man halfway.  
(D) She will ask David to talk less.
17. (A) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.  
(B) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.  
(C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.  
(D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
18. (A) Check their computer files.  
(B) Make some computations.  
(C) Study a computer program.

(D) Assemble a computer.

#### B 历年真题经典

##### 经典真题 1

11. A) She expected more people at her party.  
B) She enjoys entertaining small children.  
C) She threw a surprise party for her friend.  
D) She has always enjoyed great popularity.
12. A) They are not used to living in a cold place.  
B) They feel lucky to live in Florida.  
C) They are going to have a holiday.  
D) They have not booked their air tickets yet.
13. A) He was pleased to get the medal.  
B) He was very courageous.  
C) He used to be a firefighter.  
D) He was accused of causing a fire.
14. A) Make a profitable investment.  
B) Buy a new washing machine.  
C) Get parts for the machine from Japan.  
D) Have the old washing machine fixed.
15. A) He is pleased with his exciting new job.  
B) He finds the huge workload unbearable.  
C) He finds his office much too big for him.  
D) He is not so excited about his new position.
16. A) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow.  
B) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is.  
C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party.  
D) The man offers to drive the woman to the party.
17. A) Drawing up a business plan.  
B) Discussing a term paper.  
C) Finalizing a contract.  
D) Reviewing a co-authored article.
18. A) She ordered some paper.  
B) She had the printer repaired.  
C) She chatted online with a friend.  
D) She filled in an application form.



## 经典真题 2

11. A) Only true friendship can last long.  
B) Letter writing is going out of style.  
C) She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.  
D) She has lost contact with most of her old friends.
12. A) A painter. B) A mechanic.  
C) A porter. D) A carpenter.
13. A) Look for a place near her office.  
B) Find a new job down the street.  
C) Make inquiries elsewhere.  
D) Rent the \$600 apartment.
14. A) He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.  
B) He has been extremely busy recently.  
C) He has gained some weight lately.  
D) He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.
15. A) The woman possesses a natural talent for art.  
B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.  
C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.  
D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.
16. A) She couldn't have left her notebook in the library.  
B) She may have put her notebook amid the journals.  
C) She should have made careful notes while doing reading.  
D) She shouldn't have read his notes without his knowing it.
17. A) She wants to get some sleep.  
B) She needs time to write a paper.  
C) She has a literature class to attend.  
D) She is troubled by her sleep problem.
18. A) He is confident he will get the job.  
B) His chance of getting the job is slim.  
C) It isn't easy to find a qualified sales manager.  
D) The interview didn't go as well as he expected.

## 经典真题 3

11. A) Give his ankle a good rest.  
B) Treat his injury immediately.  
C) Continue his regular activities.  
D) Be careful when climbing steps.
12. A) On a train. B) On a plane.  
C) In a theater. D) In a restaurant.
13. A) A tragic accident.  
B) A sad occasion.  
C) Smith's unusual life story.  
D) Smith's sleeping problem.
14. A) Review the details of all her lessons.  
B) Compare notes with his classmates.  
C) Talk with her about his learning problems.  
D) Focus on the main points of her lectures.
15. A) The man blamed the woman for being careless.  
B) The man misunderstood the woman's apology.  
C) The woman offered to pay for the man's coffee.  
D) The woman spilt coffee on the man's jacket.
16. A) Extremely tedious. B) Hard to understand.

- C) Lacking a good plot. D) Not worth seeing twice.
17. A) Attending every lecture.  
B) Doing lots of homework.  
C) Reading very extensively.  
D) Using test-taking strategies.
18. A) The digital TV system will offer different programs.  
B) He is eager to see what the new system is like.  
C) He thinks it unrealistic to have 500 channels.  
D) The new TV system may not provide anything better.

## 经典真题 4

11. A) She used to be in poor health.  
B) She was popular among boys.  
C) She was somewhat overweight.  
D) She didn't do well at high school.
12. A) At the airport. B) In a restaurant.  
C) In a booking office. D) At the hotel reception.
13. A) Teaching her son by herself.  
B) Having confidence in her son.  
C) Asking the teacher for extra help.  
D) Telling her son not to worry.
14. A) Have a short break.  
B) Take two weeks off.  
C) Continue her work outdoors.  
D) Go on vacation with the man.
15. A) He is taking care of this twin brother.  
B) He has been feeling ill all week.  
C) He is worried about Rod's health.  
D) He has been in perfect condition.
16. A) She sold all her furniture before she moved house.  
B) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.  
C) She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.  
D) She brought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.
17. A) The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.  
B) The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.  
C) The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.  
D) The woman forgot lending the book to the man.
18. A) Most of the man's friends are athletes.  
B) Few people share the woman's opinion.  
C) The man doesn't look like a sportsman.  
D) The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

## 经典真题 5

11. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.  
B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.  
C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.  
D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
12. A) The man is fond of traveling.  
B) The woman is a photographer.  
C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.  
D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.

