



外专外语 一点通

大学英语四级 考试精粹

听力、综合技能 *CET-4*

Listening Comprehension & Comprehensive Drilling

主 编 徐光源 易 平
副主编 王文玉 何周春
主 审 邵爱红 林 洪



Sichuan University Press
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前 言

该书严格按照教育部最新公布的《大学英语四级考试大纲》的标准和要求编写，为帮助考生把握四级考试最新脉搏，我们以 2006 年 6 月以来实行的全国大学英语四级考试真题为蓝本，由四级辅导专家和多年的四、六级阅卷教师联袂预测命题方向、重点和难点，指点高分技巧，以便准确反映四级考试大纲要求。本丛书包括以下题型：听力理解部分（长短对话、篇章及复合式听写、单项单元方式），阅读理解部分（快速阅读、仔细阅读、选词填空），汉译英部分和写作部分，而词汇和语法知识则融入各单元测试训练单元中。本书具有以下特点：

1. 选材注重原创性、时效性、针对性、前瞻性、广泛性和大容量

本丛书中的听力、阅读、写作等部分选材涉及最新的社会热门话题，大多数选自近年欧美国家发行的材料，语言地道规范，表达生动，完全符合大学英语四级考试的要求。内容涉及经济、科普、体育、政治、历史等领域，兼顾了知识性和趣味性。

2. 扩大词汇、辅助阅读

为了使考生尽快提高和扩大词汇量，我们萃取了四级考试中的高频词汇，给出了词性和释意及相关的词类或反义词等，使考生能在单位时间内通过大量阅读和单词记忆，学会和掌握根据上下文理解和猜词的能力。

3. 指出解题陷阱

该部分直接针对那些表面上是对的，但实际上是错误的选项。通过这样的干扰选项，帮助考生分析错误的根源和理解的误区，从中总结出解题的思路及规律，防止类似错误再次发生。

4. 权威性

该书作者均是多年从事大学英语教学的资深教师，具有丰富的四、六级辅导经验和阅卷经验，对四、六级的应试和复习难点、重点了如指掌，把握准确。相信使用本书后，广大考生的阅读、听力、翻译以及写作能力都会有质的飞跃。

总之，本丛书具有权威性和超前性，是四级备考的实用辅导用书。对三四六级的考生来说也是一套有价值的参考用书。

在本书的编写过程中，外专外语（成都外国语学院）林洪校长担任主审，提出了宝贵的修改意见和建议，相关工作人员也给予了大力支持和帮助，在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。同时，感谢四川大学出版社的责编和相关同志为本书付梓所付出的辛劳。

由于时间仓促，加之编者水平有限，不足之处在所难免，切望读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2013 年 7 月

目 录

第一章 听力理解	(1)
第一节 短对话	(1)
第二节 长对话	(19)
第三节 篇章短文	(32)
第四节 复合式听写	(48)
第二章 快速阅读	(57)
第一节 五个定位技巧	(57)
第二节 选择题两个解题技巧	(58)
第三节 句子填空题三个解题技巧	(60)
第三章 篇章词汇	(86)
第一节 利用语法知识确定词性和词形	(86)
第二节 利用上下文确定词义范围和色彩	(88)
第三节 篇章词汇四个解题技巧	(89)
第四章 完形填空	(94)
第一节 完型填空高频考点	(94)
第二节 完形填空题三步法	(95)
第三节 完形填空答题小窍门	(95)
第四节 完形填空操练	(96)
第五章 句子翻译	(104)
第一节 翻译常规步骤	(104)
第二节 翻译中的高频语法	(105)
第三节 翻译操练	(106)
第六章 听力考题原文	(109)
参考答案	(167)

第一章 听力理解

国家教育部高等教育司 2006 年 6 月公布的《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定：考生能听懂语速为每分钟 130 至 150 词对话或短文，掌握所听内容的大意，抓住要点和有关细节，领会讲话人的观点和态度。录音材料用标准的英音或美音或英美音朗读。听力部分分值比例为 35%，其中对话占 15%，篇章短文占 20%。考试时间为 35 分钟。

