**2017四六级备考攻略**

一、听力篇-----不可放弃听力，通过听力练习辅助其他模块的提高

首先，四六级考试听力占比35%，这是一个不小的分值，如果放弃，在其他题目上的得分压力就显得比较重，所以不管基础好坏，这一项决不可忽视。

将历年各套的听力真题，先按照考试规则考核自己一次，然后反复认真听录音材料，直到把答案听出来听明白为止，如果还有搞不定的，那就打开听力的文本材料看着听，这时候关键来了，仔细寻找刚才不明之处以及提问方式，好好总结，这时或许多多少少你就会悟出一些出题**套路**了。**因为四六级听力基本上就是抓住关键词，而一般情况下，这些词并不生僻，所以不用担心没见过，只要好好把握好真题的文本材料，每两三天都尽量至少听明白一套题，记住反复出现的重点高频关键词，通过问题方式，选项特点，寻找自己一套适合的做题模式。同时练习听力的另一个好处是你的英文表达会在潜移默化地提升，这对翻译和写作很有帮助。**

**对于去年改革的四六级听力新题型大家也无需过于恐慌，无论四级的短篇新闻，还是六级的讲座或者讲话，建议多听VOA广播或者CCTV NEWS电视频道，这些在信息发达的网络上都可以立即实现。**

Reports的题型很多同学都经历过，听了一遍下来，完全不知道问题在哪，答案在哪？又由于卷子无写明问题，你更是茫然不知所措，如何听力定位。

2016年6月四级听力真题：

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard

1。 A）The International Labor Organization’s key objective。

B）The basic social protection for the most vulnerable。

C）Rising unemployment worldwide。

D）Global economic recovery。

2。 A）Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs。

B）Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis。

C）Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis。

D）Many countries need support to improve their people’s livelihood。

看完题目后，可以适当划出每个选项的关键词，然后重点来了，一般情况下report的出题套路是按文章顺序来的，而且**在开头和结尾处最容易出题**，因为刚开始很多人还没有进入状态容易错失信息，尾部突然很快录音停止也会造成没有足够的反应空间。其实掌握好方法了问题就迎刃而解了。

听力过程中对于每部分第一题的把握一定要聚精会神把头一两句听好，如果真的错过也千万不要紧张，**设置选项的套路在于从文中截取词汇制造混乱。**意思就是，你如果听到后面某个词汇出现在第一道题的选项里的话，大可大胆排除错误选项，因为你懂得第一道题通常是在头部出题，后面你渐入佳境听到的词汇都是迷惑你的，当然反复出现的词汇除外，因为那个是短文的中心词，从头到尾都有是很正常的。所以也就衍生出最最下策的做题方式就是啥都没听清楚，但是反复有听到某个词汇或者短语，选项可以尽可能选择含有这些关键词的，正确率极高。

从下面听力原文材料中，你就可以看出第一题ABD三个选项里的关键词都出现在report后半部分，明显就是套路混淆选项，正确选项C针对开头首句，并且全文都在讲unemployment. 而第二道题里，对应了原文中however，这是常规出题套路了。

The International Labor Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on global employment trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than 2 dollars per day in the past three years. The director general of the International Labor Organization Juan Somavia notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis.

However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labor Organization is proposing a global jobs' agreement to deal with unemployment. 'It's key objective is to play so the center of recovery efforts, measures that would generate high levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable.'

Q1. What is the news report mainly about?

Q2. What does, Juan Somavia, the director general of the International Labor Organization say?

二、阅读篇-----阅读为王，同步积累作文素材，让它成为你备考的百宝箱

在做阅读题的时候，一定把高频词汇解决攻破，然后留意基础的语法句型分析，才能搞定这一关。其实，在阅读部分，无论什么样的题型，无论你们听到多么高深的解题技巧，都不是多么重要；四六级阅读做题真经就是**看题，定位，替换，理解，选择。**对于定位，就需要做题过程中，对题干信息的关键点进行提取，例如，人名，专有名词，时间，各种研究、报告等，这些在后期的训练时候多注意规律总结，慢慢就会有关键词的敏感度了。

When young women were found to make only 82 percent of what their male peers do just one year out of college, many were at a loss to explain it.

All the traditional reasons put forward to interpret the pay gap—that women fall behind when theyleave the workforce to raise kids, for example, or that they don’t seek as many management roles—failedto justify this one. These young women didn’t have kids yet. And because they were just one year removed from their undergraduate degrees, few of these women yet had the chance to go after (much less decline) leadership roles.

But there are other reasons why the pay gap remains so persistent. The first is that no matter how many women may be getting college degrees, the university experience is still an unequal one. The second is that our higher education system is not designed to focus on the economic consequences of our students’years on campus.