13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.  
B) The woman saved the man some trouble.  
C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.  
D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
14. A) He quit teaching in June.  
B) He has left the army recently.  
C) He opened a restaurant near the school.  
D) He has taken over his brother's business.
15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.  
B) She is interested in reading novels.  
C) She read only part of the book.  
D) She was eager to know what the book was about.
16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.  
B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.  
C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.  
D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.
17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.  
B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.  
C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.  
D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.  
B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.  
C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.  
D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

经典真题 6

11. A) Plan his budget carefully.  
B) Give her more information.  
C) Ask someone else for advice.  
D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
12. A) She'll have some chocolate cake.  
B) She'll take a look at the menu.  
C) She'll go without dessert.  
D) She'll prepare the dinner.
13. A) The man can speak a foreign language.  
B) The woman hopes to improve her English.  
C) The woman knows many different languages.  
D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
14. A) Go to the library. B) Meet the woman.  
C) See Professor Smith. D) Have a drink in the bar.
15. A) She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.  
B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.  
C) The man can come back sometime later.  
D) She can pass on the message for the man.
16. A) He has a strange personality.  
B) He's got emotional problems.  
C) His illness is beyond cure.  
D) His behavior is hard to explain.
17. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.  
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.  
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.  
D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
18. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.  
B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.

- C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.  
D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

经典真题 7

11. A) The girls got on well with each other.  
B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.  
C) She was angry with the other young stars.  
D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework.  
B) The woman needs a housekeeper.  
C) The woman's house is in a mess.  
D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well-off.  
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.  
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.  
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.  
B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.  
C) The weather forecast was unreliable.  
D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic. B) In a supermarket.  
C) At a restaurant. D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.  
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.  
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.  
D) The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before.  
B) The two speakers work for the same company.  
C) The two speakers work on the same floor.  
D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise.  
B) The man is looking for an apartment.  
C) The man has missed his appointment.  
D) The woman is going to take train trip.

经典真题 8

11. A) They enjoyed the party better than the other guests.  
B) They knew none of the other guests at the party.  
C) They didn't think much of the food and drinks.  
D) They went a long way to attend the party.
12. A) To the dentist's. B) To the market.  
C) To the post office. D) To the bookstore.
13. A) She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.  
B) Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.  
C) She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.  
D) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.
14. A) Tom is usually talkative.  
B) Tom has a very bad temper.  
C) Tom is disliked by his colleagues.  
D) Tom has dozens of things to attend to.
15. A) To find out more about the topic for the seminar.  
B) To make a copy of the schedule for his friend.  
C) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.  
D) To pick up the woman from the library.
16. A) The man doesn't want to sell his textbooks to the



woman.

- B) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.  
C) The woman has sold her used textbooks to the bookstore.  
D) The man is going to buy his textbooks from a bookstore.

17. A) Give a speech. B) Meet his lawyer.  
C) Attend a conference. D) Make a business trip.  
18. A) Jessie should know the marketing director better.  
B) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.  
C) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.  
D) Jessie always says what she thinks.

## 二、命题规律

### A 六种命题模式

纵观历年大学英语四级考试真题,听力短对话命题的题眼有以下六种类型的句式:

#### I. 建议句

在四级考试中,各种对话场景中都有可能征询或者提出建议的情况,因此建议句是四级听力中比较频繁出现的句型之一,经常作为提问的对象成为整个对话的关键句。

比较常见的建议句有:

How about... / What about... ?

Shall I/we... ?

Would you/ Would you like to... ?

Wouldn't... be better/ wiser?

Let's...

You/ He/ She'd better...

You should...

I'd like you to...

...

例如真题:

11. A) See a doctor.  
B) Stay in bed for a few days.  
C) Get treatment in a better hospital.  
D) Make a phone call to the doctor.

录音原文:

W: Carol told us on the phone not to worry about her.

Her left leg doesn't hurt as much as it did yesterday.

M: She'd better have it examined by a doctor anyway.

And I will call her about it this evening.

