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Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

语通天下 心连世界

大学英语四级
备考冲刺讲座

讲师：肖老师

四级题型分析

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%（106.5 分）	30 分钟
听力理解	短篇新闻	选择题	7%（49.7 分）	25 分钟
	长对话	选择题	8%（56.8 分）	
	听力篇章	选择题	20%（142 分）	
阅读理解	词汇理解	选词填空	5%（35.5 分）	40 分钟
	长篇阅读	段落匹配	10%（71 分）	
	仔细阅读	选择题	20%（142 分）	
翻译	汉译英	段落翻译	15%（106.5 分）	30 分钟

四大核心突破策略：写作

一、作文题目

Directions: Suppose your university is seeking students' opinions on whether university libraries should be open to the public. You are now to write an essay to express your view. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. You will have 30 minutes for the task.

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二、模板句型讲解（三段式结构）

第一段：引出话题＋表明观点

引出话题：

- _____ has become a hotly debated topic in modern society.
- In recent years, _____ has drawn widespread attention from the public.

表明观点：

- From my perspective, _____ brings both opportunities and challenges.
- Personally, I believe that _____ is largely positive, though it is not without risks.

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第二段：2-3个理由论证观点

第一个理由：

- First and foremost, _____ plays a crucial role in _____.
- To begin with, _____ greatly improves _____.

第二个理由：

- Moreover, _____ also contributes to _____.
- In addition, _____ makes it possible for people to _____.

第三个理由：

- Last but not least, _____ helps to _____.
- Furthermore, _____ creates new opportunities in _____.

四大核心突破策略：写作



第二段：2-3个理由论证观点

引出缺点/反面，并举例说明

- **On the other hand, _____ poses undeniable threats to _____.**
- **For example, _____.**

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第三段：总结 + 建议/展望

总结观点：

In conclusion / To sum up / Overall

建议或展望：

Therefore, it is advisable that we _____.

Only by doing so can we _____ .

四大核心突破策略：写作

三、范文（大学图书馆是否应该向公众开放）

There has long been a heated debate on whether university libraries should be open to the public. **Personally, I am inclined to support this proposal for several reasons.**

第一段：引入话题 + 表明观点

From the perspective of libraries, opening collections to the general public **is conducive to maximum utilization of library resources**. This is **essential**, especially when **campus libraries are underused while public libraries are inadequate**.

From the students' perspective, public access to school libraries provides them with wonderful opportunities to **meet like-minded people or external professionals, which will in turn foster collaboration and innovation**. **As for the public**, the proposal can **inspire their passion for learning**. I still remember the thrill I felt when I first entered my university library. Local residents who come to the library might similarly **be motivated to strive for self-improvement**. It goes a long way towards **promoting a more educated society**.

第二段：从3个方面（图书馆、学生、公众）论证观点。

Overall, university libraries should be accessible to the public. There may be concerns about noise and disturbance caused by outsiders, but these can be addressed by **strengthening the rules of conduct**. **The benefits would far outweigh the drawbacks.**

第三段：总结 + 建议/展望。

四大核心突破策略：听力

① 顺序出题

② 视听一致
- A. 某选项关键词与音频内容完全相符
- B. 某选项关键词在音频中重复率最高

③ 快速找关键词
- 纵向：排除相同概念(例如每个选项的主语都是He，那么无需对该单词划线)
- 横向：关注实词(名词、动词、形容词、时间、地点、数字等)而非虚词，组合概念（adj.+n./n.+n./v.+n.）

④ 同义词转换

⑤ 语调和信号词

如逻辑关系词，例如because, so, but, moreover等，
听到这些词后，答案可能呼之欲出

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◆同义词转换

① 同根词：sustain-sustainability / innovate-innovation / collaborate-collaboration

② 词与词替换：crucial-significant-essential-vital-indispensable

③ 短语替换：increase sharply-surge dramatically-rise steeply

④ 泛化和具体化：vegetable-tomatoes/broccoli/pepper
vehicle-truck/car/bike/bus
soft drink-juice/lemonade/soda water

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

What may sound strange to say about extreme sports?

19. A) They should cover so many different types.

B) They will be less challenging after a time.

C) They should become so popular.

D) They will help one reduce fear.

Why should one be highly focused when doing extreme sports?

20. A) To avoid dangerous mistakes.

B) To enjoy the sports to the full.

C) To break one's ultimate limits.

D) To stop being extremely afraid.

How can extreme sports benefit us more than standard exercise routines and sports?

21. A) By enabling us to get an all-over workout.

B) By burning as many as 300 calories per hour.

C) By stopping us hurting the same muscles repeatedly.

D) By allowing our motivation to be at an all-time high.

