



书+MP3 **CET-4**
2013年新题型

大学英语四级考试

60 天轻松过关

(第二版)

中山大学 陈剑波 主编

吴雅菲 陈玉云 符章琼 副主编

命题规律+解题技巧+真题解析+实战训练

60天备考 轻松过关



中山大学出版社
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY PRESS



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第二版前言

本书在原《大学英语四级考试 60 天轻松过关》一书的基础上，根据 2013 年 12 月四、六级考试题型的最新变化修订而成。一方面，新版书保留了原书按天分配、循序渐进的编排方式，仍然采用经过改编的历年真题作为讲解示范和强化练习，并继续穿插了对学习和备考具有指导意义的“小贴士”等；另一方面，根据 2013 年 12 月真题的新特点和新题型，作者对原书进行了较大篇幅的修改和调整。具体如下：

第一，写作部分增加了看图作文及图表作文的技巧讲解、模板推荐和真题范文。

第二，阅读理解部分增加了长篇阅读（匹配题）的备考和应试技巧介绍，并利用历年真题改编成长篇阅读题，给考生提供了更多贴近实战的练习机会，弥补了新题型真题材料不足的缺憾。

第三，翻译部分删除了“完形填空”和“完成句子”等旧题型，增加了对“段落翻译”备考技巧的讲解，并补充了大量有关中国政治、经济、教育、文化、历史等题材的短文作为练习材料。

第四，听力理解的“复合听写”部分也根据最新题型，将原来的“单词 + 句子听写”修订为“单词 + 短语听写”。

第五，用最新的四级真题对各单项中的“真题详解”和“真题演练”内容进行了较大幅度的补充和更新。

我们相信，本书能帮助考生及时掌握大学英语四级考试的最新题型特点，更有针对性地解决考生在备考过程中碰到的各种问题，在四级考试中轻松过关，取得满意的成绩。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在不足之处，敬请广大考生和教师批评指正。

编者

2014 年 8 月 10 日

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第一编 写作 (共7天)

第 1 天

第一章 四级作文概述

一、四级作文评分原则及标准

四级作文采取总体评分方法,一般来说,从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。标准如下:

2分——条理不清,思路混乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

5分——基本切题。表达思想不清楚,连贯性差。有较多的语言错误。

8分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚,文字勉强连贯;语言错误相当多,其中有些是严重错误。

11分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。

14分——切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺、连贯。基本无语言错误,但有个别小错误。

(注:白卷、作文与题目毫不相关或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想,则判0分。)

下面以2007年6月的四级作文试题为例,针对不同的分数等级给出典型示例,请读者对照评分标准,找出失分的原因,以避免犯同样的错误。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an announcement to welcome students to join a club. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

- (1) 社团活动的主要内容。
- (2) 参加社团活动的好处。
- (3) 如何加入社团。



【5 分作文】

Welcome to Our Club

Dear friends, we want to increase our English club, we hope more students to take part in. If you take part in our club, you will have many goods. First, you will raise English very soon. Second, you can have chances to talking with foreigners, too. Third, you can study many foreign knowledges. Forth, make many foreign friends. And so on.

Our club is a very wonderful club. If you take part in, you will like it very much. If you not, I think you must regret. So come to us now. We are waiting for you all the time!

The way of taking part in is very simple: telephone. Our telephone number is 62514479.

【点评】本文基本切题，之所以只得到5分，主要有以下几个原因：①语法方面错误很多，而且很多是严重错误（错误太多，在此不一一标出）；②结构方面框架不够清晰，主题不突出，各个段落内容混乱；③句式方面过于简单且连贯性很差；④用词方面过于简单，且有很多词使用不当。

【8 分作文】

Welcome to Our Club

Welcome to our English club! We prepare many wonderful activities for you. We have English corners every weekend. And we prepare two English films every week. Sometimes we invite experts to give speech (speeches) for (to) you. And we also prepare parties or debates sometimes.

