

天景图书

7-10分

新题型

大学英语四级考试

历年真题与模拟练习

English

南 华 黄江生◎主 编

College English Test Band Four

College



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副主编 雷 彩 叶献玲 谭丹桂

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前言

继 2004 年教育部下发《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》后，全国高校对大学英语教学改革倾注了极大的热情，为《大学英语课程教学要求》的形成提出了许多的宝贵意见和建议。教育部于 2007 年颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》，对大学英语课程教学目标作了相应的调整：培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后的学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势，深化教育教学改革，提高教学质量，检测我国在校大学生的英语能力是否达到《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的目标，在教育部高教司领导下，大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证，并广泛听取大学英语第一线教师和学生的意见，制定了《大学英语四、六级考试大纲（2006 修订版）》，从此大学英语四、六级考试从考试内容、题型设计、计分体制到成绩报道方式均做了调整。

改革后的四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
第一部分：听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分：阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
第三部分：综合测试	完形填空或 改错		多项选择	15%
			错误辨认并改正	
	篇章问答或 句子翻译		简短回答	
			中译英	
第四部分：写作	写作		短文写作	15%

大学英语四级考试改革后采用满分为 710 分的计分体制，不设及格线，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，作文和翻译 142 分。成绩报道方式由合格证书改为成绩报告单，即考后向每个考生发放成绩报告单，报告内容包括：总分以及听力（35%）、阅读（35%）、完形填空或改错（10%）、作文和翻译（20%）等单项分。

大学英语四级考试答题时间共 125 分钟。答题顺序有所调整：首先是完成写作测试，要求考生在 30 分钟内完成。其次是需要完成快速阅读理解题，此部分要求考生在 15 分钟内完成。再次就是在规定时间内完成听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空和翻译等四个部

分的试题。

测试改革的目的是为了更好地检测我国大学生的英语综合应用能力，尤其是英语听说能力，以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。为帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四级考试，我们在力求立意新颖，可行性与前瞻性共存，继承与创新相结合的原则指导下，编写了《710 分新题型大学英语四级考试历年真题与模拟练习》一书。

该书包括三大部分，第一部分为模拟练习，严格按照 710 分大学英语四级考试题型要求编排；第二部分为历年真题；第三部分为模拟练习与历年真题的参考答案及录音稿，供考生练习和参考。

本书所选题材广泛，材料内容力求新颖，具有代表性；题目的编写力求科学，难度与真题试卷相仿。但由于时间仓促，加上水平有限，书中疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

本书在编写过程中参阅或借鉴了同仁的相关著作，在此对有关作者、编者表示衷心感谢。

编 者
2008 年 9 月

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COLLEGE ENGLISH MODEL TEST ONE

——Band Four——

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 **Please Protect Our World**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:*

1. 目前环保成为许多人关注的焦点
2. 各种环境问题使得环保工作面临很大的挑战
3. 倡议大家应该从自己做起，从身边做起，关注“绿色”，保护环境

Please Protect Our World

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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

Science Education for a New Age

The very great advances in science just before and after the midpoint of the twentieth century have caused education in the United States to realize that science teaching in the future must differ from science teaching in the past. During the past twenty years science has played an important part in shaping the character of our civilization. The welfare, stability, and security of our nation are closely related to the discoveries of science and the applications of these discoveries. The scientific revolution which we are beginning to experience, together with the trend toward world industrialization, demands a program of science education with new emphasis, purpose and content. Simply knowing about the existence of the scientific enterprise is not enough for effective citizenship.

Needs for Good Science Teaching

Governors, lawyers and business leaders have to deal with scientists, and every educated person has his views influenced by science. Yet our science teaching of nonscientists, in school and college, has built up mistaken ideas, dislikes, and the common boast, “I never did understand science.” Even those students who arrive at college with plans to become scientists usually bring a mistaken picture of science, some have a collection of unorganized facts about science, and some regard the study of science as a game which involves getting the right answer.

The first of these attitudes seems to come from a kind of course which provides bits of miscellaneous information; the second, from a training course on how to pass examinations that do not ask about the student's understanding but simply require him to put the numbers in the right formulas. Neither type of course (in school or college) seems to give students an understanding of science as we find it among scientists. Neither shows students how real scientists work and think, how the facts are gathered, how discoveries are made, and what they mean.

Young people need good teaching of science; not so much a great wealth of knowledge as a healthy understanding of the nature of science. They need an understanding of knowledge leading to a sympathy with science and a keen awareness of the way scientists work. Given these, it is easy to encourage later reading and learning.

Balance in Education

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such choice, for the two jobs must be carried on at the same time. Because we depend so heavily upon science and technology for our existence and progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. The public school must educate both producers and users of scientific services.

