

第 1 节

大学英语四级考试分析

概述

随着全国大学英语教学改革的不断深入，全国大学英语四、六级考试的改革一直在不断进行。从 1987 年大学英语四级考试诞生以来，其发展变化先后经历了以下主要阶段。

年份	事件	说明
1987	大学英语四级考试诞生	大学英语四级标准化考试自 1986 年末开始筹备，1987 年正式实施。目的是推动大学英语教学大纲的贯彻执行，对大学生的英语能力进行客观、准确的评测，为提高我国大学英语课程的教学质量服务。
2005	满 分 710 分，取 消 合格证书	2005 年，教育部宣布全面改革大学英语四、六级考试计分体制、成绩报道方式和考试内容：自 2005 年 6 月考试（试点）起，采用满分 710 分的计分体制，不设及格线；成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单，凡考试成绩在 220 分及以上者，由教育部高教司委托“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”发放成绩单；在考试内容和形式上，加大听力理解部分的题量和分值比例，增加快速阅读理解测试，增加非选择性试题的题量和分值比例。
2012	真 正 实 行 “ 多 题 多 卷 ”	自 2012 年下半年起，教育部考试中心对大学英语四、六级考试全面实施“多题多卷”的考试形式。跟以往采用一套试题、仅通过题目顺序变化实现“多卷”的形式不同，此次改革推行同一考场内使用多套试卷进行考试的形式，且每一套试卷的题目、内容都不一样。
2013	取消完形，翻译加重，时间加长	2013 年 12 月起，大学英语四、六级考试题型变化为：1. 听写变成全部考查单词短语；2. 快速阅读变成段落信息匹配题；3. 翻译扩充至 150~200 字的整段中译英；4. 不再考查完形填空。
2016	听力部分发生变化	2016 年 6 月起，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对听力试题作局部调整。四级：1. 取消短对话；2. 取消短文听写；3. 新增短篇新闻（3 段）。六级：1. 取消短对话；2. 取消短文听写；3. 听力篇章调整为 2 篇（原 3 篇）；4. 新增讲座 / 讲话（3 篇）。

在 2013 年以及 2016 年，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对试卷结构和测试题型做出的调整是比较明显的。调整后，四级和六级的试卷结构和测试题型基本相同。四级和六

级的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下所示。

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	四级	短篇新闻 3 段	选择题（单选题）	7%	25 分钟
		长对话 2 篇	选择题（单选题）	8%	
		听力篇章 3 篇	选择题（单选题）	20%	
	六级	长对话 2 篇	选择题（单选题）	8%	30 分钟
		听力篇章 2 篇	选择题（单选题）	7%	
		讲话 / 报道 / 讲座 3 篇	选择题（单选题）	20%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选词填空	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读		选择题（单选题）	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30 分钟
四级	总计			100%	125 分钟
六级					130 分钟

新题型说明

1 单词及词组听写

原短对话和复合式听写改为短篇新闻或讲座讲话单选题。新增的新闻听力和讲座讲话在题材和词汇上提升了难度。考查范围包罗万象，而词汇难度也不小，会出现很多地名、专业术语和新闻常用语，在表达上也更加专业，语法结构上更加严谨、复杂。

2 长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解，篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有 10 个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

3 翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为 140~160 个汉字；六级长度为 180~200 个汉字。

4 写作

原单一题目调整为多题多卷。同一期考试中有多个题目，考生遇到的题目随机。同时，出题方式更加灵活，主要考查学生实际英语写作创作能力。

commenting on the remark “Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.” You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Nothing Is Impossible to a Willing Heart

As the famous saying goes, nothing is impossible to a willing heart. A strong willing heart is one of the essential qualities that enable people to make things possible.

Many famous people in history have attributed their achievements to a willing heart. **For instance**, the Wright brothers had more than 1000 trial flights before they finally invented the first airplane. Their strong willing hearts helped them to get through all the trails that failed, and finally made success possible. American author Helen Keller lost her sight and hearing when she was only two years old. Nevertheless, she never gave up, and her strong willing heart ultimately made her one of America's greatest writers.

As college students, we should learn to cultivate a strong willing heart to overcome difficulties in the process of our self-development, and use this positive attitude towards life to make success possible.

亮点词句

essential a. 重要的, 关键的

nevertheless adv. 然而, 不过

attribute... to 归因(功)于……

ultimately adv. 最后, 最终

trial flight 试飞

overcome v. 克服

文章分析

第一段作者引出谚语: 心之所愿, 无所不成。接着解释了只有具备坚定的意志力才能克服困难, 达到成功。

第二段以莱特兄弟为例, 在他们发明飞机的过程中经历了大大小小千余次的失败实验, 但是他们凭借坚定的意志最终获得了成功。而海伦·凯勒也是凭借坚定的意志克服了身体的残疾最终成为知名作家。

第三段以这句谚语为基础, 对大学生提出建议, we should learn to cultivate a strong willing heart to overcome difficulties in the process of our self-development, and use this positive attitude towards life to make success possible。希望能通过培养百折不挠的意志, 最终取得成功。

Topic 4 Living Without an Aim Is Like Sailing Without a Compass.

