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710分新题型

New CET-4 Smart Strategy

大学英语新四级  
斯玛特通关攻略

编著 / 李华芳

审订 / 陈淑萍

新四级通关妙招  
新题型真题解析  
模拟测试与分析  
语法知识充电站  
趣味能力加油站

河南人民出版社

# 大学英语新四级斯玛特通关攻略

## New CET 4 Smart Strategy

李华芳 编著

陈淑萍 审订

河南人民出版社

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我们相信,凡是考试都有一定的技巧。无论你的程度好坏,只要具备一定的基础,掌握答题技巧,假以时日进行训练,你会发现通过考试变得如此简单。

想让英语学习充满乐趣吗?

想成为传说中的应试高手吗?

想在四级备战中迅速提高成绩吗?

从今天开始研读此书,一切都将在你的掌握之中。

本书是根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》以及《大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷》编写而成的,其中,每部分试题材料均源于四级考试真题或优质模拟题,每道考题经精心推敲、优化设计而成,切题准确,预测命中率高。通过各部分高质量的新题型训练,考生能检测自己的复习效果,增加临场经验,提高应试技巧。

本书具有以下特色:

### 一 超新的理念:“痛并快乐着”

兴趣是语言学习最好的老师,而练习又是提高成绩的最佳途径。本书继承了传统四级复习资料的优点,将精讲和试题训练有机融合,并在每章增加了补充英语语法难点的语法讲解、英语文化娱乐资料以及朗读和背诵环节,激发考生的学习兴趣,培养语感并提高听力,让英语水平在不知不觉中提高,让备战四级的过程不再那么枯燥。

### 二 炫酷的设计:“一览众山小”

本书设计新颖、趣味性强,重点难点以及解题策略一目了然。对各个题型采用各个击破的方式,注重实战技巧的点拨和综合能力的培养,每一部分的试题训练都能使考生有效检测自己的薄弱环节,并采取相应的应对策略。“能力加油站”包括三个环节:“语法串串”使考生对容易遗忘或混淆的知识点进行再巩固;“朗朗上口”让考生多读多背,积累高频词汇和培养语感;“轻松时分”是考生扩充知识面的小窗口。



### 三 精心的选材：“众里寻他千百度”

本书紧紧围绕新四级要求,选取了包括科技、文化、历史及风土人情等众多的练习材料,其材料均取材于真实的生活场景和英文原版书籍、报刊等,语言地道鲜活,极富时代感。一方面有助于广大考生熟悉和把握新题型;另一方面,有助于考生扩大知识面,夯实基本功,提高口语和听力,爱上英语学习。

本书部分内容曾在作者所任教的学校郑州轻工业学院四、六级考试辅导班中使用,收到了良好的教学效果。本书在编写过程中得到了郑州轻工业学院外语系陈淑萍教授、郑州大学李振老师的大力帮助,在此表示诚挚的谢意。在编写本书的过程中,编者从报纸、书刊、网络等媒体形式上搜集、收录了部分国内外最新资料,在此向有关机构、作者和资料提供者致以诚挚的感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之编者的水平有限,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大考生和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 3 月





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## 关于新大学英语四级考试的说明



根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会设计了四级考试新题型测试卷,于2005年6月开始在试点院校进行了较大规模的试测,并于2006年12月在全国范围展开。数据分析显示,新四级的试题题型和难易程度总体上符合要求,但是试卷结构有微调。现就新四级考试说明如下:



### 一 新四级英语考试题型分值比例

【**成绩分布**】290分~710分。

【**考试题型及比例**】写作(15%),快速阅读(10%),听力(35%),仔细阅读理解(25%),完形填空或改错(10%),翻译(5%)。

【**试题顺序**】写作——快速阅读——听力——仔细阅读理解——完形填空或改错——翻译。

【**考试时间**】125分钟。

【**详细说明**】新四级大学英语考试成绩分布在290至710分之间,以正态分计值,均值为500分,一个标准差是70分,710分为最高分,不设及格线,每个参与考试的学生将收到含总分和各部分单项分的成绩单。单项分共包括四个部分:听力(35%)、阅读(35%)、完形填空或改错(10%),写作和翻译(20%);各单项的满分分别为:听力(249分)、阅读(249分)、完形填空或改错(70分)、写作和翻译(142分),各单项分之之和为总分710分。





新四级——测试内容及分值比例表

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型
听力理解(35%)	对话(15%)	短对话	多项选择
		长对话	多项选择
	短对话	短文理解	多项选择
		短文听写	复合式听写
阅读理解(35%)	快速阅读理解(10%)		是非判断、句子填空
	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择
	(25%)	篇章词汇理解或短句问答	选词填空或短句问答
完形填空或改错 (10%)	完形填空或改错		多项选择 或错误辨认并改错
写作和翻译(20%)	写作(15%)		短文写作
	翻译(5%)		中译英



## 二 关于样卷的说明

四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会在测试的基础上设计了改革后四级考试的范卷。实际考试中,可根据上表所描述的框架结构,采用与样卷不完全相同的题型。

根据考生答题的顺序,样卷共分为六个部分:写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空和翻译。样卷的结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡见下表:

样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension ( Skimming and Scanning )	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension ( Reading in Depth )	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

【表格说明】样卷答题时间共 125 分钟。考试开始后,考生首先在答题卡 1 上进行写作部分。30 分钟后,监考员发放试题册,考生在接着的 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后,监考员收回答题卡 1。考生在答题卡 2 上完成其余部分的试题。

在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔画线作答;所有非选择性试题(写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。



### 三 新四级考试样题

## 2007 年 6 月 23 日大学英语四级(CET - 4)真题试卷

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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

#### Welcome to our club

1. 本社团的主要活动内容。
2. 参加本社团的好处。
3. 如何加入本社团。

### 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 questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent

General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is “an absolute epidemic,” states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. “It’s certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It’s worldwide. It affects everybody, and there’s very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can’t detect it until it’s probably too late.”