You will get many interests by joining our club. First, you can rise (raise) your English level greatly. Second, you can study (learn) more foreign knowledge and broaden your views. Third, you can make many new friends and make your college life more colorful (your college life will become more colorful).

If you are interested in English learning, I hope you come to join us soon. You can call us or send email to us. Our telephone number is 62514479, and our email address is englishclub@hotmail.com. You are looked forward to join (We are looking forward to your joining)!

【点评】本文基本切题，结构也比较清晰，之所以只得8分，除了一些语法错误之外（文中划线部分），主要还有以下几个方面的原因：①句式单一，重复句式较多。如第一段几乎都是“we...”，第二段几乎都是“you can...”；绝大多数是简单句，偶尔的并列句或复合句也缺乏气势。②缺少亮点，有些用词不够准确。如第二段第一句中的“interests”用“benefits”更好；第二段第三句中的“foreign knowledge”，更好的表达是“knowledge about foreign cultures and customs”。整篇文章几乎没有出彩的句式和用词，开头、结尾过于平淡，思想表达平庸，缺乏亮点。

【11 分作文】

Welcome to Our Club

Welcome to our English club! We prepare many wonderful activities for you. We have English corners every weekend for you to practice your oral English. [1] And every Wednesday you can have the opportunity to watch two English films. [2] In addition, [3] sometimes English experts will be invited to give lectures. [2] Besides, [4] we often organize debates, parties and other gatherings.



You will get many benefits from joining our club. [2] At first, you can improve your English level (ability) greatly. [2] Moreover, you can learn more foreign cultures [5] by communicating with others and consulting experts. [2] In addition, you can make many new friends and your college life will be made more colorful.

If you are interested in English learning, [6] come to join us soon. [7] You can call us at 62514479, or email us at englishclub@hotmail.com. Looking forward to you (your) joining!

【点评】本文之所以得到11分，主要有以下几个方面的原因：①优点：语法错误（文中划线部分）较少，结构合理，主题突出，句式多变，衔接紧密。其中句[1]与前句自然衔接，且使用了不同的句式。句[2]使文章层次分明，条理清楚。句[3]被动使用恰当。句[4]灵活变换句式，含有并列成分。句[5] by 表示方式，后接动名词短语，用非谓语动词简化句式。句[6]祈使句更具有鼓动性。句[7]连接并列结构，一句话就将加入社团的方式表达得十分清楚。②不足：有些遣词用语不够地道，如第二段最后一句后半部分更好的表达方式是：your college life will become more colorful；缺少有特色的句式和用词。

【14分作文】

Welcome to Our Club

Welcome to our English club! It is sponsored by the Student Union and has been set up for three years. Many wonderful activities are organized and arranged in our club. We have English corners every weekend, [1] with some knowledgeable foreign teachers. And every Wednesday you can [2] enjoy two classical English films [3] for free. In addition, experts on English learning and culture will be invited to give lectures [4] on occasion. Besides, we often organize debates, parties and other gatherings to provide chances for you to exchange ideas.

[5] All these activities are [6] quite beneficial to both your study and life. [7] Not only can they help you improve your English, but also enrich your college life greatly. Moreover, by communicating with others and consulting experts, you can learn more about foreign cultures and broaden your views. [8] And of course, here you can make many new friends.

Anyone who is interested in English learning is welcomed warmly. [9] What you need do is [10] just call us at 62514479, or email us at englishclub@hotmail.com. Looking forward to your becoming one of us soon!