生活没有目标, 犹如航海没有罗盘。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark “Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.” You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Living Without an Aim Is Like Sailing Without a Compass

This quotation from John Ruskin tells us that it is necessary for us to set a suitable goal, whatever we are doing. Otherwise, we would be wasting our time, achieving nothing at all. Our goals determine what we are going to be.

In my view, the saying can be justified by the following two reasons. For one thing, as long as we have a proper aim, we will concentrate on it and make decisions promptly, though we may be confronted with difficulties or problems. **For another**, if we don't know what we are going for, we tend to waste our time making choices.

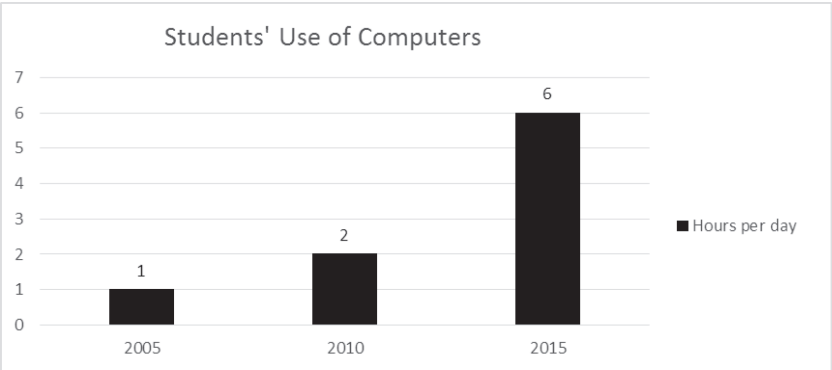
My experience at the beginning of my college has left me a deep impression. During that period, I always wasted my time chatting online and playing computer games. It was my poor grades and my head teacher's inspiration that made me realize the importance of setting a goal. From then on, I made up my mind to devote myself to study and research work. Guided by my dream, I found myself making great progress.

Based on the arguments above, I think that only if we have certain goals in mind and stick to them can we make a difference and live life to the fullest.

(6) There was a very steady (marked/sharp/rapid/sudden/dramatic) drop (decrease/decline/fall/reduction) in 2024/compared with that of last year.

Topic 1 Students' Use of Computers 学生对电脑的使用

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on "Students' Use of Computers". You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Students' Use of Computers

As is clearly shown in the chart, the number of hours students spent on computers increased from one to six hours per day from 2005 to 2015. Especially, the number rose to about 6 hours per day in 2015.

There are three factors leading to the change. To begin with, the price of computers is getting much lower than before so that many students can afford it. In addition, it is very convenient for us to study with the help of computers. For example, e-mails enable us to keep in touch with our teachers and friends. Last but not least, with the fast development of modern society, a computer has become a must for many people. To sum up, low price, convenience and wide use contribute to the increase in the use of computers.

As for me, students' use of computers is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it is a good helper in searching for information, drawing pictures, etc. On the other hand, various computer games might distract students from their studies. In brief, computers can serve us well if they are used in the right way.

亮点词句

chart n. 图表	double-edged sword 双刃剑
lead to 导致	distract v. 使分心, 使混乱
afford v. 买得起	

文章分析

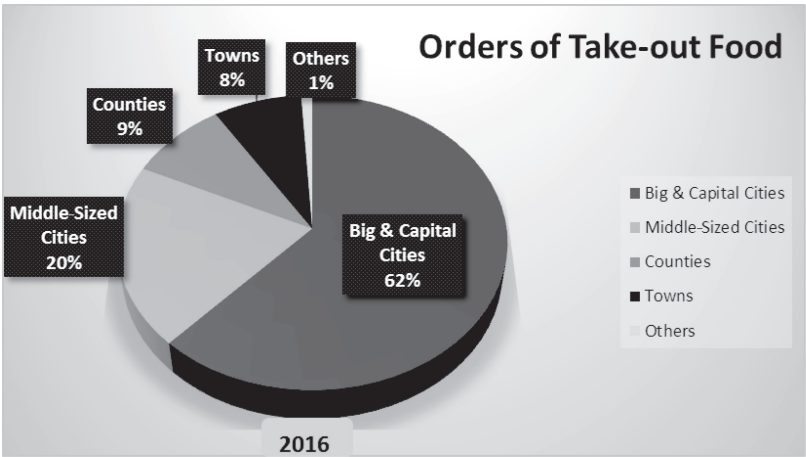
文章结构非常清晰。第一段描述了图表的内容, 概括了学生每日使用电脑时间的变化趋势。