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or, in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims’ names. In many cases, a victim’s losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

### 1. Check for a privacy policy

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors(推销员).

When reviewing the site’s privacy policy, you’ll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won’t necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

### 2. Take advantage of site features

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is anonymous (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.

### 3. Safeguard your identity

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a generic (泛指的) identifier, such as “Intranet Developer Candidate,” or “Experienced Marketing Representative.”

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as “Major auto manufacturer,” or “International packaged goods supplier”.

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

### 4. Establish an email address for your search

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr 2004@provider.com.

### 5. Protect your reference

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

### 6. Keep confidential (机密的) information confidential

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book—don't fall for it.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。



1. Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.
2. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
3. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.
4. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.
5. Of the three options offered by "CareerBuilder. com" in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.
6. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
7. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.
8. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To protect your references, you should not post online their \_\_\_\_\_.
10. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for \_\_\_\_\_.

### 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 centre.

注意:此部分答题在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.  
B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.  
C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.  
D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials. (C)
12. A) The man is fond of traveling.  
B) The woman is a photographer.  
C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.  
D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing. (D)
13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.  
B) The woman saved the man some trouble.  
C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.  
D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket. (B)

14. A) He quit teaching in June.  
B) He has left the army recently.  
C) He opened a restaurant near the school.  
D) He has taken over his brother's business. (A)
15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.  
B) She is interested in reading novels.  
C) She read only part of the book.  
D) She was eager to know what the book was about. (C)
16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.  
B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.  
C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.  
D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband. (D)
17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.  
B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.  
C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.  
D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one. (D)
18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.  
B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.  
C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.  
D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot. (A)

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.  
B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.  
C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.  
D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night. (C)
20. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.  
B) There was a conference going on in the city.  
C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.  
D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers. (B)
21. A) It was free of charge on weekends.  
B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.  
C) It was offered to frequent guests only.  
D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels. (A)
22. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.  
B) Ask for an additional discount.  
C) Complain to the hotel manager.  
D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel. (C)



Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham.  
B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.  
C) Head of the Overseas Students Office.  
D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School. (B)
24. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.  
B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.  
C) A large majority are from Latin America.  
D) A small number are from the Far East. (A)
25. A) She will have more contact with students.  
B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.  
C) She will be more involved in policy-making.  
D) It will be less demanding than her present job. (C)

### 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 centre.

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.  
B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.  
C) Her parents immigrated to America.  
D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store. (C)
27. A) He taught English in Chicago.  
B) He was crippled in a car accident.  
C) He worked to become an executive.  
D) He was born with a limp. (B)
28. A) She was fond of living an isolated life.  
B) She was fascinated by American culture.  
C) She was very generous in offering help.  
D) She was highly devoted to her family. (D)

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown.



- B) He was wrongly diagnosed.  
 C) He was seriously injured.  
 D) He developed a strange disease. (C)
30. A) He was able to talk again.  
 B) He raced to the nursing home.  
 C) He could tell red and blue apart.  
 D) He could not recognize his wife. (A)
31. A) Twenty-nine days.  
 B) Two and a half months.  
 C) Several minutes.  
 D) Fourteen hours. (B)
32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.  
 B) They avoided appearing on television.  
 C) They released a video of his progress.  
 D) They declined to give details of his condition. (D)

### Passage Three

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

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.  
 B) For officials to educate the farming community.  
 C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.  
 D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests. (A)
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.  
 B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.  
 C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.  
 D) By performing a special skill at the entrance. (B)
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.  
 B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.  
 C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.  
 D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture. (D)

### Section C

**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。

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well (36) \_\_\_\_\_, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the (39) \_\_\_\_\_ is keener, that the required (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ to seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first (42) \_\_\_\_\_ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently (43) \_\_\_\_\_ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. (44) \_\_\_\_\_.

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and (45) \_\_\_\_\_. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, (46) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### Section A

**Directions:** 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 the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Years ago, doctors often said that pain was a normal part of life. In particular, when older patients 47 of pain, they were told it was a natural part of aging and they would have to learn to live with it.

Times have changed. Today, we take pain 48. Indeed, pain is now considered the fifth vital sign, as important as blood pressure, temperature, breathing rate and pulse in 49 a person's well-being. We know that chronic (慢性的) pain can disrupt (扰乱) a person's life, causing problems that 50 from missed work to depression.

That's why a growing number of hospitals now depend upon physicians who 51 in pain medicine. Not only do we evaluate the cause of the pain, which can help us treat the pain better, but we also help provide comprehensive therapy for depression and other psychological and social