

红叶图书精品系列

 紅葉圖書  
Hongye Books

根据  最新《大学英语课程教学要求》编写

# 大学英语 四级考试一线通

总主编 张 征

## 模 拟 考 场

主 编 周 锋 任 宏

中国海洋大学出版社

大学英语四级考试一线通

总主编:张 征

# 模 拟 考 场

主 编:周 锋 任 宏

副主编:高四霞 李宝兴

左桂春 李春彦

编 委:于海妮 李婷婷

中国海洋大学出版社

· 青 岛 ·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试一线通/张征主编. —青岛:中国海洋大学出版社,2004.3

ISBN 7-81067-587-7

I. 大... II. 张... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 020259 号

中国海洋大学出版社出版  
(青岛市鱼山路5号 邮政编码:266003)

出版人:王曙光

山东日照市黄海印刷厂印刷

新华书店经销

开本:850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张:48 字数:1671.2千字

2004年3月第1版 2004年3月第1次印刷

全四册定价:56.40元

# 前 言

通过大学英语四级考试是高等院校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。为了帮助考生顺利通过该项考试,我们特邀长期从事大学英语教学、有着丰富四级辅导经验的一线教师,根据最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行),在对四级考试题型和命题规律深入研究的基础上,针对考生在日常英语学习及考试中暴露出来的“顽疾”和“糊涂点”,精心编写了这本《大学英语四级模拟考场》。考生如果在考前认真研读此书,定会有豁然开朗之感,从而能够轻松应考。

本书分为两部分:第一部分,分析历年四级考试、特别是近五年的四级考试全真试题,从考试要求、出题规律、考查重点等各方面进行了详细的阐述,并结合原题提出解题策略和方法。第二部分为十套模拟试题。这十套试题具有以下特点:

1. 题型全面。十套题中既包括传统的听力(对话、短文)、阅读理解、词汇、语法、完形填空、作文等题型,也包括改革后增加的新题型,如复合式听写、简短回答问题和翻译。

2. 内容新颖、充实,难易程度尽量贴近四级全真试题。所选试题涵盖面广,阅读材料内容广泛,强调知识

性、趣味性和社会性,涉及文、理、工、农等各学科,可读性强;词汇语法部分力求在每套题中将常考的语法现象一一列出,杜绝重复;作文体裁多样,内容多为贴近大学生生活或引人探讨的社会话题。

3. 解析详尽。每套试题都附有详细的解释、分析,使学生在做题之后能够知其所以然,并举一反三,遇到类似问题不易再次出错。

总之,本书内容严谨,针对性强,有助于学生系统地准备四级考试。限于水平,书中难免有不尽如人意之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 2 月

# 目 录

第一章 听力理解 .....	1
第二章 阅读理解 .....	17
第三章 词汇 .....	33
第四章 语法 .....	84
第五章 综合题型 .....	98
第六章 短文写作 .....	113
模拟试题一 .....	129
模拟试题二 .....	143
模拟试题三 .....	156
模拟试题四 .....	170
模拟试题五 .....	184
模拟试题六 .....	197
模拟试题七 .....	211
模拟试题八 .....	225
模拟试题九 .....	238
模拟试题十 .....	252
模拟试题一答案与解析 .....	265
模拟试题二答案与解析 .....	272
模拟试题三答案与解析 .....	279
模拟试题四答案与解析 .....	285

模拟试题五答案与解析 .....	293
模拟试题六答案与解析 .....	300
模拟试题七答案与解析 .....	308
模拟试题八答案与解析 .....	315
模拟试题九答案与解析 .....	321
模拟试题十答案与解析 .....	328
录音材料 .....	335

# 第一章 听力理解

## 一、概论

### 1. 基本要求

1999 年《大学英语教学大纲》对四级听力的要求是:能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 130 ~ 150 个单词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,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。听力试题一般一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率应不低于 70%。大纲要求学生在学完四级时,掌握以下听力技能:

- (1) 辨别语流中的因素;
- (2) 辨别重音类型;
- (3) 理解委婉祈使句的声调;理解表达不确定、疑问句、陈述句的声调;反意疑问句的声调;
- (4) 理解句子和话语的交际价值;
- (5) 通过声音的高低快慢,辨认语篇中的要点和重要信息;
- (6) 做出准确的判断;
- (7) 做笔记。

### 2. 试题形式

大学英语四级考试的第一部分即为听力理解 (Listening Comprehension), 考试时间为 20 分钟。分为 Section A 和 Section B 两个部分, 分值各 10 分, 共 20 分。其主要题型有以下三种:

#### (1) 简单会话 (Short Conversations)

该部分是 Section A 的内容, 每次必考, 形式不变。共有十个简单对话, 每个对话后伴随一个问题, 只读一遍。要求考生根据所听对话内容从四个选项中选择出正确答案。对话为日常生活中的一般对话, 即衣、食、住、行、工作和学习等话题, 可分为校园、公共场所、家庭等方面。

#### (2) 短文 (Short Passages)

该部分是 Section B 两种形式中常考的一种, 一般为三篇 120 ~ 130 字之间的短文, 每篇短文后设 3 ~ 4 个问题, 共十道题, 只读一遍。短文材料是题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、叙述、对话等, 如动物介绍、地区及大学情况



介绍等,与英语国家的社会文化、人文地理关系较大。主要考查学生对文章大意、中心思想、重要细节的理解与领会,以及根据所获取的相关信息对文中的某些细节做出联想和判断,也有就短文中的某一事实和人物进行提问的题目。

### (3) 复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)

复合式听写是最近几年四级考试改革的重要内容,其目的是为了能够客观地检测学生的听力水平。它包括对理解能力,即“听”和一定的书面表达能力,即“写”两方面的测试。它是 Section B 部分的另一考查形式,与短文交替出现。复合式听写出现在试卷二上,内容为一篇 250 词左右的短文,包括两部分:一是单词听写,要求准确无误地填出所缺单词,通常是七个空缺;另一种是信息补全,一般是在一个段落中给出主题句,空出某些具体细节,通常有三个空,要求考生将其补充完整,可以填听到的原话,也可用自己的语言重新组织,全文以略低于教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍,第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供学生听懂大意。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在空格后略有停顿,要求学生把所缺的单词填入空格;第二部分在每个空格后作较长停顿,供学生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生核对答案。考试时间为 15 分钟。

## 二、题型分析

### 1. 对话部分

大学英语四级考试对话部分的常考题型按问题可分为:地点类、时间计算类、建议、请求及提议类、人物关系或身份类、释义、概括、判断推理类等。根据对历年四级听力试题该部分的分析,概括、释义、判断推理类的题型所占比例越来越大。以 2003 年 6 月的试题为例,十个对话的内容和问题是:

(1) W: George, look at the long waiting line. I'm glad you've made the reservation.

M: More and more people enjoy eating out now. Besides, this place is especially popular with oversea students.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place? (地点)

(2) M: I wonder if you can drop by tomorrow evening. The Stevensons are coming over for dinner. I'd like you to meet them.

W: Sure. I'd love to. I've heard they are interesting people.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation? (推理)

(3) W: The presentation made by Professor Jackson was too complicated to understand.

M: Well, I think he didn't speak slowly enough for us to take notes.

Q: What is the man's complaint? (判断)

(4) W: You've got your apartment furnished, haven't you?

M: Yes. I bought some used furniture at the Sunday Market and it was a real bargain.

Q: What does the man mean? (释义)

(5) M: Mary doesn't want me to take the job. She says our child is too young and the job requires much traveling.

W: You should talk to her again and see if you can find a way out. Think about the gains and losses before you make a decision.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation? (推理)

(6) M: I haven't got my scores on the GRE test yet. Do you think I should call to make inquiries?

W: There is no hurry. The test scores are released at least eight weeks after the test.

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do? (建议)

(7) M: Have you finished the book you bought last month?

W: Oh, I didn't read it straight through the way you read a novel. I just cover the few chapters that interested me most.