Q: What does the man think Carol should do?

答案解析:答案 A。此题的题眼是“建议句”She'd better... by a doctor (让医生做检查),据此判断他建议她看医生,故答案为 A。

#### II. 反问句、反意疑问句

在听力对话中,反问句和反意疑问句往往从表面上看是疑问句,而实际上说话者是在强调某种肯定或否定的答案,也就是明知故问。只要抓住此种句型“明知故问”的特点就能顺利解题。

例如真题:

12. A) The man should buy a car of his own.  
B) She can pick the man up at the grocery.  
C) The man needn't go shopping every week.  
D) She will drive the man to the supermarket.

录音原文:

M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car.

Tell you what, why don't we go together?

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案解析:答案 D。“题眼”为反问句“why don't we go together”,由此可知女士建议一起开车去购物,正好与 D 选项相符。

#### III. 虚拟句

虚拟语气是四级考试中的一个难点,当其在听力对话中出现时,更对考生的综合应变能力是一个不小的挑战。但是,如果抓住虚拟句在日常对话中出现的几个主要类别,以及各类别句式所表达的含义,这个难关其实也不难攻克。

在听力对话中,虚拟句经常会出现在 wish 后的宾语从句中(经常会省略连词 that)表达说话者的不可能实现的愿望;或者出现在 if 条件状语从句中,表示与事实相反的假设;亦或者出现在一些表示要求、建议、命令、提议等语气的句子中。

例如真题:

15. A) The woman should have gone on the field trip.  
B) He understands the woman's feelings.  
C) He has gone through a similar experience.  
D) The teacher is just following the regulations.

录音原文:

W: I was so angry yesterday! My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass!

M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?

答案解析:答案 B。“题眼”为虚拟句“I'd feel that way too if I were you”,由此可知男士非常理解女士此时的感受。根据女士的话可知她由于某些原因没参加活动,所以 A 不正确;C、D 两项的内容对话中并未提及,故答案应为 B。

#### IV. 转折句

转折句式总是会引起说话者态度的转变,以及整个话题重心的转移,所以转折句中的内容通常都会成为考点。对于这类考题,抓住句中表转折意味的词或词组就成为破题的关键了。只要能准确理解转折词后句子内容,要选出正确答案就变得非常容易了。

比较常见的转折词和词组有:

but, yet, however, actually, otherwise, instead...  
in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell you the truth...

例如真题:

11. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.  
B) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.  
C) He has difficulty understanding the book.  
D) He cannot get access to the assigned book.

录音原文:

W: Just imagine! We have to finish reading 300 pages before Monday! How can the professor expect us to do it in such a short time?

M: Yeah, but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案解析:“题眼”为转折句“but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore”,与选项D中“cannot get access to”这一表达的意义相对应,故答案应为D。

V. 同意句、否定句

同意句和否定句通常表达了说话者的总体态度,所以通过对同意句或否定句的把握,往往可以揣测出两位对话者所要表达的含意的异同,通过比较选出正确答案。

同意句比较常见的表达方式有:

I agree with you.

I think/guess so.

So do I / Me too.

Certainly/Absolutely/Sure.

Good idea. /Why not?

That sounds great/nice.

...

否定句比较常见的表达方式有:

I don't think so.

No, thanks.

... too... to...

Neither... nor...

It doesn't matter.

I'm afraid I can't.

I doubt it.

I didn't mean to...

There's no need to...

... would rather...

...

例如真题:

14. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.

B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.

C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.

D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.

录音原文:

M: What do you think of the prospects for online education? Is it going to replace the traditional school?

W: I doubt it. Schools are here to stay, because there are much more than just book learning. Even though more and more kids are going online, I believe fewer of them will quit school altogether.

Q: What does the woman think of the conventional schools?

答案解析:答案C。此题的题眼是“否定句”I doubt it。从此句中可以看出这位女士对前面网络教育取代传统教育的看法持否定态度。同时,她在后面又补充说明没有多少孩子会退学。综合这两句,此题答案应选C。

VI. 祈使句

在听力对话中,祈使句往往用来表达请求、责备、关

心、警告、命令、建议等意义,其句型也比较简单,通常是省略主语,以谓语动词开头,或者以Don't Let's等作为句子的开头。

例如真题:

13. A) A tragic accident.

B) A sad occasion.

C) Smith's unusual life story.

D) Smith's sleeping problem.

录音原文:

W: Did you hear Jay Smith died in his sleep last night?

