

Part One

最新大学英语四级考试

命题分析与预测

I

听力部分命题分析与预测

A 四级听力考试基本题型与要求

一、基本题型

听力部分共有 20 个小题,由 Section A 和 Section B 两个部分组成,每个部分各有 10 个小题。其中 Section A 中,每道题包含一组简短的对话,一般是一个男声和一个女声,以便使考生分辨得清两个人讲话的内容。然后由第三个声音问一个与本对话有关的问题,并要求考生在 15 秒内对该问题作出正确的判断,从试卷册上所给出的四个选项中选出正确的答案,并在答题卡上把相应的字母涂黑。Section B 一般是由 3 到 4 篇文章组成,每篇文章字数在 120 - 140 字之间,每篇后有三个或者四个问题,每题都是一个问句,这部分主要测试考生的整体听力理解能力。以上这两类题型的听力材料都只读一遍。随着 1997 年的大学英语四级考试改革,在四级考试中又引入了一种新题型——复合式听写(Compound Dictation)。在这类题中,一般只有一篇文章,其中有 10 个空,当你听完三遍之后,填上所缺的信息。其中的第一遍和第三遍是按正常语速,第二遍语速较慢,以便听写。在 10 个空中,一般前七个空是填单词,后面的 3 个空则是用自己的语言来填上所缺的内容。这种新题型自从出现以后一直与 Section B 中的 Passages 轮流出现。

二、基本要求

最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》对大学生学完四册英语后的本科生所应达到的关于听的能力的要求作了如下明确规定:“能听懂英语授课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 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。”四级听力考试是严格按照新修订的教学大纲所提出的要求来设计和确定的。因此,参加四级考试的学生应该一遍就可以听懂,理解的准确率不会低于 70%。

B 对话部分命题分析与预测

一、对话部分的题目要求

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.

译文:在这个部分,你将会听到 10 个简短对话。在每个对话结束后针对刚说过的内容问一问题。问题和对话

都只读一次。每个问题之后,会有一个停顿。在停顿期间,你必须读完标有 A), B), C) 和 D) 的四个选项,并决定哪一个是最好的答案,然后在答题卡上用一条细线从相应字母的中间划过,并把它涂黑。

二、对话部分命题分析与预测

基本上来说,四级听力测试的对话部分题型可分为九类:地点和场所(place and location),计划和打算(plan and arrangement),观点和态度(opinion and attitude),数字和计算(number and calculation),交通和工具(traffic and tool),职业和关系(occupation and relationship),释意和替换(explanation and replacement),原因和结果(reason and result),请求和建议(request and suggestion)。

下面,我们就不同的测试题型对今年的四级考题加以分析和预测。

1. 地点和场所(place and location)

在听力测试的题目中,对地点的询问是每年四级考题必考的项目。在即将到来的四级考试中,“地点和场所”也是必不可少的一个部分。所询问的主要是关于谈话或事情发生的地点。提问的方式主要是以 where 引导的特殊疑问句。在试题册上这种问题一看便知,所有的选项都比较短,而且每一个选项都是以表示地点的介词开头,例如:in, at, by, on, 并且和名词一起构成表示地点的短语。例如:

- Choices: A) At a travel agency. B) At an airport.
C) At a railway station. D) At a bus stop.

Tapescript: M: Could you please tell me if Flight 209 will be arriving on time?

W: Yes, Sir. It should be arriving in about fifteen minutes.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

题干中的四个选项告诉我们本题是考查地点的,所以在听的过程中,重点应该放在与地点有关的信息上。在听的过程中,我们会听到 Flight 209,很明显这个对话是关于飞机航班的,而且问的问题是关于谈话所发生的地点,所以,正确答案应是 B。

2. 计划和打算(plan and arrangement)

这类题目主要是关于假期或者周末等的计划和安排。这一类问题在四级考试中主要涉及以下问题:能不能去;举行活动的时间和地点;能否按期举行及原因;对某项安排的评价。在听录音的过程中,主要标志词有 want, are going to do 等谓语动词以及 next week, next year 等时间状语。例如:

- Choices: A) Write letters to her. B) Take care of her house.
C) Collect her letters. D) Look after her pet.

Tapescript: W: Mike, do you think it is possible for you to check my mailbox while I'm away?

M: Sure, Nancy. I'll take care of that.

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

在听的过程中,我们听到 I will take care of that, 我们也听到 to check my mailbox, 所以,我们得到结论 the woman wanted the man to collect her letters, 而不是 take care of the house。

3. 观点和态度(opinion and attitude)

以 What do you think of...? 或者 How about...? 提问的问题在四级考试的听力部分中也是经常出现的。这类题目主要是询问对方对某件事或某项计划的意见和看法,即涉及到肯定和否定的问题。英语中表示否定概念的方式常常是借助表示否定意义的词和短语,例如: not, no, none, nobody, nothing, neither, neither...nor...; better than, hardly, little, few, too...to, out of my power, beyond my reach; 或者借助带否定前缀或后缀的词,例如: in-, incorrect; il-, illiterate; im-, impossible; ir-, irrelevant; un-, unfair; dis-, dishonest; -less, careless。有些情况下,在听力材料中也会出现看起来否定而实际上肯定的句子。如双重否定(double negative)。因此,在做这类题目的时候,要对讲话者的主观态度作出准确的判断,是肯定还是否定。例如:

- Choices: A) Your idea is quite good. B) You can never buy a computer by yourself.
C) Don't daydream. D) It is really possible.

Tapescript: W: If I can become a millionaire tomorrow, I'll buy a car, a computer, a house.

M: But it sounds too good to be true.

Q: What does the second speaker mean?

做这道题的关键就在于对“too...to...”的理解,如果我们了解该结构是“太……而不能”的意思,就很容易选出正确的选项 C。顺便提醒一下,千万不要被这句话表面肯定的假象所迷惑而错误地选 D。

4. 数字和计算(number and calculation)

每年考生过完四级后仍对听力题型心存余悸的就是涉及到数字和计算的问题。如果掌握了一定的技巧和方法之后,与计算有关的题目并不难,何况这些涉及到的计算题目往往是非常简单的,一般情况下,我们都能够心算出来。针对这类题目,我们主要应该注意到以下几点: a. 在听的过程中,尽量辨别出各种数字。一般来说凡是涉及

到数字的题目,肯定会出现两个或两个以上的数字。有的数字是做题目时所必需的,有些数字则起着干扰注意力的作用。所以,在听的过程中,不仅要记住这些数字,而且还要记住与数字相关的信息;b. 在听的过程中,要区分数字中容易弄混的音素,例如:[ti]和[ti:n],以-ty结尾的“几十”和以-teen结尾的“十几”在读音上非常相似。-teen 元音是[i:],发音长而清晰,并在单词中被重读;-ty 的元音为[i],发音短而急促,在单词中不重读;c. 有许多表示具体数目的名词,需要在平时熟练记忆和理解。例如:a quarter 四分之一,a half 一半,three quarters 四分之三,once 一次,twice 二次,double 两倍,couple/pair 双,dozen 十二,daily 每天,weekly 每周,monthly 每月,quarterly 每季度,fortnight 十四天;d. 在听数字的同时,要边听边进行计算。由于在听力考试的过程中,每两道题目之间的间隔比较短,所以考生并没有足够的时间去进行单独的运算。例如:

Choices: A) \$ 30 B) \$ 15 C) \$ 10 D) \$ 5

Tapescript: M: How much does that suit cost?

W: Originally it was \$ 65, but now it's on sale only at the price of \$ 45.

M: But all I have now is \$ 35.

Q: How much is the man short of now?

