



新世纪英语丛书

英语专业

四级考试预测试卷及解析

主 编 周 青 孙 慧

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内 容 提 要

全书共计 10 套试题,这 10 套试题在命题思路严格遵循教学大纲和考试大纲,体现了依据真题、解剖真题,发现命题规律的原则。这 10 套题均配有答案及解析。其中写作部分给出了范文;听力部分给出了完整的听力原文;完形填空与语法词汇部分对每一个答案都做了详细的归类、说明;阅读理解部分在解析答案上有较高的难度,为了使考生能获得如同在课堂上听课的效果,对每个答案都依据篇章内容和题目要求做出明确分析。

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一本高质量的应试习题集不仅有助于考生临阵磨枪,更有利于总结复习已学过的知识,巩固基础,锻炼思维,是考生检验自己的知识水平和应试能力的最有效途径。为了能编写出这样一本习题集,我们组织了一批长年在教学一线工作的教师,对学生的需求情况做了长时间深入细致的调查;对《高等学校英语专业教学大纲》进行了反复学习和领会;对历年真题做了题型分析和词汇复现率的统计,特别对真题中所选择的语言材料做了分类研究,以求对语篇的题材有更加准确的把握。经过两年多的努力,这本《英语专业四级考试预测试卷及解析》终于脱稿了。经有关资深教师和出版社同仁鉴定评估,基本上达到了预期效果。

与市场上同类书相比,本书有以下两个特点:

一、命题思路准确,具有预测性

全书共计 10 套试题,这 10 套试题在命题思路严格遵循教学大纲和考试大纲,体现了依据真题、解剖真题,发现命题规律的原则。在实际编写中,对词汇的复现率、语篇的题材种类、题目的类型都做了统计。在掌握了大量数据的基础上,严格选材,瞄准命题方向,把握命题规律,适当增加新内容,保证命题思路准确无误,以提高试题的预测性。

二、解析深入详尽,便于自学自测

这 10 套试题均配有答案及解析。其中写作部分给出了范文;听力部分给出了完整的听力原文;完形填空与语法词汇部分对每一个答案都做了详细的归类、说明;阅读理解部分在解析答案上有较高的难度,为了使考生能获得如同在课堂上听课的效果,对每个答案都依据篇章内容和题目要求做出明确分析,给出充足理由,这样做的目的就是便于考生自学、自测、自我评估。

提高应试习题的科学性、预测性和实用性是无止境的。我们热切希望专四考生和教师能在使用本书的过程中给我们提出更多修改意见,以便再版时改进。

编者

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第一部分 考试介绍

一、考试目的

本考试的目的是全面检查已学完英语专业二年级课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,考核学生运用各项基本技能的能力以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握度,既测试学生的综合能力,也测试学生的单项技能。同时,也是评估教学质量,推动校际交流学习的一种手段。

二、考试的性质与范围

本考试属于尺度参照性标准化考试。考试的范围包括基础阶段教学大纲所规定的一至四级除读音和说的技能以外的全部内容。

三、考试时间与命题

英语专业四级考试于每年五月份举行。由英语专业学生四级考试命题小组负责命题与实施。

四、考试形式

为了较好地考核学生运用各项基本技能的能力,既照顾到科学性、客观性,又照顾到可行性以及基础阶段英语水平测试的特点,同时为确保试卷的可信度,本考试除写作及听写部分为主观题外,其余都采用多项选择题形式。主观试题部分旨在较好地测试学生灵活运用语言的能力,从而提高试卷的有效度。

五、考试内容

本考试共有六个部分:一、写作;二、听写;三、听力理解;四、完形填空;五、语法及词汇;六、阅读理解。前两部分需时 60 分钟,后四部分需时 80 分钟,整个考试需时 140 分钟。



第二部分 题型分析及应试技巧

一、写作(Writing)

1. 教学大纲要求

- 1) 能根据作文题目、提纲或图表、数据等,在 30 分钟内写出长度为 150~200 个单词左右的短文,内容切题,结构严谨,条理清楚,语法正确,语言通顺,表达得体。
- 2) 能根据提示在 10 分钟内写出长度为 60 个单词左右的应用文。

2. 测试要求

- 1) 作文:要求根据所出的题目和列出的写作提纲或图表、数据统计表等(也附有写作提纲)写一篇 150 词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完整、条理清楚,文章结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺恰当。考试时间 35 分钟。
- 2) 写便条:要求根据提示写大约 50~60 词左右的通知、便条、请帖等。要求格式正确,语言得体。考试时间 10 分钟。

3. 测试目的

按照教学大纲的要求测试学生在基础阶段末期英语书面表达思想的能力。

4. 题型分析

本部分为主观试题,分两节:Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: 作文(Composition)

本节是作文,题目主要属于记叙文、说明文或议论文的范围。下面将 1991 年至 2002 年全部的作文题目列出,分析题目后,针对不同的题目运用不同的写作技巧。

1991 年: What I Usually Do After Class

1992 年: My View on Reading Extensively

1993 年: My Idea of Becoming a Teacher in the Future

1994 年: TV: A Good Thing or a Bad Thing?