·听力原文·

More and more people are taking up extreme sports like snowboarding, skateboarding, mountain biking, and many more. Why are these sports becoming so popular?

One thing that extreme sports do better than perhaps anything else, is to help you stop being afraid. [19] It may sound strange to say that their main function is to induce fear, but after a time, your fear response to other things in life will be dramatically reduced. After all, if you can jump out of a plane or off a bridge, then you can face anything else easily.

[20] When doing extreme sports, you have to become more focused. You'll be pushed to your limits. And if you aren't focused, you'll make dangerous mistakes. Learning to be this focused when enjoying extreme sports will help you to be focused at work, keeping you more productive and ultimately more successful.

[21] It's great to stay fit and healthy, but standard exercise routines and sports only work the same muscles repeatedly. With extreme sports, you'll be working entirely different muscles, and that means you get an all-over workout.

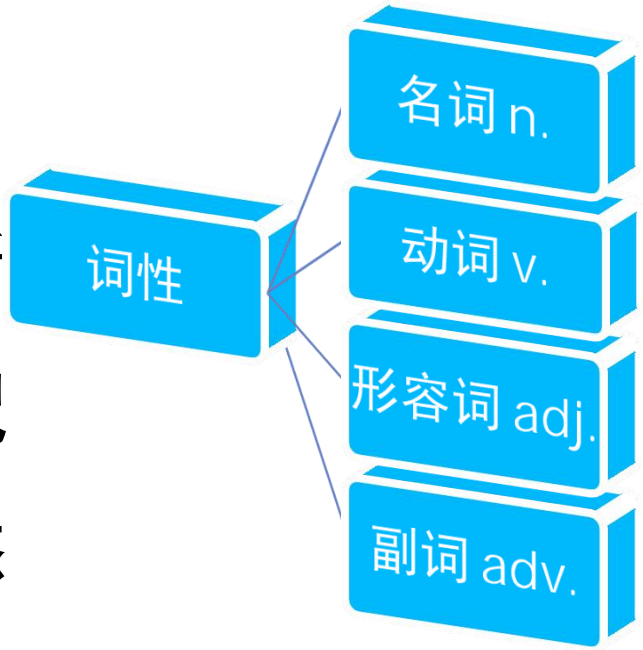
Extreme sports also burn a lot more calories than other sports. Skateboarding, for example, can burn as many as 500 calories per hour. Basketball burns around 300 in the same time.

When you find that you can overcome the physical or mental challenges involved in extreme sports, you'll feel superhuman and your self-confidence will be at an all-time high.

四大核心突破策略：阅读——选词填空

做题技巧：

- 词性分析
- 词性搭配
- 语法时态
- 固定搭配



adj.+ n.

v. + n.

adv. + v.

adv. + adj.

冠词 + （形容词）名词

形容词性物主代词+名词

名词 + of +名词

介词+名词

名词词缀：-age、-cy、-ce 、-dom、-ness、-th、-y/ty/ity、-al、-ance、-ence、-(a)tion、-sion、-ing、-ment、-ure/ture、-er/ee、-or、-ar、-ess、-ian、-ist、-ant

动词词缀：en-、 -en、-ify、-ize

形容词性词缀：-ble、-al、-ful、-less、-ive、-ous、-ent、-ic、-ed/ing、-y、-ish、-some、-ern、-ly、-en

副词词缀：-ly

四大核心突破策略：阅读——选词填空

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It's well known that physical exercise is beneficial not just to physical health but also to mental health. Yet whereas most countries have __26__, evidence-backed guidelines on the type and intensity of exercise __27__ for various physical health benefits, such guidelines do not yet exist for exercise and mood. This is __28__ due to a lack of necessary evidence. However, a new systematic review brings us usefully up-to-date on the current findings in this area.

A) constitutes	I) involves
B) contradictory	J) moderate
C) decision	K) notified
D) detailed	L) partly
E) difference	M) required
F) dipping	N) traditionally
G) distinction	O) vigorous
H) falling	

四大核心突破策略：阅读——选词填空

Before __29__ into some of the key take-aways, an important __30__ made in the review is between aerobic exercise and anaerobic. The former __31__ such things as walking, jogging and cycling and means exercising in such a way that your body is able to use oxygen to burn fat for energy. In contrast, anaerobic exercise—such as lifting heavy weights—is of such __32__ intensity that your body does not have time to use oxygen to create energy and so instead it breaks down *glucose* (葡萄糖) in your blood or muscles.