In education there should be a good balance among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment. Such balance is defeated by too much emphasis on any one field. This question of balance involves not only the relation of the natural sciences, the humanities, and the arts but also relative emphases among the natural sciences themselves.

Similarly, we must have a balance between current and classical knowledge. The attention of the public is continually drawn to new possibilities in scientific fields and the discovery of new knowledge; these should not be allowed to turn our attention away from the sound, established materials that form the basis of courses for beginners.

Knowledge and Enterprise

Science teaching must deal with the knowledge and methods of science; both are necessary. From science courses students should acquire a useful command of science concepts and principles; science is more than a collection of unrelated facts; to be meaningful and valuable, they must be arranged to show generalized concepts. A student should learn something about the character of

scientific knowledge, how it has been developed, and how it is used. He must see that knowledge is subject to growth and change and that it is likely to shift in meaning and status with time.

At each grade level in school the student needs to increase his knowledge in an organized way, to acquire sufficient vocabulary in science for effective communication, and to learn some facts because they are important in everyday living, such as knowledge that is useful for his health, for his safety, and for an understanding of his surroundings.

Science and Society

Young people need to understand how our society depends upon scientific and technological advancement and to realize that science is a basic part of modern living. The scientific process and the knowledge produced cannot be considered to be ends in themselves, except for the classical scientist. A student should understand the relationship of basic research to applied research, and the connection between technological developments and human affairs.

The knowledge and methods of science are of little importance if there is no inclination to use them properly. An open mind, a desire for accurate knowledge, confidence in the procedures for seeking knowledge, and the expectation that the solution of problems will come from the use of tested and proven knowledge — these are among the “scientific attitudes”.

Science instruction should acquaint students with career possibilities in technical fields and in science teaching. A continuous effort should be made to identify and encourage those who develop special interests. They should be given opportunities for some direct experience of a professional nature; they should also learn about the extent of the various science fields and how these fields are related to each other. But it is even more important for young people to acquire those skills and abilities that will enable them to take the responsibilities for expanding their own learning.

- From paragraph one we can learn that the welfare, stability, and security of the United States _____ the scientific discoveries and the applications of them.
 A. can safeguard
 B. are attributed to
 C. create favorable conditions for
 D. can accelerate
- Which of the following seems to be the result of the kind of course which provides a variety of unrelated information in American colleges and schools?
 A. A mistaken belief which takes the study of science as an answer-filling game.
 B. A dislike for science.
 C. Students' gathering of unorganized facts about science.
 D. A healthy understanding of the nature of science.
- According to the author, the best approach to science teaching is a good study of _____.
 A. knowledge available in all spheres of science
 B. elementary science to everyone on a mass basis
 C. advanced science a few gifted persons understand
 D. knowledge which leads to great enthusiasm in science as well as keen awareness of how

scientists work

4. Which statement is true about today's American science education according to the passage?
 - A. A good balance is maintained among the branches of knowledge.
 - B. The academic hours distributed among the branches of knowledge are equal in length.
 - C. Too much emphasis is laid upon new possibilities in scientific fields and the discoveries of new knowledge, and classical knowledge is overlooked.
 - D. Both A and B.
5. "Acquire a useful command of science concepts and principles" (Line 1, Para 8) means _____.
 - A. take effective control over science concepts and principles
 - B. instruct scientists to formulate useful concepts and principles in science
 - C. obtain a useful knowledge of science concepts and principles
 - D. manipulate the fulfillment of science concepts and principles
6. The author's opinion on the scientific process and the knowledge obtained is that _____.
 - A. they are closely linked with modern life
 - B. they have no influence upon modern life
 - C. they are greatly influenced by modern life
 - D. they can be considered to be ends in themselves
7. The knowledge and methods of science are not very important unless _____.
 - A. students have understood them well
 - B. they are applied properly
 - C. they are known to the general public
 - D. they are tested in labs
8. The phrase "an open mind" (Line 2, Para 11) refers to _____.
9. The scientific advances just before and after the midpoint of the twentieth century have caused American _____ to realize that science teaching is the future must differ from that in the past.
10. What is even more important for young people to acquire is those _____ and _____ that will enable them to take the responsibilities for expanding their own learning.