Q: How did the woman read the book? (释义)

(8) W: Hi, John! Haven't seen you for quite a while. Are you fine?

M: Oh, yes. But luck seemed to be against me. I had a car accident, only some minor injuries, though.

Q: What happened to John? (推理)

(9) M: The taxi is waiting downstairs. Let's hurry.

W: Wait a minute. I'll take some food with us. I don't like the food served on the train.

Q: What are the speakers going to do? (判断)

(10) W: Is that optional course as hard as everybody says?

M: Exactly even worse, believe it or not.

Q: What does the man say about the course? (释义)

从以上可以看出,该部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容都不太复杂,而且出题形式相对稳定,多数情况下对第二个人的讲话内容设问,问题大都为特殊疑问句。逻辑推理和判断是重点题型,其他几项都是在

每年的考试中象征性地出现,没有规律。比如,在2003年6月的试题中,就没有计算题。

## 2. 短文部分

近年来该部分短文后的问题大多与短文主题、事实与细节、事情的因果等有关。有的要求根据短文的内容做出其他推论。总的来说,该部分的问题比较客观、直接,可以概括为以下三大类:

综合推理类:要求根据所听材料推测原因、结论、态度、观点等,材料中大都没有直接言明。

主旨大意类:要求根据所听材料判断中心思想、主要话题、最佳标题等,相关内容多出现在文章的开头或结尾。

事实细节类:要求记住所听材料中的某些特定信息,如时间、地点、数字、事件等。

其中,事实细节题占绝大多数,综合推理题次之,主旨大意题比重最小,以2003年6月该部分三篇文章的十个问题为例:

### Passage One

- (1) How did the speaker feel when his father asked him to help cut grass? (细节)
- (2) What did his father do when the speaker missed cutting some leaves? (细节)
- (3) What did the speaker want to tell us in this passage? (主旨)

### Passage Two

- (1) What did the speaker use to do for a living? (细节)
- (2) What do we know about the speaker's life in the past? (细节)
- (3) What made the speaker change his life style? (推理)

### Passage Three

- (1) Why is it difficult for visitors to locate Cambridge University? (推理)
- (2) What does the passage tell us about the colleges of Cambridge University? (细节)
- (3) What can be learnt from the passage about the librarians in Cambridge University? (细节)
- (4) What does the passage tell about women students in Cambridge University? (细节)

其中,细节题七个,推理题两个,主旨题一个,大体符合历年出题规律。

### 3. 复合式听写

复合式听写是1996年以后新增加的内容,考的次数不多,只在1997年6月、1998年1月、2001年6月和2003年1月的听力考试中出现过。纵观这四次考题的难度,有逐年加大的趋势。现将这四份考题中需要听写的部分抄录如下:

1997年6月:

S1: typical    S2: relative    S3: boring    S4: describe

S5: variety    S6: normal    S7: uniform

S8: Seven bad men jumped out, one man had a knife and we began to fight. (15 words)

S9: She was trying to get to the hospital, but there was a bad traffic jam. (15 words)

S10: The baby waited to "arrive" until we got to the hospital. (11 words)

1998年1月:

S1: world's    S2: architecture    S3: artificial    S4: success

S5: despite    S6: experiences    S7: romantic

S8: High school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too big for the then five-year-old student. (20 words)

S9: that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people. (14 words)

S10: Michael is smart, but he is like every other child. (10 words)

2001年6月:

S1: focused    S2: emotionally    S3: distant    S4: cancer

S5: retirement    S7: increasingly

S8: Regardless of your age, you can make a number of important changes in your current life style (17 words)

S9: We know much more about preventive health today than our parents and grandparents did in the past (17 words)

S10: And this new knowledge can be transmitted to our children to help them become healthier than our generation (18 words)

2003年1月:

S1: mysterious    S2: coupled    S3: ruining    S4: percent

S5: species    S6: ensure    S7: average

S8: When you consider that equals a quarter of the world catch, you begin to see

the size of the problem ( 20 words )

S9: Some countries are beginning to deal with this problem, but it's vital we find rational ways of fishing ( 19 words )