A) constitutes
B) contradictory
C) decision
D) detailed
E) difference
F) dipping
G) distinction
H) falling
I) involves
J) moderate
K) notified
L) partly
M) required
N) traditionally
O) vigorous

四大核心突破策略：阅读——选词填空

Beginning first with the influence of exercise intensity on the mood benefits of aerobic exercise, the researchers, led by John Chan at Shenzhen University, found __33__ results from 19 relevant studies. Some favoured higher intensity, others low, while seven studies found that intensity made no __34__ to mood benefits.

In relation to the intensity of anaerobic exercise, however, the results were far clearer—the *optimum* (最佳选择) for improving mood is __35__ intensity, perhaps because low intensity is too dull while high intensity is too unpleasant.

A) constitutes	I) involves
B) contradictory	J) moderate
C) decision	K) notified
D) detailed	L) partly
E) difference	M) required
F) dipping	N) traditionally
G) distinction	O) vigorous
H) falling	

四大核心突破策略：阅读——选择题

1. 细节题：题干定位，同义替换

- 特征：题干含具体信息（如人名、时间、数字、专有名词）。
- 步骤：

  1.题干定位：圈出题干关键词（如2020 study、Professor Li），回原文快速扫描。

  2.同义替换：正确选项常为原文的同义改写（如increase→rise，improve→enhance）。

  3.避坑：警惕偷换概念（如partially→completely）或张冠李戴（如A的研究成果归于B）。
- 示例：

  题干：According to the passage, what caused the decline in sales?

  原文：A drop in consumer confidence, rather than competition, led to the sales slump.

  选项：A) Intense market competition

  B) Poor product quality

  C) A rise in consumer spending

  D) A decrease in consumer trust（同义替换confidence→trust，slump→decline）

四大核心突破策略：阅读——选择题

2. 主旨题：首尾段+高频词

- 特征：题干含main idea、best title、purpose等关键词。
- 步骤：

  1.首尾段优先：70%的主旨题答案在首段或尾段。

  2.高频词定位：统计全文高频出现的核心词（如climate change、digitalization）。

  3.排除干扰：
  - 排除细节（如某段实验数据）。
  - 排除片面选项（如仅涵盖部分段落内容）。
- 示例：

  选项：A) The Impact of AI on Job Markets（若全文多次提及AI和employment，且首尾段讨论此主题，则为正确答案）。

3. 推理题：逻辑递进+反话正说

- 特征：题干含infer、imply、suggest等关键词。
- 步骤：

  1.逻辑递进：根据原文已知信息推导下一步（如A导致B→若A加剧，则B更严重）。

  2.反话正说：选项若为原文否定句的肯定表达（如原文not harmful→选项beneficial），需谨慎验证。

  3.避免过度推理：不选未在文中出现的结论（如原文未提未来趋势，则不选预测性选项）。
- 示例：

  原文：The experiment showed that 80% of participants improved after using the drug.

  题干：What can be inferred about the drug's effectiveness?

  选项：A) It will cure all diseases in the future

  B) It improved 83% of participants' health

  C) It has a positive impact on most users（从80% improved合理推导）

  D) It is the only effective drug on the market

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4. 词汇题：上下文线索+词根词缀

- 特征：题干为The word "XXX" in Paragraph X is closest in meaning to...
- 步骤：

  1.上下文线索：通过前后句逻辑（如转折but、因果therefore）判断词义。

  2.词根词缀：拆解生词（如unprecedented=un-（不）+precedent（先例）→前所未有的）。

  3.一词多义：根据上下文判断单词意思（如critical：重要的/批判的）。
- 示例：

  原文：Many students find online learning challenging, but with proper guidance, they can overcome the obstacles and achieve academic success.

  题干：The word "obstacles" in the sentence most likely means...

  选项：A) Opportunities

  B) Achievements

  C) Difficulties

  D) Resources

5. 态度题：情感词+转折句

- 特征：题干含author's attitude、tone等关键词。
- 步骤：

  1.情感词定位：寻找文中表达态度的词（如praise、criticize、objective）。

  2.转折句优先：若出现however、but，重点看转折后内容。

  3.排除中立干扰：若选项含indifferent、unbiased，需确认全文是否无明确态度。
- 示例：

  原文：Although the study has limitations, its findings are groundbreaking.

  题干：What is the author's attitude toward the study?

  选项：A) Approving（通过although转折，重点在groundbreaking）

  B) Critical

  C) Indifferent

  D) Disapproving

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Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Some people have said aging is more a slide into forgetfulness than a journey towards wisdom. However, a growing body of research suggests that late-in-life learning is possible. In reality, education does an aging brain good.

Throughout life, people's brains constantly renovate themselves. In the late 1960s, British brain scientist Geoffrey Raisman spied growth in damaged brain regions of rats through an electron microscope; their brains were forging new connections. This meant brains may change every time a person learns something new.