对话部分包括 8 个短对话试题（short conversations）和两段长对话（long conversations）共 7 个试题，总计 15 个试题，均采用四选一形式进行考核。

短文部分包括四选一的短文理解（passages）和一篇复合式听写（compound dictation）。短文有 3 篇，每篇长度为 200 ~ 250 词，朗读一遍，每篇 3 ~ 4 题，共 10 个试题，每个试题后留有约 13 秒的答题时间。复合式听写采用一篇短文测试考生在不同层面上（从词汇到语篇）的听力理解能力。这部分测试的短文约 300 词，删去 8 个单词和 3 个句子（部分句子），全文朗读 3 遍。要求考生根据所听到的内容填写所缺信息，所填单词必须用原词，所缺句子可按原文填写，也可用自己的语言对原文进行要点概述。

听力是多种能力的综合，它不仅与听者的基本听力技能（包括听音、辨音、听音会意、对语流反应的自动性，以及形成语感和英语思维习惯等）有关，而且与听者的英语基本功（如词汇量、词法、句法等）和知识面（如自然科学知识、社会文化背景知识、逻辑推理知识等）有密切的联系。所以，在大学英语考试从知识型考查向能力型考查的转变过程中，听力部分正扮演着越来越重要的角色。从历年考题来看，四级听力语料与考试用时长，分值权重大，要求高。考生应随时掌握考试动态，平时加强基本功的训练，并掌握一定的应试技巧，方可从容应对四级听力考试。

第一节 短对话

《大学英语四级考试大纲》中规定，短对话共有 8 段，每段为一轮和一个问题，每段对话只朗读一遍，每个问题后留有约 13 秒的答题时间，其长度通常为 18 ~ 50 词之间，内容涉及日常生活的各个方面，总的来说可以大致归为以下几类：

一、常考场景

1. 校园生活

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例1】

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

这类场景是四级历年考试中最常出现的一类，涉及面很广，包括有关学校概况、教学水平、学费高低、课程作业、课程难度、评价课程/老师、作业、读书、学习、选课、缺课逃课、补课、论文、导师要求、考试、学习资料、复习、占用时间、参考书目、成绩、毕业、学费、奖学金、进修、同学交往、课余生活、专业兴趣等方面的话题。

为应对上述考点场景，务必熟记下列词语：

registration; graduate; enroll; quit school; term; semester; academic year; quiz; exam; experiment; doctor's degree; master's degree; bachelor's degree; tuition; dormitory; clinic; scholarship; diploma; credit; campus; canteen; science; Students' Union; Students' Center; freshman; sophomore; junior; senior; undergraduate; graduate student; lecture; compulsory course; optional course; assignment; paper; seminar; subject; topic; presentation; liberal arts; gym; latest issue; up-to-date information; overdue; be due; to renew; borrow; return; circulation; to pay fines; author catalogue; call number; subject catalogue; fail, pass, full marks, performance; card catalogue; bookshelf; indicator number; alphabetical order; card; reference book...

2. 工作商务

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例2】

- A) He is rather disappointed.
- B) He is highly ambitious.
- C) He can't face up to the situation.
- D) He knows his own limitations.

这类场景主要包括求职面试、工作选择、工作状态、工作内容、工作安排、联系与拜访客户以及同事关系、家庭关系、服务关系等方面的话题。尤其重视宾馆、餐厅、邮局、商场、书店、图书馆、学校、银行、机场、海关、车站、法庭、医院、加油站等场景用词。

3. 旅游交通

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例3】

- 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.

这类场景主要涉及有关度假安排、食宿安排、景点旅游和交通方式及购物娱乐等方面的话题。

4. 医疗健康

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例4】

- A) She must have paid a lot for working out in the gym.
- B) She is known to have a terrific figure.
- C) Her gym exercise has yielded good results.
- D) Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy.

这类场景主要涉及有关生病就医、医院和医生、身体状况和减肥锻炼等方面的话题。

为应对上述考点场景，务必熟记下列词语：

doctor; surgeon; dentist; nurse; patient; burn; general ward; private ward; isolation ward; cold; observation ward; consulting room; take the temperature; feel sick; emergency room; prescribe; out-patient department; flu; in-patient department; ambulance; insomnia; bruise/wound; dizzy; spa; fitness; diet; physical condition; fever; infection; pain; vomit; chill; cough; itch; lose one's appetite; a sore throat; high/low blood pressure; stomachache; diarrhea; prescription; Open your mouth and say "Ah ..." after me...