一看到这四个选项,我们就可以得出结论:这肯定是与价格有关的问题。因此,在听的过程中,侧重点就要放在数字以及相关的信息上。我们可以把这道题中出现的三个数字以及相关的信息记录如下:第一个数字“65,原来”;第二个数字“45,now”;第三个数字“35,have”。由于所问的问题是“现在这个人缺多少钱?”所以正确的算法应该是 $45 - 35 = 10$,所以应该选择 C。

5. 交通和工具 (traffic and tool)

在四级考试中,与交通和工具相关的听力考题主要会涉及到以下几类:a. 关于所乘交通工具的时间 包括火车或飞机等到达的时间,离开或者起飞的时间,原先计划开的时间,现在是否耽搁,原因何在,推迟到什么时候。对付这一类题目,我们要弄清楚所要问的是哪个时间,因为在听力材料中会出现很多时间。一般情况下,这类问题总是按照这样一个顺序:先讲计划开的时间一再讲推迟到什么时候一解释原因。b. 关于交通规则和交通工具的安全方面的问题。这部分题目是利用对话中所出现的交通规则来推断两个人之间的关系,以及对话的地点或者罚款的原因,有时也可能会涉及到在飞机上是否系好安全带,开车时的时速限制,以及停车场的规矩等。c. 关于交通状况的题目。大街上交通是否通畅,有没有塞车现象。在四级考试中,有时候问题是围绕迟到的原因而展开的。因此,我们应该对一些与交通状况有关的短语有所了解。例如:traffic jam (交通堵塞),a heavy traffic (交通拥挤),the rush hour (车流高峰期),a flat tire (一个瘪了的车胎),out of gasoline (油烧光了),a traffic accident (交通事故)。例如:

Choices: A) They should wait longer for Jane. B) Jane probably won't come.

C) He forgot to tell Jane to come. D) Jane is very busy.

Tapescript: M: I can't imagine why Jane hasn't arrived. She was due before now.

W: It's the rush hour clearly.

Q: What does the second speaker mean?

听力材料中的 rush hour 是解这道题目的关键词。题干中的 due 意思是“到期”,在这篇对话中,其意思是“到达”。然后,第二个人就说,“很明显现在是车流高峰期”。因此,第二个人讲这句话的意思是“Jane will arrive. Let us wait for a longer time.”所以选择 A。

6. 职业和关系 (occupation and relationship)

与四级考试中其它种类的题目相比,对“职业和关系”的提问比较难一点,因为这类题目的答案根本不可能直接从听力材料中找到。只有充分利用自己有关人与人之间关系的常识以及一定的逻辑推理能力:当我们听到“Can I help you?”,就应该想到说话人之间很有可能是服务员 waiter 和顾客 customer 的关系;当听到“What's the matter with you?”,我们就应该想到这两人之间很可能是医生 doctor 和病人 patient 的关系;当听到“May I ask you a question, Mr. Smith?”则很有可能是老师 teacher 和学生 student 的关系。在这一类题目中,第一个人所说的话往往在很大程度上决定着两个人之间的关系。有些时候,还可以从他们之间的称呼上做文章:如果一个人称呼另一个人“Sir”或者“Madam”,那么他们之间就可能是下级和上级或者服务员和顾客的关系;如果一方称另一方为“Dear”或者“Darling”,他们之间可能是母子或者夫妻关系。另外,人称代词也很重要。上文所说过的可能是夫妻或者母子关系,但仍然不够明确。如果文中出现类似 Darling, has your father come back? 的句子,很明显这是母亲对儿子讲的话。例如:

Choices: A) Librarian and student.

B) Operator and caller.

C) Boss and secretary.

D) Customer and repairman.

Tapescript: W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready. But it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the speakers? (1995 年 6 月试题)

很明显,本题是考查说话人之间的关系的。本题中有一关键词 fix,这里是“修理”的意思,fix watch 这一短语就足以说明二者之间是顾客和修理工的关系。因此选 D。

7. 释意和替换 (explanation and replacement)

听力理解中的释意和替换问题是四级考试中的一个难点。这种题目往往会涉及到对“成语和谚语”以及一些习惯用法和固定结构的理解,有时也会关系到说话人的跳跃性思维,以及说话双方都很熟悉的信息,但是它们对听众来说并不熟悉。由于上述种种原因,释意和替换是四级听力考试中的一个难点。在做这类题目的过程中,我们一定要注意:“听到与原句最相似的选项并不一定是本题的答案。”在做听力理解题的时候,有些选项和原句中的某一部分甚至全部相同或相近,但意思并不相同,因为这是出题老师故意造成的混淆,以检查学生的理解能力。所以这类题目一般不可能从听力材料中直接找出答案。在解题的过程中,我们要力争听懂原文,因为这是解决同义替换的先决条件,抓住关键词语,并迅速浏览四个选项之间的异同点以选取正确的答案。例如:

Choices: A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers.

B) She does not agree with the man.

C) Drunk drivers are not guilty.

D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.

Tapescript: M: I think it's high time we turn our attention to the danger of drunk driving now.

W: I can't agree with you more. You see, countless innocent people are killed by drunk drivers each year.

Q: What does the woman mean? (1997年6月试题)

本题是考察对第二个人说话的解释的,属于同义替换型。但是,本题中涉及到特殊的虚拟语气用法和用否定形式 not...more 表示肯定。只要考生听出对话是关于 traffic accident 和 drunk driving 的,就可以排除掉选项 A 和 C。句中 not...more 是“否定表示肯定”,因此排除 B,所以正确答案应该是 D。

8. 原因和结果 (reason and result)

对原因和结果的提问属于细节型的问题:如学生没有上课的原因,没有参加考试的原因,上课迟到的原因,飞机晚点的原因等等。一般来说,这类题目的答案都能够在听力材料中直接找到。所以,在听的过程中,我们对表示原因或者结果的关键词要特别留心。表示原因的关键词有: because, because of, for, as, since, now that, due to, owing to, on account of, that is why; 表示结果的关键词有: so, so that, so as to, in order to, in order that, as a result of, such that。另外,这类题目还要求学生正确判断事物发展的前因后果,一般的提问方式是: Why...? What's the reason of...? 由于这些答案大部分都能够直接从听力材料中找到,所以只要听的时候集中注意力就行了。但是也有一部分题目的原因并没有明确说出来。例如:

Choices: A) Something went wrong with the bus.

B) She took somebody to the hospital.

C) Something prevented her from catching the bus.

D) She came on foot instead of taking a bus.

Tapescript: M: What happened to you? You are so late.

W: The bus I took broke down in front of the hospital and I had to walk from there.

Q: Why was the woman so late? (1998年1月试题)

本题是考察原因的,男士问“你怎么了?怎么这么晚。”女士回答“公共汽车在医院门前抛锚了,我不得不从那儿走过来。”经过仔细的分析 and 判断之后,本题正确的答案应该是 A。

9. 请求和建议 (request and suggestion)

要想做好有关请求和建议的听力理解题,最重要的是你要能够从对话中判断出哪些是说话者所提的建议。这并非易事,因为有些句子从表面上看起来根本没有提建议,而实际上这些句子所暗含的意思恰恰则是说话者所要提的建议。例如: If I were you, I'd take up the job. 从表面上看,这句话好像与对方并没有任何关系,而实际上这句话所暗含的意思就是“My suggestion is that you should take up the job.”表示建议的常用句式有: Shall we...? Why not...? Perhaps we should...? You'd better... It would be better if...; 常见的表示请求的句式有: Can/could/will/would you...? Would you mind...? How about...? 结合上述常用句式,我们一般都能比较容易地得出正确答案。但是,也有些题目需要我们综合运用所学过的语法知识和词汇加以推理。例如:

Choices: A) Coming back for a later show.

B) Waiting in a queue.

C) Coming back in five minutes.

D) Not going to the movie today.

Tapescript: W: The movie starts in 5 minutes and there's bound to be a long line.

M: Why don't we come back for the next show? I'm sure it would be less crowded.