Of course, that doesn't mean the brain isn't affected by the effects of time. Just as height usually declines over the years, so does brain volume: Humans lose about 4 percent every decade starting in their 40s. But that reduction doesn't necessarily make people think slower; as long as we are alive and functioning, we can alter our brains with new information and experiences.

In fact, scientists now suspect accumulating novel experiences, facts, and skills can keep people's minds more flexible. New pathways can strengthen our ever-changing mental structure, even as the brain shrinks.

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Conventional fixes like word puzzles and brain-training apps can contribute to mental durability. Even something as simple as taking a different route to the grocery store or going somewhere new on vacation can keep the brain healthy.

A desire for new life challenges can further boost brainpower. Research about aging adults who take on new enterprises shows improved function and memory as well as a reduced risk of mental disease. Openness—a characteristic defined by curiosity and a desire for knowledge—may also help folks pass brain tests. Some folks are born with this take-in-the-world attitude, but those who aren't as genetically gifted aren't necessarily out of luck. While genes can encourage an interest in doing new things, a 2012 study in the journal *Psychology and Aging* found completing reasoning tasks like puzzles and number games can enhance that desire for novel experiences, which can, in turn, refresh the brain. That's why brain scientist Richard Kennedy says "It's not that old dogs can't learn new tricks. It's that maybe old dogs don't realize why they should."

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51. What do some people think of aging adults?

A) Their wisdom grows as time goes by.

B) Their memory gradually deteriorates.

C) They can benefit from late-in-life learning.

D) They are likely to have mental health issues.

52. What can we conclude from Geoffrey Raisman's finding?

A) Brain damage seriously hinders one's learning.

B) Brain power weakens slower than we imagine.

C) Brains can refresh and improve with learning.

D) Brains forge connections under new conditions.

53. What is one thing that helps maintain the health of our brain even as it shrinks?

A) Doing daily routines by conventional means.

B) Avoiding worrying about our mental durability.

C) Imitating old dogs' way of learning new tricks.

D) Approaching everyday tasks in novel ways.

54. What does the author say can contribute to the improvement of brain function?

A) Being curious and desiring knowledge.

B) Being eager to pass brain tests at an old age.

C) Rising to life's challenges and avoiding risks.

D) Boosting immunity to serious mental diseases.

55. What is the finding of the 2012 study in the journal *Psychology and Aging*?

A) Wishing to solve puzzles enhances one's reasoning power.

B) Playing number games unexpectedly stimulates one's memory.

C) Desiring new experiences can help to renovate the brain.

D) Learning new tricks should not be confined to old dogs only.

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四大核心突破策略：翻译

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Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2.***

农历(the lunar calendar)起源于数千年前的中国,根据太阳和月亮的运行规律制定。长期以来,农历在农业生产和人们日常生活中发挥着重要作用。古人依据农历记录日期、安排农活,以便最有效地利用自然资源和气候条件,提高农作物的产量和质量。中国的春节、中秋节等传统节日的日期都基于农历。农历是中国传统文化的重要组成部分,当今依然广为使用。

四大核心突破策略：翻译

农历(the lunar calendar)起源于数千年前的中国，根据太阳和月亮的运行规律制定。长期以来，农历在农业生产和人们日常生活中发挥着重要作用。

The lunar calendar originated in China thousands of years ago and was **formulated** according to the **laws of motion** of the sun and the moon. For a long time, it has **played an important role in** agricultural production and people's daily lives.

四大核心突破策略：翻译

古人依据农历记录日期、安排农活，以便最有效地利用自然资源和气候条件，提高农作物的产量和质量。中国的春节、中秋节等传统节日的日期都基于农历。农历是中国传统文化的重要组成部分，当今依然广为使用。

Ancient people recorded dates and arranged farm work according to the lunar calendar **in order to** **make the most efficient use of** natural resources and climatic conditions, **so as to** improve the **yield** and quality of crops. The dates of traditional Chinese festivals such as the Spring Festival and **the Mid-Autumn Festival** are based on the lunar calendar. **As a significant part of** traditional Chinese culture, the lunar calendar is still widely used today.