文章的第二段总结了三条原因来说明这样的变化是如何产生的。分别用 to begin with, in addition, last but not least, 以及 to sum up 等短语, 使得该段逻辑清晰, 结构清楚。


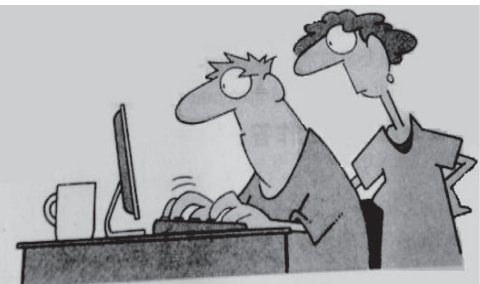
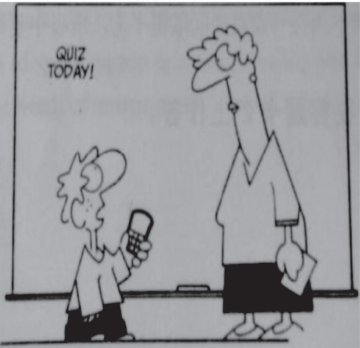
文章的第三段作者谈到了自己的看法, 表示电脑是一把双刃剑 "a double-edged sword", 它虽然能够帮助我们更高效地学习工作, 但还要注意使用得当, 不要玩物丧志。

Topic 2 Orders of Take-out Food 外卖食品

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on "Orders of Take-out Food". You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



考试日期	体裁	题目	提纲或辅助信息																																
2010. 6	议论文	Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling	1. 如今不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写 2. 出现这种现象的原因 3. 我认为……（措施）																																
2010.12	议论文	How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent?	1. 目前不少父母为孩子包办一切 2. 为了孩子独立，父母应该……																																
2011.6	议论文	My Views on Online Shopping	1. 现在网购已经成为一种时尚 2. 网上购物有很多好处，但也有不少问题 3. 我的建议																																
2011.12	谚语型 议论文	Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will	For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will by commenting on the humorous saying, “Quitting smoking is the easiest thing in the world. I’ve done it hundreds of times.”																																
2012.6	议论文	On Excessive Packaging	1. 目前许多商品存在过度包装的现象 2. 出现这一现象的原因 3. 我对这一现象的看法和建议																																
2012.12	图表型 议论文	Education Pays	<div><h3>Education Pays</h3><div><h4>Unemployment rate in 2011 (in %)</h4><table><tr><td>2.5</td><td>Doctoral degree</td></tr><tr><td>2.4</td><td>Professional degree</td></tr><tr><td>3.6</td><td>Master's degree</td></tr><tr><td>4.9</td><td>Bachelor's degree</td></tr><tr><td>6.8</td><td>Associate degree</td></tr><tr><td>8.7</td><td>Some college, no degree</td></tr><tr><td>9.4</td><td>High school diploma</td></tr><tr><td>14.1</td><td>Less than high school diploma</td></tr></table><p>Average: 7.6%</p></div><div><h4>Median weekly earnings in 2011 (in \$)</h4><table><tr><td>1,551</td><td>Doctoral degree</td></tr><tr><td>1,665</td><td>Professional degree</td></tr><tr><td>1,263</td><td>Master's degree</td></tr><tr><td>1,053</td><td>Bachelor's degree</td></tr><tr><td>768</td><td>Associate degree</td></tr><tr><td>719</td><td>Some college, no degree</td></tr><tr><td>638</td><td>High school diploma</td></tr><tr><td>451</td><td>Less than high school diploma</td></tr></table><p>Average: \$797</p><p>Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey</p></div></div>	2.5	Doctoral degree	2.4	Professional degree	3.6	Master's degree	4.9	Bachelor's degree	6.8	Associate degree	8.7	Some college, no degree	9.4	High school diploma	14.1	Less than high school diploma	1,551	Doctoral degree	1,665	Professional degree	1,263	Master's degree	1,053	Bachelor's degree	768	Associate degree	719	Some college, no degree	638	High school diploma	451	Less than high school diploma
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2013.6	图画型 议论文	The Importance of Doing Small Things Before Undertaking Something Big	 <p>Dad, I'm a bit worried about disposing of nuclear waste.</p> <p>If you can empty the dustbin here, you can do anything!</p>																																

考试日期	体裁	题目	提纲或辅助信息
2013.12	图画型议 论文 (多 题多卷)	The Increasing Use of the Mobile Phone in People's Life	 <p>People are crossing the street looking at their cell phones and using walking sticks in order to see.</p>
		The Impact of the Internet on the Way People Communicate	
		The Impact of the Internet on Learning	
2014.6	说明文 (多题多 卷)	Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your hometown, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?	
		Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your campus, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?	
		Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?	