5. 日常交际

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例5】

- A) Shopping with his son.
- B) Buying a gift for a child.
- C) Promoting a new product.
- D) Bargaining with a salesgirl.

这类场景主要涉及休闲购物、消费、居家琐事、人际交往和电话交流等方面的话题。

为应对上述考点场景，务必熟记下列词语：

department; supermarket; groceries; size; theater; cinema; exhibition; go to the movies; dancing hall; fashion show; watering flowers; kitchen; barber's; haircut; concert; Karaoke; garden; amusement park; party; Disney Land; teahouse; journey; travel; barbecue; style; fashion; brand; price; cost; cash; color; expensive; cheap; bargain; in stock; on sale; out of stock...

6. 住房搬家

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例6】

- 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.

这类场景主要涉及关于居住环境、租房、买房以及房屋的装饰、装修等方面的话题。

7. 气候环境

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例7】

- 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.

这类场景主要与天气、气候、温度、环境及其对人们的生活和出行的影响等方面话题有关。

8. 饮食娱乐

请选择正确选项并进行考点场景归类。

请试听：

【例8】

- A) The woman possesses a natural taste 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.

这类场景主要涉及有关外出就餐、日常饮食、休闲娱乐和文化艺术等方面的话题。

二、常考句式

1. 转折句式

说话者通常先陈述一个事实，或者表达一种观点或态度，然后经转折词引出一种与转折之前不同的事实、结果或想法，而转折之后的内容也往往就是题眼所在。

务必熟记下列词汇或句式：

after all; although...; but for; though; clearly; in spite of; nevertheless; however; still; except for; on the contrary; or else; in a sense; otherwise; yet; at any rate; in any case; It is true that..., but...; True that..., but...

请试听：

【例9】

- A) She will meet the man halfway.
- B) She is sorry the man will not come.
- C) She will ask David to talk less.
- D) She has to invite David to the party.

2. 虚拟句式

虚拟语气是英语中一个十分重要的语法点，更是英语四级听力考试的重要考点之一。它表达的是一种与事实完全相反的假设，或是一种无法实现的主观愿望。

(1) 虚拟宝气

虚拟语气共有三种情况：与过去事实相反、与现在事实相反或是与将来事实相反。解答此类题的关键是要熟悉虚拟语气的各种句式，并在听录音时有效地捕捉这些信息。

务必熟记下列结构或句式：

时 间	If 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词过去式 (be 变成 were)	Would/should/might/could + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	Had + 过去分词	Would/should/might/could have + 过去分词
与将来事实相反	Should/were to + 动词原形	Would/should/could + 动词原形

(2) 倒装

Had we set out half hour earlier, we would have avoided the traffic jam.

(3) 含蓄虚拟

but for; except for; without; with; otherwise

e. g. But for my brother's help, I couldn't have finished the project.

(4) 固定句式

wish; as if/though; if only; it is (high/about) time that...; ...would rather that...; in

case; for fear that; lest; it is suggested (arranged) that...

请试听:

【例 10】

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

【例 11】

- 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.

3. 建议句式

对话一方针对某事向另一方提出建议在四级听力考试短对话部分中经常出现,而提出的建议通常会以虚拟语气、反问句等形式表现出来。鉴于虚拟语气在上面已经详细讲解过,此处就不再涉及,而将重点放在反问句、祈使句以及其他引出建议句式的短语或句子上。

务必熟记下列结构或句式:

(1) 建议

You might as...; If I were you...; Maybe you should...; Shall we...?; Perhaps we should ...; Why not...?; Let's ...; You've got to...; You'd better...; You've to...; How about...?

(2) 请求

I wonder if ...? Would/Will you please ...? Would you mind ...? Could/Can you ...? How about ...? Could you do me a favor?

(3) 提议

Shall I ...? Can I ...? Would you like ...? Do you want me to ...? How about...?