Q: What's the man suggesting? (1996年6月试题)

听力材料中的 Why don't we come back for the next show? 明确告诉我们:这句话就是这位男士所提出的建议,即“我们为什么不回来看看下一场呢?”因此,正确答案是 A。

C 短文部分命题分析与预测



短文部分的题目要求

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

译文:在这个部分,你将会听到三篇短文。在每篇文章后面,你将会听到一些问题。问题和文章都只读一遍。当你听完问题之后,你必须从标有 A), B), C) 和 D) 的四个选项选出最佳答案。



短文部分命题分析与预测

在四级听力考试中,短文部分一般由 3 篇短文文章构成,每篇后有 3 到 4 个问题(本部分共有 10 个小题)要求考生听完文章后,就所提出的问题作出选择。从体裁上来说,这些文章分为记叙文、说明文和议论文。下面,我们从这三个方面,对四级考试的这部分内容加以预测。

1. 记叙文

在记叙文中,常考的有幽默有趣的故事,英美国著名人物传记等。在这一部分中,幽默故事一般都是一些非常短小、非常流行的小故事,字数大都在 100 字左右,而且这样的故事以一般人物的有趣事件或名人轶事为主线。而所问的问题一般都是关于这个故事的时间、地点、人物、原因、数据等有关细节,有时也会涉及到对其中一些关键语句意思的理解。因此,在听有关故事的材料时,重点应该放在 5W (when, where, who, what, why) 和 1 H (how) 上。例如:1994 年 1 月 CET-4 Section B 中的 Passage One:

Tapescript: My parents ran a small restaurant. The restaurant was open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. And my first job when I was six years old was shining shoes for customers. My duties increased as I grew older. By age ten I was clearing tables and washing plates. My father made it clear that I had to meet certain standards. I had to be on time, hard-working and polite to the customers. I was never paid for any work I did. One day, I made a mistake of telling Dad I thought he should give me 10 pounds a week. He said, "OK, then how about your paying me for the three meals a day when you eat here and for the times you bring in your friends for free drinks?" He figured I owed him about 40 pounds a week. This taught me quite a lot.

11. What was the speaker's job before he was 10 years old?
12. What was one of the requirements laid down by the boy's father?
13. What did the boy ask his father to do one day?
14. Why did the boy's father refuse to pay him?

Choices:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) Washing plates. | B) Clearing tables. |
| C) Shining shoes. | D) Sweeping the floor. |
| 12. A) He must work six days a week. | B) He should never be late for work. |
| C) He must study hard in his spare time. | D) He should not bring his friends to the restaurant. |
| 13. A) To pay him for his work. | B) To let him have three meals a day in the restaurant. |
| C) To give his friends free drinks. | D) To allow him to have more free time. |
| 14. A) Because the boy was not a full-time worker. | |
| B) Because the boy had made some mistakes. | |
| C) Because he thought the boy had failed to meet his friends. | |
| D) Because he thought it was his son who should pay him. | |

本篇文章后面的四个问题都是关于其中的四个细节的,第 11 题的答案可以在文中第三句话中找到:C) Shining shoes;第 12 题的答案可以在材料中的第七句话中找到:“我的父亲给我立了一些规矩:要准时;要努力工作;要对顾客有礼貌”,所给出的四个选项中,只有选项 B 符合“要准时”;第 13 题的答案也可以在文中第九句话中直接找到,即是“asking his father to pay him for his work.”故选 A;第 14 题所问的是“那个男孩的父亲拒绝付报酬给他的原因是什么?”,文中第 10 句话他父亲的一番话告诉我们原因是“他认为应该是他的儿子付钱给他”,故选 D。

英美国著名人物传记也是听力对话部分常考的一种题材。这些著名人物来自各个领域,如政治、经济、外交、医学、宇航、艺术、文学、历史、教育、音乐、舞蹈、建筑、体育。在文章中一般会涉及到这些 VIP (Very Important Person) 以及他们的家庭背景、所受到的教育、所从事的事业及成就等。而在考试的过程中,所问的主要问题也就是

关于上述这些方面的细节问题。因此,在听材料的过程中,要养成边听边用笔记的习惯。这样,可以及时准确地记录下比较重要的信息。例如:1996年1月CET-4 Section B中的Passage One就是属于这一类的文章。

Tapescript: Susan Anthony was born in Massachusetts in 1820 and died in Rochester, New York in 1906. In the 1850's she saw many problems in her country and wanted to do something about them. One of these problems was that women did not have the right to vote in the United States. Susan Anthony and many others thought men and women should have equal rights. In 1869 she helped start the National Women's Association. This group worked hard to get the woman to have the right to vote in the United States. In 1869, the State of Wyoming gave women the right to vote. Some other states also allowed women to vote. But Susan Anthony and National American Women's Association wanted all women to have the right to vote. They worked to add this to the constitution of the United States. Finally, in 1920, 14 years after Susan Anthony's death, an article was added to the constitution. It gave all American women the right to vote.

11. What did Susan Anthony think about her country?
12. Who among American women had the right to vote before 1920?
13. When did all women finally get the right to vote in the United States?
14. What do we learn about Susan Anthony from the passage?

Choices:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) It had many problems. | B) It was the most democratic country in the world. |
| C) It was fair to women. | D) It had some minor problems to solve. |
| 12. A) The women of some states. | B) The women in the state of Wyoming only. |
| C) The members of the National Women's Association. | D) The women in the state of Massachusetts only. |
| 13. A) At the very beginning of the 20th century. | B) At the end of the 19th century. |
| C) After Susan Anthony's death. | D) Just before Susan Anthony's death. |
| 14. A) She worked on the draft of the American Constitution. | |
| B) She was the chairman of the National Women's Association. | |
| C) She was born in New York and died in Massachusetts. | |
| D) She was an activist in the women's movements for equal rights. | |

本篇材料后面的四道题目都是关于本篇文章主人公 Susan Anthony 的人生经历以及她所从事的妇女运动的情况。第11题是问“她对自己国家的看法”的,材料中第三句话告诉我们“在美国女人没有选举权”,在前一句话中也提到“她的国家有许多弊病”,故选A。第12题是一道综合推断题。若是没有把全文大意抓住,只是根据只言片语猜测就错了。短文中提到过1869年Wyoming州首先给妇女选举权,随后其它几个州的妇女也同样获得选举权。由此,我们可以看出本题答案是A:几个州的妇女享有选举权。第13题是考查时间的。文章最后的两句话清楚地告诉我们,1920年,即Susan死后第14年,全美国的妇女都获得了选举权。故选C。第14题是一道综合推断题,综合全文大致意思,很容易我们就把选项A、B、C排除掉了,故选D。

2、说明文

说明文在听力短文部分应用也比较广泛,主要有两类:一是英美国家的背景知识;另一类是通俗的科普性文章。英美国家的背景知识主要包括自然景观、风土人情、各项设施及服务、教育、影视、体育以及其它重要事件。由于这是一般介绍,所以问题多以客观形式出现,需要注意时间、情节的细节和顺序。考生在听这种叙述性比较强的短文时,要注意其主要话题以及相关的细节。例如:1998年6月CET-4 Section B中的Passage Two就是一篇关于教育背景知识的文章。

Tapescript: Religious and private schools receive little or no support from public taxes in the U. S. . As a result, they're more expensive to attend. The religious schools in America are usually run by churches. Therefore, they tend to be less expensive than private schools. When there is free education available to all children in the U. S. , why do people spend money on private schools? Americans offer a great variety of reasons for doing so. Some parents send their children to private schools because the classes there are usually smaller. In their opinion, the public schools in their area are not of high enough quality to meet their needs. Private schools in the U. S. range widely in size and quality and they offer all kinds of programs to meet the needs of certain students.

14. Why is it usually expensive to attend religious and private schools?
15. What is one of the reasons for people to send their children to private schools?
16. Who usually runs religious schools in the U. S. ?

Choices:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 14. A) The number of students they take in is limited. | B) They are only open to children from rich families. |
| C) They receive little or no support from public taxes. | D) They have to pay more taxes. |
| 15. A) Private schools run a variety of programs. | B) Private schools charge less than religious schools. |
| C) Private schools admit more students. | D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom. |

16. A) The state government.
C) The local authorities.

- B) The program designers.
D) The churches.

