



英语考试系列丛书（三）

# 四级英语 怎么考？

SJI YINGYU  
ZENMEKAO?

程贵清 董江洪 主编



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## 内 容 提 要

本书综合了最近几年的四级真题, 特别是四级改革以后即新四级的各种题型, 分析出题的规律和特点, 研究解题的技巧和方法, 针对阅读、写作、完型、听力和翻译, 都提出了新的见解, 并且在讲解的形式上, 有耳目一新之感。

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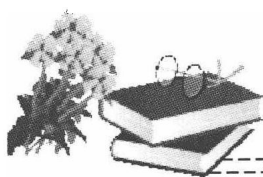
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## 序 言

四六级考试一直是中国内地规模最大的专项外语测试，是高校毕业生用以证明自身英语水平的有效凭证，也是毕业获取学位必须通过的一种考试，因此，每年两次的四六级考试都会引起广大学生的高度重视，但每次都有大批的失意者折戟而归，二进宫或三进山城者大有人在。怎样才能有效地备考，并顺利通过考试，如愿取得理想的成绩？这是本书编写的初衷和目的。

本书针对改革以后的新四六级，对各种题型包括阅读、听力、翻译和写作，都做了认真的分析和研究，归纳总结出了各自的特点和出题规律，提出了高效实用的解题方法和技巧，使广大考生能在短时间内熟悉和掌握，轻松面对考试，争取理想的分数。

为了快速领悟本书提出的方法和技巧，考生一定要仔细阅读实战解析部分，体会技法在考试中的具体运用，并通过大量的实际演练，达到举一反三，熟练运用的效果。

编者

2010年7月



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# 第一部分

## 快速阅读

### 1—1 题型介绍

快速阅读是四级改革后新增加的题型,要求考生在 15 分钟内完成一篇 1200 字左右的文章和后面的 10 道题。前面 7 个题是判断正误(包括 NOT GIVEN),后 3 个是填空题,根据阅读理解,填三到四个单词(答案基本都是原文中出现的原词)。

快速阅读,顾名思义,它的目的在于测试考生单位时间内的阅读量。其实四级对速度的考察是近几年一直延续的一种结果。在 2002 年的时候,四级阅读平均每篇文章是 284 个单词,2003 年 6 月,每篇文章是 300 个单词。2005 年一月份和六月份,平均阅读量是 320 到 333 个单词。这说明,四级考试委员会对阅读速度这个能力早就有一个延续性的逐步的提高。

快速阅读的文章有题目+小标题和题目+无小标题两种形式,而前一种较为常见。文章的内容相对大多数



考生都比较专业,有一定的难度,但是,随后的问题设计更强调考生的信息查询能力,而不是推理判断能力,只要把题中提到的信息在原文中找到即可(有时仅需要些微的变动)。

## 1—2 解题技巧

一、阅读题干,确定关键词。由于快速阅读的文章标题都是给出的,所以对文章的主题能有大概的了解,可以不必通读文章,直接阅读题干(每次一个),找出句子的关键词。关键词就是句子的主要成分,即处于主谓宾的位置上,尤其要关注表示时间、地点和数字的词语,还有就是带有大写字母的单词和比较长、难的名词。关键词有1~3个即可,多了也记不住。

二、原文定位。确定关键词以后,要迅速在文章中寻找定位。由于是第一题,应在文章靠前的部分。定位关键词时要注意同义转换的问题,但这种转换一般比较明显和简单。

三、题文同序。出题的顺序和文章是一致的(有时判断题和填空题的交汇处出现顺序错乱),这说明在原文定位时,第二题的位置一定在第一题的后面,依次类推。因此,顺序做题很重要,可以省却很多无用功。实在困难也可以先做下一题,然后在前后题所在位置的中间再次寻找未答题的答案。

四、小标题,大作用。要充分利用文章的小标题(字体突出,意思概括),它有助于宏观把握文章的框架,缩小信息范围,使定位变得更加快捷。



五、分配平均。快速阅读遵循平均分配题目所在位置的原则,即一段一题,长段两题,每个小标题下都有题目。此外对错的判断一般也是平均分配的,并且每次都 有一个 NG。

六、分解对应。定位后,可把题目的句子进行分解(四分为主语+谓语+宾语+其他成分),然后与关键词所在的原文句子一一对应,答案立刻明朗。

### 七、分析判断。

1. 正确(Y):与原文的意思表达一致,但题目一般都是对原文的同义表达或原意转化或者对原文的归纳和总结。

2. 错误(N):具体有以下几种情况:

- 1) 题目与原文直接相反或张冠李戴;
- 2) 改变原文的范围条件。原文是多个条件并列,题目只是其中一个条件(出现 must or only);
- 3) 将原文的不确定因素变成确定因素;
- 4) 原文和题目中使用了表示不同范围、频率、程度的词。

3. 未提(NG):可表现为以下几种情况:

- 1) 题目中的表述无中生有;
- 2) 将原文中作者的目的、意图或愿望等内容在题目中作为客观事实来陈述;
- 3) 将原文中的特殊情况推广为普遍现象;
- 4) 将原文的内容具体化;
- 5) 随意比较原文中的两个事物;
- 6) 题目的句子被分解后,如果主语和宾语在原文未



出现或被偷换概念；

7)如果上一题已经在原文定位,其后的两段仍无本题的信息。

八、填空照抄。题干本身是一个残缺的句子,所填只是某个成分,所以虽是照抄原文,但要抄得恰到好处,抄得简练,也就是说,题干问什么或缺什么,就抄什么,其余不相干内容不要抄上,保证所填内容的准确性。

### 1—3 实战演练

#### 一、2009年6月四级快速阅读

#### **Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

*Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1~7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8~10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

#### **How Do You See Diversity?**

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.



He had a perfect resume and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said “untrustworthy,” so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

“It wasn’t until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person,” Tiffany confesses. What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by averting (避开) your eyes.

“I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural,” Tiffany says. “I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again.”

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

### **Hire Advantage**

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid biases (偏爱) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter



we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

“During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets. The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company. When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession.”

### **Blinded by Gender**

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. “Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias,” he recalls. “I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences.” In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

“I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted



to be home with her children and not travel.” Dale’s assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization’s ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

“I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision.” Dale credits the workshop, “because it helped me make decisions based on fairness.”

### **Year of the Know-It-All**

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

“One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

“He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar. Needless to say, I felt very embar-



rassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

“Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all,” Doug admits. “The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more ‘inclusive’ to differences.”

### **A better Bottom Line**

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales. “Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn’t until my boss received Mindsets’ training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As result, our customer base has increased.”

Once we start to see people as individuals, and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming to-



gether and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc, we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are flawed(有缺陷的)or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train our-selves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

1. What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate?
  - A. He just wouldn't look her in the eye.
  - B. He was slow in answering her questions.
  - C. His resume didn't provide the necessary information.
  - D. His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.

**解析:**第一题,很容易定位 Tiffany 在第一段。段末两句讲的并不晦涩。During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.



2. Tiffany's misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Racial stereotypes.

**C. Cultural ignorance.**

B. Invalid personal bias.

D. Emphasis on physical appearance

解析: What she hadn't known at the time of the interview was that the candidate's "different" behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. 还有她自己的话 ...not realizing it was cultural..., 都表明了这一点。

3. What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author?

A. Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.

**B. Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.**

C. Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.

D. Expanding domestic and international markets.

解析: 按照顺序, 可以找到这句话: ...it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

4. What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC?

A. A real estate agency.

**B. A personnel training company.**

C. A cultural exchange organization.

