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# 大学英语四级应试技巧

## A GUIDE TO CET—4

石油大学出版社

# 大学英语： 巧

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**大学英语四级应试技巧**

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## 前 言

为帮助非英语专业大学生顺利通过大学英语四级考试(CET4),取得理想的好成绩,我们编写了这本《大学英语四级应试技巧》。

本书以大学英语四级考试大纲为编写依据,以大学英语四级考试样题形式编写,分别对试题五大部分的出题形式、准备方法、应试技巧、及应试注意事项等进行了翔实的论述,每部分均有专门的练习,并附有答案及写作范文供考生参考。

本书具有一定的系统性和针对性,而且讲练结合,条理分明。书中所用例题和练习题主要精选自国外各种原文书刊和试题集,以及国内的有关试题。本书的编者均是多年从事大学英语教学的、有经验的教师,因此本书具有一定的代表性和针对性,相信它一定会对参加 CET4 考试的学生有所帮助,同时对于参加大学英语六级考试的学生,参加 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试及硕士研究生入学英语考试的人员,也会有一定的参考价值。

本书在编写过程中,得到了石油大学外语系吴铭方教授的热心指教,美国英语协会(ELI/C)的英语专家 Bill Vandom 先生和 Jeff Benson 先生参加了本书部分章节的编写工作,在此一并致谢!

由于我们水平有限,书中不当之处,恳请行家们和广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

一九九三年六月

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# 第一章 听力理解

## (Listening Comprehension)

### I. 试题简介:

大学英语四级考试(CET4)的第一部分是听力理解(Listening comprehension)共包含 20 题,答题时间为 20 分钟。这部分又分为 Section A 和 Section B 两节,分别由 10 个问题组成。其中 Section A 有 10 组对话,每组对话后伴随一个问题;Section B 的听力材料为若干篇(一般为 3~4 篇)短文,每篇短文后面有 2~4 个问题。

听力部分每个问句后有一定时间间隔,约为 15 秒。要求考生在这短暂的时间内从问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,然后在答题纸上找出相对应的题号,并在正确答案上划一道黑线。录音的语速:CET4 为每分钟约 120 词,只读一遍。

听力理解部分的目的在于测试考生获取口头信息的能力,其选材原则是:

1. 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂。
2. 短文部分为题材熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事、讲话或叙述等。
3. 所用词汇:不超过《大纲》中所规定的四级词汇范围。

听力理解部分的录音具体内容及时间安排如下:

1. 从试音宣布考试开始到小段间奏曲时间约为 1 分钟。
2. 从“College English Test, Band Four (Band Six). Part I, Listen-

ing Comprehension. Section A. Directions: ...”起到第 10 题结束约八九分钟。

3. 从“Section B. Directions”起至结束约 11 分钟。

4. 宣布“The end of Listening Comprehension”。

1. A 节 (Section A)

例题一, 考生听到:

W: Are you coming to our party this evening?

M: I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.

Q: Will the man attend the party?

同时, 考生在试卷上看到下列四个答案:

A) Yes, he may attend it.

B) Yes, he will by all means.

C) No, he can't attend it.

D) No, he doesn't want to attend it.

(CET4 样题)

在对话中, The man said: “I'd like to. But you see, I'm very busy these days.”这表明他由于太忙而不能参加晚会。因此, C) 是唯一正确的答案。考生做出判断后, 应立即在答卷纸上找到相应题号, 并在 C) 的中间用铅笔划一横线。

例题二, 考生听到:

W: It's said you're moving to a new apartment soon.

M: Yes, I have to do so although it'll be more expensive. My present roommate plays his tape recorder all night long and I can't sleep.

Q: Why does the man want to change his living place?

下面是四个供选择的答案:

A) His roommate stays awake all night.

B) He wants to play his recorder at night.

C) The present one is too expensive.



D) He needs a quieter place.

根据对话,这位男子搬房子的原因是他同宿舍的人整夜放录音,使他无法入睡。因此,正确答案应是 D)。

## 2. B 节(Section B)

例一,考生听到:

A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that monkey was more intelligent than other animals.

In one experiment the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey. The monkey was looking at the professor through the other side of the door.

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

14. What was the purpose of the professor's experiments?

- A) To find out how clever monkeys were.
- B) To test the intelligence of different animals.
- C) To compare the difference between man and the monkey.
- D) To find out how monkeys search for food.

答案是 B)。因为文章开头的第一句话就陈述了教授实验的目的:“A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent.”

15. Why did the professor put the food in a small box?

- A) To give the monkey a surprise.
- B) To see how the monkey ate from a box.
- C) To see how soon the monkey could find it.

D) To find out how the monkey would open the box.

答案是 C)。因为第二个自然段中有这样两句话：“One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food.” 因此应选 C)。

16. How did the professor watch the monkey?

A) By watching it through the keyhole.

B) By waiting outside the door.

C) By kneeling down at the door.

D) By putting it in a small box.

