

新东方
XDF.CN

● 新东方教材决策委员会审定



NEW
ORIENTAL

大学英语四级考试 强化教程

新东方国内英语考试培训**强化**教程系列



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

新东方国内英语考试培训强化教程系列

NEW
ORIENTAL

大学英语
四级考试
强化教程

◎ 新东方教材决策委员会审定



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试强化教程 / 新东方教材决策委员会编.
西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2005 (2013.1 重印)
新东方国内英语考试培训强化教程系列
ISBN 978-7-5605-2017-9

I. 大… II. 新… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考
试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 056726 号

书 名 大学英语四级考试强化教程
编 者 新东方教材决策委员会
责任编辑 陈 丽
封面设计 赵文康
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编:710049)
电 话 (010)62605588 62605019(发行部)
读者信箱 bj62605588@163.com
印 刷 北京朝阳新艺印刷有限公司
字 数 425 千
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 32.75
版 次 2013 年 1 月第 3 版第 5 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-2017-9/H·494
定 价 66.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请拨打服务热线:010-62605166。

目 录

第一部分 写作

一、四级写作的要求、评分标准及评卷实例	2
二、四级写作范文选	8
三、写作单项练习	23
四、过渡性词语	25
五、名言谚语集锦	27
六、四级写作真题(1991. 6-2011. 12)	31
七、写作补充材料	41

第二部分 阅读理解

第一章 阅读理解全真试题	50
Unit 1	50
Unit 2	55
Unit 3	60
Unit 4	65
Unit 5	71
Unit 6	77
Unit 7	82
Unit 8	88
Unit 9	94
Unit 10	100
Unit 11	106
Unit 12	112
Unit 13	115
Unit 14	118
Unit 15	121
Unit 16	124
Unit 17	127
Unit 18	130
Unit 19	133
Unit 20	136
Unit 21	139

Unit 22	142
Unit 23	146
第二章 简答题全真试题	150
Unit 1	150
Unit 2	151
Unit 3	153
Unit 4	154
Unit 5	155
Unit 6	156
第三章 快速阅读	158
Unit 1	158
Unit 2	161
Unit 3	163
Unit 4	166
Unit 5	169
Unit 6	173
Unit 7	176
Unit 8	180
Unit 9	184
Unit 10	187
Unit 11	191
Unit 12	194
Unit 13	198
第四章 选词填空	202
Unit 1	202
Unit 2	203
Unit 3	204
Unit 4	205
Unit 5	206
Unit 6	207
Unit 7	208
Unit 8	209
Unit 9	210
Unit 10	211
Unit 11	212
Unit 12	213
Unit 13	214



第三部分 听力理解

听力理解全真试题	218
Test 1	218
Test 2	221
Test 3	223
Test 4	226
Test 5	229
Test 6	232
Test 7	235
Test 8	237
Test 9	240
Test 10	243
Test 11	245
Test 12	247
Test 13	250
Test 14	253
Test 15	256
Test 16	260
Test 17	264
Test 18	268
Test 19	272
Test 20	276
Test 21	280
Test 22	284
Test 23	288
Test 24	292
Test 25	296
Test 26	300

第四部分 完型与词汇结构

第一章 完型填空全真试题	306
Passage 1	306
Passage 2	307
Passage 3	308
Passage 4	309
Passage 5	310
Passage 6	311

Passage 7	313
Passage 8	314
Passage 9	315
Passage 10	316
Passage 11	317
Passage 12	318
Passage 13	320
Passage 14	321
Passage 15	322
Passage 16	323
Passage 17	324
Passage 18	326
Passage 19	327
Passage 20	328
Passage 21	329
Passage 22	331

第二章 词汇与结构	333
Unit 1	333
Unit 2	335
Unit 3	337
Unit 4	339
Unit 5	341
Unit 6	343
Unit 7	345
Unit 8	348
Unit 9	350
Unit 10	352
Unit 11	355
Unit 12	357
Unit 13	359
Unit 14	361
Unit 15	363
Unit 16	366
Unit 17	368
Unit 18	370
Unit 19	372
Unit 20	374
Unit 21	377
Unit 22	379
Unit 23	381



Unit 24	383
Unit 25	385
第三章 专项练习	388
一、非谓语动词、独立主格结构	388
二、倒装、强调、省略	389
三、一致关系	391
四、虚拟语气、情态动词+完成式	392

