

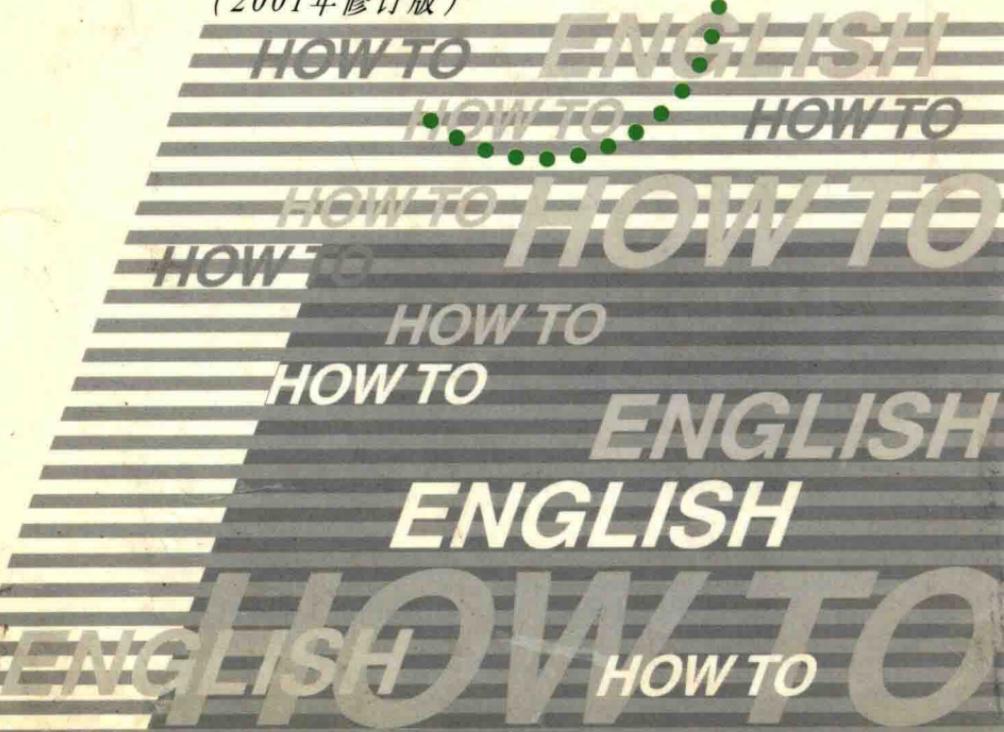
● 姚云桥 编著

根据新大纲、新词汇表作全面修订，
让你零距离贴近CET4

怎样准备？

大学英语 四级考试：

(2001年修订版)



上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书初版于 1997 年。此次根据新大纲、新词表作了全面修订,增补新题型,包括口语考试指导。

按试题类型分章,每章包括答题思路、应试技巧及重点备考内容,把语用能力、学习方法和基础语言知识融合在一起。书末附有答案和听力文字材料,供自测参考。听力部分配有外籍专家的标准录音。

本书主要对象为参加 CET-4 的大学生,也可供参加各类英语水平考试的读者参考。

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前　　言

本书自 1997 年出版以来,深受读者欢迎。短短两年多时间,重印 6 次,屡印屡罄,足见大学生们对它的青睐。

大学英语四级考试(College English Test, Band 4, 以下简称 CET-4)开考至今已近 15 年了,由于考试命题的科学性,评分的一致性,组织的严密性,成绩的可比性,得到了社会的普遍承认。特别从 2000 年始,增设了口试,使 CET-4 的测试项目更趋完整。这对于推动大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量产生了不可低估的正面效应,而且还将继续影响下去。但也必须看到,顺利通过 CET-4,并非易事,不是每个考生都能如愿以偿。每年总有 20%~30% 或更大比例的学生未能通过,需要重考;有些考生,即使通过,成绩也不理想。因此,如何为广大考生提供一本内容充实、题型全面、讲解精辟、指导得法的导考书,帮助他们在较短时间里掌握考试内容,有把握地通过 CET-4 成了师生们的共同心愿,这也是本书编写以及此次修订的出发点。

本书修订版继续保留了初版的特点:

严格按教学大纲和考试大纲要求,以纲定内容为范围,以样题及历年真题为标准,不高攀,不低就,通过本书的学习,使考生心中有一个明确的 CET-4 的考试标准。

题型全面(包括各种新题型),按题型设章。各章由应试技能和重点考试内容两部分组成。每章开始安排了学习方法和答题思路的提示,方法易懂好学,简明扼要,切实具体;内容高度概括,重点难点突出。每章之后,设有 Chapter Exercise,供复习巩固和自检自测。

本次修订着重做了以下几方面工作:

1. 各项语言技能一律按《大学英语教学大纲》(1999 年修订版)所确立的标准要求,各项提法全面更新。
2. 词汇中的词条和义项均按 2000 年 7 月出版的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》一书为准。编者对其词组表作了整理和排列,全面收入,无一遗漏。
3. 在词汇一章中新增了“CET-4 高频词汇”一节,约 1000 词,这是编者从近年真题、模拟题中收集整理而得,有些尽管超出了词表范围,但使用频率高,熟记它们十分管用。
4. 各 Chapter Exercise 中的题目作了调整,有增有删,充实了近几年真题内容。