答案是 A)。因为文章中与本题有关的句子是这样的：“He knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole.” 所以 A) 为最佳答案。

(选自 CET4 样题)

例二, 考生听到:

The diamond is considered the most famous and valuable jewel in the world.

Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. A volcano is a mountain with a hole in the top. When the volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.

Diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth millions of years ago by a number of great volcanic explosions. It is in the narrow volcanic pipes that diamonds are found. They are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds and in a few places on the floor of the sea. For they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many diamond pipes or diamond-producing rivers in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amazon. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness or were lost forever in the forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in Eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from the Congo, from Tanzania, which has the largest diamond mine in the world, and from South Africa.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Which of the following is not mentioned by the speaker?

- A) Diamond-producing rivers are located near the mountain sides.
- B) Diamonds couldn't be formed without great heat and pressure of the volcano.
- C) Volcano explosions brought some diamonds up to the surface of the earth.
- D) Explosions of the volcano can damage diamonds as well.

考生可以在文章的第二自然段听到这样两句话:“Diamonds were made as a result of great volcano heat and pressure. ... When a volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.”从第一句话中我们知道,钻石的成因是火山爆发时巨大的压力和热量。从第二句话中我们知道,火山有时爆发并造成巨大损失,但并没有提到对钻石造成损失,因此,答案 D)是正确的。

19. According to the passage, where did diamonds first come into existence?

- A) In the volcanoes.
- B) On the floor of the sea.
- C) Under the river bed.
- D) At the foot of the mountains.

正确答案是 A)。文章的第三自然段中叙述了可以在大陆架、河床和山脚下发现钻石,但其成因是由于火山爆发时的热量和压力,因此首先可以找到钻石的地方是火山口。因此答案是 A)。

20. What do you think is the best title for this passage?

A) How Is Diamond Formed And Found

B) Diamond —— A Precious Stone

C) Diamond Hunting

D) Diamond —— Producing countries

哪个题目最佳呢？好的题目应该能概括文章的中心思想和内容。这篇文章着重说明了两个问题：一是钻石的成因，二是可以找到钻石的地点。答案 A) 恰能概括这两个内容，所以正确答案是 A)。

## II. 考生应具备的基本条件：

### 1. 达到或基本达到教学大纲对四级听的能力的要求

CET4 中听力理解部分的难易程度是依据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求来确定的，因此，考生要想取得好成绩，首先必须具备这一基本条件。教学大纲对四级听力的要求是：

“能听懂英语讲课，对题材熟悉，句子结构比较简单，基本上无生词，语速为每分钟 120 词的听力材料，一遍可以听懂，理解的准确率以 70% 为合格。”

### 2. 掌握全面的英语知识

听力理解测试的不仅是听的技能，还涉及到考生对英语语法结构、词汇、成语和西方文化背景知识以及当代科普知识的理解与掌握。因此考生平时除了注意刻苦训练听力，如经常收听外语广播和英语录音带外，还要博览群书，扩大阅读量，从而扩大词汇量，拓宽知识面，为听力技能的提高打下坚实的基础。

### 3. 思维敏捷，判断迅速

听力理解部分每小题思考的时间只有十多秒钟，考生不仅要听清录音内容，还要快速理解，快速判断，快速解答。

### 4. 快速阅读，准确捕捉信息

在做听力题时，考生会遇到阅读选择项的问题。由于各题之间间隔时间短，阅题时间不充分，这就要求考生巧妙利用时间，运用

跳读略读等技巧,以求尽快查找到必要信息。

### 5. 掌握发音要领,熟悉美式英语的发音特点

CET4 和的听力理解部分的录音是请外籍专家录制的,所使用的是纯正的美式英语。所以考生考前应熟悉美式英语的发音特点。另外还应掌握一些必要的发音要领,包括连读、语音省略及重读和弱读等。

## Ⅲ. 题型分析

### 1. A 部分(Section A)

A 部分共有 10 道题。这 10 道题都是以对话(一男一女)的形式出现,由第三者提出问题考生从每个问题的四个选择中选出一个正确答案。

A 部分题目都以问句形式出现,问题的内容涉及到时间、地点、数字、身份职业,讲话人之间的关系,事态发生或发展的原因或结果,以及双方各自的观点、态度等等。下面详细讲述一下:

#### 1) 计算题

计算题是数字式问题的一种,主要包括时间计算、人数计算、速度计算、重量计算和年龄计算等。听录音时,应记住录音中所涉及的数字,以及表示比率、倍数关系的词等。记数字时应注意:a)数词“几十”(-ty)和“十几”(-teen)之间的读音差别;b)注意千以上数字的记法。为了迅速准确地记忆,可以根据数位做出分节符号,每隔三位加一个逗号“,”,如 1,024;23,342,530。此外对于美国常用货币的别称也应有所了解,如 1 Nickel=5 Cents,1 Dime=10 Cents. etc. • •

例一:

M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: When did the game finally start?