S10: It would make sense to give the fish enough time to recover, grow to full size and reproduce ( 18 words )

从以上可以看出,无论是词汇的难度、句子的长度、结构复杂程度及内容生疏度都呈上升趋势,因此不可大意。另外,1~7题所填单词以实词为主,且多为评价性词汇,也就是说可以从上下文找到相关信息。8~10题一般为三句话,从句子内容来看,大体有三种情况:

(1) 用于说明主题的细节

一般是段落的主题句已经给出,要求考生补全支持细节,这部分占绝大多数。

(2) 概括性的结论

该部分听写内容为结论句,是全文的概括,一般出现在最后一句,如98年1月第10题和2003年1月的第10题。

(3) 主题句

主题句只考过一次,即2001年6月第8题,出现在听力材料第二段开头。

### 三、解题技巧

#### 1. 对话部分

该部分不仅对听力得分至关重要,且因其为考试的第一项内容,对后面几项的发挥起着很重要的心理影响。因此,考前的精心准备及考试中的技巧应用是必不可少的。

(1) 注意力高度集中,该放手时就放手。

该部分内容简短,解题信息在一问一答中,稍纵即逝,必须在播放完 Directions 之前将精力集中起来,保持全神贯注的状态,若个别题拿不定主意,可任选一项,然后集中精力听下一个题,以免一错再错,造成紧张情绪,越想听越听不懂。

(2) 判断题大都属场景型,可通过提前阅读选项,判断问题所属,听时抓住核心信息。

当看到选项为与地点、职业、行业、身份和相互关系有关的词汇时,应将注意力集中到与此相关的核心词汇上,可以轻松地判断谈话发生的地点、说话人的职业或身份等。如2003年6月听力部分第一小题的四个选项分别为:

- A. At a theatre.                      B. In the waiting room.  
C. At the airport.                    D. In a restaurant.

由此可以判定该问题与地点有关,因答案不会直接给出,听时应注意相关核心词。

该对话原文为:

W: George, look at the long waiting line. I'm glad you've made the reservation.

M: More and more people enjoy eating out now. Besides, this place is especially popular with oversea students.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

其中的 reservation 和 enjoy eating out 为核心词汇,而 eating out 提示更为直接。

为此,有必要了解与地点、职业和行业有关的词汇:

饭店: order, menu, waiter, waitress, dish, salad, dressing, pie 等;

旅馆: room service, make a reservation, reception desk, register, room key, check in/out 等;

机场: boarding pass, Departure Lounge, flight, safety-belt, take off, land, air liner 等;

医院: ward, visiting room, emergency, doctor, nurse, physician, operation, prescribe 等;

银行: money, cash, open an account, withdraw, deposit, check 等;

(3) 对于数字题,明显听到的一般不会是答案。

该种试题往往需要将听到的各个数字联系起来进行加减运算,较难。可以采用记笔记的方式记下数字,如来不及反应出正确答案,可过后再算,如仍无法做出有把握的选择,可以运用听到的不是答案的假设,用排除法做出选择。

例如: 1997 年 1 月听力考试第 5 题的对话内容、问题及选项如下:

M: What's the time for departure?

W: 5:30. That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs and check our baggage.

Q: At what time did the conversation take place?

- A. 5:00      B. 5:15      C. 5:30      D. 5:45

根据明显听到的不是答案的假设,首先可排除答案 C,另一数字 15 应为 5:30 的被加减数字,因此,答案 A 又可被排除,剩下 B 和 D 二选一,则很

容易做出正确判断。

(4) 否定类题容易引起理解上的偏差,要警惕 not, no, neither, nor 之外的其他否定词,名义上否定实际肯定的句子以及是否双重否定。

除了以上几个明确的否定词,nothing, nobody, last, few, little, never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, miss, lose, fail, too...to..., at no time, under no circumstance, in no case, on no condition 等都可以引起否定的含义,听时需高度注意。另外,双重否定是肯定,表面的否定也许意味着肯定。

例如:2003 年 1 月第 6 题:

M: Wow! That's a big assignment we got for the English class.

