

专家点拨

大学英语四级考试

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内 容 简 介

本书以最新大学英语四级考试大纲为依据,对近 10 年的实考题进行了深入的研究,对其中的考点进行了细致的分析,经过探赜索隐的思考和条分缕析的概括,发现了许多规律性的东西,如借题发挥、统筹兼顾的做题技巧;分而不离、难以插足的试题设计;倒装隔离、词语变位的句子结构等。目前有关大学英语四级考试的辅导书籍泛滥,大多数浮于表面,相互模仿,而本书是作者一家之说、潜心研究、钩深致远的结晶。听力部分配有磁带,由美籍教师朗读。

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前 言

全国大学英语考试在 1987 年 10 月开始举行。1988 年 10 月 15 日和 1989 年 10 月 15 日陆续公布了一些新题型。现在每套考题的题型并不是新老题型的全部组合，而是从新老题型中抽取几种，搭配组合而成。随着时间的逝去，这种搭配组合的规律性也逐渐浮出水面。因此可以推断出各种题型的最大可能性组合为：

I (15分)		II (15分)	III (15分)	IV (15分)	V (15分)
听力理解		阅读理解	词汇和结构	完形填空	写作
对话	短文				

摇摇其实，各类标准化的英语考试中一般都少不了阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、写作这几项。既然这几项是必考或常考项，那么其中有无规律可循呢？答案是肯定的。

古人云，审堂下之阴而知日月之行，阴阳之变。对这几项考题进行一番探赜索隐、穷原竟委，大体上可查其端倪。规律反映在前后两个层面上，前一个层面是语言，后一个层面是能力。语言层面主要测试的是对语言知识的掌握，如时态、语态、否定、倒装、虚拟语气、独立主格结构、词语搭配、词汇辨析、惯用句型等。能力层面主要测试的是逻辑思维能力、推理判断能力、抽象概括能力、空间想象能力。前一个层面是后一个层面的体现，后一个层面是起主导作用的人的智商素质。我们找到了这个规律，找出了前后两个层面的相互关系，就有了进一步研究这些考题的理论基础。所谓点拨、做题指导就是在这一理论基础之上提出来的。

语言知识和逻辑思维的结合是取得最佳成绩的基础和保障，如本书提出的“借题发挥”就是二者结合的做题技巧之一。

逻辑思维能力在 IV、III 两种题型中体现较多，我们共提出了 15 点，其中有：

前照应后，稳扎稳打摇摇摇摇摇摇分而不离，难以插足

后照应前，柳暗花明 招摇迷惑，暗度陈仓

抽象概括能力在第 II 种题型（阅读理解）中体现较多，我们提出了 15 点，其中有：

圈点速读，定位细阅 词语变位带来的理解困难

倒行逆施，溯源而上 按文章脉络去阅读

空间想象能力在写作和翻译题型中体现较多，我们共提出了 15 点，其中有：

化抽象为具体 布局谋篇

化概念为动作 怎样开扩思路

每套考题的写作均配有范文也是本书的特色之一。

我们相信本书的点拨、指导是开启读者丰富思维的一把钥匙。大学生是高智商的群体，他们有能力举一反三，尝一脔肉而知一鼎之味，见一落叶而知天下之秋。

本书中有许多观点和提法为一家之说，因本人斗筲之材，质薄学朽，实难都是真知灼

体例说明

员 sb = somebody

圆 sth = something

猿 to do 代表带 to 的不定式。

源 do 代表不带 to 的不定式。

缘 doing 代表动名词或现在分词。

远 done 代表过去分词。

苑 Para. = Paragraph

愿 Psg = Passage

怨 wh- 代表 who, whom, whose, what, when, where, which, why 或 how。

员 例句前带有“▲”者为四级考试中出现过的考题，例句后的括号内注明了该考题出现的年份、月份和考题号。

员 参见和文字叙述中使用的数字级别是：一（一级标题），I（二级标题），员（三级标题），员（四级标题），（员）（五级标题），①（六级标题）。

员 年份指的是某年的四级考题，年份后的数字指的是月份，月份后的数字为第几道考题。

一、做题指导

全国大学英语考试在 1987 年 9 月开始举行。1988 年 7 月 15 日和 1989 年 7 月 10 日陆续公布了一些新题型。现在每套考题的题型并不是新老题型的全部组合，而是从新老题型中抽取几种，搭配组合而成。随着时间的逝去，这种搭配组合的规律性也逐渐浮出水面。从以下的统计表格中可以明显地看出题型组合的规律。