Now that women arc the majority of college students and surpass men in both the number of undergraduate and advanced degrees awarded, one might think the college campus is a pretty equal place. It is not. Studies show that while girls do better than boys in high school, they start to trail off during their college years. They enroll in different kinds of classes, tend to major in less rigorous（非常严格的）subjects, and generally head off with less ambitious plans.

56. Traditionally, it is believed that women earn less than men because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they have failed to take as many rigorous courses

B) they do not feel as fit for management roles

C) they feel obliged to take care of their kids at home

D) they do not exhibit the needed leadership qualities

看题，定位：第二段划线位置

替换，理解：首先要指出阅读理解一般性的套路依然也是顺着文章进行设置问题，所以如果定位的时候，发现该题选项不在定位的位置，却在其他段落位置出现了，你可大胆先做排除。例如这道题的A选项中rigorous courses是在第四段落最后一句有提到，而在我们的定位第二段中未曾出现，故为干扰选项。B选项和D选项都是对该段落文字表达断章取义，无法替换表达。选项C则是对划线内容的同意复述，可替换。

选择: C

57. What does the author say about America's higher education system?

A) It does not offer specific career counseling to women.

B) It does not consider its economic impact on graduates.

C) It does not take care of women students' special needs.

D) It does not encourage women to take rigorous subjects.

看题，定位：第三段划线位置

替换，理解：这道题的D选项中rigorous courses是在第四段落最后一句有提到，而在我们的定位第三段中未曾出现，依然为干扰选项。A选项和C选项都是无中生有的表达，故可不理会。选项B则是对划线内容的同意复述，可替换。

选择: B

三、翻译篇-----翻译注重连贯和用词

虽然这部分占比为15%，分值不高，但是轻松拿下10%是较为轻松的。大多数同学在做这类题的失分点都是句子结构错误以及用词不当。**给大家一点小提示，对于自己拿不准的句子，如果是句型复杂不懂如何下手，那么就把句子拆开，然后用最为简单的单句表达出来，最后加上一两个连词整合一起；如果是词汇不确定的，那么想方设法换一种最贴近的表达方式，而无需死板扣字眼去翻译，灵活转换在翻译题里是一个很吃香的技巧。**

**依然举个栗子：**人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。

这句话你可以通过自己掌握的词汇、短语、句型表达灵活翻译，只要在信和达这两方面做到功夫了就行，这样的能力大部分同学还是不具备的。所以，我们可以这么去翻译：

译法1.When people consider the cash as presents for family members or close friends，they usually put the cash into the red envelopes.

译法2.Taking the cash as presents for family members or close friends，people usually put the cash into the red envelopes.

译法3.Cash often in red envelope is sent to family members or close friends as gifts.

译法4.Usually，the red envelopes with cash as gifts are delivered to family members or close friends.

上面四种翻译方式都是根据不同学生对于句子情况的词汇短语的把握来表达出来的，也都是符合基本的翻译要求，得分自然不在话下。目前改革之后的四六级翻译题，也多是一些和中国文化、经济、教育有关的题型，所以这些词汇表达、惯用句型在平时阅读时候，也可以留意积累，都是后面做题过程中需要重视的。

**请记住：翻译最重要的得分点是句子流畅度和准确度。**

四、作文篇----时间有限，给作文加点油，提分更见效

如果基础比较差的同学，就不要勉强自己去用太多连词性用法都不懂的高级词汇，根据自己情况选择一些用得游刃有余就可以了。**请记住，再low的句子，只要写正确了，稍微有点内涵，也就高大上了。**

最后举个栗子：

写个中国春节传统习俗的文章，其中想表达一句内容是： 中国人喜欢送礼。

基础简单句子是：The Chinese like giving presents to others. 下面给大家示范如何提升逼格：

+1 Most Chinese are fond of giving the meaningful presents to their family members and friends in the Spring Festival.

+1 An overwhelming majority of people in China get used to delivering the meaningful presents ，which are used to enhance the interpersonal relationship，to heir family members and friends in the Spring Festival.

其实，上面句子完全还可以继续在词和表达上进行提升，这里就不无限延伸了，仅仅做个小示范，提供一个思路。所以加油一定要加在点上，至于各种模板也别背太多，因为这些并非都适合你，生搬硬套，反而不讨巧，与其这样，倒不如多看看范文，甚至多读范文，转换到自己肚子里任意组合的短语、句型。大家每周都至少练习一篇作文，尽量都分类练习一下，然后**吸收给出范围的精华表达方式，自己尝试不断使用，最后做到人人心中都有自己的一套万能模板，这才是写作高分的有效方法。**