1995 年: Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend.

1996 年: The Main Difference Between My College Life and My Middle School Life

1997 年: More Pressure from Academic Studies Does (or Does No) Good to Us

1998 年: One Way to Solve the Problem

1999 年: A Major Advantage/Disadvantage of Advertising on Television

2000 年: The Importance of Extracurricular Activities

2001 年: Travel Broadens the Mind

2002 年: The Best Way to Stay Healthy

我们可以清楚地看到,所有这些题目中,绝大多数为议论文。即便是看似记叙文的题目,也是按照议论文来要求。如 1991 年的作文题目:What I Usually Do After Class

具体要求为:Write the composition in three or four paragraphs. In the first paragraph tell what activities you prefer to participate in. In the second (and third) paragraph(s), give at least two reasons for your preference. In the last paragraph, give a brief summary of what you have said in the preceding paragraphs and state what you hope to achieve through these activities.

☞ 以后的议论文都是要求写三段,具体要求均为:

You are to write three paragraphs;

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint.

In the second paragraph, support your view with details or examples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

作文评分标准:

作文评分时一般分 5 个等级。

15 分:文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,语言通顺,语句流畅,论证严密,论据充分,基本无语言错误。

14~12 分:文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,语言比较通顺,语句连贯,论据较为充分,有极少语言错误。

11~9 分:内容基本切题,虽然语言连贯性不够好,但能较为清楚地表达思想,有少量的语言错误。

8~6 分:内容基本切题,思想表达不够清楚,语言连贯性较差,语言错误较多。

5~3 分:文章内容离题,条理不清,无法表达思想,语言无连贯性,几乎所有的语句都有语言错误。

☞ 另外还有其他一些具体的评分标准:作文没有标题不扣分;字数少于 120 扣一分;如果作文跑题,即使语言老练、语句流畅,结构合理,也不会得高分,也就是说再好的作文最多只能得 9~10 分等。以 2002 年考题为例,题目要求为: The Best Way to Stay Healthy

考生在写作文之前必须认真读题、审题,搞清楚要求写的是 the best way,一定是



一种方法,如果写两种或以上的方法被视为跑题。下面是两篇考生的原文。

(1)

As the living standard improves more and more people are paying attention to their health conditions. Different people usually have different ways to stay healthy. In my opinion, the most important thing is to keep a healthy attitude toward life.

It is true that physical factors affect one's health conditions a great deal, but at the same time, we should not neglect the mental factors. Many scientific researchers have shown that anger, suspicion and anxiety do great harm to human bodies while being optimistic can cure some small diseases. We have also heard of many people who live much longer than doctors' prediction after they have keep a good mood and struggle with the difficulties in life. Compared with those people who suffer serious physical pain, we healthy people are much more lucky and therefore have more reasons to maintain a healthy attitude to life, no matter what kind of hardship life may give us.

People use all kinds of methods to keep healthy because they want to live happily. Then in my point of view, there is no other way than keeping a healthy attitude toward life can make people happier or more healthy, both physically and mentally.

评语 切题。语言流畅,句型丰富,结构合理,几乎没有语病。(此作文可得 14 分)

(2)

Now people pay more attention to their health. They may do more exercise, try to keep a balanced diet, but I think the most important thing is to have good emotion.

You know many people are doing exercise every day and also aware of the diet, but do they really healthy? In the big cities, people always feel nervous, they become easy to angry, then will they have a good health? So, if a person always feel quiet and happy, he or she can easy to stay healthy. To some places far away from the city, there are old people lived for very long time. Do they really care about what they eat every day or do they do some exercise every day? I don't think so. Then, in our history, the books also tell us not to be angry and anxious often, it is bad for our health. If you want to live longer, you must be care of your emotion.

So if you are really care of your health, you can do more exercise and keep a balanced diet, but the most important thing is to keep good emotion.

评语 表达主题不够清楚,语言较差,语病多。(此作文最多得 6 分)

Section B: 写便条 (Note-writing)

本节是写便条。便条侧重于语言的实用性和功能性,检查考生日常运用语言的实

际能力。下面是 1991 年至 2002 年全部便条题目,我们可以总结其类型,以便在写作中对症下药。

1991 年: A Note to a Friend

Your friend wants to go downtown to buy some Chinese folk music tapes and a jacket. You also want to go into town to do two things. Write a note of 60—80 words to him/her, suggesting some arrangements.