自新题型公布以来，各种题型的采用、搭配组合、题数、分值如下表：

题型 年		I (1 题 1 分)			II (1 题 2 分)	III (1 分)	IV (5 分)			V (1 分)
		听力理解			阅读理解	词汇和 结构	完形 填空	简答 问题	翻译	写作
		对话	短文	复合填空						
1987	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
1988	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
1989	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
	7 月	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
1990	1 月	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
1991	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
1992	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
1993	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
1994	1 月	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	7 月	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓

从表中统计可以看出：

- ① 每套考题由五大部分组成。
- ② 必考的项有听力中的对话、阅读理解、词汇和结构、写作。
- ③ 考试可能性较大的项有听力中的短文、完形填空。
- ④ 考试可能性较小的项有听力中的复合填空、简回答问题、翻译。

因此可以推断出各种题型的最大可能性组合为：

I (源分)		II (源分)	III (缘分)	IV (源分)	V (缘分)
听力理解		阅读理解	词汇和结构	完形填空	写作
对话	短文				

I . 怎样做听力题

员 熟悉题型

听力理解题有猿种题型：对话、短文、复合听写。

对话的形式为：一男一女各说一句话，然后提出一个问题。听完问题后，考生要从源个选项中挑出问题的答案。

短文的形式为：短文只读一遍，然后读听力理解题。听完每道题后，考生要从源个选项中挑出答案。

复合听写的形式为：前苑空是单个单词，后猿个空是短语或句子。单个单词按听到的单词形式填写；短语或句子可以按听到的形式填写，也可以用英语概括大意。

圆 预读

预读指提前阅读卷面上的 A、B、C、D 选项。

预读有两次机会，一是利用考试指令的播放时间预读，一是利用每道题播放前的些微时间预读。

猿 预知

通过预读可以猜测到与 A、B、C、D 选项相关的试题内容，这就是预知。如果预知准确，那么就相当于看到了该题的准答案，从而大大提高了选中率。懂得预知手段并认真做的考生通常都有收获，能猜到圆猿道题。悟性较高的能猜到猿源道题。悟性较高又感知到某些试题设计规律的考生能猜到源缘道题。

任何事物都有规律性，听力试题设计也不例外。我们用概率论的模式对历年考题进行了分析、综合和归纳，找出了对话和短文试题设计的一般规律性（详见以下源缘远）。希望这些规律性能帮助考生提高自己的选中率。

源 对话

从统计资料中可以看出，复合听写是偶尔采用的题型。

对话内容涉及到许多方面。参加过四级考试的考生中，较聪明而又善一叶知秋者，都能概括出一二点对话内容的规律。我们汲取了某些考生的感悟，系统、理智地把每道题分类，经过条分缕析，总结、概括为苑个方面。这样，听完对话的一刹那，甚至在听对话的同时，就可以预知到会提什么样的问题，待到听完提问，就可以径直去选自己认定的选项。这样做的选中率通常会很高。

提问的句型有一定的规律性，不同的对话内容会使用不同的提问句型。提前熟悉这些句型，不仅可以消除临场的生疏感和紧张情绪，而且可以把提问句作为对话内容和选项之间的过渡桥梁，把判断的思路正确、迅速地引向要选的目标。

如果你了解了对话内容的分类，熟悉了提问的句型，那么在考场上面对试卷上的 A、B、C、D 选项时，不仅不会茫然不知所措，而且可以做到一定程度上的预知，从而沉着、冷静地注意听内容的细节。

员) 问时间

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项可以预知这道题要问及事情、事件发生的时间。因此，要注意两点：一是要注意听讲人提到的时间细节，二是要做好准备作一些简单的计算。

常用提问句型：

What time... ?

How long... ?

When... ?

示例 员: (猿 猿 猿 猿 猿 猿)

M : What's the time for departure ?

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

Q : At what time did the conversation take place ?

A) 猿: 猿 猿 B) 猿: 猿 猿 C) 猿: 猿 猿 D) 猿: 猿 猿

简单的计算 : 猿: 猿 猿 原 猿 猿 分钟 越 猿: 猿 猿

示例 圆: (猿 猿 猿 猿 猿 猿)

M : How much time did you have for writing the paper ?

W : We were given three hours , but I finished in less than half the time.

Q : How long did it take the man to write his paper ?

A) More than an hour and a half. C) More than two hours.
B) Not more than half an hour. D) Less than an hour and a half.

简单的计算 : 猿 个小时的一半是 猿 猿 小时 , less than half the time = Less than an hour and a half.

示例 猿: (猿 猿 猿 猿 猿 猿)

W : Did you go to the football match last Saturday ?

M : Oh , yes. It was supposed to start at 圆: 猿 猿 , but it was delayed fifteen minutes.