5. 新设第 7 部分—口语考试,介绍了口语考试大纲,考生手册主要内容,口试样题及口试应注意要点。

全书的听力部分配有外籍教师录制的音带,语音语调纯正,语速适中。书末附有答案和听力部分的文字材料。

《怎样准备大学英语四级考试》修订版,经过一年时间的工作,现在以崭新面目呈现给读者,这是上海交通大学出版社和作者共同努力的结果。

读者朋友们,修订后的本书将是一本融学习方法,应试技巧,重点备考内容,适量的应试练习于一体的实用型导考书。愿它的出版,给你带去考试的轻松和方便,愿它能很快挤入你的书林,兼作师友,伴你通过 4 级考试的隧道,直奔 21 世纪知识创新时代的广阔前程。

编著者

2001 年 1 月

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1 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

1.1 关于听力理解

英语听力是一项十分重要的语言技能。《大学英语教学大纲》(1999年修订版)明确要求：“学生通过基础阶段的学习应具有一定的听力能力，为今后通过听的途径获取信息作好准备。”在当今改革开放时代，国际交往日益频繁，涉外机会增多，或出国学习、工作，或在国内与外籍人士接触，无一不需要通过听力去获取所需要的信息。重视并搞好听力教学，这是形势的要求。

大学英语 CET-4 考试(以下简称 CET-4)设置了听力理解项目，共 20 分，占全卷总分的 20%。除了要求能听懂对话、短文，确定正确的选择项外，近年还新设置了 Spot Dictation(听写填空)和 Compound Dictation(复合听写)，作为听力测试的一个组成部分。

1.2 熟悉与掌握 CET-4 听力理解题题型

大纲明确规定了 CET-4 的具体听力标准，分为基本要求(即 4 级)和较高要求(即 6 级)。其基本要求是“能听懂英语讲课，并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟为 130~150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点和有关细节，领会讲话者的观点和态度。”

《大学英语 4 级考试大纲》对听力测试也做了相应的说明，听力理解共 20 题，考试时间为 20 分钟，包括 Section A(简短对话)10 题，和 Section B(短篇听力材料)10 题。选材的原则为：

- (1) 对话部分为日常生活中的对话，句子结构和内容不太复杂。
- (2) 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等。
- (3) 所有词语不出教学大纲词汇表4级所规定的范围。

1.2.1 对话(Short Conversation)

本部分(Section A)共10题，每题一组对话，一问一答，后接一问句，问句后约有15秒钟间隙供学生选定答案。

这些对话多为日常话题，出题格式较为稳定：多数对第二个人讲话内容设问，而且特殊疑问句居多，也有以一般疑问句提问的。

对话开始前有一段Direction和举例，考生应予以熟悉，并仿照举例那样去答题。

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

例如：

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

根据对话内容,确定 A 为正确答案。

从样题及曝光题来看,对话类型一般有以下几种。

1. 就时间设问

这类题目包括年月日、星期、日期前后推算等。往往几个时间混合在一起,其中一个为答案,其他为干扰项,有的直接在对话中可以找到,有的则另需简单推算。例如:

M: Do you think the director could see me tomorrow before 9:30?

W: He won't be in till 10:45, so the earliest would be 11:00.

Q: When will the manager probably meet the man?

A) In the afternoon.

B) Before 9:30.

C) At 10:45.

D) After 11:00.

(D 项正确)

2. 就地点或含蓄地点设问

关于地点和场合的对话在测试中是一个常见的题型。有的直接些,有的则间接含蓄些,需要转个弯想一想才能找到正确答案。例如:

W: I say, Tom, This is Mary at school. Is Dick at home?

M: No, Mary. He's at the office. He'll be home for lunch though.

Q: Where is Dick now?

A) At school.

B) On the telephone.

C) At home.

D) At the office.

(D 项正确)

3. 就数字设问

在带数字的对话中常涉及到年龄、金额、号码、数量、价格等等。答这类题的关键在于记准,特别在几个数字相混、数额较大或带有分数、小数、百分比的时候,一定要随听随记,逐个用阿拉伯数字记录下来,排定前后顺序,确定互相关系,至关重要。例如:

W: I like these glasses, but they look like they would be quite expensive.

M: They are \$15 a piece, or \$150 a dozen. Really that's not very expensive.

Q: How much does one glass cost?

- A) \$15. B) \$12.50.
C) \$150. D) \$12.

(A项正确)

4. 计算题

在含有数字的对话中,常常带有计算,比如当提到时间、年龄、金额、数量、价格等,有时候不能直接找到答案,而需要计算一下,当然算题本身不会很复杂,问题是要强记一组相关数字,一个都不能记错,然后迅速地把它计算出来。例如:

W: I thought that these typewriter ribbons cost three dollars.

M: They used to, but the price has gone up fifty cents.

Q: How much do the typewriter ribbons cost now?

- A) \$3. B) \$3.15.
C) \$3.50. D) \$2.50.