这篇说明文主要讲述了在美国的三种学校:私立学校 Private School,教会学校 Religious School,公立学校 Public School 及其优劣。第14题是一道细节型的题目,原文中第一句话已经提到过,故选C;第15题也是一道细节题,文章最后一句话“they offer all kinds of programs to meet the needs of certain students”故选A;第16题同样也是询问细节的。文中有这样一句话:The religious schools in America are usually run by churches. 故选D。

通俗科普文章的内容主要涉及到环保、能源、医学、动物世界、儿童教育、心理分析、气候、海洋、饮食等领域。这一类科普文章虽然比较短小,但是不可避免地会有一部分生词,一般情况下,这些生词都会在试卷上出现,而且大都不会影响对整篇文章的理解。这类文章的题目涉及的常是一些细节,如日期、数据等。有时会出现一些推理型的题目。例如:1995年6月CET-4 Section B中的 Passage Three 就是如此。

Tapescript: Can you imagine ice that does not melt and is not wet? Have you ever heard of dry ice? Dry ice is made by freezing a gas. It is quite different from ordinary ice which is simply frozen water. Dry ice was first manufactured in 1925. It has since fulfilled the hope of its inventor. It can be used for making artificial fog in the movies. When steam is passed over dry ice, a very dense vapor rises. It can also be used for destroying insects in grain supplies. It is more practical than ordinary ice because it takes up less space and it is 142 degrees colder. Since it turns into steam, instead of melting into water, it is cleaner to use. For these reasons, it is extremely popular many people prefer it to ordinary ice. Dry ice is so cold that if you touch it with your bare fingers, it will hurt you.

17. What is dry ice made of?
18. How is an artificial fog made in the movies?
19. What is the advantage of dry ice over ordinary ice?
20. When was dry ice first made?

Choices:

- | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 17. A) Chemicals. | B) Vapor. | C) Water. | D) Gas. |
| 18. A) By passing steam over dry ice. | B) By turning ordinary ice into steam. | | |
| G) By heating dry ice. | D) By mixing dry ice with ordinary ice. | | |
| 19. A) It takes a longer time to melt. | B) It is lighter to carry. | | |
| C) It is cleaner to use than ordinary ice. | D) It is not so cold as ordinary ice. | | |
| 20. A) In the 1920's. | B) In the 1930's. | C) In the 1940's. | D) In the 1950's. |

本篇为科普文章,主要讲述了干冰的组成、应用、特点等。而后面的四道题目都是细节题:第17题的答案可以在文中直接找到, dry ice is made by freezing a gas. 另外学过化学的同学也都知道干冰是固态的二氧化碳,所以选D;第18题的答案也可以从短文中直接找到: When steam is passed over dry ice, a very dense vapor rises. 故选A;第19题的答案在短文结束的句子中可以找出: Since it turns into steam instead of melting into water, it is cleaner to use, 故选C;第20题的答案是关于年份的,由于文中只出现了一个年份,因此本题很容易,故选A。

3. 议论文

议论文的话题主要会涉及到文化教育、妇女解放、民族问题、环境污染、交通等。通过一篇议论文,作者常对某一个社会问题进行分析和研究从而表达自己的观点。由于要表达作者的观点,问题既有主观的,也有客观的,回答这类问题时常需要做一定的推理分析。例如:1997年1月CET-4 Section B中的 Passage Two 就是一篇关于 family life 的一篇议论文。

Tapescript: There are many reasons why family life in Britain has changed so much in the last fifty years. The liberation of women in the early part of the twentieth century and the social and economic effects of World War II had a great impact on traditional family life. Women became essential to industry and the professions. During the war they had worked in factories and proved their worth. Now with the loss of millions of men, their services were indispensable to the nation.

More recently, great advances in scientific knowledge, and particularly in medicine, have had enormous social consequences. Children are better cared for and are far healthier. Infant death rate is low. Above all, parents can now plan the size of their family if they wish through more effective means of birth control. Different attitudes to religion, authority and tradition generally have also greatly contributed to changes in family life. But these developments have affected all aspects of society. It is particularly interesting to note that the concept of “the family” as a social unit has survived all these challenges.

14. What is this passage mainly about?
15. Why did British women become indispensable to industry after World War II?
16. What remained unchanged in spite of all the challenges in family life?

Choices:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14. A) The liberation movement of British women. | B) Rapid economic development in Britain. |
| C) Changing attitudes to family life. | D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain. |

15. A) Because millions of men died in the war. B) Because women had proved their worth.
C) Because women were more skillful than men. D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit. B) The attitudes to birth control.
C) The attitudes to religion. D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

本篇文章是一篇关于英国家庭生活重大变化的原因的议论文,原因主要有三:一是妇女解放运动及二次世界大战的影响;二是科学知识尤其是医学知识的发展;三是人对待宗教、权威与传统的态度的变化。第14题是询问本篇文章内容的,由于该篇文章是典型的议论文,第一句话非常明确地指出本文的主要内容,故选D;第15题是属于细节型的题目,文中有这样一句话"With the loss of millions of men..."这是with表示原因,故选A;第16题只要求我们正确理解文章末尾的最后一句话"It is particularly interesting to note that the concept of 'the family' as a social unit has survived all these changes."中的动词survive在这里意为"不变"。故选A。

三、

短文部分考试的特点

纵览历年四级考题,英语听力短文部分主要有以下一些特点:

1. 题材和内容比较广泛。主要包括一些小故事、人物传记、风土人情、文化和教育、体育、新闻报道、英美历史、地理、科普常识和社会生活等。从体裁上来分,可以涉及到记叙文、议论文、说明文。
2. 文体比较口语化,语言比较简洁,逻辑性比较强。由于这些材料是用于听力考试的,因此,所选用的词语应该是一些学生比较熟悉的词语。与阅读理解相比,所选用的材料随着磁带的转动也就消失了,因此必须使学生一听到就能够理解并马上记下这些信息。另外,从句子的结构来看,所选用的材料句子一般比较短小,不会出现很长,很复杂的句子,原因是通过听这种方式,我们很难把一个复杂的句子结构搞清楚。文章一般有着较强的逻辑性,结构比较紧凑,这样做容易使考生抓住相关的考试信息。
3. 考查的题型比较多样化。通过一篇短文,主要考查考生对文章的大意和中心思想的把握、重要细节的理解与领会,以及利用所获得的相关信息,对文中的某些细节做出联想和判断。还有一部分题目是就文中的某一事实和人物进行提问的,其后面的问题与某一主题有一定的联系。有时,也会出现涉及到对某些语句的理解的题目和对谈话人的观点和态度的判断。
4. 问题的答案大多能够在文中直接找到。对话部分一般比较简短,所提的问题需要经过一定的推理和分析才能得出答案。而短文部分比较长,信息量比较大,一般来说,所提问题都是关于那些能够在文中直接找到的细节。

四、

短文部分的解题技巧

1. 预测试题题型

在听力测试的过程中,每两个问题之间都会有15秒的间隔;在每个部分的开头还有长达1-2分钟的Directions。这些看似不起眼的时间在听力考试的过程中都是相当重要的,因为我们可以充分利用这些时间浏览试卷上的各个选项。一般来说,当我们把三到四个问题的十来个选项浏览完之后,我们就会知道这篇文章的主要内容,浏览的时候重点应该放在那些重复出现的词和短语上。对于每一个问题来说,利用间隔浏览各个选项也能预测出所要问的问题。通过纵向横向比较,我们就能发现一些解题的重要信息,选项中的否定词、转折词、重复出现的词都可以确定所问的问题的类型。下面,我们就以1999年6月的CET-4 Section B中的Passage One为例加以解析:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. A) To protect persons and property. | B) To collect taxes. |
| C) To teach and train citizens. | D) To save natural resources for future use. |
| 12. A) By selling services that make life comfortable. | B) By selling land containing oil. |
| C) By selling public lands. | D) By selling coal and other natural products. |
| 13. A) Environmental pollution and protection. | B) Taxes and services for the public. |
| C) Police's efforts to protect people. | D) People's attitude toward taxes. |