Q : When did the football match start ?

A) At 圆: 猿 猿 B) At 圆: 猿 猿 C) At 猿: 猿 猿 D) At 猿: 猿 猿

简单的计算 : 圆: 猿 猿 垣 猿 猿 分钟 越 圆: 猿 猿

C) He is at home on sick leave.

D) He is in Europe to see his mother.

示例 圆: (员 怨 原 怨 怨)

W : You don't feel very well , do you ? You look pale. Have you got a cold ?

M : Oh , no , but my stomach aches. Maybe the sea food doesn't agree with me.

Q : What probably caused the man's stomach-ache ?

A) The pear.

C) The sea food.

B) The weather.

D) The cold.

示例 猿: (员 怨 原 怨 怨)

W : John , I don't know what to get for your father. He has just about everything , doesn't he

Do you have any suggestions ?

M : Why don't you get him a pocket calculator ?

Q : Why doesn't the woman know what to get for the man's father ?

A) She feels that he won't accept anything.

B) She sure he already has a pocket calculator.

C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.

D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.

缘 问结果

讲话人谈论某事后,可能会问及事情的结果。因此,在听到下面常用提问句型后,要迅速反思讲话人提到的事情结果的细节。

常用提问句型:

What can we conclude. . . ?

What was the consequence of. . . ?

What happened to. . . ?

示例 员: (员 怨 原 怨 怨)

W : I'm sorry , sir. The train is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat , and I'll tell you

as soon as we know something definite.

M : Thank you. I'll just sit here and read a magazine in the meantime.

Q : What can we conclude about the train from the conversation ?

A) The train is crowded.

C) The train is empty.

B) The train is late.

D) The train is on time.

The train is late 和 The train is somewhat behind schedule 意思相同。

示例 圆: (员 怨 原 怨 怨)

W : It's surprising that Tom came out of the accident alive.

M : That's true. The car crashed into the wall and was completely damaged.

A) Detective stories.

C) Love stories.

B) Stories about jail escapes.

D) Stories about royal families.

be tired of 和 find boring 是同义词语。romantic stories (罗曼蒂克故事) 和 love stories 是同义词语。

示例 圆: (圆 圆 圆 圆 圆 圆)

M : Good morning. This is John Parker speaking. I'm just ringing to confirm my appointment

with Mr. Smith for this afternoon.

W : Yes. Mr. Smith's expecting you at 猿 o'clock.

Q : Why is the man making the phone call ?

A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.

B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.

C) He wants to change the time of the appointment.

D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock.

选项 B 中的 make sure 是 confirm 的同义词语。

示例 猿: (猿 猿 猿 猿 猿 猿)

M : Hi , Susan , I hear that you walk all the way to the office these days.

W : Yes. I have found great pleasure in walking. That's the type of exercise I enjoy very much.

Q : Why does the woman walk all the way to the office ?

A) She takes it as a kind of exercise.

B) She wants to save money.

C) She loves doing anything that is new.

D) Her office isn't very far.

选项 A 中的 a kind of exercise 和 the type of exercise 是同义词语。

示例 源: (源 源 源 源 源 源)

M : Wouldn't you get bored with the same routine year after year teaching the same things to

children ?

W : I don't think it would be as boring as working in an office. Teaching is most stimulating

Q : What does the woman imply about office work ?

A) It's awfully dull.

C) It's very exhausting.

B) It's really exciting.

D) It's quite challenging.

选项 A 中的 dull 和 boring 是同义词语。

愿) 问中心意思

对话题型的设计方式之一是让考生在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找出概括谈话中心思想的词语。因此,在听讲话人对话时,注意听谈话的中心思想是什么,提问句是否在问及中心思想。

常用提问句型：

What do we learn from the conversation ?

What can we conclude from the conversation ?

示例 员: (员 员 员 员 员)

W : Hi ! I'm calling about the three-bedroom house you advertised in yesterday's paper. It sounds really nice.

M : It is — especially if you have children.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation ?

- A) They're talking about nice children.
- B) The man has a house for sale.
- C) The woman lives in a nice house.
- D) The man has three children.

示例 圆: (员 员 员 员 员)

M : You didn't go to the concert last night either , did you ?

W : No. I had a slight headache.

Q : What do we learn from this conversation ?

- A) The man went to the concert , but the woman didn't.
- B) The woman went to the concert , but the man didn't.
- C) The speakers did not go to the concert.
- D) Both speakers went to the concert.

示例 猿: (员 员 员 员 员)

W : Shall we have an English test this afternoon ?

M : It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.

Q : What do we learn from this conversation ?

