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新理念 大学英语710分四级 备考全攻方略

主编 | 王新博 陈效新 刘艳芹 杨芳

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前 言

大学英语四级考试从其诞生至今已走过了二十多个年头,对推动我国大学英语教学,提高大学英语教学质量,甚至从促进一个学校的软环境建设方面,可谓是功不可没,对教学的贡献是有目共睹的。但随着我国改革开放的深入及市场对外语人才要求的提高,大学英语教学也面临着极大的挑战。在目前形势下,大学英语教学的目的可概括为:培养能力,提高素质,全面发展。与之相伴的大学英语四级考试也应重新定位,更好地发挥其指挥棒的作用,真正成为衡量大学生英语基本技能的一把公平的尺子,而非“沦落”成应试教育的助推器。诚然,有教学就应有检验教学的测试手段。如何设计出效度、信度和区分度都适宜的试题决非是件容易的事。所幸的事,经过多年酝酿,新的大学英语教学改革已经得到了稳步的推进和实施。全面实施新的大学英语教学要求,培养学生的英语综合能力,特别是听说能力已经成为新的教学目标和外语界同仁的共同心声。作为检验新教学要求的大学英语四、六级考试也伴随着新教学要求的颁布实施,进入了实质的操作阶段。自2006年12月份大学英语四级新题型的开考,标志着新大学英语四级测试改革经多年的酝酿、试用,已正式投入使用。经过近两年的运行,它对教学改革的推动作用已初见端倪。除了口语暂时因某些客观条件所限,未能大规模实施测试外,旨在提高英语应用能力的其他各类题型已在新四级测试中得以运用,这吻合了我国目前对外改革开放的形势,也体现了社会对大学毕业生外语技能的迫切要求。

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,新的全国大学英语四、六级考试由以下四个部分构成:①听力理解;②阅读理解;③完型填空或改错;④写作和翻译。听力理解部分分值比例为35%;其中听力对话15%,听力短文20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写。阅读理解部分分值比例为35%;其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)10%。仔细阅读部分分为:①选择题型的篇章阅读理解;②篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或短句问答(Short Answer Questions)。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。完型填空或改错部分分值比例为10%。完型填空部分采用多项选择题型,改错部分的要求是辨认错误并改正。写作和翻译部分分值比例为20%;其中写作部分(Writing)15%,翻译部分(Translation)5%。写作的体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文。在成绩报道上,新四级测试改革了以百分制的报道方式,改为总分710分。学生成绩的报道共由四个部分组成,即:听力249分,阅读249分,完型填空或改错70分,作文与翻译142分。

看得出来,新大学英语四级测试大大加大了对听力的检测力度,把听力和阅读放在了

同等重要的位置上。这也恰恰吻合了新的大学英语教学要求。我们有理由相信,这一考试改革的意义将伴随着大学英语教学改革的不断深入而更加凸现和明确,因为检验学生综合应用语言的能力应成为新大学英语四级考试的最终目标和归宿。

本书在前期第一版的基础上,结合新四级测试的形势发展,进行了大规模的修订、补充和完善。因而,和第一版相比,该书内容更加翔实丰富,是全新指导大学英语新四级的必备“考典”。本书共分三章,第一章全面收录了截止目前已经考过的新四级测试真题五套。第二章编写了“高保真”仿真模拟试题五套作为考前冲刺演练和预测。所有考题均严格按照教学大纲,以考核实际语言应用能力为目标进行设计,以期能在短期内,快速掌握新四级题型,熟悉各题型的解题方法,从而达到提高技能、培养能力的目的。第三章是对新四级各单项进行考前强化训练和实战演练。本书内容翔实,资料新颖,是我们多年教学和对测试探索的结晶。该书在第一版使用时,曾获得良好的口碑。我们有理由相信,经过这次全面升级修订,它还会成为全程指导新四级的一部力作。考试不是大学英语教学的最终目的(end),只是检测学习效果的手段(means)。我们期盼,通过本书的考前强化训练,读者可以真实地检测到自己的语言水平和有待提高之处,并通过本书的“细嚼慢咽”,启迪心智,从而达到提高英语技能的目的。

本书的编著者们都是多年从事大学英语教学工作,具有丰富教学经验,且教学效果优良的一线教师。他们最了解学生的苦衷和语言学习中的困难和障碍,因而使该书更具有针对性。全书由王新博主持策划和编写,王新博、陈效新、刘艳芹、杨芳担任主编,副主编有张青华、王芳、赵宁、牛力维、王新福。本书在成书的过程中还得到了中国石油大学(华东)大学英语一系全体教师的大力支持和帮助,他们在使用过程中提出了许多中肯的建议。