浏览过这三道题目中的十二个选项之后,我们发现taxes一词出现频率比较高,而且出现了protect, protection这些词,因此这篇文章很可能是关于税收与公共服务的关系的。这样,在听这篇材料的过程中,我们就有足够的准备。第11题的四个选项都是四个动词不定式短语,这就告诉我们在听的过程中要把重点放在材料中的动词不定式短语上,而且这道题很可能问的就是关于表语的,第12题中的四个选项都是由介词by引起的短语,很明显这是关于方式的,所问的问题肯定是以How开头的;第13题中的四个名词短语告诉我们这道题是问本篇文章的大意的。

2. 作简要记录

由于短文比较长,信息量比较大,特别有些细节问题,类似的信息比较多,例如数字、时间、人名、地名、年、月、日。如果仅凭脑子来记忆的话,就会忘掉其中的一些重要信息,有时会弄混,出现张冠李戴的情况。这时,就需要

我们边听边做一些简明的记录,不仅要记录下这些数据,而且还要记下与之相关的信息。这样做,我们就可以把它们一一归类,在做选择题的时候,也就不会乱猜了。有时,还会出现比较题,即比较同一范畴内的几个短语,这些短语可能会涉及到时间、地点、人物、数据等。这时也需要我们从笔记中去找到正确的答案。下面,我们就从2000年6月份CET-4 Section B中的Passage One为例,讲述如何记笔记。

Tapescript: There are three groups of English learners: beginners, intermediate learners, and learners of special English. Beginners need to learn the basics of English. Students who have reached an intermediate level benefit from learning general English skills. But what about students who want to learn specialist English for their work or professional life? Most students, who fit into this third group have a clear idea about what they want to learn. A bank clerk, for example, wants to use this specialist vocabulary and technical terms of finance. But for teachers, deciding how to teach specialist English is not always so easy. For a start, the variety is enormous. Every field from airline pilots to secretaries has its own vocabulary and technical terms. Teachers also need to have an up-to-date knowledge of that specialist language, and not many teachers are exposed to working environments outside the classroom. These issues have influenced the way specialist English is taught in schools. This type of course is usually known as English for Specific Purposes, or ESP and there isn't ESP courses for almost on area of professional and working life. In Britain, for example, there are courses which teach English for doctors, lawyers, reporters, travel agents and people working in the hotel industry. By far, the most popular ESP courses are for business English.

在这篇文章中,作者讲述了三类不同的英语学习者:初学者,中级学习者,专业英语学者,以及他们对英语的不同要求。如果仅靠脑子来记忆的话,有时会把初学者的需要与中等英语学习者的要求弄混了。因此,我们应该用笔记下相关的信息:初学者, basic; 中等, general English skills; 高级, specialist English。这样,我们就可以有很清晰的思路了。

3. 抓住主题句

在听短文的过程中,要能尽快抓住每篇文章的主题句,因为这些主题句概括了短文的主要内容和中心思想,这样就能够比较容易听懂短文的内容了。而且有的时候,后面的考题就是问这篇短文的中心思想的。主题句(topic sentence)一般出现在一段话的开头或者结尾,它们对整篇文章起了概括和总结的作用,而且这些主题句也是文章的中心论点或者是说话人对所谈的内容的观点或态度。主题句后面的句子通常是阐述具体的情节,说明和证实主题。例如:1997年1月份试题Section B中的Passage Two的第一句话"There are many reasons why family life in Britain has changed so much in the last fifty years."就是这篇文章的主题句。听完这句话后,考生就可以得知以后讲的内容都是与英国家庭变化有关的。而且,其中第14题"What is the passage mainly about?"就是问主题句的。

- A) The liberation movement of British woman.
- B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
- C) Changing attitudes to family life.
- D) Reasons for change in family life in Britain.

结合上文讲过的主题句,很明显选项D就是本题的正确答案。

4. 根据常识判断

有些时候,在听的过程中,由于这样或者那样的原因,可能会错过一些信息,例如:材料中出现了考生不熟悉的生词。这时候,就需要利用相关的常识作出判断。这里所讲的常识不仅仅指的是我们对于某些日常事物的认识,而且指的是在语法、文章结构、构词法等方面的知识来进行判断。有些时候,我们还可以根据已获得的部分信息,以及一些常识来挑选可能性比较大的选项。下面,我们就以1995年6月CET-4 Section B中的Passage Three中的dry ice为例加以分析。

在英语学习的过程中,我们虽然没有见过dry ice这个短语,但是dry和ice这两个单词对我们来说并不陌生,组合起来按字面意思来判断应该是“干的冰”,即是“干冰”,学过化学的人都知道干冰是固态的CO₂(二氧化碳)。因此,在做第17题时,我们就可以利用此常识进行判断。

17. What is dry ice made of?

- A) Chemicals.
- B) Vapor.
- C) Water.
- D) Gas.

很明显CO₂是气体,因此本题的正确答案是D。

5. 把握文章线索

一般说来,一篇短文都是由几个部分组成的,每个段落也都是由几个句子组成的。如何使它们成为一个有机的整体?常用的一些连贯手法就能够起到这样的作用。表示并列、转折和前因后果的连词就是一种常用的连贯手法,例如:and, also, but, furthermore, in addition, for example, however, in spite of, because, therefore, first, second, last, before 这些连接词能够有效地把短文串在一起,表明了上下文的逻辑关系。如果在听的过程中,我们能够准确地把握了这些连接词,就能有比较完整的理解,也能有效地预测短文内容的发展。这样,在做选择题的时候,就有目标可寻了。下面,我们就以1999年1月CET-4 Section B中的Passage Three为例来讲述如何抓住作者的思路以及文章的线索。

Tapescript: When a sleepy driver has trouble in keeping his eyes on the road and gets too close to another car, an alarm bell sound will warn the driver. If nothing is done, the car will automatically come to a stop and in this way prevent an accident. This is a new device which will soon be tested in an experimental car in Japan. The computer warning system keeps track of a driver's condition by monitoring his heart beat with signals transmitted from a band round his wrist. The wrist band records the driver's pulse which measures the heart beat. Each pulse in the wrist sends a signal to the computer. By analyzing the pulse rate, the computer can determine whether a driver is drunk, sleeping or ill. Devices in other parts of the car can also tell the computer if the car is too close to another vehicle or is moving dangerously. The computer will sound the alarm when a problem arises, and will automatically stop the car if the driver ignores the warning.

在这篇文章中重复出现了许多关键词,有 driver, he, car, wrist, sleeping, pulse, computer, signal, automatically, stop. 这些词出现了许多次,像一条线一样把整篇文章串成了有机的整体。在听的过程中,考生也就有了比较清晰的思路。

D 复合式听写命题分析与预测



复合式听写的题目要求及特点

复合式听写题对非英语专业的学生来说是比较陌生的一种题型。1997 年它首次在全国英语四级统考中出现,立刻得到了广大师生的高度评价。大家普遍认为该题型是一种综合型的测试手段,它不仅考查学生听的能力而且考查学生的词汇量、语法、拼写、语音、理解、记笔记以及记忆等能力。由于听写是一种涉及到多种因素的积极主动的学习过程,它把表达与接受融为一体,所以广大考生都认为这部分的分数的分数比较难拿,特别是后面的三个空一般都拿不到这几分的。只有通过大量的练习,才能提高我们的记忆和语感,以及锻炼我们集中注意力的能力。

该部分的题目要求如下:

Directions: In this section, you'll hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

其中文大意为:在这个部分,你将听到一篇文章三次。当听第一遍的时候,你要仔细听并抓住主要内容;在听第二遍的时候,要求你用所听到的单词来填 S1 到 S7;而对于 S8 到 S10,你既可以用原话,也可以用自己的话来补上空缺的信息;最后,当你听第三遍的时候,你应该检查所写的是否正确。