【点评】本文之所以得到14分，主要有以下几个方面的原因：①结构完整，框架合理，主题突出，详略得当；②句子间衔接紧密，句式丰富多变，长短句搭配合理；③遣词用语准确、地道，出现了一些亮点句式和用词。具体见文中标号及划线处。

二、写作四部曲

（一）审题立意（2~3分钟）

理解题目的基本要求，分析作文标题及题目所给大纲各项的中心词，确定文章的主题。



(二) 拟写提纲 (3~5 分钟)

围绕文章主题确定 2~3 个要点, 拟写主题句。这是保证文章不偏题不跑题、达到 8 分的前提。

(三) 撰写文章 (20 分钟)

四级作文最好能写到 120~150 个词, 才能使文章显得充实, 不单薄, 也能基本把思想表达清楚。一般而言, 以每句平均 10 个词计算, 一篇四级作文最好写出 15 个句子。写成三段式作文可按照以下篇幅分配:

开头: 3 句以内, 占全文篇幅的 15%~20%

中间: 8~10 句, 占全文篇幅的 60%~70%

结尾: 2~3 句, 占全文篇幅的 15%~20%

(四) 修改润色 (2~3 分钟)

在实际考试中, 由于时间关系, 考试时修改的重点主要在语法层面, 如标点符号、大小写及单词拼写是否有误; 人称、时态和数的一致; 名词单复数、代词及指代关系是否一致; 所用词的词性是否正确; 句子是否完整, 用词是否恰当; 等等。

第二章 句子写作与段落发展

一、造句

写英语句子，我们的目标有两个：①把句子写对；②把句子写长。先看以下从考生的作文中摘引的句子：

Some one consider that fresh water will not touch it's end. (2分)

One man's life lack of money, he will impossible to live on. (5分)

As is know, that there are much fake commodities in today's society. (6分)

以上例句具有典型性，代表了近乎中等水平考生在写作上存在的主要问题，即思想表达不清楚。

考试实践表明，多数考生在写作上的主要欠缺不是系统的写作理论和方法，而是最基本的单句写作能力。因此，句子是否能写得正确、达意和清楚，将直接影响整篇文章的写作质量。

(一) 正确句子三原则

第一，完整。一个完整的英语句子有两个基本条件：①表示一个完整的意思；②至少要有主语和谓语两个部分（祈使句除外）。如果将句子的某一个部分（短语或从句）当做完整的句子，就会导致非完整句。试比较下面一组句子：

非完整句：How to write a composition.

完整句：How to write a composition is not an easy thing to talk about.

第二，一致。句子中各个成分之间的关系清楚明白，没有指代模糊，时态、语态、人称和数搭配混乱等现象，也没有句子结构的不平行现象。例如：

原句：We know that violent crime is increasing, and you also know many incidents go unreported.

优化：We know that violent crime is increasing, and we also know many incidents go unreported.

第三，简洁。英语造句时，不要使用不必要的词，只要意思得到完全表达，就应该越简洁越好。例如：

原句：In China, some cities have been seriously polluted, and some cities are being polluted.

优化：In China, some cities have been seriously polluted, some being polluted.



原句: *Gone with the Wind* was a good film which I enjoyed watching very much.

优化: I enjoyed watching *Gone with the Wind* very much.

【巩固练习1】 按照造句的基本原则优化下列句子。

- (1) Outlines are especially helpful if you want to see the details explain or develop the main idea, and to put these parts into a whole.
- (2) Our government should eliminate superstitious activities.
- (3) A man is not only judged by what he says but also by his deeds.
- (4) An important point for the students to bear in mind is that when taking an exam, you should remember that honesty is the best policy.
- (5) That good books can give us pleasure and knowledge.
- (6) If human beings still do not pay particular attention to their surrounding environment, they will in the long run be punished by the nature.
- (7) When failure happened, the proper attitude may be that he should make an investigation to find out what has led to the failure; after deliberate research, one should learn lessons from it and make some amendments if necessary.
- (8) Speech is silver, and silence is gold.
- (9) With the fresh water reducing day by day, the demand for fresh water is increasing; the population is increasing rapidly; the need for industry use is rising; most seriously, people use fresh water improperly.