M: Yes, it's very sad. Please let everybody know that whoever wants to may attend the funeral.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

答案解析:答案B。此题的题眼是It's very sad,和“祈使句”Please let everybody know that whoever wants to may attend the funeral,对话双方谈到史密斯先生在熟睡状态去世一事,并希望所有愿意参加葬礼的人都去,结合四个供选答案考虑,选项B比较符合问题。

B. 六种设问模式

通过对历年大学英语四级考试真题的研究分析,听力短对话的提问模式有以下六种类型:

I. 推理提问

这类问题需要对对话中关键信息进行综合后作出判断性推理。四级听力短对话中常用的推理性设问句式有:

What will the man most probably do?

What are the speakers probably going to do?

What can be inferred from the conversation?

What does the man imply?

What does the man mean?

...

例如真题:

16. (A) She has to invite David to the party.

(B) She is sorry the man will not come.

(C) She will meet the man halfway.

(D) She will ask David to talk less.

录音原文:

M: I really can't stand the way David controls the conversation all the time. If he is going to be at your Christmas party, I just won't come.

W: I'm sorry you feel that way, but my mother insists that he come.

Q: What does the woman imply?

答案解析:此题“设问模式”属于推理提问;“题眼”为转折句“but my mother insists that he come”,insist意为坚持,由此可推断出由于母亲的坚持她必须得邀请戴维参加,故答案应为A。

II. 观点提问

这类问题需要对谈话中说话者对某一争议性话题的观点进行总体性上的把握。四级考试中常见的这类提问有:

How does the man feel about...?

How did the two speakers find...?

What does the man/woman think of...?

...

例如真题:

16. A) Extremely tedious.

B) Hard to understand.





C) Lacking a good plot. D) Not worth seeing twice.

录音原文:

W: Have you seen the movie The Departed? The plot was so complicated that I really got lost.

M: Yeah, I felt the same. But after I saw it a second time, I could put all the pieces together.

Q: How did the two speakers find the movie?

答案解析:从 complicated 和 I felt the same 两处可以看出,对话双方都认为该部电影情节复杂,不容易看懂。选项 B Hard to understand 与此内容相符。故选 B。

### III. 归纳提问

此类问题需要从对话中归纳概括出说话者试图表达的中心思想。四级对话中常见的归纳提问句型有:

What can we learn from the conversation?

What are the speakers talking about?

What do we learn about this woman?

What is the man trying to say to the woman?

...

例如真题:

18. A) Check their computer files.

B) Make some computations.

C) Study a computer program.

D) Assemble a computer.

录音原文:

W: Have you ever put a computer together before?

M: No, never. But I think if we follow these instructions exactly, we won't have much trouble.

Q: What are the speakers going to do?

答案解析:此题“设问模式”属于归纳性提问,旨在弄清两人到底在谈论什么事情;“题眼”为“Have you ever put a computer together before”,综合 put a computer together 及 follow these instructions 等信息可知他们欲自行组装一台电脑,故答案应为 D。

### IV. 身份提问

这类提问需要通过对话中细节的把握或者对对话场景的判断推测说话者的身份或者人物之间的关系,常见的提问句型有:

Who is the man?

Who is the woman talking to?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

...

例如真题:

17. A) Teacher and student.

B) Doctor and patient.

C) Manager and office worker.

D) Travel agent and customer.

录音原文:

W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month.

M: Did you fill out a request form?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

答案解析:此题考查的是人物之间的关系,对话主要是前者向后者请假,只要能抓住语气和关键词就可以判断两者之间是上级和下属的关系。故答案选 C。

### V. 数字信息提问

这类问题涉及的话题比较广泛,如时间、年份、价格、人数等,需要抓住对话出现的数字信息,做好记录并作好筛选或计算的工作。四级中常见的此类提问句型有:

How many persons...?

How many dozens of... does... want?

How much does... cost?

How old is...?

How long does it take... to...?

What time...?

...

例如真题:

17. A) 5:15. B) 5:10. C) 4:30. D) 5:00.

录音原文:

M: I wonder if Sue will be here by 5 o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at 4:30. She should be here at 5:10, and 5:15 at the latest.

Q: What time did Sue leave home?

答案解析:此题只要抓住男士所说的三个时间中的第一个时间 4:30,并把握数字之前的关键词组 leave home,就可轻易选出答案。故答案选 C。

### VI. 场景提问

此类提问需要通过细节判断对话发生的地点或场合,四级中常见的问句有:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where are the man and woman?