(C项正确)

又如:

M: Do you rent the room by the week? You see, I'm not sure whether I'll stay for a whole month.

W: Yes, The rates are higher though. It's \$50 a week, but only \$160 a month.

Q: How much will the man owe if he rents the room for three weeks?

- A) \$160. B) \$150.
C) \$120. D) \$50.

(B项正确)

5. 否定句

此类题目既可以带常规否定词,如 no, not, neither, nor 等,

也可以用 but, rather, too... to, hardly, scarcely, seldom, little, few 以及其他含否定词义的动词如 fail 等构成否定。对后者更需注意。例如：

M: I'll lend you this red book after I finish it.

W: Thank you, but I'd rather you lend me the blue one now if you don't mind.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) She wants to borrow the red book.
- B) She wants to borrow the blue book.
- C) She doesn't want to borrow the red book.
- D) She doesn't want to borrow the blue book.

(B项正确)

6. 就人物关系或人物身份设问

这类题目在考试中常见，从对话内容看谈话双方的关系或人物的身份，要求考生在选择项中找出与对话暗示相符的关系、名称等。只要用心去抓住关键词，这类试题是不难做对的。例如：

W: I have been told you might have a vacant room.

M: Yes, I'll have a room free after the weekend.

Q: What is the second speaker most likely to be?

- A) A professor.
- B) A landlord. 房东
- C) A shop-keeper.
- D) A driver.

(B项正确)

又如：

M: Could you explain the assignment for Sunday, Miss Draper?

W: Certainly, do exercise Three on page 15.

Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A) Student-Teacher.
- B) Doctor-Patient.
- C) Customer-Salesman.
- D) Employee-Employer.

(A项正确)

7. 就比较和比较结果设问

在这类句子中可能会出现形容词和副词的比较级和最高级，也可能出现 as...as, the same...as, prefer 等词语，特别要注意在三者之间进行比较的时候，正确选定其答案。例如：

M: Do you really have to go down to the lake to fetch all your water?

W: Yes, but all things considered, life in the country is still a lot less complicated than life in the city.

Q: Where does the woman think life is harder?

- A) The city.
- B) The country.
- C) Getting water.
- D) At the lake.

(A项正确)

又如：

M: Why hasn't Mrs. Baker gone to Paris with her husband?

W: She prefers staying at home to traveling as far as I know.

Q: What can we learn from this dialogue?

- A) Mrs. Baker does not want to go to Paris.
- B) Mrs. Baker does not want her husband to go to Paris.
- C) Mrs. Baker does not like traveling.
- D) Mrs. Baker does not like traveling very far.

(C项正确)

8. 就因果关系设问

此类问题往往用 Why 提出，关键是要听清对话中的对问题的解释部分。例如：

W: How soon can you get the car fixed for me?

M: I'm not sure. You'd better give me a call late this afternoon.

Q: Why does the man tell the woman to call him late in the afternoon?

- A) He may need the woman's help.

- B) He may have repaired the car then.
- C) He wants the woman to have tea with him.
- D) He has some important news for the woman.

(B项正确)

9. 推测推理

此类题目较为含蓄,因此在考试中一定要听其音知其意,不可能直接了当找出答案。例如:

W: Good evening, Mr. Pierce. I'm sorry to bother you. But it's the fourth of December today.

M: Oh, Mrs. Boxter, the rent! I'm sorry it's late. I'll write you a check right now.

Q: Why did the woman come to see the man?

- A) She came for money.
- B) She came to visit the man.
- C) She came because of the rain.
- D) She came in order to check the time.

(A项正确)

10. 建议

此类题目往往含有 suggest 或 suggestion 等词或虽换一种说法,但意思中含有某种建议。例如:

W: Mr. Jackson, have you ever considered a career in sales? Most of the large engineering firms have sales divisions, you know, and your engineering background could be an advantage.

M: No, I've never really thought about it. That's an interesting idea. I think I'd rather stay in engineering though.

Q: What did the woman suggest the man do?

- A) The man should get a job in business.
- B) The man should start his own business.
- C) The man should stay in engineering.

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- D) The man shouldn't take advantage of his engineering background.

(A项正确)

11. 就结论设问

回答此类问题,要善于分析归纳,从中得出结论。例如:

W: I certainly enjoy my dinner! How was yours?

M: Better than I expected. But for the price, it should be good.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from the man's answer?

- A) The dinner was quite good.
- B) The dinner was good for its price.
- C) The dinner was expensive.
- D) He expected a better dinner.

(C项正确)

12. 就双方谈论的主题设问

M: I hope to get a job during summer vacation and earn some money. How about you?

W: I'm going to take a correspondence course so I can graduate sooner.

Q: What are the man and woman discussing?

- A) Corresponding with each other.
- B) Summer vacation plans.
- C) Spending some money.
- D) A dance course.

(B项正确)

13. 同义或近义诠释型

要答对这类题目,一定要听懂本义,它的同义或近义只不过换一种说法罢了。例如:

W: Hey, What did you put in this box? It weights a ton.

M: Oh, stop complaining. A little exercise will do you good.