附: 参考答案

- (1) Outlines are especially helpful if you want to see *how* the details explain or develop the main idea, and to put these parts into a whole. (原句中缺乏构成宾语从句的关键疑问副词)
- (2) Our government should eliminate *all kinds of* superstitious activities *because* they undermine our social order. (原句意思不完整, 应说明政府取缔迷信活动的原因)
- (3) A man is not only judged by what he says but also *by what he does*. (原句没有采用平行结构, 连贯性差)
- (4) An important point for the students to bear in mind is that *when they take an exam, honesty is the best policy*. (原句随意改换人称、数、时态、语态和语气, 破坏了句子的结构统一)
- (5) *It is claimed* that good books can give us pleasure and knowledge. (原句为 that 引导的从句残缺句)
- (6) If human beings still do not pay particular attention to their *environment*, they will in the long run be punished by nature. (原句中 surrounding 多余)
- (7) One should view failure as *a learning experience*. (原句叙述冗长)
- (8) Speech is silver *and silence gold*. (原句用词重复)



- (9) The demand for fresh water increases every day *with the demands of a rising population, industry needs, and over usage*. (原句中 increasing 和 use 的使用不统一, increasing 出现次数较多)

(二) 五种英语基本句型

- (1) SV (主—动)。例如:

Iron rusts.
Everybody laughed.

- (2) SVC (主—动—补)。例如:

The man is a teacher.
He looks fine.
The book is on the table.

- (3) SVO (主—动—宾)。例如:

I want a ticket.
Liverpool won the game.

- (4) SVOO (主—动—宾—宾)

在此结构中, V 是带双宾的及物动词。常见的带双宾的动词有 give, ask, bring, offer, send, pay, lend, show, tell, buy, get, rob, warn 等。例如:

He gave me a black package / a black package to me.
Mary lent me her car.

- (5) SVOC (主—动—宾—补)。例如:

He found the door of the study closed to him.
We elected him president.

上述诸例中, 任何一个成分都是句子的结构所必需的, 缺少任何一个都会破坏结构的完整性。在实际写作时并非总是使用这样简短的句子, 而是将其必要成分加以变化、扩展或补充各类修饰成分, 来表达丰富的思想, 同时增强文章的可读性。例如:

The students work hard.
The students work very hard.
The students in our class work very hard.
In our class the students work hard from morning till night.

Robinson will take a plane.
Robinson will take a plane in spite of his dislike of flying.
Robinson will take a plane, even though he dislikes flying.



(三) 英语基本句型的扩展

基本句型及其转换形式可以通过不同的语法手段加以扩大，主要有以下几种方法：使用并列分句。例如：

Most of us were in the hall, the doors had been closed, and latercomers had to wait outside.
He did not like us, and everyone knew it, but no one admitted it.

增加修饰成分和使用从属分句。例如：

The African people have long been our close friends in fighting against power politics.

增加的修饰成分还可以被其他结构（如从属分句）修饰。例如：

He staggered down the stairway, stunned by the bizarre noises he had just heard upstairs and gasping for air as he hesitantly held on to the banister (栏杆).

有时，并列分句与从属分句还可以同时使用。例如：

Not only did he dislike the way we spoke, but he also disapproved of the way we dressed.
Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb impartial and objective investigation.

【巩固练习2】通过增加修饰语、并列分句或从属分句等手段扩大基本句型。

- (1) The referee blew his whistle.
The referee called to the team captains.
The referee dropped the puck.
The referee began the game.
- (2) Ricky heard his mother.
She was calling him in.
Her voice sounded colder than the winter wind.
- (3) Walden Pond is now the site of many tourist stands.
It was once praised by Thoreau for its natural beauty.
- (4) Almost every summer night the cooling northeast wind swept through our bedroom windows.
It made air-conditioning unnecessary.
It made a light blanket welcome.
- (5) His mother finally hurried him into the house.
She was growing impatient.
The house swallowed him for the evening.
- (6) This is a good spot for a picnic.
A river flows on one side.



A large tree provides shade.

We can spread our blanket on the grassy knoll.

- (7) His central idea is that the South has produced the outstanding minds in American political history.

This is a contribution unrecognized by the nation.

It is unrecognized because conquerors write history.

It is unrecognized because losers do not write history.

- (8) A good book is like a friend.

It is enjoyable company.