四大核心突破策略：翻译

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一、 传统节日与节气 (Traditional Festivals & Solar Terms)

春节：Spring Festival / Chinese New Year

除夕：Chinese New Year's Eve

元宵节：Lantern Festival

清明节：Qingming Festival / Tomb-Sweeping Day

端午节：Dragon Boat Festival

七夕节：Qixi Festival / Double Seventh Festival

中秋节：Mid-Autumn Festival

重阳节：Double Ninth Festival

二十四节气：The 24 Solar Terms

农历：Lunar Calendar

十二生肖：Chinese Zodiac

二、 传统文化与艺术 (Traditional Culture & Arts)

书法：Calligraphy

国画/水墨画：Traditional Chinese Painting / Ink and Wash Painting

剪纸：Paper Cutting

刺绣：Embroidery

瓷器：Porcelain / China

皮影戏：Shadow Puppetry

儒家思想：Confucianism

道家思想：Taoism

丝绸之路：The Silk Road

非物质文化遗产：Intangible Cultural Heritage

四大核心突破策略：翻译

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三、 历史与名胜古迹 (History & Scenic Spots)

长城：The Great Wall

故宫：The Forbidden City / Palace Museum

秦始皇陵兵马俑：Terracotta Warriors and Horses

莫高窟：Mogao Caves

云冈石窟：Yungang Grottoes

大运河：The Grand Canal

古典园林：Classical Gardens

历史遗迹/名胜古迹：Historical Sites / Places of Interest

世界文化遗产：World Cultural Heritage / UNESCO World Heritage Site

四、 现代文化出海与热词 (Cultural Export & Modern Trends)

文化自信：Cultural confidence

文化输出：Cultural export

弘扬传统文化：Carry forward / promote traditional culture

文化瑰宝：Cultural treasure

国潮：China-chic / Guochao

汉服：Hanfu / Traditional Chinese clothing

沉浸式体验：Immersive experience

文化底蕴：Cultural heritage / Cultural deposits

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所有语言
我的语言

Chinese 汉语馆
English 英语馆
Japanese 日语馆
Korean 韩语馆
French 法语馆
Spanish 西班牙语馆
Russian 俄语馆
Arabic 阿拉伯语馆
German 德语馆
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Italian 意大利语馆
Thai 泰语馆
Vietnamese 越南语馆
Burmese 缅甸语馆
Polish 波兰语馆
Indonesian 印度尼西亚语馆
Laotian 老挝语馆
Malay 马来西亚语馆
Khmer 柬埔寨语馆
Hindi 印地语馆
Persian 波斯语馆
Urdu 乌尔都语馆
Turkish 土耳其语馆
Ukrainian 乌克兰语
Mongolian 蒙古语
Nepali 尼泊尔语
Kyrgyz 吉尔吉斯语
Kazakh 哈萨克语
Hebrew 希伯来语
Bengali 孟加拉语
Hausa 豪萨语
Pashto 普什图语

Chinese
汉语馆

英语馆
English





听力
中心
Listening



口语
中心
Speaking







阅读
中心
Reading



写作
中心
Writing



翻译
中心
Translation



考试
中心
Examination



听、说、读、写、译、考 六大中心

成学习者提供丰富的英语学习资源与练习功能，满足不同的个性化需求

01 听力中心 Listening

题材丰富，涉及多样文化、热点话题、趣味百科、名人演讲等各项主题。依据《中国英语能力等级量表》的标准与要求，划分基础入门、初级提升、中级强化、高级应用、专业熟练、专家精通六大难度类别，配备单句校对、抠词听写、全文听写等多种练习模式与智能校对功能，帮助用户自主高效进行精听训练。



听力广播合辑 筛选整合优质泛听资源





海量英语广播频道，纯正发音

帮忙学习者提升语感、提高语言表达敏锐度。

01 听力中心
Listening

MET 世界语言学习馆
Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

精品听力课程 定期更新高质量地道语料

基础入门 | 初级提升 | 中级强化 | 高级应用 | 专业熟练 | 专家精通 | 考试听力

课程分类	全部	基础入门	初级提升	中级强化	高级应用	专业熟练	专家精通	考试听力
内容主题	全部	日常对话	人物信息	地点信息	事物信息	日常生活	词汇学习	
易读指标	ALL	Very easy	Easy	Fairly easy	Standard			

多样文化 | 热点话题 | 趣味百科 | 名人演讲





02 口语中心
Speaking

世界语言学习馆
Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

覆盖中国故事、会话应用、商务职场、考试通关、新闻杂志等八大热门主题，根据弗莱士易读度 (*Flesch Reading Ease)进行难度分级，搭配智能语音分析系统、人机对话训练系统，提供3D口型发音演示与纠音建议，为用户提供一个可以24小时随时随地进行英语沟通的虚拟家教。

口语水平测试 对齐雅思标准专业检测



个性化口语报告 直观呈现多维度学习数据



注：弗莱士易读度(Flesch Reading Ease)是由美国教育家Rudolf Flesch在1948年提出的对文本可读性进行评分的一种方法，是普遍使用的标准可读性公式。分数范围在1到100之间，数值越高意味着更容易阅读。

