



大学英语新四级本领丛书

附赠光盘

第3版

710分 高分突破

Breaking through 710 Scores

总主编 李鲁平

本册主编 李鲁平



突破450分瓶颈
攀登600分高峰



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大学英语新四级本领丛书

710 分高分突破

第3版

总 主 编	李鲁平			
本 册 主 编	李鲁平			
本册副主编	张彩华	韩 莉	马碧英	
参 编	陈玉萍	杭 楠	贾革平	刘海英
(按拼音排序)	许 峰	杨敬丛	衣 莉	钟 燕



机械工业出版社

本书依据改革后的大学英语四级考试样卷及最新考试真题而编写。在结构上一改其他同类图书从题型概述、做题技巧、例题分析到真题操练的古板模式，整体上采用先试测、然后讲解和练习、最后再测试并模拟考试的形式进行。本书的模拟测试部分内容、题型和难度均力求贴近真题，并在讲解上做到细致、有针对性。随书赠送 MP3 光盘一张，含有试测、再测、专题训练和模拟试题的答案详解、听力录音及原文。

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前言

“大学英语新四级本领丛书”是专门为广大四六级考生编写的复习应考用书。本书根据最新的四六级考试改革方案和样题，以最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》（试行）为指导，参考近年的四级考试试题，由多年从事大学英语教学及四级考试辅导的老师精心编写而成。本书自发行以来受到了广大读者的喜爱。为了满足大家的要求，我们对本书进行了修订，增加和补充了近年来的最新四级真题，在保持原书特色的基础上，还进一步突出了以下几个特点：

1. 独有的试测与再测设计：本书一改往日备考书的模式，在开讲之前先准备了一份试测试题，使考生明明白白地了解自己的不足之处，从而在复习备考的过程中更有针对性和目的性；在讲解和专题训练结束之后又奉上了一套再测试题，使考生清清楚楚地看到自己的进步，在备考结束进考场之前更加胸有成竹。

2. 独特的“铺路石”词汇训练设计：虽然新的四级考试中不再有词汇和结构测试题，但词汇和句子结构仍是考生取得高分的基础和难点，为此，我们在第二章第二节“阅读理解”的专项讲解中设计了6组词汇练习，并且提供了详细的答案与解析，为考生在四级考试中获取高分打下坚实的基础。

3. 详尽的答案解析：每道训练题均有详细的答案解析，使考生知其然，更知其所以然，从而迅速而牢固地掌握那些必考的知识点，实现快速突破。

4. 一再强调的重点：每一章节后面都有“本节点睛”，将本章节中的重点和考点加以总结和强调，以加深考生的印象。

5. 全真的模拟试题：最后还设计了6套全真模拟试题，在内容、题型和难度上力求最大限度地贴近真题，并在讲解上做到细致、有针对性，以便考生在备考时时时刻检测自己，不断地弥补自己的不足，在练习中掌握四级考试的考点和答题规律，在尽可能短的时间内尽快地提高应试能力。

6. 内容丰富的光盘：本书还附有一张光盘，听力文件为MP3格式，音质优良，同时也便于考生将其拷贝到自己的MP3中随时随地收听、练习；试

测、再测、听力部分和全真试题模拟的答案详解，以及听力部分的录音原文也在此光盘中。一是为了让考生在备考练习时摆脱依赖答案的不良习惯，培养独立思考的能力，同时对自己思考结果的印象更加深刻；二是从经济角度考虑，既给考生提供尽可能全面的信息，又最大限度地减少本书的厚度，以降低考生的备考成本。

由于编写时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大考生谅解，并提出宝贵意见（sunnyrain89@sina.com）。

编者

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专题训练部分答案解析

“铺路石”部分答案解析

再测试题答案解析

全真模拟试题答案解析

试测试题听力原文及答案

专题训练部分听力原文及答案

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专题训练部分听力原文及答案

再测试题听力原文及答案

全真模拟试题听力部分原文

第一章 试测：你已具备的英语水平

知

已知彼方能百战百胜。通过本套试题的检测，你可以清楚地了解自己的软肋所在，以便在今后的备考过程中有针对性地强化和提高。

第一节 试测试题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

(注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。)

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

Water Pollution

When toxic substances enter lakes, streams, rivers, oceans, and other water bodies, they get dissolved or lie suspended in water or get deposited on the bed. This results in the pollution of water whereby the quality of the water deteriorates, affecting *aquatic* (水生的) ecosystems. Pollutants can also seep down and affect the groundwater deposits.

Water pollution has many sources. The most polluting of them are the city sewage and industrial waste discharged into the rivers. The facilities to treat waste water are not adequate in any city in India. Presently, only about 10% of the waste water generated is treated; the rest is discharged as it is into our water bodies. Due to this, pollutants enter groundwater, rivers, and other water bodies. Such water, which ultimately ends up in our households, is often highly contaminated and carries disease-causing *microbes* (微生物). Agricultural run-off, or the water from the fields that drains into rivers, is another major water pollutant as it contains fertilizers and pesticides.