本书在成书的过程还参阅了大量的国内外公开出版的各类教学资料,在此我们无法一一列出,谨向这些书的作者们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们学识水平有限,编写工作浩繁,难免挂一漏万,出现疏漏,敬请广大读者及外语界同仁批评指正。

编 者

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第一章 全真试题篇

本章收录了自2006年6月新四级试考以来迄今已用过的国家新四级全真试卷共5套(截至到2008年6月),旨在帮助考生了解国家新四级的考试题型、难易度及考试动向等,是全方位了解新四级最权威的资料来源。试做全真试卷可以帮助考生全面衡量自己的应试能力,把握各部分的时间分配,知己知彼,为复习备考提供最有效的依据。建议考生“化整为零”,先试做某一套,然后总结得失,找出差距,复习一段时间后,再做下一套,作为检测自己复习效果的手段。

2006年6月全国大学英语四级考试试卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上作答。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of *students selecting their lectures*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课教师
2. 学生选择教师时所考虑的主要因素
3. 学生自选任课教师的益处和可能产生的问题

On Students Selecting Lecturers

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Highway

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U. S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to *accommodate* (容纳) automobiles.

With the increase in auto production, private *turnpike* (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond

that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor *convoy* (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen percent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds. A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and Congress passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed bridges such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U. S., and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians, or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads)

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centres. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets,

expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear-United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America.
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
6. The interstate highway system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Services stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
8. The greatest benefit brought about by the interstate system was _____.
9. Trucks using the interstate highways deliver more than _____.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of _____.

Part III Listening comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) The girls got on well with each other. B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
C) She was angry with the other young stars. D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework. B) The woman needs a housekeeper.
C) The woman's house is in a mess. D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well-off. B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon. B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
C) The weather forecast was unreliable
D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic. B) At a restaurant.

- C) In a supermarket. D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.
D) The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before. B) The two speakers work for the same company.
C) The two speakers work on the same floor. D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise. B) The man is looking for an apartment.
C) The man has missed his appointment. D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

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

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.
B) He works in an international insurance company.
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) She's worried about the seminar. B) The man keeps interrupting her.
C) She finds it too hard. D) She lacks interest in it.
23. A) The lecturers are boring. B) The course is poorly designed.
C) She prefers Philosophy to English. D) She enjoys literature more.
24. A) Karen's friend. B) Karen's parents.
C) Karen's lecturers. D) Karen herself.
25. A) Changing her major.
B) Spending less of her parents' money.
C) Getting transferred to the English Department.
D) Leaving the university.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Rent a grave. B) Burn the body.
C) Bury the dead near a church. D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
27. A) To solve the problem of lack of land. B) To see whether they have decayed.

- C) To follow the Greek religious practice. D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
28. A) They should be buried lying down.
B) They should be buried standing up.
C) They should be buried after being washed.
D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes. B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room. D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.
D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the address.
C) The mother does the cooking while the father and children wait on the guests.
D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.
B) He trained them to play European football.
C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.
B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket. B) By lowering the position of the basket.
C) By simplifying the complex rules. D) By altering the size of the basket.

Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) _____ will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are

(37) _____ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans (38) _____ a "well-organized" person, one has a written list of things to do and a (39) _____ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) _____ of other people's time. They do not (41) _____ people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) _____, beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) _____ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) _____. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the states is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day. In this context (45) _____. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) _____, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (reading in depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Direction: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange 47 happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the *trade winds* (信风), which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in 48, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, *humid* (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe 49 thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, 50 floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and 51.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-83 El Nino brought the most 52 weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds 53 of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. scientists 54 this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will 55, but they are still not 56 sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A) estimate | B) strength | C) deliberately | D) notify |
| E) tropical | F) phenomenon | G) stable | H) attraction |
| I) completely | J) destructive | K) starvation | L) bringing |
| M) exhaustion | N) worth | O) strike | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded and can come back to haunt (困扰) you appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practiced at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous (脱口而出) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his result, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. Hancock's study focuses on _____.
- A) the consequences of lying in various communications media
 - B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
 - C) people's preferences in selecting communications technologies
 - D) people's honesty levels across a range of communications media
58. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that _____.
- A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
 - B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
 - C) people are most likely to lie in email communication
 - D) People are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations

59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
- A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
 - B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.
 - C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
 - D) They are most practiced at those forms of communication.
60. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because _____.
- A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers
 - B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
 - C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
 - D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
61. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
 - B) more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
 - C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
 - D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On December 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged "Operation Safe Travel"—raids on airports to arrest employees with false *identification* (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented worker's illegal status made them open to *blackmail* (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. "We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons," Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. Ana Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of *deportation* (驱逐出境). Castro's case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry's.