02 口语中心 Speaking

世界语言学习馆 Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

精品口语课程 全面系统掌握准确发音

会话应用　行业英语　商务职场　考试通关

单词训练　新闻杂志　晨读精选　中国故事

易读指标　ALL　Very easy　Easy　Fairly easy　Standard　Fairly difficult　Difficult　Very difficult



旅游情景英语会话精讲



社交英语精讲



英语语音语调精讲



航空服务情景英语精讲



面试场景英语精讲



生活消费英语精讲



校园场景英语精讲



商务交际情景英语精讲





03 阅读中心
Reading

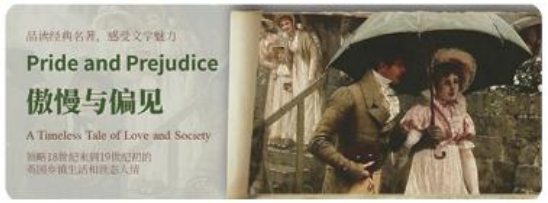
MET 世界语言学习馆
Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

与国内知名出版社合作，提供教材教辅、经典小说、诗歌、戏剧、专业著作等高质量阅读资源。集优质 在线阅读材料与实用阅读辅助功能为一体，轻松实现掌上阅读的个性化体验，帮助用户拓展词汇量，提 升阅读能力，培养持续阅读的良好习惯。