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：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A. At 9:00. B. At 9:10.
C. At 9:25. D. At 8:55.
12. A. A sales representative. B. A telephone operator.
C. A taxi driver. D. A railway station worker.
13. A. Go to the movie with Mary. B. Go to the library with the woman.
C. Cancel his appointment with Mary. D. Invite the woman to the theater.
14. A. Bookstore. B. Bus stop. C. Post office. D. Bank.
15. A. The woman enjoys living in the district.
B. The woman is going to move.
C. The man thinks it is noisy living in the district.
D. The woman doesn't like her neighborhood.
16. A. 8. B. 50. C. 3. D. 14.
17. A. The color the man wants has all sizes. B. The man could buy a black dress.
C. The blue dress is on sale. D. The man could come next time.
18. A. She likes study.
B. She will go abroad.
C. She disagrees with the man.
D. She thinks student should study abroad.

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

19. A. Long Tan Park.
B. Central Square.
C. First to Long Tan Park then to the Central Square.
D. Wu Yi Road.
20. A. 15 minutes. B. 10 minutes. C. 25 minutes. D. not mentioned.
21. A. 18. B. 20. C. 25. D. 30.
22. A. The woman wants to do some shopping at the Central Square.
B. It takes them 15 minutes to get to the Central Square.
C. The woman's friend is waiting on the Ba Yi Road side.
D. The woman's friend is waiting on the Wu Yi Road side.

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

23. A. Asking for a refund. B. Booking air ticket.
C. Luggage checking. D. Going through customs.

24. A. Two months. B. Three months.
C. One year. D. Two years.
25. A. Chicago. B. Los Angeles.
C. Boston. D. Harvard 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

❏ 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. Adult Students often take part in classes on weekends or at night.
B. Some adult students attend classes by mail or on phone.
C. Some adult students try to learn English.
D. Some adult students want to develop new interests.
27. A. In schools.
B. In public libraries.
C. In business offices.
D. In all of the above places.
28. A. They take part in adult education only to find a better job.
B. They take part in adult education mainly for a degree.
C. They want to teach their classmates about how to build a house.
D. They want to develop new interests.
29. A. They want to find someone to talk with.
B. They want to continue developing their intelligence.
C. They want to travel to more places.
D. They want to make their retired life colorful.

Passage Two

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

30. A. Sharks attack humans a lot recently.
B. Many sharks live in the water off Southern California.
C. Only few sharks attack humans.
D. Seals or sea lions usually attack humans.

31. A. In northern California's Mendocino County.
 B. In Orange and Los Angeles counties.
 C. In San Diego County.
 D. In San Luis Obispo County.
32. A. 41. B. 71. C. 63. D. 19.

Passage Three

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

33. A. We are birds of a feather flock together.
 B. A bird in a hand is worth two in a bush.
 C. It's a real feather in my cap.
 D. They had their wings clipped.
34. A. They like birds. B. They are like birds.
 C. They dislike early birds. D. They work hard.
35. A. Birds and bees. B. Animal behaviors.
 C. People and animal. D. Idioms related to animals.

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：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Housing (36) _____ differ. Some schools, for example, require students to live in a dormitory, at least for their first year. Dormitory buildings may have a thousand students, or just a few. Some are (37) _____ into suites. Suites have several bedrooms, a common living area and a bathroom. Six or more people may live in one suite.

Other dorms have many rooms along a (38) _____, usually with two students in each room. A large bathroom may (39) _____ all the students on one floor.

Many students say dormitories provide the best chance to get to know other students. And they (40) _____ cost less than (41) _____ or other housing not owned by the school.

Most universities have some separate dorms for males and females. Usually, however, males and females live in the same building. They may even live on the same floor and share the same bathroom. But usually they may not live in the same room unless they are married.

At many schools, male students can join fraternities and female students can join sororities. These are (42) _____ organizations. But members may also be able to live at a fraternity and sorority house.

Edward Spencer is the (43) _____ vice president for student affairs at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg. (44) _____.

He advises students to ask some questions before they decide about their housing. (45) _____

Are there private bathing areas in the dorms? Will the school provide a single room if a student requests one?

(46) _____.

Virginia Tech, for example, changed its policy against candles in dorms. This way candles can be lit for ceremonial purposes. The university also keeps several dorms open all year. That means foreign students have a place to stay during vacation times.

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.

While everyone in China, and in fact around the world, is getting excited about the upcoming 2008 Olympics, lots of people in Britain are 47 that two major sporting events will be taking place here in the future.

First there was the announcement that London would be 48 the next Olympics in 2012, and just this week it has been revealed that Scottish city Glasgow will host the 2014 Commonwealth Games (英联邦运动会).

The Commonwealth Games takes place every four years. It is a 49 between all the countries of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is a 50 association of 53 countries, most of which are former British colonies. This event has been taking place since 1930.

Glasgow was in competition with the Nigerian capital city Abuja to host the games but the Scottish city comfortably beat its 51.

The hundreds of people who had gathered in the city centre to hear the announcement greeted the result with jubilation. The residents of Glasgow are particularly excited, not only