第五部分 翻译

一、考试大纲	396
二、大纲样题	396
三、历年真题	396
四、模拟试题	400
听力原文	403
答 案	493



第一部分

写作

一、四级写作的要求、评分标准及评卷实例

(一) 考试大纲

根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 2006 年 11 月出版的《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006 修订版): 写作(Writing)和翻译(Translation)部分测试学生用英语进行书面表达的能力, 所占分值比例为 20%, 其中写作 15%, 翻译 5%, 考试时间 35 分钟。

写作选用考生所熟悉的题材。考生根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等, 写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文。写作要求是思想表达正确、意义连贯、无严重语言错误。考试时间 30 分钟。

写作部分考核的技能是:

A 思想表达

- 1 表达中心思想写作
- 2 表达重要和特定信息
- 3 表达观点、态度等

B 篇章组织

- 4 围绕所给的题目叙述、议论或描述, 突出重点
- 5 连贯地组句成段、组段成篇

C 语言运用

- 6 运用恰当的词汇
- 7 运用正确的语法
- 8 运用合适的句子结构
- 9 使用正确的标点符号
- 10 运用衔接手段表达句间关系(如对比、原因、结果、程度、目的等)

D 写作格式

- 11 运用正确的符合英语表达习惯的写作格式

大学英语四级考试写作部分要求考生达到教育部高等教育司最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(教学大纲)中的一般要求, 即“能完成一般性写作任务; 能描述个人经历、观感、情感和发生的事件等; 能写常见的应用文; 能就一般性话题或提纲在 half an hour 内写出 120 个词的短文, 内容基本完整, 用词恰当, 语意连贯; 能掌握基本的写作技能”。

(二) 评分原则

1. CET 用以检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级教学要求, 对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。

2. CET 作文题采用总体评分(Global Scoring)方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores), 而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。



3. 从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容，而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题，是否充分表达思想，也要考虑是否用英语清楚而合适地表达思想，也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

4. 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分，包括满分；该给低分的给低分，包括零分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。

(三) 评分标准

1. 本题满分为 15 分

2. 阅卷标准共分五等：2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

3. 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准，对照样卷评分，若认为与某一分数(如 8 分)相似，即定为该分数(即 8 分)；若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分)。但不得加或减半分。

4. 评分标准

2 分——条理不清，思路混乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误。

5 分——基本切题。表达思想不清楚，连贯性差。有较多的严重语言错误。

8 分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不清楚，文字勉强连贯，语言错误相当多，其中有一些是严重错误。

11 分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。

14 分——切题。表达思想清楚，文字通顺、连贯，基本无语言错误，仅有个别小错。

(注：白卷、作文与题目毫不相关，或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想，则给 0 分)

5. 字数不足应酌情扣分：

字数	110-119	100-109	90-99	80-89	70-79	60-69	50-59	<49
扣分	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

(注：1. 如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句，均不得记入所写字数。

2. 规定的内容未写全者，按比例扣分。

3. 如果扣为 0 分，要慎重处理。)

6. 为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准，现将各档作文分换算成百分制的得分，列表于下，称为得分率。其中 9 分的得分率为 60 分(相当于百分制的 60 分)。

作文分	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
得分率	100	94	87	80	74	67	60	54	47	40	34	27	20	14	7

(四) 评卷实例:

实例一

题目: Bicycles—An Important Means of Transport in China

提纲: (1) 为什么自行车在中国这样普及

(2) 和汽车的比较

(3) 自行车在中国的前途

Score: 14

Bicycles are very popular in China. Almost every family in the city has two or three bicycles. During the rush hour, you can see that thousands of people—man and woman, old and young—ride their bicycles to work and study. That is why China is called “the kingdom of bicycles.”

Compared with cars, bicycles are superior in many ways. First, they are cheap, convenient and easy to ride. Second, riding bicycle is good for health. Third, they bring no noise nor air pollution. Though cars are faster and more comfortable, they are too expensive. They consume plenty of oil and they pollute the air. Sometimes, it is difficult for a driver to park his car. Moreover they often cause traffic jams and accidents.

In my opinion, the future of bicycle is very promising. Since China is a developing country and has a large population, I think, riding bicycle is appropriate to Chinese present conditions. It will be an important means of transportation for quite a long time.

Score: 11

There millions of bicycles in today's China. Bicycles are very important means of transport in people's daily lives. Because to ride a bicycle is very simple, to buy a bicycle will not cost so much money, to park a bicycle needs just a small room and to ride a bicycle does not need oil but the rider's strength, bicycles are popular all over the world, especially in China.