从这道题的题目要求我们可以看出这十个空可以分为两大类:第 1 到第 7 个空是用所听到的原词来填;第 8 到第 10 个空一般很难记下所有的单词,则可以用自己的话来补充所漏掉的信息。而且,这篇文章朗读的第一次是按正常语速,考生应集中注意力听明白文章的大意。由于文章大部分的文字都已经打印在试卷上,这些卷面文字也给了一定的信息,这样考生应该充分利用卷面上的信息,边听边看,并把重点放在空格部分,并且有针对性地记住 S1 到 S7 中的几个空,这样在填空的时候就不会惊慌失措。抓住了短文的大意会帮助我们对所需填的单词、短语和句子有一个更准确的了解;第二遍朗读的时候是按意群来停顿的,考生应充分利用这有限的停顿迅速填所缺的单词。当碰到有些单词太长或者自己拿不准其拼写形式时,考生可以只写前缀或者前半部分,这样的话,在听完之后再找足够的时间去考虑正确的拼写。大家应该注意的是,该部分所要求填的词大都是非常常见的四级范围内的词,因此,不用担心这些词你不认识。第三次朗读的速度也是正常速度,考生要把注意力全集中在那 10 个空上。针对这十个空中所填的信息,考生要有重点地检查并纠正,例如时态、拼写、单复数和一些常见的其它语法错误。



复合式听写的解题方法

如果想做好这一道题目,考生应该具备一定的解题技巧:

1. 尽量写下所听到的每一个单词。

在听第二遍的过程中,尽量少花时间思考,听到什么单词,就写什么单词。如果磁带上的单词你不认识,应该写个大概的拼写形式,以便在思考的时候有足够的线索。

2. 仔细检查所写出的内容。

这一步骤也是必不可少的,可以矫枉扶正。在检查的时候,应该从以下三个方面着手:1. 时态、语态是否正确;2. 语意是否通顺。在英语中,许多词语读音非常相似;许多单词一词多义。这样,我们只有根据上下文的含义以及连贯性来决定是哪一个单词符合这一要求。例如:one 和 won 读音一样,究竟应该选择哪一个呢?我们只能从这

个单词在上下文中的句子成分来决定: 如果需要一个动词, 我们就选 won; 如果需要一个数词, 我们就选 one; 3, 句子的结构是否完整。在听材料过程中, 由于句子的重读与否以及其它语音现象的影响, 有些诸如冠词、介词之类的比较短小的词不容易听清楚。这时候, 我们要从整个句子或者整个段落出发, 看一看他们的结构是否完整, 上下文中是否需要某个介词或冠词。只有这样做, 我们才能准确无误地完成这些题目。

3. 有的时候, 在听的过程中, 我们会发现有些单词没有见过或者见过但是记不起正确的拼写形式, 这时我们应该努力从上下文中找出与该词有关的信息。如果上下文中的书面材料中出现了这个单词, 这是求之不得的事情。如果没有, 我们只有根据上下文含义, 来确定所要填的这部分词语或者句子的大致意思, 然后用其同义词来替换它。

下面, 我们就以 1997 年 6 月的四级统考题中的 Compound Dictation 为例, 具体讲述一下解这些题目的技巧和方法。

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no " (S1) _____ " day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) _____ slow, and the job is (S3) _____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) _____ police work in one word: (S5) _____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working under cover, that is, I was on the job but I was wearing (S6) _____ clothes, not my police (S7) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly (S8) _____. Another policeman arrived, and together. We arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) _____, I put her in my police car to get there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) _____.

正确答案应该是: S1. typical; S2. relatively; S3. boring; S4. describe; S5. variety; S6. normal; S7. uniform; S8. seven bad men jumped out at me; one of them had a knife, and we got into a fight; S9. She was trying to get to the hospital, but there was a bad traffic jam; S10. the baby waited to "arrive" until we got to the hospital.

结合上文讲过的三步法, 我们一起来讨论如何做这样一道题目:

首先, 将所听到的内容原原本本地写下来。但是, 在听的过程中, 由于语速过快或者这些单词在句子中都是非重读等原因, 我们可能会听不到其中的一些虚词, 例如: S8 中的 at, of 和 into, S9 中的介词 to 以及 S10 中的两个 to。如果从语句的完整性来考虑的话, 还要注意那些常用的固定搭配, 就会把这些小词加上去。

S8 中的动词 got 容易误写成 get, S9 中 was trying 容易写成 try。从整篇材料来看, 整个故事都是一个发生在过去的事情; 所以 S8 中的动词要用过去时, 就会把 get 纠正为 got。至于 S9 中的 try, 从上下文来看, 这个地方最好用过去进行时。

S2 中的 relatively 容易误听成 relative。但是, 仔细读一下卷面上的材料, 我们就可以得出这样一个结论: 所需要填写的这个单词是用来修饰 slow 这个形容词的, 因此这里只可能是副词。自然而然, 检查之后, 就会把 -ly 加上去。S6 中的 normal 如果错误地写成 normally, 经过仔细检查之后, 也会把这个副词改成其形容词形式。

S1 中的 typical 可能被误写为 tipical, S4 中的 describe 可能会误写成 discribe, S5 中 variety 可能误写为 variaty。这些都是由于粗心大意而造成的。经过对这些单词拼写的仔细考虑, 我们就会把错误的拼写形式改正过来。

S3 中的 boring 如果不会写, 可以用 tiring 来代替。S7 中的 uniform 也可以用 clothes 来代替。

逻辑推理能力也是一种普遍使用的听力技巧。S10 的前面是: I thought she was going to have the baby right here in my car. But fortunately... 我以为她会在我的警车内把孩子生下, 但是幸运的是……。即使没有听录音, 根据前后两句话的转折关系, 我们也猜得出孩子没有生在车上, 是到医院之后才生的。有些考生可能没听懂句中的 waited to arrive 的意思, 根据上下文推断, 填上了 the baby was born in the hospital, 从而也获得了满分。所以逻辑推理能力的培养也是非常必要的。

E 听力真题练习及答案详解



2001 年 1 月份听力真题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

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. Both 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.



C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A) Get some change from Jane. | B) Use the woman's phone. |
| C) Go and look for a pay phone. | D) Pay for the phone call. |
| 2. A) At a bookstore. | B) In a workshop. |
| C) At an art gallery. | D) In a department store. |
| 3. A) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today. | B) She will help the man to catch up. |
| C) She is worried about the man's health. | D) She has bought the man an up-to-date map. |
| 4. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing. | B) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time. |
| C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father. | D) He is eager to meet Susan's parents. |
| 5. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow. | B) He considers the presentation very dull. |
| C) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic. | D) He speaks highly of the presentation. |
| 6. A) High quality paper. | B) A typewriter. |
| C) A bookshelf. | D) Some stocks. |
| 7. A) They go to the seaside. | B) They set off early. |
| C) They go sightseeing. | D) They wait for a fine day. |
| 8. A) He was late for school on the first day. | B) He had a funny face. |
| C) He was the first person she met at school. | D) He liked to show off in class. |
| 9. A) Her car can stand any crash. | B) Her car is not as good as his. |
| C) Her car is maintained as well as his. | D) Her car is kept in good condition. |
| 10. A) She is too busy to go. | B) She doesn't want to wait long. |
| C) She's willing to go swimming. | D) She enjoys the wonderful weather. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) He was once a friend of the ruler. | B) He was a tax collector. |
| C) He was a government official. | D) He was once a school teacher in India. |
| 12. A) To declare new ways of collecting tax. | |
| B) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government. | |
| C) To collect money from the persons invited. | |
| D) To reward outstanding tax collectors. | |
| 13. A) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for. | |
| B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler. | |
| C) They were excused from paying income tax. | |
| D) They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace. | |

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14. A) They liked travelling. | B) They wanted to find a better place to live in. |
| C) They were driven out of their homes. | D) The reasons are unknown. |
| 15. A) They try to put up with Gypsies. | B) They are envious of Gypsies. |
| C) They are unfriendly to Gypsies. | D) They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies. |
| 16. A) Special schools have been set up for them. | B) Permanent homes have been built for them. |
| C) They are now taught in their own language. | D) They are now allowed to attend local schools. |

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17. A) The causes are obvious. | B) The causes are very complicated. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

- C) The causes are familiar.
 18. A) Regular driver training.
 C) Strict traffic regulations.
 19. A) Highway crime.
 C) Confusing road signs.
 20. A) Designing better cars.
 C) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.
- D) The causes are not well understood.
 B) Improved highway design.
 D) Better public transportation.
 B) Poor traffic control.
 D) Drivers' errors.
 B) Building more highways.
 D) Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.