...

例如真题:

12. A) At the airport.

B) In a restaurant.

C) In a booking office.

D) At the hotel reception.

录音原文:

W: We don't think to have a reservation for you, sir. I'm sorry.

M: But my secretary said she had reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got on board the plane.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

答案解析:从女士提及预订(reservation)和男士提及上飞机前秘书已为他预订了房间(reserved a room)这些信息推断,男士应是出差,刚到达目的地,在寻找旅馆预定的房间,故选 D 项。

## 三、语境类型

通过对历年大学英语四级考试真题的听力短对话进行的分析研究得知,对话的语言环境主要涉及如下七种类型:

### I. 日常生活

此类语言环境主要包括家庭、银行、邮局、购物等方面的话题。此类场景中比较常见的表达方式有:

grocery 杂货店 department store 百货公司 supermarket 超市 sales tax 销售税 check/cash 支票/现金 discount 折扣 bargain with 讨价还价 on sale 减价 try on 试穿/戴……

post/send/mail 寄 airmail 航空信 email 电子邮件 parcel/package 包裹 postage 邮资 telegram 电报……

deposit 存 withdraw 取 open an account 开户 savings account 存款账户 interest rate 利率 exchange 兑换 loan 贷款 credit card 信用卡……

例如真题:

11. A) Plan his budget carefully.  
B) Give her more information.  
C) Ask someone else for advice.  
D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.

录音原文:

M: Christmas is around the corner. And I'm looking for a gift for my girlfriend. Any suggestions?

W: Well you have to tell me something about your girlfriend first. Also, what's your budget?

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

答案解析:对话涉及到购物,圣诞节快到了,男士想要给女朋友买礼物,要女士给提建议,所以女士想要知道更多关于他女友的信息,故答案选B。

## II. 饮食健康

此类语言环境通常会涉及到就医、减肥、运动、用餐等方面的话题。这类场景中常见的表达方式有:

see a doctor 看医生 send for a doctor 让医生出诊 clinic 门诊 physician 内科医生 surgeon 外科医生 emergency 急诊 cold 感冒 flu 流感 headache 头痛 sore throat 嗓子疼 toothache 牙疼 stomachache 胃疼 prescription 处方 pill/tablet 药片 injection 注射 surgery/operation 手术

lose weight 体重减轻 overweight 超重/肥胖 on a diet 节食 workout/exercise 锻炼 keep fit 保持健康

eat out 出去吃 take away 外带 fast food 快餐 main course 主菜 dessert 餐后甜点 bill 账单 service charge 服务费 tip 小费 change 找零 keep the change 不用找零

例如真题:

12. A) She'll have some chocolate cake.  
B) She'll take a look at the menu.  
C) She'll go without dessert.  
D) She'll prepare the dinner.

录音原文:

M: What would you like for dessert? I think I'll have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks great, but I have to watch my weight. You go ahead and get yours.

Q: What would the woman most probably do?

答案解析:对话涉及到饮食和减肥,女士因为要控制体重(watch weight),所以为了保持体形她不会吃甜品

(dessert),故答案选C。

## III. 环境气候

此类语言环境通常会涉及到天气气候、环境污染等方面的话题。这类场景中常见的表达方式有:

Weather 天气 climate 气候 weather forecast 天气预报 rain cats and dogs 瓢泼大雨 pour down 倾盆大雨 shower 阵雨 clear up 放晴 low/high temperature 低/高温 freezing 严寒

environmental pollution 环境污染 air pollution 空气污染 water pollution 水污染 global warming 全球变暖 rain forest 热带雨林 species 物种 protection of the environment 环境保护

例如真题:

15. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.  
B) It remains almost the same as before.  
C) There are more extremes in the weather.  
D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.

录音原文:

W: You've been doing weather reports for nearly 30 years. Has the weather got any worse in all these years?

M: Well, not necessarily worse. But we are seeing more swings.

Q: What does the man say about the weather?

答案解析:对话涉及到气候,解答本题的关键是理解swing这个词,意思指现在天气经常从一个极端骤变为另一个极端,由此推断C正确。

## IV. 校园生活

此类语境涉及到校园生活的各个方面,如课程学习、考试与复习、作业与论文等话题。考试中常见的表达方式有:

public/private school 公/私立学校 president 校长 dean 院长 professor 教授 tutor 导师 freshman/sophomore/junior/senior 大一/大二/大三/大四学生 doctor/master/bachelor degree 博士/硕士/学士学位 PhD 博士学位 attend/have a lecture 上课 miss a class 错过了课 scholarship 奖学金 assistantship 助学金

semester/term 学期 final/midterm examination 期末/中考试 quiz/test 测验 oral test 口试 assignment 作业 paper 论文 note 笔记 fail 不及格 pass 及格

例如真题:

17. A) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.  
B) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.  
C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.  
D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.