W: Well, it's not as bad as it looks. It isn't due until Thursday morning.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. The assignment looks easy but actually it's difficult.
- B. The assignment is too difficult for them to complete on time.
- C. They cannot finish the assignment until Thursday.
- D. They have plenty of time to work on the assignment.

正确答案为 D。其中,not... bad 是双重否定;not due until 表达的实际含义是有足够的时间。

再如:2001 年 6 月第 10 题:

M: How did you like yesterday's play?

W: Generally speaking, it was quite good. The part of secretary was played wonderfully, but I think the man who played the boss was too dramatic to be realistic.

Q: How does the woman feel about the man's acting in the play?

- A. He exaggerated his part.
- B. He played his part quite well.
- C. He was not dramatic enough.
- D. He performed better than the secretary.

正确答案为 A。其中“too...to...”是做出正确判断的关键。

(5) 对于虚拟语气的句子,要运用逆向思维进行推理和判断。

虚拟语气往往表示与事实相反的情况,对话原文与字面答案一般不直接对应。由于问题大都考言外之意,选项中的原词一般不是正确答案。

如:2000 年 6 月第 3 题:

M: Professor Kennedy has been very busy this semester. As far as I know, he works until midnight everyday.

W: I wouldn't have troubled him so much if I had known he was so busy.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.
- B. The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
- C. The woman knows the professor has been busy.
- D. The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.

正确答案为 B。虽然与原文从字面上看相去甚远,但恰是原文的言外之意。

(6) 建议、请求及提议类题往往比较含蓄、婉转,要注意听说话者的声调与语气以及言外之意。

如: 2000 年 6 月第一题:

M: Would you like to have a copy of Professor Smith's article?

W: Thanks, if it's not too much trouble.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A. She is not interested in the article.
- B. She has given the man much trouble.
- C. She would like to have a copy of the article.
- D. She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.

正确答案为 C。一问一答均十分客气。

(7) 固定表达、习语、惯用法往往为考点,正确理解其意义是关键。

这类考题形式相对固定,解题对策是注意寻找原文中固定搭配在选项中的同义和近义词。

如: 1999 年 1 月第 8 题:

W: Are you coming with me to the history museum, George?

M: I already have my hands full with this book report.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He must hand in a report about the museum.
- B. He has already visited the museum.
- C. He has to read a history book.
- D. He is too busy to go with her.

正确答案为 D。其意思与习语 have one's hands full 一致。

(8) 其他小技巧

当无法做出有把握的判断时,可尝试以下技巧,只可作为补偿措施来用,不可盲从。



①如问题是 What are they talking about? 选项中具体与概括相对时,选概括。

如:2000年6月第10题:

M: You were seen hanging about the store on the night when it was robbed, weren't you?

W: Me? You must have made a mistake. I was at home that night.

Q: What are they talking about?

- A. A mysterious story.                      B. The hiring of a shop assistant.  
C. The search for a reliable witness.      D. An unsolved case of robbery.

正确答案为D。在四个选项中,“case of robbery”的意义最概括。

②犯错的一方往往为男性,如迟到、考试不及格、做坏事等,选择时易重男轻女。

如:2002年1月第4题:

M: Joanna, I'm awfully sorry! I didn't mean to hurt you. Shall we have a beer and forget the whole thing?

W: O. K., we can drop it this time. But don't do it again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman rejected the man's apology.  
B. The man had forgotten the whole thing.  
C. The man had hurt the woman's feeling.  
D. The woman appreciated the man's offer.

很明显,答案是C。

③当肯定与不肯定、意料之中与之外相对时,含义不肯定的和意料之外的往往是答案。

如2001年6月第2题:

W: Hi, Tony, how did your experiment go yesterday?

M: Well, it wasn't as easy as I had thought. I have to continue doing it tonight.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. Tony thought the experiment was well done.  
B. Tony finished the experiment last night.  
C. Tony couldn't continue the experiment.  
D. Tony had expected the experiment to be easier.

正确答案是D。Tony 原以为实验会更简单些。