2001年1月份真题的听力材料

Section A

1. M: Hi, Jane. Do you have some change? I have to make a call on the pay phone.
 W: Pay phone? Why not use my mobile phone? Here you are.
 Q: What will the man most probably do?
2. M: Can you tell me the title of this oil painting?
 W: Sorry, I don't know for sure. But I guess it's an early 18th-century work. Let me look it up in the catalog.
 Q: Where does their conversation most probably take place?
3. M: I'm worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.
 W: I'll try to bring you up to date on what we've done.
 Q: What does the woman mean?
4. W: Hey, Dan, I hear you're meeting Susan's parents for the first time.
 M: Yeah, next weekend. Fortunately, her father loves to fish, so we'll have something to talk about.
 Q: What can be inferred about Dan?
5. W: Professor White's presentation seems to go on forever. I was barely able to stay awake.
 M: How could you sleep through it? It's one of the best I have ever heard on this topic.
 Q: What does the man think of professor White's presentation?
6. W: I'm looking for quality paper to type my essay. I don't see any on the shelf.
 M: I saw some in the stock room this morning. I'll go and check.
 Q: What does the woman want to buy?
7. M: It seems that we'll have another fine day tomorrow. Let's go to the seaside.
 W: OK, but we'll have to leave very early, or else we'll get caught in the traffic.
 Q: What does the woman suggest?
8. M: Do you know James? He's in your class.
 W: Certainly. In fact, he was the first person I got to know in my class. I still remember the look on his face when he showed up late on the first day of school.
 Q: Why did the woman remember James so well?
9. W: The man at the garage thinks that I take good care of my car.
 M: So do I. I can't see any scratches on the outside and the inside is clean, too.
 Q: What does the man think of the woman's car?
10. M: Wonderful day, isn't it? Want to join me for a swim?
 W: If you don't mind waiting while I get prepared.
 Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Passage One

A friend of mine told me that when he was a young man, he went to work as a teacher in one of the states of India.

One day, he received an invitation to dinner at the ruler's palace. Very pleased, he went to tell his colleagues. They laughed, and told him the meaning of the invitation. They had all been invited and each person who was invited had to bring with him a certain number of silver and gold coins. The number of coins varied according to the person's position in the service of the government, my friend's income was not high so he did not have much to pay.

Each person vowed before the ruler. His gold went on to one heap; his silver went on to another heap. And in this way he paid his income tax for the year.

This was the simple way of collecting income tax. The tax on property was also collected simply. The ruler gave a man the power to collect a tax from each owner of land or property in a certain area, if this man promised to pay the ruler a cer-

tain amount of money. Of course, the tax collector managed to collect more money than he paid to the ruler. The difference between the sum of money he collected and the sum of money he gave to the ruler was his profit.

11. What do we know about the speaker's friend?
12. What was the real purpose of ruler's invitation?
13. What does the passage say about the tax collectors?

Passage Two

Around the year 1000 A. D, some people from northwest India began to travel westwards. Nobody knows why. After leaving their homes, they did not settle down again, but spent their lives moving from one place to another. Their later generations are called Romany people, or Gypsy. There are Gypsies all over the world, and many of them are still travelling with no fixed homes. There are about 8 million of them including 3 million in eastern Europe. Gypsies sometimes have hard time in the countries where they travel, because they are different. People may be afraid of them, look down on them, or think they are criminals. The Nazis treated Gypsies cruelly, like the Jews, and nobody knows how many of them died in Hitler's death camps.

Gypsies have their own language, Romany. They like music, and dancing and they often work in fair and travelling shows. Travelling is very important to them, and many Gypsies are unhappy if they have to stay in one place. Because of this, it is difficult for Gypsy children to go to school. And Gypsies are often unable to read and write. In some places, the education authorities try to arrange special travelling schools for Gypsy children so that they can get the same education as other children.

14. Why did the ancestor of Gypsy leave their home?
15. What is the attitude of some people toward Gypsies?
16. What measure has been taken to help Gypsy children?

Passage Three

As the car industry develops, traffic accidents have become as familiar as the common cold, yet their cause and control remain a serious problem that is difficult to solve. Experts have long recognized that this discouraging problem has notable causes. At the very least, it is a problem that involves 3 factors: the driver, the vehicle and the road way. If all drivers exercised good judgement at all times, there would be fewer accidents. But this is rather like saying that if all people were honest, there would be no crime. Improved design has helped to make highways much safer. But the tide of accidents continues to rise because of human failure and enormous increase in the number of automobiles on the road. Attention is now turning increasingly to the third factor of the accident, the car itself. Since people assume that accidents are bound to occur, they want to know how cars can be built better to protect the drivers.

17. What does the speaker think of the causes of automobile accidents?
18. What measure has been taken to reduce car accidents?
19. What remains an important factor for the rising number of road accidents?
20. What's the focus of people's attention today according to the passage?



2001年1月真题答案与详解

Section A

1. B) 本题考查的是考生对 Why not do...? 这一结构的理解。在这两个人的对话中,男的问女的是否有零钱,因为他想打一个付费电话,而这位女士却说“你为什么不用我的手机呢?”所以,这位男士很可能要用这位女士的电话。所以选 B。
2. C) 本题考查的是对话所发生的地点。其中的 oil painting 油画, an early 18th-century work 一幅 18 世纪早期的作品, catalog 目录这些信息告诉我们谈话的地点是在艺术馆 Art gallery。
3. B) 本题是考查考生对其中一句话的理解。男士一直担心他生病期间所落下的课,而女士则说“bring sb. up to date”,其意义是“帮助某人恢复”。所以,这位女士的意思是“她将要帮这位男士赶上去。”
4. C) 本题是考查有关其中一个人物的信息的。Dan 是第二个说话人,因此,重点应该放在他的谈话内容上。他说,“他的父亲喜欢钓鱼,这样,我们就有可谈论的内容了。”因此,我们得知他与苏珊的父亲有着相同的爱好——钓鱼。
5. C) 本题是考查说话人对某件事情的观点。女士说“怀特教授的讲课好像永远也讲不完,我都要睡着了。”而那位男士则说“你怎么能睡觉呢?这是我所听过的关于这个话题最好的讲座。”其中的 How could you...? 和 best 告诉我们“他非常赞赏这场讲座”。
6. A) 本题是考查某一动作的细节问题。所问的问题是“这位女士想买什么?”因此,第一句话中的“I'm looking for quality paper...”告诉我们本题的正确答案应该是 A。
7. B) 本题是考查对其中某些语句的理解的。由于所问的问题是这位女士的建议,男士说“明天我们又会有一个非

常好的天气。让我们到海边去吧!”女士则说“好呀!但是我们必须早一些出发,否则我们又要赶上交通高峰了。”很明显这位女士的建议是“早点出发”。故选 B。

8. A) 本题是考查某件事情的原因的。这位女士话中的“... I still remember the look on his face when he showed up late on the first day of school.”告诉我们这位女士记住 James 的原因是“他上课的第一天就迟到了”。故选 A。
9. D) 本题是考查某人对某件事的看法的。其中的 So do I 告诉我们这位男士同意这位女士的观点,而那位女士认为“她的车被照顾得非常好。”故本题的正确答案是 D。
10. C) 本题是考查对其中某些话语的理解的。男士说“天气真好。想和我一起去游泳吗?”那位女士则说:“如果你不介意等我准备好的话。”她的话语中的主句省去了。故本题应选 C。