62. According to the author, the United States claims to be a nation _____.
- A) composed of people having different values
 - B) encouraging individual pursuits
 - C) sharing common interests
 - D) founded on shared ideals
63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about "Operation Safe Travel"?



- A) Guilty. B) Offended. C) Disappointed. D) Discouraged.
64. Undocumented workers became the target of "Operation Safe Travel" because _____.
 A) evidence was found that they were potential terrorists
 B) most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks
 C) terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
 D) they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport
65. By saying "...we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are" (Line 2, Para. 4), Mayor Anderson means "_____".
 A) we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status
 B) we will examine the laws in a different way
 C) there are other ways of enforcing the law
 D) the existing laws must not be ignored
66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?
 A) She will be deported sooner or later. B) She is allowed to stay permanently.
 C) Her case has been dropped. D) Her fate remains uncertain.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits 67 you to be in your lightest phase of sleep 68 rousing you. Its makers say that should 69 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 70 a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that 71 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can 72 how you feel later, and may 73 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase 74 you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 75 the distinct pattern of brain waves 76 during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 77 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the 78 way as some machines used for medical and research 79.

67. A) besides B) near C) for D) around
 68. A) upon B) before
 C) towards D) till
 69. A) ensure B) assure
 C) require D) request
 70. A) through B) into C) about D) on
 71. A) reveals B) reverses
 C) resumes D) repeats
 72. A) effect B) affect
 C) reflect D) perfect
 73. A) already B) every
 C) never D) even
 74. A) means B) marks
 C) says D) dictates
 75. A) removes B) relieves
 C) records D) recalls
 76. A) proceeded B) produced
 C) pronounced D) progressed
 77. A) by B) of C) with D) over
 78. A) familiar B) similar
 C) identical D) same
 79. A) findings B) prospects

and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You 80 the clock with the latest time at 81 you want to be wakened, and it 82 *duly* (适时地) wakes you during the last night sleep phase before that.

The 83 was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island 84 a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. “85 sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of 86 to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| C) proposals | D) proposes |
| 80. A) prompt | B) program |
| C) plug | D) plan |
| 81. A) where | B) this |
| C) which | D) that |
| 82. A) then | B) also |
| C) almost | D) yet |
| 83. A) claim | B) conclusion |
| C) concept | D) explanation |
| 84. A) once | B) after |
| C) since | D) while |
| 85. A) Besides | B) Despite |
| C) To | D) As |
| 86. A) what | B) how |
| C) whether | D) when |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答,只需写出译文部分。

87. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble _____ (找到去历史博物馆的路).
88. _____ (为了挣钱供我上学), Mother often takes on more work than is good for her.
89. The professor required that _____ (我们交研究报告) by Wednesday.
90. The more you explain, _____ (我愈糊涂).
91. Though a skilled worker, _____ (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.

2006 年 12 月全国大学英语四级考试试卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上作答。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write *Spring Festival Gala on CCTV* according to the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 许多人喜欢在除夕夜观看春节联欢晚会
2. 但有些人提出取消春节联欢晚会
3. 在我看来……

Spring Festival Gala on CCTV**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)****Six Secrets of High-Energy People**

There's an energy crisis in America, and it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Millions of us get up each morning already weary over what the day holds. "I just can't get started," people say. But it's not physical energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost guarantee that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

What you're seeking is not physical energy. It's emotional energy. Yet, sad to say, life sometimes seems designed to exhaust our supply. We work too hard. We have family obligations. We encounter emergencies and personal crises. No wonder so many of us suffer from emotional fatigue, a kind of utter exhaustion of the spirit.

And yet we all know people who are filled with joy, despite the unpleasant circumstances of their lives. Even as a child I observed people who were poor, or disabled, or ill, but who nonetheless faced life with optimism and vigor. Consider Laura Hillenbrand, who despite an extremely weak body wrote the best-seller *Seabiscuit*. Hillenbrand barely had enough physical energy to drag herself out of bed to write. But she was fueled by having a story she wanted to share. It was emotional energy that helped her succeed.

Unlike physical energy, which is finite and diminishes with age, emotional energy is unlimited and has nothing to do with genes or upbringing. So how do you get it? You can't simply tell yourself to be positive. You must take action. Here are six practical strategies that work.

1. Do something new.

Very little that's new occurs in our lives. The impact of this sameness on our emotional energy is gradual, but huge: It's like a tire with a slow leak. You don't notice it at first, but eventually you'll get a flat. It's up to you to plug the leak—even though there are always a dozen reasons to stay stuck in your dull routines of life. That's where Maura, 36, a waitress, found herself a year ago.