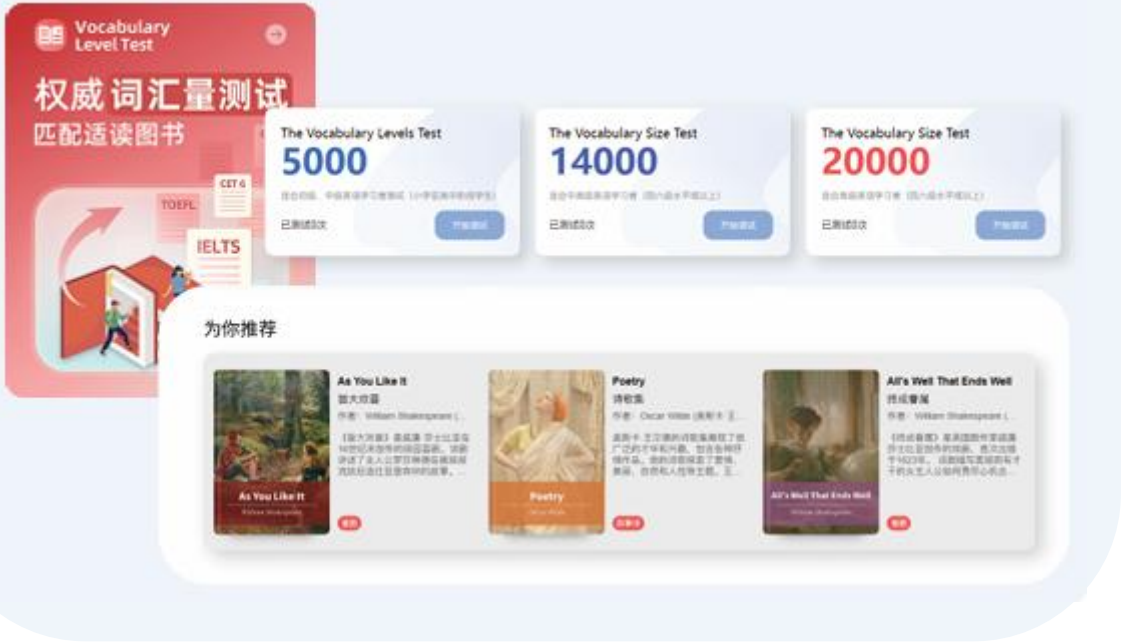








在线词汇测试 自主评估词汇量水平



03 阅读中心 Reading

精品阅读资源 沉淀语感丰富视野

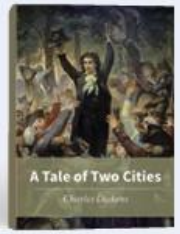
教材教辅　小说　非虚构　诗歌

戏剧　专业著作　童书

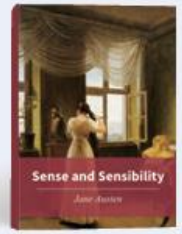
文学经典



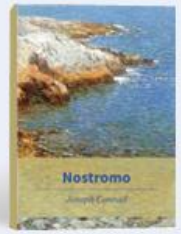
War And Peace
战争与和平



A Tale of Two Cities
双城记



Sense and Sensibility
理智与情感



Nostromo
诺斯托罗莫

口语提升



看经典电影学地道英语



一学就会说英语



玩转商务英语口语



每天10分钟地道英语口语

备考训练



9天冲刺雅思写作



雅思高分特训全攻略阅读篇



英语口语中级基础



快赢考研英语 通关词汇速记

职场英语



轻松搞定职场商务英语



我的英语面试宝典



销售英语 看这本就够了



边上班边学英语

04 写作中心
Writing

MET 世界语言学习馆
Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

精品课程 海量写作课程 专项提升写作能力

- 书面描述
- 书面叙述
- 书面说明
- 书面提示
- 书面论述
- 书面互动

社会热点





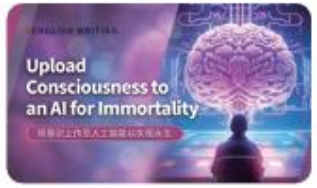




创意写作









生活记录









畅所欲言





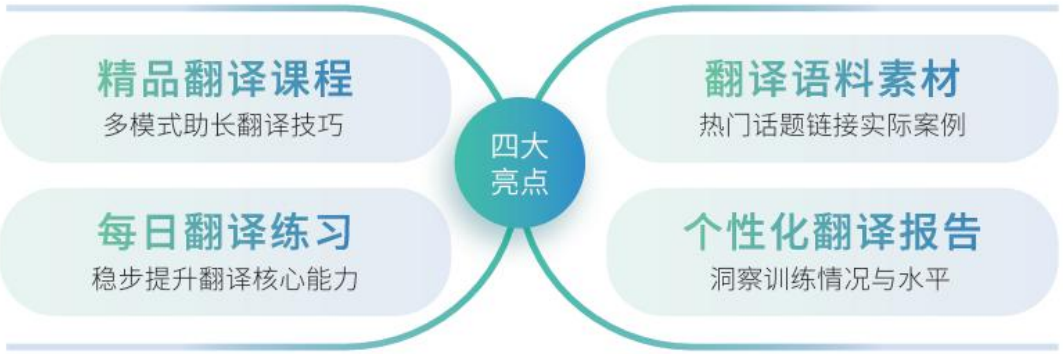




05 翻译中心
Translation

世界语言学习馆
Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

覆盖经济、社会、科技、文化等主题专业术语与参考语料，并有各类考试翻译真题等，依据《中国英语能力等级量表》的标准与要求，设计中英双向口笔译分级训练课程，提供交替传译和同声传译训练模式 以及参考译文，配合AI智能点评，帮助用户自主高效进行翻译训练。





05 翻译中心
Translation

精品翻译课程 多模式助长翻译技巧

翻译方向 全部 口译(中译英) 口译(英译中) 笔译(中译英) 笔译(英译中)

课程分类 全部 口头叙述 口头描述 口头说明 口头指示 口头论述 口头互动 书面叙述 书面描述 书面说明 书面指示 书面论述 书面互动

CSE分级 全部 五级 六级 七级 八级 九级



《芙林广记》笑话选译（下）
七级 #笔译（中译英）



《芙林广记》笑话选译（中）
七级 #笔译（中译英）



《芙林广记》笑话选译（上）
七级 #笔译（中译英）



中外文化交流（6）西学东渐与东学西传
六级 #笔译（中译英）



中外文化交流（5）郑和下西洋
六级 #笔译（中译英）



中外文化交流（4）遣唐使来华与鉴真...
六级 #笔译（中译英）



中外文化交流（3）佛教来华
六级 #笔译（中译英）



中外文化交流（2）丝绸之路
六级 #笔译（中译英）



现代中国历史（11）上海世界博览会
六级 #笔译（中译英）



现代中国历史（9）北京奥运会
七级 #笔译（中译英）



现代中国历史（7）澳门回归
八级 #笔译（中译英）



现代中国历史（6）香港回归
八级 #笔译（中译英）

● 边学边译 AI智能批改 技术全面革新



外交部例行记者会双语问答精选

翻译训练

- 美国国会参议院多数党领袖舒默率团访华
- 日本启动第二批福岛核污染水排海
- 叙利亚霍姆斯军事学院发生自杀式无人机袭击
- 新时代的中国网络法治建设

翻译原文 生词参考 逐句翻译 全篇翻译 参考译文

01 日前，阿富汗西部发生严重地震灾害，已造成2445人死亡、近万人受伤和大量财产损失。

1/15 笔译 下一句

我的翻译

Recent devastating earthquakes that rocked western Afghanistan have taken 2,445 lives,injured nearly 10,000 people and caused heavy losses of property.