1992 年: Your friends want to make a trip to... and you intended to join them in their trip. But now for some reasons you can't go with them. Please state your reasons.

1993 年: You, Wang Ling, have just received a note from Zhou Wei, a close friend of yours, inviting you to her birthday party on the coming Saturday. Now write to inform her of your acceptance of the invitation.

1994 年: You are supposed to hand in your book report for the Extensive Course on Monday, but you are two days late. Now you are outside Professor Lin's office as you want to hand in your assignment, but he is not in. Write a note to him, apologizing and explaining why you did not give him your work on time.

1995 年: Before you leave university you want to sell your bike. Write a note of about 50~60 words describing the condition of your bike, how much you would like for it, and where you can be contacted.

1996 年: Your friend has just won the first prize in the Provincial English Speech Contest. Write a note of congratulations.

1997 年: You are Peter/Mary. You had a party at your home recently but unintentionally neglected to invite a close friend of yours—Victoria. Write her a note apologizing for this and explaining how the mistake came about.

1998 年: You are Mark or Sally. You have got a ticket to a computer fair, but you now find that you are unable to go. Write a note to your friend, George, explaining why you are sending the enclosed ticket to him and telling him briefly how to get there.

1999 年: You've learned that your friend Jimmy is ill these days. Write him a note expressing your concern, asking after his health and giving your best wishes.

2000 年: You've read on the notice board that the university library is looking for a part-time library assistant who can work at weekends. You think that your classmate, George, is a suitable person for this vacancy. Write him a note, telling him what you know about the vacancy and trying to per-



suade him to go for an interview.

2001 年: Yesterday you failed to turn up for the appointment with your teacher, Professor Wang. Write him a note of apology and make a request for another meeting. You should also suggest the time for the requested meeting.

2002 年: You have heard that your friend, Jack, wishes to sell his walkman. Write him a note expressing your interest in it, asking him about its condition and offering a price for it.

分析以上题目,我们可以看出,便条的形式没有变化,但是内容却变化不一,包罗万象。有表示问候、祝贺、感谢或发出邀请、接受邀请、道歉、解释原因。但是,无论哪种形式的便条,都对时间、地点、人物、原因等方面要求严格,交代清楚。

便条评分标准:

I. 格式(占 2 分)

包括日期、称呼和结尾三部分,共占 2 分。

A. 日期(Date)

正确: May 10th, 2001 / May 10, 2001 / 10 / 5 / 2001 / 5 / 10 / 2001;

位置在右上角或左上角。

B. 称呼(Heading)

正确: Dear Professor Wang, / Dear Professor Wang: / Respected Professor Wang, (,)

位置在日期下面一行左侧。

C. 结尾(Ending)

正确: Yours sincerely, / Yours truly, / Yours, / Sincerely (Truly) yours, /

Sally Sally Sally Sally

Yours respectfully, / Respectfully yours,

Sally Sally

位置在便条结尾的右下方或左下方。

凡不符合上述正确格式或表达均要扣分。

II. 内容(占 3 分)

必须按照便条的具体要求,完成各项内容,缺一项就会扣一分,语言较差(包括语法和拼写错误)扣 0.5~1 分。拼写错误超过 3 个扣一分。

III. 评分总体要求

A. 语言没有什么错误,格式对,内容齐,字数符合要求(<80 , >40),可给 5 分。

B. 2 分及 5 分从严掌握,4.5 分靠 5,3.5 分靠 4,2.5 分靠 3 分。3 分为及格线。

C. 便条总字数(包括三部分格式在内)要求约 50~60 字;不到 40 或超过 80 扣一分。



以 2002 年的考题为例,便条内容必须包括如下 3 项:

1. Expressing your interest in it.
2. Asking Jack about its condition.
3. Offering a price for it.

缺一项内容扣1分;语言表达较差(包括语法和拼写错误),扣0.5~1.5分;拼写错误超过3个扣一分。而且第三项中,必须是“offering”,如果是“request”就要扣分。下面是两位考生的原文:

(1)

May 10, 2002

Dear Jack,

I heard that you would sell your walkman. You know, I want to buy a used walkman in order to do some listening exercises. I want to know if your walkman functions very well. And I offer 200 yuan to buy it. Please give me some detailed information about it as soon as possible.