Compared with a car, a bicycle is much cheaper. It is more suitable for China as a developing country. And a bicycle has almost caused no pollution but a car has. On the contrary, a bicycle is too slow, it costs more times than a car.

I think the population of China's bicycle will be kept for the long run. Because it will be replaced by a car, a bus and so on in some developed areas in China, and it will be made a wide use in the developing areas in China, the number of bicycles in China will be the same as today but I believe that it's quality will be improved.

Score: 8

Bicycle is an important means of transport in China. The important reason of it



is the economy of Chinese. The use of bicycle in China is widely because people in China have not high wage. They can only afford a bicycle, and they have no money to buy a car which is too expensive. So Chinese usually buy a bicycle, and use it to go to work, or go to travel and so on. The other reason is the large population of China. All these made the bicycle become the important means of transport.

The bicycle, compared to the car, is not too expensive and it is easy to learn and to use and it can save the surface of putting it. It doesn't ask to build the garage like car. This point is very important to China, because of the lack of land. It isn't too expensive, so Chinese can afford it. It doesn't need any oil, and it can't cause the pollution. All of these are the good needs compared to the car.

In the future, bicycle will be widely used. And it will be in good demand. People will produce much more modern bicycles.

Score: 5

Perhaps the amount of bicycle in China is the largest in the world. Why was it so widely used in China? I thought the answer was: the population in China is too large and the price of bicycle is much cheaper. The third answer is that the bicycle is easier in using than other transportations.

Comparing with the car, the bicycle is cheaper and it is easier in using than the car, but its speed is lower than that of the car.

The bicycle will be remained for a long time in China but in the end it will be disappeared with the improval of people's living level.

Score: 2

As every body know, China a big developing country. So, the living standard of people not very high at present people's income is not enough for they to buy cars motorcycles. And bike is easy to ride. Bicycle is cheaper be made. And I think bicycle the useful tool of tsansport in China now. So, it is quite porpular and wildly used in China's cities and country sides than the personal transportation-tool.

Bike is a kind of clean tools of transport. It not use gas and other energers. For this reason it not creat polution. But in fact in any way Bicycle is not advanced than car. If it is raining, the rider will suffer from wet, on the other hand, bike can not carry much goods.

According to the our country's developing rate, I firmly believe that Bicycle will replaced by car or motorcycle in that nearly future. But undoubtfully it continue the important means of transport in China for a long time.

实例二

Reading Selectively Or Extensively?

- Outline:** 1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

Score: 14

When it comes to reading, some people think that reading selectively is a good way, but some other people do not agree with them, they think that reading extensively is better.

Those people, who think that reading selectively is better, believe that good books are as many as bad books. Those good books can give us pleasure and knowledge, while those bad books can only lead us to the wrong way. So, they suggest that we should only choose the good books to read and never touch the bad books.

But, the other people, who hold that reading extensively is better, think that one kind of books can only give us one aspect of knowledge. Even the best book only contains one field of information. So, they can easily come to the conclusion that "to know more, to read more". So they believe that reading extensively is better.

To my point, we should choose good books to read and read good books as many as possible. By this way, we can increase the quality and quantity of reading.

Score: 11

I think reading not only selectively but also extensively. Because the two sides are not contradict. Our time is limited. So we can not read every book in the world. However, we will not be interested in every book. We should read those books may be useful to ours, read those books which we like. But those books which we choose must be extensively so it can give ours all kinds of knowledge, news and so on, it also make ours become a wise man. On the one hand reading selectively let ours not waste our time which it is limited. Moreover it can emphasis among all books that we can read. On the other hand reading extensively can deal with all kinds of need in our life. They are all useful to ours.

Score: 8

Most people thought that read books should have been selectived. But others belived reading extently was correction.

Selective books or reading extensively?

Sure, you can choice one from previous ideas,

on one hand, There are too book to read for us. We should choose those which



we interested, and it would be helpful for us.

on another hand. Someone't intresting was wide. Each book could bring you specific contain we couldn't reading at only one level.

I confirmed all of these ideas were good but weren't wise.

As a reader, the main task is to discover more and more books the second task is to held some which wonderful and helpful for us. Don't treat these books with rackless abandon.

The best technology of reading is connect.

Score: 5

How should we read? Should we read selectively or extensively? Everyone has his own view.