(4) 接受/同意

Thank you; OK, please; I'd love/like to, thanks; Great idea; Yes; Sure; No problem; Of course; It's very nice of you doing so; Out of question; By all means; That's a good idea; It's up to you; I wouldn't have missed it for anything; I can't agree with you more;

(5) 拒绝

No way; No, I don't think it's necessary; Sorry; Please don't; No, it's not really; I can't ...; I'm sure not; It's so kind of you, but...; I'm grateful, but...; I am afraid not; Thank you all the same...

请试听:

【例 12】

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

【例 13】

- 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.

【例 14】

- A) Having a break.
- B) Continuing the meeting.
- C) Moving on to the next item.
- D) Waiting a little longer.

【例 15】

- 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 taken careful notes while doing reading.
- D) She shouldn't have read his notes without his knowing it.

【例 16】

- 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.

4. 否定句式

在历年真题中, 经常在明否定、暗否定以及否定转移处设题。

务必熟记下列句式或词汇:

never; scarcely; seldom; rarely; hardly; resist; unable; impossible; incapable; unnecessary; unbelievable; little; ill-minded; no one; out of; nobody; none; nothing; neither; nor; dislike; ignore; fail; refuse; hate; stop ... from; miss; deny; overlook; keep ... from; anything but; far from; without; instead of; short of; beyond; too ... to; rather than; prefer ... to; no way; out of the question; not at all; doubt; exclude; escape; lack; reject; decline; against; past; unwilling; reluctant; let alone; the last; not the least of; should better than to do; be more than; had expected to; at a loss; I'd love to, but ...; is yet to be decided; in vain; should have done; I meant to do; unlikely; avoid ...

请试听：

【例 17】

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

【例 18】

- A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
- B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
- C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
- D) The woman should contact John Smith first.

【例 19】

- A) They shouldn't change their plan.
- B) They'd better change their minds.
- C) The tennis game won't last long.
- D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

5. 推测句式

(1) 情态动词引起的推测

must “一定”，表示肯定推测。

can't/couldn't “不可能”，表示否定推测。

may/might “可能”，表示不确定推测。

must/can't/might have done 表示对过去的推测。

must/can't/might do, 表示对现在或将来的推测。

请试听：

【例 20】

- A) The old lady sitting next to the couple likes toys very much.
- B) An old lady took the couple's suitcase for her own.
- C) The couple's suitcase was stolen in the restaurant.
- D) The man forgot to put the toys in their suitcase.

(2) 表推测的实义动词

guess; look like; sound like; suspect; speculate...

请试听：

【例 21】

- A) Get more food and drinks.
- B) Ask his friend to come over.
- C) Tidy up the place.
- D) Hold a party.

6. 比较句式

务必熟记下列句式或词汇：

more than; not as...as; not so...as; prefer...to; would rather...than; instead of; superior to; inferior to; unlike; whereas; while; no more than; no less than; nothing compares to; parallel; match; equal; dwarf; overshadow; the same as; twice as much as; like; similar; resemble; than any other; different from...

请试听：

【例 22】

- 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.

【例 23】

- A) He is taking care of his 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.

7. 反问句式

反问句是以疑问的形式表达一种确切的含义。反问句无需回答，答案已经包含在话语之中。反问句式在历年真题中最常用来表示强烈建议。另外，反问句还可以用来加强语气，表示诸如反对、责怪、惊讶、感叹、批评、疑问等情感，第二个说话者重复第一说话人的某个词或短语时尤其需要注意。

请试听：

【例 24】

- A) The man is usually the last to hand in his test paper.
- B) The man has made a mess of his midterm exam.
- C) The man has bad study habits.
- D) The man is a diligent student.

8. 短语、习语和俗语

请试听：

【例 25】

- A) She used to be in poor health.
- B) She didn't do well at high school.

- C) She was popular among boys.
- D) She was somewhat overweight.

三、听力解题法

1. 听前预测

- (1) 找出每个选项的关键词（一般情况下为实词）。
- (2) 按照语义场共现原则（即：描述同一语义场景的词汇的共现）将关键词进行分类。
- (3) 通过关键词的分类大体判断对话的主要内容。

请试听：

【例 26】

- 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.