Domestic Sewage refers to waste water that is discarded from households. Also referred to as sanitary sewage, such water contains a wide variety of dissolved and suspended *impurities* (混合物).

It amounts to a very small fraction of the sewage by weight. But it is large by volume and contains impurities such as organic materials and plant nutrients that tend to rot. The main organic materials are food and vegetable waste, plant nutrient come from chemical soaps, washing powders, etc. Domestic sewage is also very likely to contain disease-causing microbes. Thus, disposal of domestic waste water is a significant technical problem. Sewage generated from the urban areas in India has multiplied manifold since 1947.

Today, many people dump their garbage into streams, lakes, rivers, and seas, thus making water bodies the final resting place of cans, bottles, plastics, and other household products. The various substances that we use for keeping our houses clean add to water pollution as they contain harmful chemicals. In the past, people mostly used soaps made from animal and vegetable fat for all types of washing. But most of today's cleaning products are synthetic detergents and come from the petrochemical industry. Most detergents and washing powders contain *phosphates* (磷酸盐), which are used to soften the water among other things. These and other chemicals contained in washing powders affect the health of all forms of life in the water.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand, or BOD

The amount of organic material that can rot in the sewage is measured by the biochemical oxygen demand. BOD is the amount of oxygen required by micro-organisms to *decompose* (分解) the organic substances in sewage. Therefore, the more organic material there is in the sewage, the higher the BOD. It is among the most important *parameters* (参数) for the design and operation of sewage treatment plants. BOD levels of industrial sewage may be many times that of domestic sewage. Dissolved oxygen is an important factor that determines the quality of water in lakes and rivers. The higher the concentration of dissolved oxygen, the better the water quality. When sewage enters a lake or stream, micro-organisms begin to decompose the organic materials. Oxygen is consumed as micro-organisms use it in their metabolism. This can quickly deplete the available oxygen in the water. When the dissolved oxygen levels drop too low, many aquatic species perish. In fact, if the oxygen level drops to zero, the water will become septic. When organic compounds decompose without oxygen, it gives rise to the undesirable odours usually associated with septic or *putrid* (腐烂的) conditions.

Agricultural Run-off

The use of land for agriculture and the practices followed in cultivation greatly affect the quality of groundwater. Intensive cultivation of crops causes chemicals from fertilizers (e.g. nitrate) and pesticides to seep into the groundwater, a process commonly known as *leaching* (沥滤). Routine applications of fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture and indiscriminate disposal of industrial and domestic wastes are increasingly being recognized as significant sources of water pollution.

The high nitrate content in groundwater is mainly from irrigation run-off from agricultural fields where chemical fertilizers have been used indiscriminately.

Eutrophication

When fresh water is artificially supplemented with nutrients, it results in an abnormal increase in the growth of water plants. This is known as eutrophication. The discharge of waste from industries, agriculture, and urban communities into water bodies generally stretches the biological capacities of aquatic systems. Chemical run-off from fields also adds nutrients to water. Excess nutrients cause the water body to become choked with organic substances and organisms. When organic matter exceeds the capacity of the micro-organisms in water that break down and recycle the organic matter, it encourages rapid growth, or blooms, of algae. When they die, the remains of the algae add to the organic wastes already in the water; eventually, the water becomes deficient in oxygen. Anaerobic organisms (those that do not require oxygen to live) then attack the organic wastes, releasing gases such as *methane* (甲烷) and hydrogen *sulphide* (硫化物), which are harmful to the oxygen-requiring (aerobic) forms of life. The result is a foul-smelling, waste-filled body of water. This has already occurred in such places as Lake Erie and the Baltic Sea, and is a growing problem in freshwater lakes all over India. Eutrophication can produce problems such as bad tastes and odours as well as green scum algae. Also the growth of rooted plants increases, which decreases the amount of oxygen in the deepest waters of the lake. It also leads to the death of all forms of life in the water bodies.

Industrial Effluents

Waste water from manufacturing or chemical processes in industries contributes to water pollution. Industrial waste water usually contains specific and readily identifiable chemical compounds. During the last fifty years, the number of industries in India has grown rapidly. But water pollution is concentrated within a few subsectors, mainly in the form of toxic wastes and organic pollutants. Out of this a large portion can be traced to the processing of industrial chemicals and to the food products industry. In fact, a number of large- and medium-sized industries in

the region covered by the Ganga Action Plan do not have adequate effluent treatment facilities. Most of these *defaulting* (不履行责任的) industries are sugar mills, *distilleries* (酿酒厂), leather processing industries, and thermal power stations. Most major industries have treatment facilities for industrial effluents. But this is not the case with small-scale industries, which cannot afford enormous investments in pollution control equipment as their profit margin is very slender.