Some people think we should read selectively. They argue that with the development of modern science and technology, more and more books are published. It is impossible for us to read all the books. What's more, there are many bad books that are poisonous to our mind, and we shouldn't read them. Since we can't read all the books and we shouldn't read bad books, we must read selectively.

But others may not agree. They emphasize that today's society is not what it was. If one man has many kinds of knowledge he'll have more chances to succeed. If a man knows much in one field but knows nothing in other fields, he may be useless. Since we must have many kinds of knowledge, we must read extensively.

Who is in the right? I think both of them have something right. But I think we should read extensively first. We should read books in many fields, and read selectively in one field.

Score: 2

Some people think reading shall be choosed. Because some books are good to hummen beings and some books are harmful to people.

Some people think that men shoud read books widely. Because wide reading can help man get much knowledge. And man can use it to change the world.

It is my point that reading must be selectively. Because reading is important to man. Some books can help man but some books can lead some people to crime. It can be seen in the newspapers and watched on TV. We can make full use of some good books and gain more useful knowledge. It can make our life more beauiful. We must give up those unhelpful books. They are not good to us. Reading them is wasting time and money. So reading selectively is an important part in reading.

二、四级写作范文选

(供学生参考背诵)

1. Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). Some people argue that it is absolutely necessary to hold a test of spoken English in China because we have been informed frequently that a Chinese student who has been learning English for over ten years cannot even communicate with a native speaker. Sometimes even those top students who excel in grammar and writing skills find their English inadequate to express their thoughts freely. A test of English will bring the college students an awareness of the importance of oral English, and will thus help them with their communicating skills.

On the other hand, some others still maintain that a good command of reading and writing skills will be enough for the English learners. To some extent their opinion derives from the fact that students are already under considerable pressure from their coursework. Another required test will only add to their burden. Moreover, some students may take the shortcut by focusing on several guessed questions according to the fixed format of the test, hoping for a coincidence to bring them good luck.

In my opinion, a test of spoken English will do more good than harm. Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, the ability to speak English fluently is a must for anyone who wants to surpass others in a highly competitive society. Whether I take the test or not, I shall spare many efforts to practice oral English in the remaining years of my college study.

2. Interests

It is no doubt that everyone has his interests. For example, your sister is interested in stamp collecting; your brother takes interest in physics; and you yourself have a liking for computer.

To develop your interests will help you make way in the world. If you like to be a teacher and you receive adequate education, you will certainly make yourself a successful one. If you cultivate your various interests properly, you will probably find it easier to find a job or profession.

Sometimes you have to give up your interests for one thing or another. If you have a family and still you have a great interest in watching TV or some other pastime, you have to give it up from time to time so that you can help with housework or spend time with your lovely kid.



3. Honesty

What is honesty? Honesty means telling the truth and being fair and upright in act. Honesty is a good virtue. He who lies and cheats is dishonest. Those who gain fortunes, not by hard labour, but by other means, are dishonest.

Honesty is the best policy. If you are honest in all matters, you'll be trusted and respected by others. A liar is always looked down upon and regarded as a black sheep by the people around. Once you have lied, people will never believe you even if you are telling the truth. The fable of the shepherd boy just makes a typical example. Honest, your reputation will become great. Dishonest, your name will be spoiled and your personality will be degraded.

Since honesty is so important, we must cultivate it. We should tell the truth at all times instead of making such an excuse as "A little dishonesty is only a small thing". We should eradicate immediately the seed of dishonesty once it is sowed in our minds.

4. The Generation Gap

The generation gap is the different ideas and attitudes toward the same matter between different generations.

What causes the differences then? It is the rapid changes in a society that make many things different. Different generations receive distinct education, and therefore have different knowledge and experiences. Parents want their children to follow their old-fashioned and traditional rules and values. But the youngsters like to accept the modern ones and reject to maintain the old ones. Each generation has different things to do and they tend to have different attitudes towards many matters. Therefore, generation conflicts always arise.

In order to narrow the gap, each generation is supposed to be aware of the needs of the other. Has the idea ever occurred to you that each generation should respect the other, listen to the other and discuss problems with the other patiently?

5. Travelling

People who like travelling have their reasons. They maintain that travelling can help them expand their scope of knowledge, especially geographical and historical learning. They go on to point out that touring provides more chance for them to enjoy food and try on clothes, which otherwise would be impossible.

Those who dislike travelling have their reasons, too. They would argue that travelling means a considerable amount of money and energy. For example, traffic