2. 实际听中注意事项

- (1) 将听前预测阶段推测出的对话内容带入听音过程，注意听对话中与选项关键词构成原词复现或语义场共现的地方。
- (2) 在听音过程中，要注意说话者的语调语速，分辨出重要的实词，经常用来设题的七大句式，常用的短语、谚语、俗语等，以便在脑海中迅速形成一个与对话相关的具体场景，迅速准确地判断出可能的设题点。

3. 确定选项

- (1) 通过听中关键阶段所印证的预测主题，排除与该主题不相关的选项。
- (2) 结合常识，判断哪个选项与听中关键阶段所听到的内容能构成合理对应。

四、短对话操练

Exercise One

- 11. A) The man should see an eye doctor.
B) She'd like to postpone working on the proposal.
C) She wants to know why the proposal was late.
D) It won't take long to write the proposal.
- 12. A) He should have been waiting for the call last night.
B) His line was too hot to get in last night.
C) He surfed the Internet on his phone line last night.
D) He always stays on-line deep in night.

13. A) She hasn't started working on the assignment.
B) She worked on the assignment all night.
C) She only studies at night.
D) She doesn't plan to do the assignment.
14. A) Put the man through to the department concerned.
B) Arrange a telephone service for the man.
C) Connect the man when the line is ready.
D) Transfer the complaint to the customer service department.
15. A) They'll have to wait to get on the boat.
B) There's plenty of room in the car.
C) They are pleased to reach the head of the line.
D) It'll take 40 minutes to drive there.
16. A) He thinks the woman did it on purpose.
B) He finds it good for the woman to eat out.
C) He is angry about the woman's carelessness.
D) He's sorry to forget all about the meat.
17. A) She's not a reliable source of information.
B) She's a better student than Ellen.
C) She's very outspoken.
D) She doesn't take notes in class.
18. A) She's so crazy about the cookies.
B) The man should put cookies in the milk.
C) She's sorry to have eaten up all the cookies.
D) She can't help the man with cooking.

Exercise Two

11. A) Apply for a new service item on her phone.
B) Avoid being on the phone too long.
C) Complain to the telephone company about their service.
D) Get another line in her room.
12. A) The man should buy a vacuum cleaner.
B) The man's parents are eager to see their son.
C) The man's parents should come at another time.
D) The man's apartment is really dirty.
13. A) Leaving the dishes for tomorrow.
B) Buying a dish-washer tomorrow.
C) Going out for some relaxation.
D) Eating out in the restaurant.

14. A) Bill has found an acting job.
B) Bill was at his last job a long time.
C) Bill's new position as the boss is challenging.
D) Bill's behavior could cause him to lose his job.
15. A) His boss shouldn't have been so mad about it.
B) His boss is so mean.
C) He should have made enough copies.
D) He is not to blame for the error.
16. A) She thinks Mary is too critical.
B) She doesn't know how to react.
C) She thinks the man is too sensitive.
D) She wants to know what the man thinks.
17. A) He can use these three days to get well prepared.
B) He finds it hard to get ready before the final exam.
C) He hopes to take the final exam as soon as possible.
D) He thinks he's worrying about the exam too much.
18. A) She doesn't enjoy going to the beach.
B) The beach was not a good place for barbecue.
C) There wasn't enough food for everyone at the barbecue.
D) The barbecue was canceled because of the weather.

Exercise Three

11. A) His telephone line was cut off.
B) His telephone was disconnected due to late payment.
C) His telephone was broken by himself.
D) His telephone was taken back by the phone company.
12. A) He couldn't find Professor Smith's lecture.
B) Professor Smith speaks too slowly.
C) He didn't understand Professor Smith's lecture.
D) Professor Smith kept the class late.
13. A) Speak at the top of her voice.
B) Check up the phone to see if it works well.
C) Ask the man to call her back.
D) Try to call the man again.
14. A) He decided to attend extra history classes.
B) He hopes to meet the woman at the student center.
C) He was too sick to work on his paper.
D) He's been busy working on his paper.