Yours,
Adam

(2)

May 10th

Dear Jack,

I've heard that you want to sell your walkman. As you know, my walkman is broken and can't be repaired, so I'm very interested in yours. What I want to know is whether it's in a good condition. If it is, I'd like to offer you 300 yuan for it. Will it be all right? Please let me know soon.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
Mary

点评 以上两篇便条,语言流畅,内容完整,几乎没有错误,都得到了满分。

5. 怎样写好作文和便条

1) 作文写作应试技巧

(1) 认真审题。英文作文与中文作文一样,同样有一个审题的过程。仔细阅读题目才可以判断出作文属于 Narration, Exposition, Argumentation, 还是 Description, 才会真正理解题目的意图,才会做到文章切题。作文的第一个要求便是内容切题。

(2) 列出提纲,打好腹稿。确定了题目的意图后,不要匆忙下笔,要按照题目的每段要求列出提纲。作文题目后面的要求一般是: In the first paragraph, state clearly what your view is.

In the second paragraph, support your view with details.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

由作文要求可以看出,作文第一段与第三段要简明扼要,第二段要详细论述。因此,列提纲时重点在第二段,要根据题目的要求将所需要的事实、例证列出,还要考虑列举内容所需的关联词。

(3) 落笔成文。提纲的完成意味着文章设计工作的完成,但是提纲仅提供一些基本思路。因此,落笔成文时首先要写好句子,然后组句成段,最后组段成章。要一气呵成,保证主题的完整表达。关联词就变得尤为重要。

2) 段落写法

(1) 写好主题句及扩展句。在英语段落中,主题句点明段落中心,而扩展句用来说明和支持主题句。可以采用列举、举例、比较、对比、因果等方法,巧妙运用扩展连成一个自然段。

(2) 段落紧扣主题。段落是否扣题,关键在于主题句,好的主题句会起到画龙点睛的作用。可根据所给的提示写出主题句,点明主题思想。

(3) 段落句子的连贯。段落有了明确的主题,还要有清晰的扩展句来说明。扩展句要流畅、自然。因此,句子之间、段落之间的过渡尤为重要。

3) 段落之间以及句子之间关联词的用法。

要使句子之间、段落之间行文流畅,用好关联词是关键。常用的各种关联词有:

(1) 表对比、转折: on the contrary, in contrast, on the one hand... on the other hand, by contrast, by comparison, the former... the latter;

(2) 表因果: for this reason, as a result, consequently;

(3) 表列举: first(ly), second(ly), to begin with... also... furthermore;

(4) 表递进和补充: furthermore, moreover, what's more, in addition;

(5) 表结论: in short, in brief, to sum up, in conclusion, in summary, 等等。

英语中各种关联词还很多,要靠自己在平时的阅读中多积累并学会使用。

4) 便条与摘要的写法

(1) 摘要(Precis)

按照考试大纲规定,四级作文也可能要求考生根据所给文章写出摘要,但是四级考试却从未涉及该题型。尽管如此我们也应该加强训练,做到有备无患。写摘要时要做到以下几点:

细读原文,掌握原文的主题思想以及主要内容;保留原文的要点,按照原文的顺序写作,内容要忠实于原文;省略细节以及修饰性语言;尽可能用自己的话来写;要有完整的段落结构、完整的句子、完整的意思,保证其完整性及连贯性;要用第三人称来写;还要保持原文的风格。

(2) 便条(Note)

便条的要求更侧重实用,主要考查考生对日常语言的运用能力。

首先,格式运用正确,不要漏掉日期、称呼、落款等;

其次,语言得体,根据写作者和接受者的关系,运用恰当的语言;再次,内容完整但不啰嗦,条理清楚合乎题目要求,语法正确;

另外,便条就是留言条,不是信件,开头即可直奔主题,切忌啰嗦,否则,主次颠倒、字数过多就会被扣分;

最后,认真阅读提示中的每项信息,学会将提示中的信息转化成自己的语言,融进便条中,这样,一则便条就会很容易地写出来,而且决不会跑题。

二、听写(Dictation)

1. 教学大纲要求

能在 15 分钟内听写根据已学知识编写或选用的词数为 200 个左右、语速为每分钟 120 个单词的录音材料,错误率不超过 8%。

2. 测试要求

- 1) 要求学生在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出全篇短文。
- 2) 拼写和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过 8%。
- 3) 考试时间 15 分钟。

3. 测试目的

测试学生的理解和书写能力、拼写熟练程度以及标点符号的正确运用。

4. 选材原则

- 1) 题材广泛,体裁多样。
- 2) 文章的语言难度以不超过教学大纲中的规定为准。
- 3) 文章长度约 150 个词。

5. 题型分析

本部分为主观题。听写文章全篇约 150 个词,共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为每分钟 120 个词,让学生听懂短文内容大意。第二、三遍用稍慢的速度朗读,句子或分句间有大约 15 秒左右的间隙,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

听写的目的是测试学生听与写的语言技能,理解、拼写、标点符号等的能力。所选材料广泛,体裁可为叙述、描写或说明,难度适中。

以 2002 年的考题为例进行分析,从而运用正确的听力技巧。