- A) The teacher postponed the meeting.
- B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
- C) The students will be attending the meeting.
- D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.

怨) 问言外之意

男女双方对话时，答话人使用的是含蓄的表达方式。接下来提出的问题就是问答话人的话是什么意思。四个选项中，有一项就是答话人的言外之意。这种题的规律是：问题所问的一定是答话人的言外之意。因此，要特别留心听答话人的言语。从常用提问句型上，可以大体上判断这道题是否会问言外之意。

常用提问句型：

What does the man mean ?

What does the woman mean ?

What does the woman imply ?

What can we conclude from the man's reply ?

What does the woman think the man should do ?

What can we conclude from this conversation ?

示例员: (圆田田原员原圆)

W : What do you think of the apple pie ? I made it myself.

M : Very delicious indeed. Even my mother's cannot match this.

Q : What does the man mean ?

- A) This apple pie taste very good.
- B) His mother likes the pie very much.
- C) This pie can't match his mother's.
- D) His mother can't make apple pies.

示例圆: (圆田田原员原象)

W : Mary is always complaining about her job.

M : Maybe if you try typing letters every day , you'd see what's it like.

Q : What does the man mean ?

- A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.
- B) The woman should do the typing for Mary.
- C) The woman should work as hard as Mary.
- D) The woman isn't a skillful typist.

示例猿: (员怨怨原员原苑)

M : Is Jane looking forward to going home for the summer ?

W : She is counting the days.

Q : What does the woman imply ?

- A) Jane is looking for a summer job.
- B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation.
- C) Jane is on her way home.
- D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.

示例源: (圆田田原员原愿)

M : I bought a few books at the new bookstore. Would you like to have a look at them ?

W : A few ? It looks like you bought out the bookstore !

Q : What does the woman mean ?

- A) She didn't like the books the man bought.
- B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.
- C) The man bought a lot of books.

D) She wanted to see what the man bought.

示例 缘: (员怨怨原员原怨)

M : Mary , would you like to go to the movies with me after dinner.

W : Well. I'll go if you really want me to , but I'm rather tired.

Q : What can we conclude from this conversation ?

A) The woman does not want to go to the movies.

B) The man is too tired to go to the movies.

C) The woman wants to go the movies.

D) The man wants to go out for dinner.

题) 问涉及的内容

在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，其中一项是对话内容的引申、概括、确认、延伸等。

常用提问句型：

What are they talking about ?

What are the speakers talking about ?

What are they complaining about ?

What did the woman say about. . . ?

What's the woman's answer ?

What does the man wish to know most ?

示例 员: (员怨怨原员原怨)

W : Did you get my message about the meeting on Monday ?

M : Yes , I did. But I'm still not quite sure what the meeting is about. Not bad news , I hope.

Q : What does the man wish to know most ?

A) When the meeting is to be held.

B) Who are going to attend the meeting.

C) Where the meeting is to be held.

D) What's to be discussed at the meeting.

示例 圆: (员怨怨原员原怨)

W : You have arranged to meet Mr. Johnson on Wednesday. So I don't have to write
to him do I ?

M : There's no need to write to him.

Q : What are the speakers talking about ?

A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.

B) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson.

C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.

D) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.

示例 猴: (员怨源远员猿)

M : It's so hot today. I simply can't work. I wish there were a fan in this room.

W : So do I. I'll fall asleep if I stay here any longer.

Q : What are they complaining about ?

- A) The size of the room.
- B) Long working hours.
- C) The hot weather.
- D) The fan in the room.

猿) 问做事情和状况

对话内容涉及到了做某件事情或者某种状况的存在，A、B、C、D 选项的文字中有一项是那件事情或那种状况的改写。

问及所做的事情或某种状况的存在有三种情况：过去做过的事情或某种状况，现在做的事情或某种状况，将来做的事情或某种状况。

(员) 过去

常用提问句型：

- What did the man do last night ?
- What did Mary say she was going to do ?
- What do we know about the speakers ?
- What do you understand from the man's answer ?

示例 员: (员怨源远员猿)

W : Did you see last night's film on channel 源?

M : well. I meant to see it ,but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a nice long talk about our school days.

Q : What did the man do last night ?

- A) He watched television with his friend.
- B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
- C) He went to see a film with his friend.
- D) He went to see his schoolmate.

示例 圆: (员怨源远员猿)

W : What did you do in class today ?

M : The teacher went over last Friday's lesson.

Q : What did the teacher do ?

- A) The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.
- B) The teacher taught a new lesson.
- C) The teacher postponed the class until Friday.
- D) The teacher made the students write in class.

示例 猿: (员怨源远员猿)