A) 6:45. B) 7:45. C) 7:15. D) 6:15.

对话中说,昨天的篮球赛原定 6:45 开始,但后来推迟了一小时,这样,最后实际开始的时间应为 6:45+1 小时,即 7:45。所以正确答案应为 B)。

例二:

W: How do you like this coat I bought yesterday? It costs only \$ 120.

M: Very nice. But Green bought the same only half the price.

Q: How much did Green pay for her coat?

A) \$ 120. B) \$ 60 C) \$ 22 D) \$ 100

Green 买同样的衣服只花了一半的钱。\$ 120 的一半是 \$ 60, 所以答案是 B)。

例三:

W: How long have you been in our country?

M: I Just arrived two days ago. I will be spending a month here.

Q: When will the man leave?

A) Two weeks from now.

B) In about two days.

C) He hasn't decided yet.

D) In four weeks.

(CET4 样题)

“one month”相当于“four weeks”, (答案是 D)。

## 2) 询问题

询问题的内容涉及时间、地点、职业、人与人的关系、工作进展等情况。这种题一般需要做简单的推断才能正确回答。推断的依据就是对话中的线索。因此考生在听录音之前可抓紧时间看一下选择项,猜测出问题的内容。听录音时注意听清关键的信息词,这样就可以迅速选出正确答案了。

例一:

M: Excuse me, but which gate is for flight 2441 to Chengdu?

W: It's gate 8.

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

(CET4 样题)

A) In a restaurant.

B) At the railway station.

C) In the post office.

D) At the airport.

答案是 D)。其关键词是“flight”。只要听出这个词,答案便很好选择了。

例二:

W: Would you like to see a menu?

M: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Patient —— Doctor.

B) Waitress —— Customer.

C) Wife —— Husband.

D) Secretary —— Boss.

这段对话的关键词是“menu”和“order”,听到这两个词,便可断定对话的发生地点是餐馆,因而说话人之间的关系是 B)。

例三:

W: This is the third time you've been late this week, Robert. You'll have to do better than that, or I might find it necessary to let you go.

M: It won't happen again, I assure you.

Q: Who spoke to Robert?

A) His advisor.

C) His partner.

B) His teacher.

D) His boss.

答案是 D)。从第一个说话者的口气来看,尤其是“or I might

find it necessary to let you go”可以断定,二者的关系很可能是老板与职员的关系。

例四:

M: I'd like to see the grey jacket in window, please.

W: What size do you take?

Q: Who is the woman likely to be?

A) The man's wife.

C) A nurse.

B) The man's secretary.

D) A shop assistant.

答案是D)。此题的关键词是“the grey jacket in window”“size”。

### 3) 判断题

判断题主要有同义词或近义词的判断,肯定或否定判断,对过去或现在发生的事进行推测以及对将来的可能性的探讨等。这部分题的难度较大,考生不仅要听清录音的内容,而且还要正确地体会某些词或习惯用语在不同语境里的含义。

例一:

W: You seem to have a lot of work at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime.

M: That's true, but it's no bother to me. The work is interesting and fun, I don't mind the extra hours at all.

Q: How does the man feel about the job?

A) He enjoys it.

B) He's indifferent to it.

C) He hates it.

D) He minds all the overtime.

对话信息词“The work is interesting and fun”和选择项中的

A) He enjoys it 是同义,故选A)。

例二:

W: If I were you, I'd live in the city instead of commuting to work by train.



M: But the country is so beautiful in the spring and fall.

Q: Where does the man prefer to live?

- A) He prefers to live in the city though it is noisy.
- B) He prefers to live in the country.
- C) He prefers to live in the city because it is convenient.
- D) He prefers to live in the country only in the spring.

对话中的“*But the country is so beautiful in the spring and fall*”表肯定语气,和选择答案中的 B) *He prefers to live in the country* 是同意,故选 B)。

例三:

W: Bill, are you still planning to buy that nice red sports car you looked at last week?

M: I'm afraid that's impossible because I haven't been able to come up with cash, and someone else has already made a down payment on it.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

- A) Bill will buy the car as soon as he gets the money.
- B) Bill's friend is buying the car for him.
- C) Bill can't afford to buy a new car.
- D) Bill has already made the down payment on the car.

对话中的信息词“*impossible*”属否定意义。即 Bill 没有足够的钱买汽车。因此选 C)。英语中,除了“*not*”和“*no*”可表示否定意义外,还有一些词也可以,如: *hardly, seldom, scarcely, rather than, too... to, little, few, impossible, etc.* 考生应特别留意。

## 2. B 部分 (Section B)

B 部分是短文部分。这部分比 A 部分 (Section A) 难度大,主要原因在于材料长度大,信息多。考生要取得高分,不仅要能听懂其大意,而且还要记住某些重要事实和数据,并且能抓住其中心大意。有些考生往往抓不住中心,边听边忘,选择答案时就会不知所