录音原文:

W: You're taking a course with Professor Johnson. What's your impression so far?

M: Well, many students could hardly stay awake in his

class without first drinking a cup of coffee.

Q: What does the man imply?

**答案解析:**从第一句的“taking a course”可知此对话涉及到校园生活的课程学习的话题;根据“题眼”“many students could hardly stay awake in his class without first drinking a cup of coffee”,由此可知教授的课让人打不起精神,故答案应为C。

#### V. 租赁住宿

此类语境主要涉及到在外租房、宾馆住宿等方面的场景,四级听力考试中常见的表达方式有:

rent 租金 apartment 公寓 utilities 公用设施(如水、电、煤气等) furnished 配家具的 suburb/downtown 市郊/市区 landlord/landlady 房东/房东太太 tenant 房客 roommate 室友

make/cancel a reservation 预定房间/取消预定 fully booked/full 客满 reception 前台 check in/out 登记入住/退房 single/double room 单人/双人间 suite 套房 room service 客房服务

例如真题:

13. A) Look for a place near her office.

B) Find a new job down the street.

C) Make inquiries elsewhere.

D) Rent the \$600 apartment.

**录音原文:**

W: Excuse me, do you have any apartments available for under 500 dollars a month? I need to move in next week when my new job starts.

M: The only vacant one I have is 600 dollars, have you inquired at the apartment complex down the street?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

**答案解析:**对话涉及到租赁房屋,女士想要房租为500美金以下的apartment,男士只有600美金的,故建议女士去别处询问一下,故选C。

#### VI. 工作应聘

这类场景主要包括公司单位日常工作或职位应聘等话题,主要的表达方式有:

Work/job/career 工作 work overtime 加班 ask for a raise 要求加薪 wage/salary 工资 allowance 津贴 bonus 奖金 income 收入 promotion 升职 fire 解雇 resign 辞职 retire 退休 laid-off 下岗

holiday 节假日 vacation 休假 sick leave 病假

interview 面试 application letter 求职信 resume 简历

personal information 个人信息 academic background 教育背景 work experience 工作经验

例如真题:

8. A) Jessie should know the marketing director better.

B) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.

C) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.

D) Jessie always says what she thinks.

**录音原文:**

M: Can you believe it? Jessie told her boss he was wrong to have fired his marketing director.

W: Yeah, but you know Jessie. If she has something in mind, everyone will know about it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

**答案解析:**对话涉及到公司日常工作的场景,两位说话者在讨论杰茜说她的老板炒了市场主任是错误的这件事,由女士的话“If she has something in mind, everyone will know about it”就可知道杰茜总是将她想的事情说出来,故答案为D。

#### VII. 交通驾驶

此类场景主要包括航空、火车、地铁、车辆驾驶等方面,四级听力中常见的词汇有:

airport 机场 flight 航班 transfer 转机 board 登机 destination 目的地 timetable 时间表

security check 安检 take off 起飞 see off 送行 pick up 接 arrival 到达 departure 离开

railway 铁路 railway station 火车站 platform 站台 waiting room 候车室 express train 直达

快车 carriage 车厢 dining car 餐车

underground/subway/tube 地铁 taxi/cab 出租车 coach 大巴

parking lot/park 停车场

speeding 超速驾驶 car crash 撞车

例如真题:

2. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.

B) The 2:30 train has a dining car.

C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.

D) They are going to have some fast food on the train

**录音原文:**

M: There is a non-stop train for Washington and it leaves at 2:30.

W: It's faster than the 2 o'clock train. Besides, we can have something to eat before getting on the train.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

**答案解析:**对话涉及到交通场景,对话中女士说2:30的直达车(non-stop train)要快一些,并且在上车前可以有时间吃些东西,故答案为C。

D) She doesn't need the job.

12. A) Spend more time working on chemistry problems.

B) Talk to an advisor about dropping the course.

C) Work on the assignment with a classmate.

#### Test 1 (武汉大学专家预测)

11. A) She is going to start work soon.

B) She has got a good job.

C) She hasn't got a job yet.



### 四、一线专家押题