The pressures of the outside world can be reduced by it.

A book may give food for thought.

It may simply provide charming conversation.

附：参考答案

- (1) The referee blew his whistle, called to the team captains, dropped the puck and began the game. (题中四个短句主语相同, 因此将不同的谓语动词用 and 连接形成并列结构)
- (2) Ricky heard his mother calling him in with a voice sounding colder than the winter wind. (分词短语 calling 作宾语 his mother 的补足语, with 的复合结构作状语修饰 calling)
- (3) Walden Pond, once praised by Thoreau for its natural beauty, is now the site of many tourist stands. (题中两个句子主语相同, 将过去分词短语变为状语)
- (4) Almost every summer night the cooling northeast wind swept through our bedroom windows, making air-conditioner unnecessary and a light blanket welcome. (题中三个句子主语相同, 后面两个句子表示第一句带来的结果, 因此可将第一句作为主句, 后两个变为分词短语作伴随状语表示结果; 或将第一句变为伴随状语表示原因, 后两句作主句)
Sweeping through our bedroom windows almost every summer night, the cooling northeast wind made air-conditioner unnecessary and a light blanket welcome.
- (5) Growing impatient, his mother finally hurried him into the house which swallowed him for the evening. (题中前两句主语相同, 第二句变为分词短语作伴随状语, 然后将第三句变为定语从句修饰 the house)
- (6) With the river on one side and a large tree providing shade, this is a good spot for a picnic, and we can spread our blanket on the grassy knoll. (用 with 复合结构连接后面两句表示伴随的条件, 第一、二句合并为并列句)
- (7) His central idea is that the South has produced the outstanding minds in American political history, a contribution unrecognized by the nation because conquerors, not losers, write history. (第一句作主句, 第二句变为同位语, 第三、四句变为原因从句修饰第二句)
- (8) Like a friend, a good book is enjoyable company that can reduce the pressures of the outside world, give food for thought, or simply provide charming conversation. (第一句简化为介词短语作状语; 第二句作主句; 第三、四、五句均表示 a book 的作用,



变为定语从句修饰第二句中的 enjoyable company)

(四) 常见错误拾遗

错误 1: 词性不分

词性不分是英语造句的大忌,也是考生在写作中存在的一个比较普遍的问题。英语注重形态,词性和用法是相互对应的,如名词绝对不可以充当谓语,而谓语绝不能由形容词单独承担,所以词性用错就意味着其用法也可能出错。造句过程中我们要特别注意以下几点:

- (1) 分清及物动词和不及物动词。
- (2) 分清动词的谓语形式和非谓语形式。
- (3) 分清现在分词和过去分词的使用场合。
- (4) 意义相同但词性不同的词要特别注意。
- (5) 拼写相同但意义不同、词性不同的词要特别注意。

【巩固练习 3】改正下列句子。

- (1) China has occurred the great changes in recent years.
- (2) He very excellent in many aspects.
- (3) In this chaotic society, we are more likely to become depress.
- (4) Nowadays it is surprised that many students care their appearance and clothes but rarely pay great attention to their study.
- (5) If you are easily to get frustrated, you will give up.
- (6) Since you have been keeping a good mood, your teachers would be more like you.

附: 参考答案

- (1) Great changes have occurred in recent years in China. (occur 是不及物动词)
- (2) He is very excellent in many aspects. (形容词不能单独充当谓语)
- (3) In this chaotic society, we are more likely to become depressed. (depress 为及物动词, 其过去分词作主语补语)
- (4) Nowadays it is surprising that many students care their appearance and clothes but rarely pay great attention to their study. (surprised 是过去分词演变的形容词, 只能修饰人)
- (5) If you are easy to get frustrated, you will give up. (easily 是副词, 不能与连系动词搭配)
- (6) Since you have been keeping a good mood, your teachers would like you more. (like 既可作动词, 又可作介词, 但含义不同, 此句中作为动词, 意为“喜欢”; more 作为副词, 修饰动词, 放在动词后)