Effects of Water Pollution

The effects of water pollution are not only devastating to people but also to animals, fish, and birds. Polluted water is unsuitable for drinking, recreation, agriculture, and industry. It diminishes the aesthetic quality of lakes and rivers. More seriously, contaminated water destroys aquatic life and reduces its reproductive ability. Eventually, it is a hazard to human health. Nobody can escape the effects of water pollution. The individual and the community can help minimize water pollution. By simple housekeeping and management practices the amount of waste generated can be minimized.

(注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答; 8-10题在答题卡1上。)

- Which one of the following is not mentioned as the source of water pollution?
 - The domestic sewage.
 - Industrial waste.
 - Agricultural run-off.
 - The water from household.
- Recently, only _____ of the pollution water has been treated in India.
 - 10%
 - 20%
 - 30%
 - 40%
- According to the passage, plant nutrients mainly come from _____.
 - food waste
 - vegetable waste
 - chemical soups
 - soups made from animal fat
- Why is it said that the various substances that we use for keeping our houses clean add to water pollution?
 - Because those substances contain some harmful chemicals.
 - Because most of those washing powder was made by the animal and vegetable oil.
 - Because those substances can soften the water among other things.
 - Because those substances contain toxic impurities.
- _____ is an important factor that determines the quality of water in lakes and rivers.
 - BOD
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - Organic material
 - The Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- The abnormal increase in the growth of water plants is known as _____.
 - leaching
 - nitrate
 - eutrophication
 - nutrients

7. What kind of Indian industries can not afford the enormous investment for treatment facilities for industrial effluent?

- A) Some major industries B) Some small-scale industries
C) Some medium-sized industries D) Leather processing industries

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 question 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) They are twins. B) They are classmates.
C) They are friends. D) They are colleagues.
12. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin.
B) The man has not been to Austin before.
C) The man doesn't like Austin.
D) The man has been to Austin before.
13. A) The size of the room. B) Long working hours.
C) The hot weather. D) The fan in the room.
14. A) The man has changed his destination.
B) The man is returning his ticket.
C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
15. A) It is difficult to identify.
B) It has been misplaced.
C) It is missing.
D) It has been borrowed by someone.
16. A) Looking for a timetable. B) Buying some furniture.
C) Reserving a table. D) Window shopping.
17. A) Cold and windy.
B) Snow will be replaced by strongwinds.
C) It will get better.
D) Rainy and cold.

18. A) It is no longer available.
B) It has been reprinted four times.
C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
D) The information in the book is out of date.

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

19. A) It is disappointing. B) It is informative.
C) It is fashionable. D) It is commercial.
20. A) To prove how interested the audience is.
B) To prove how terrible the television is as the source of the news.
C) To prove how shallow the report of an important event on TV can be.
D) To prove how long people have to wait for a program.
21. A) It requires an active participation.
B) It covers a wide range of information.
C) The readers can choose what to read.
D) The young generation prefers it.
22. A) Persuade Mary not to buy a TV set.
B) Ask Mary to read *China Daily*.
C) Advise Mary to save her money.
D) Help Mary choose a proper TV set.

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

23. A) There are quite a few people you can hardly communicate with.
B) There are few people you can't communicate with.
C) You can't communicate with those who are insecure.
D) You should stand those who are insecure.
24. A) By telling them that they should have courage to admit their own mistakes.
B) By telling them that they should live up with mistakes.
C) By telling them that they shouldn't have a strong opinion about everything.
D) By showing them that nobody is infallible.
25. A) He is impatient.
B) He has overcome his own insecurity.
C) He likes to conduct himself in open communication.
D) He can't tolerate anyone who can't have his job done in time.

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 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They invited him to a party.
B) They asked him to make a speech.
C) They gave a special dinner for him.
D) They invited his wife to attend the dinner.
27. A) He was embarrassed. B) He felt greatly encouraged.
C) He felt sad. D) He was deeply touched.
28. A) Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
B) Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
C) Sam did not like the gold watch.
D) The company had some financial problems.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) The number of students they take in is limited.
B) They receive little or no support from public taxes.
C) They are only open to children from rich families.
D) They have to pay more taxes.
30. A) Private schools admit more students.
B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.
C) Private schools run a variety of programs.
D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
31. A) The churches. B) The program designers.
C) The local authorities. D) The state government.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
C) She admitted having stolen something.
D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
33. A) A book. B) \$3,000.

- C) A handbag. D) A Christmas card.
34. A) She was questioned by the police.
B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
C) She was insulted by the shoppers around her.
D) She was body-searched by store manager.
35. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
D) They agreed to pay her \$3,000 damages.

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。)

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 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 1982-1983 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 2000 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 | I) completely |
| B) strength | J) destructive |
| C) deliberately | K) starvation |
| D) notify | L) bringing |
| E) tropical | M) exhaustion |
| F) phenomenon | N) worth |
| G) stable | O) strike |
| H) attraction | |

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.

(注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。)

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational *constraints* (约束) influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had *cubicle* (小隔间)