Section B

Passage One

本篇文章是一篇关于作者的一个朋友在印度的有趣的经历,它主要是讲述了在印度是如何收财产税的。方法是:每个人收到一个到统治者的宫殿去的请贴,然后根据每个人的财产和收入情况向统治者上交一部分的金币。

11. D) 本题是考查考生对作者的朋友的了解程度的。文章第一句话告诉我们他的一个朋友曾经在印度的一个州做过老师。故选 D。
12. C) 本题是考查目的的。统治者发出邀请的真正目的可以从材料中“... each person who was invited had to bring with him a certain number of silver and gold coins... position in the service of the government”找到,那就是从所邀请的人那里收钱。
13. A) 本题是考查对于收税者的看法的。文章中的倒数第二句话告诉我们“收税者企图多收一些比他付给统治者的数目多的钱”。故本题的正确答案是 A。

Passage Two

本篇文章是一篇关于吉普赛人的说明文。首先,作者讲到吉普赛人起源于印度,然后讲述了吉普赛人的现状以及他们的生活方式,还有他们的孩子都没有受到过教育。

14. D) 本题是询问原因的。文章刚开始有这样一句话,“... Nobody knows why”告诉我们吉普赛人的祖先离开印度的原因并不清楚。故选 D。
15. C) 本题是询问有些人对吉普赛人的态度的。文章中有这样一句话,“People may be afraid of them, look down on them, or think they are criminals.”告诉我们有些人对吉普赛人并不友好。故选 C。
16. A) 本题是考查措施和方法的。文章最后一句话“the education authorities try to arrange special traveling schools for Gypsy children.”告诉我们政府所采取的措施是建立特殊的学校。

Passage Three

本篇文章是一篇关于交通事故的议论文。随着汽车工业的发展,交通事故也越来越频繁。造成交通事故的原因有三个:即司机、汽车和公路。新的设计使得高速公路比以前安全多了。现在,人们的注意开始转向如何改进汽车以减少交通事故。

17. B) 本题是考查说话人对汽车事故的原因的看法的。由于本篇文章花了很大的篇幅来讨论造成这些交通事故的原因,故原因非常地复杂。故选 B。
18. B) 本题是考查为了减少交通事故而采取的措施的。文章中提到过“Improved design has helped to make highways much safer”告诉我们本题的正确答案应该是 B。
19. D) 本题是考查现代交通事故一直增长的最重要的因素。文章中间大部分篇幅都在讨论司机本身的错误对交通事故的影响,而且只有这一因素是三者当中没有改观的。故选 D。
20. A) 本题是考查其中一个具体细节的。文章中最后一句话告诉我们人们的注意力开始转向汽车设计,以减少交通事故。故选 A。

II 阅读理解命题分析与预测

A 概述阅读理解考试基本题型与要求

一、阅读理解在四级考试中的地位

大学英语四级考试总分为 710, 共分为五个部分, 其中阅读理解这一项目就占了 284 分。考生能否得高分, 重

点取决于阅读理解部分得分的多少。由此,我们可以看出阅读理解部分的重要性。另外,从整个试卷的组成来说,阅读理解是一个独立的部分,由此,我们可以看出阅读理解的重要程度。

大学英语的学习共涉及到听、说、读、写、译五种能力,而在这之中,对阅读能力的要求是最高的,因为对于学习公共英语的学生,阅读能力是应用最广泛的,也是他们获取信息的主要方式。在实际的工作中,无论是从网上或者图书馆里搜集外国资料的时候,我们都需要有较强的阅读能力。而在学习过程中,无论是老师还是学生,都把阅读能力放在了第一位。作为检验当代大学生英语水平的全国统一四级考试,自然应该充分体现这一教和学的重点。因此,在实际学习过程中,学生应该多花些时间在阅读理解这一项目上。



教学大纲对四级阅读理解的要求

在中国的英语教学中,老师和各级英语教育专家都把阅读能力作为英语学习最重要的基本功,各级教学部门也都把它作为最重要的教学环节。教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》明确规定:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力;一定的听、说、写、译的能力。从大纲的内容,我们可以清楚地看出阅读能力是英语学习的重中之重。

另外,《大学英语教学大纲》还对将要过四级的学生所应具备的阅读能力有明文规定:“掌握基本阅读技能,能顺利地阅读并正确理解难度中等的一般文章和科普、科技读物,阅读速度达到每分钟 50 词。阅读难度略低、生词总数不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,速度达到每分钟 80 词,准确率为 70%。”

要想达到四级阅读理解的要求,并不是很困难的事。只要学生能够严格按照大纲的规定,完成大纲所要求的阅读量,并自觉地在业余时间加强阅读训练,那么在所规定的 35 分钟内完成总共 1200 词左右的四篇短文并完成后面的 20 道题并不是很困难的事。



阅读理解的考试种类

迄今为止,在历年的四级考试中,所出现的与阅读有关的考试种类主要有三种:

1. 多项选择

这类题目是传统的阅读理解考试项目。而且,这种类型也是历年四级考题中必不可少的。主要是由四篇文章组成,总词量大约是 1000-1300 左右,后面有 20 道题目,每篇文章后面有五道题目。具体所分配的时间是 35 分钟。

下面,我们看这类题目的具体要求:

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

其大意为:在该部分共有 4 篇文章。每篇文章后面有几个问题或者不完整的句子。对每一个问题或者不完整的句子都有四个分别标有 A), B), C), 和 D) 的选项。你要选出最好的答案,并把答题卡上相应的字母用从中央的一根细线的方法涂黑。下面,我们就举个例子来说明:(1994 年 1 月 CET-4. Part II. Passage One).

Suppose we built a robot (机器) to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with seeing detectors to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the robot to be equally active at all times? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we would probably program it to cease its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the evolutionary (进化的) theory of sleep, evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason. The theory does not deny (否认) that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in a familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers. 21. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us _____.

A) the differences between robot and men

B) the reason why men need to sleep

- C) about the need for robots to save power D) about the danger of men working at night
22. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him _____.
A) maintain a regular pattern of life B) prevent trouble that comes looking for him
C) avoid danger and inefficient labor D) restore his bodily functions
23. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we _____.
A) are worrying about our safety B) are overworked
C) are in a tent D) are away from home
24. Cats sleep much more than horses do partly because cats _____.
A) need more time for restoration B) are unlikely to be attackers
C) are more active than horses when they are awake D) spend less time eating to get enough energy
25. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
A) Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking.
B) The study of sleep is an important part to the evolutionary theory.
C) Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots.
D) The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eats.

其正确答案为: 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. A

2. 简短回答问题

该题型是一种新的主观题型,侧重考查学生的理解和表达能力。一般给考生一篇文章,在这篇文章之后有五个问题,需要考生用十个以内的单词对这些问题作以回答。值得广大考生注意的是:这里要求每个问题的答案不超过10个单词,并不意味着必须用10个单词。另外,在回答问题之前,要认真理解文章;在回答问题的过程中,要注意哪些信息是关键信息,哪些单词是关键词;在回答问题之后,注意检查单词的拼写以及语法的正确与否。下面,我们看这类题目的要求:

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully.

Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. (not exceeding 10 words)

其大意为:在这个部分,有一篇短文,后面有5个问题或者不完整的句子。仔细阅读这篇文章,然后用尽可能少的词来回答这些问题或者完成这些句子(不能超过10个词)。

下面,我们就以1997年1月CET—4. Part IV为例说明这种题型。

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m. p. h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4 m. p. h. in the country. Later Parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m. p. h. . But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m. p. h. . By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m. p. h speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and pedestrian (行路人) crossings.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on a restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m. p. h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main controversy (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m. p. h speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer casualties (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

71. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?

72. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

73. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he