01 日前，阿富汗西部发生严重地震灾害，已造成2445人死亡、近万人受伤和大量财产损失。

同声传译 实时转写
交替传译 即听即录

口译 下一句

AI点评

一、词汇层面

1. "Recent" 翻译为 "日前" 较为准确，简洁地表达了时间的概念，符合新闻报道中对时效性的要求。
2. "devastating earthquakes" 中 "devastating" 一词很好地传达了 "严重" 这一含义，突出了地震的破坏性，比直接用 "serious" 等词更能体现地震的危害程度。
3. "rocked" 形象生动地描绘了地震发生时的震动、摇晃的状态，使读者能够更直观地感受到地震的冲击力，是一个很恰当的动词选择。
4. "lives""people""property" 分别对应 "死亡""人（受伤）""财产"，简单明了，符合英语的表达习惯，且用词准确。

二、语法层面

1. 整个句子的语法结构清晰，使用了 "have taken...injured...and caused..." 的并列结构，准确地表达了地震所造成

重新点评

06 考试中心
Examination

世界语言学习馆
Multilingual Excellent Thinkers

涵盖AB级、四六级、专四专八、雅思、托福、考研、专升本等主流英语考试题库，模拟真实考试环境，帮助学习者提前熟悉考试流程和要求，并通过模拟考试检验学习成果。同步提供备考讲座、应试技巧、专项题型训练、答案解析、评分系统等资源与功能，全面提升学习者语言综合能力，为考试实操做好充分准备。



专项训练 专项专攻 突破瓶颈





06 考试中心
Examination

模拟考试 主流外语考试题库 在线模考自测系统

考试类别 英语AB级 专升本 大学英语四级 大学英语六级 英语专业四级 英语专业八级
考研英语 1 考研英语 2 英语学科知识与教学能力(初中) 英语学科知识与教学能力(高中)
雅思(IELTS) 剑桥商务英语(BEC) 更多

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 4 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 7 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C), and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) I'm not sure.

B) You're right.

C) Yes, certainly.

D) That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C) Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Now the test will begin.

答题卡

1 A. Six dollars.
B. Four years.
C. Tomorrow afternoon.
D. Three miles.

2 A. It's up to you.
B. You're welcome.
C. I'm doing well.
D. Never mind.

3 A. Ok, I'll be there.
B. Yes, take care.
C. Wait a minute.
D. Sure, what do you need?

4 A. Here you are.
B. No problem.
C. Not far away.

Part I / 1-24 00:24:31 下一题

● 真题试卷

Part II

2 According to the passage, which of the following statements about online education is true?

A. It has completely replaced traditional classroom learning.
B. It offers more flexibility in terms of time and location.
C. It is less effective than face-to-face instruction.
D. It is only suitable for self-motivated learners.

上一题 下一题

● 答案解析

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

A. Part of its dam wall collapsed.
B. It released a lot of harmful gases.
C. It was destroyed by an earthquake.
D. Some miners were trapped underground.

正确答案：C

解 析：本题考查的是细节信息的和原一致原则，原文说The boat first gained fame after it was swum 即说只有第一次出名是被发现在社区附近游泳，并被如下视频上传到社交媒体上，这与C项的被困以及伤害完全一致，所以C项正确。

历史成绩 考试排名 错题记录

Top100排名	考试成绩	考试时长	考试时间
1	710	1:20:58	2024-10-14 17:58
2	700	1:20:58	2024-10-14 17:58
3	698	1:20:58	2024-10-14 17:58
4	692	1:20:58	2024-10-14 17:58

答题卡

Part I Writing
Part II Listening Comprehension
Section A
Section B
Section C
Part III Reading Comprehension
Section A
Section B
Section C
Part IV Translation

交卷

考试报告
你在本次模考中获得分数

662分

100.5 218.5 248.5 96.5
2 30 23 2

返回列表 查看答卷

06 考试中心
Examination



特色课程

中国故事



















行业英语













会话应用







商务职场







新闻杂志







晨读美文







考试通关







单词训练







MET世界语言学习馆

使 用 方 法



阅途文化集团
用科技传播文化的价值
中国出版集团有限公司
世界图书出版广东有限公司
World Publishing Guangdong Co.,Ltd.

使用方法

1、打开广州商学院图书馆官网：https://lib.gcc.edu.cn/

2、找到“资源”➔“外文数据库”



使用方法

3、找到“MET世界语言学习馆”，点击即可使用。





使用方法

校园网内访问：连接校园网按上述步骤即可使用。

校外访问：使用个人账号登录访问。

移动端访问：微信小程序搜索「MET世界语言学习馆」，使用个人账号登录访问。

备注：个人账号须在校园网内注册。若账号在校园网外注册，仅可使用少部分功能，回到校园网内登录，即可恢复正常权限。