

新题型

大学英语四级考试必备

新题型

大学英语四级 考试模拟试题与解析

(附最新考试真题与样题及解析)

主 编 李学萍
副主编 刘 艳 郭春利
编 著 李永芬 吕 蔷

清华大学出版社



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内 容 简 介

本书根据教育部最新考试大纲以及2006年6月进行的四级新题型考试设计编写,全书包括12套模拟试题和2006年6月的四级考试真题。每套模拟试题的内容均包含了四级考试的最新题型,而且都配有答题卡、听力原文及答案解析。

本书在新题型部分紧扣2005年教育部颁布的大学英语四级新样卷以及2006年6月大学英语四级考试真题,在文章题材、考题类型、试题难度以及篇幅方面反复推敲、修订。本书在答案解析部分突出应试策略指导,使考生在做题过程中能够了解掌握应试以及英语学习的重要策略。

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前 言

教育部大学英语四级考试改革正式步入正轨，并于 2006 年 6 月 24 日在试点学校进行了新题型的考试。基于新的形势，我们就新大学英语四级考试的各个题型进行研究，总结规律，为考生提供分门别类的应试指导。快速阅读部分突出了阅读策略训练，帮助考生了解解题的关键在于快速定位相关信息，以及分析文字的方法；仔细阅读部分突出了阅读技巧和解题技巧的运用，帮助考生在最快的时间内抓住解题要点，并在遇到难题时使用阅读策略；听力部分则紧扣最新四级考试真题中反映的出题特点设计，在讲解中总结了常考题型以及听力题中的“弦外之音”。另外，完形填空和选词填空部分将英语语言中的很多基础知识进行了梳理，使考生在锻炼能力的同时进一步巩固基础。

本书编者均为北京语言大学英语部的教师，专门从事大学英语四级教学和考试研究。编者希望本书能指导读者在使用本书的过程中积累做题经验和技巧，获得四级考试的高分。

编 者

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新题型大学英语四级考试模拟试题一

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, 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.

8 Ways to Cope with Your Mum

Like most big projects, learning to manage your mother is best tackled in smaller stages. Here are what I believe the eight best steps towards a better relationship with her. They are not necessarily surprising or revolutionary, but they have worked for many people. Try them.

Remember Your Mother's Age

As children, we often do not think of our mother as having an age. Even when we become conscious of her as an individual, age does not alter our view; she is still, primarily, our mother. Becoming aware of our mother's age, not just in number of years but in terms of her psychological and physical state, often helps us to understand her better.

Even if our mother is relatively young—perhaps only in their thirties—she grew up a generation earlier than we. She has probably lived her formative years (性格形成期) in a social environment in which attitudes towards matters such as divorce, abortion, higher education, unemployment and working mothers were different from those we have experienced. Her values may seem dated, but all the influences she had from her parents and peers have had an impact on the way she evolved as a person. It is unreasonable to expect her to change totally from the way she was brought up.

Listen to Your Mother

As we grow up, what our mother has told us often sounds not sophisticated enough for the

world we live in today. Yet I have found that sometimes the things my mother told me long ago are remarkably useful. So if your mother is still offering maxims (哲理) for your life, try to resist the temptation to reject them automatically.

Of course, she will sometimes tell you things with which you disagree, but if you can listen with an open mind you will encourage her to open up to you more fully. If your mother knows that you respect her point of view, even if you do not share it, it will help her feel close to you.

Remember That Your Mother Has a Past

A key step in managing our relationship with our mother is to find out about her early life.

Sometimes, in learning about our mother's past, we can construct her story by piecing together what we learn about her upbringing (成长) and her memories, and then, into this vision, placing our own observations of her. This encourages us to think about her life as her experience rather than as a mere recounting of events.

Ask Your Mother Simply and Directly How You Can Make Her Life Better

When I was 15 my mother was dying of cancer. I was aware that she was ill, but not know how seriously. That year I was determined to give her the best possible time for her birthday. I bought her a beautiful red dress and announced that I was going to take her out on the town, drive her up and down to see the sights and then to go see a film. But the driving made her feel sick, and finally she said, "Honey, I don't think I want to go to the movies after all. But I've had just the best time coming out with you." It was her last birthday. She died the following year.

This memory is painful for me, because in trying to Do the right thing, I got wrong: I did not ask her what she wanted, but just did what I thought was best. I was young, but even when were adults many of us remain trapped in childlike (and self-centered) conception of what our mother wants.

Ask Your Mother About Your Childhood History

Understanding your roots can help you know more clearly who you are, as part of a family which you share with your mother.

My husband and I made a "roots" journey to Arizona so that he could meet my 96-year-old Aunt Flossie before she died. Talking to her, we puzzled over why six children in the family had produced only two grandchildren—a question I had never before thought to ask. She said, "Oh, that's easy—my father (who was born in the 1800s) was an only child. I always thought there was probably some inherited problem." I have always assumed that my aunts and uncles had chosen not to bear children—it had never entered my mind that there could be genetic factor. This is something I would never have known if we had not asked, but as soon as I heard it, I felt a sense of knowing more about my family, and hence about my mother and myself.

Get to Know Your Mother's Extended Family

Discovering a link to your mother through her chain of friends provides a perspective that

can help you understand her better. Colin Powell found that some of the influences his mother had on him were because of her like-minded friends and relatives.

“There was always a lot of laughter in the house,” he told me. “We had not only cousins, aunts and uncles, but my mother’s friends who were always passing through our house. I got my sense of humor from my mother, but these other people were a part of her world. It was just a joy when they drifted in. I think that people miss out so much when they don’t have this extended kinship(亲戚朋友关系).”

Decide What Personality Traits You Share with Your Mother

Most of us have mixed feelings about taking after our mother. We might feel friend about it if we are considering her more laudable (值得称赞的) qualities. But often we felt compelled to reject the idea that we share those characteristics we do not admire. Of course, we often do take after her, either because we have inherited some predisposition (秉性) biologically, or because our mother’s shaping of us in childhood and our years of observing her as a role model have led to our becoming very like her. Accepting what we have inherited is an important part of accepting ourselves for who we are. Recognizing the less attractive qualities we share keeps us close to our mothers, like partners in crime. So face up to what you have in common—good and bad.

Remember That Managing Your Mother Is Really About Managing Yourself

Underlying any approach to managing our mother is the issue of how we manage ourselves. No matter how difficult we find her, it is important to remember that is not her behavior itself that is causing us distress, but the way we feel about her behavior. At the heart of managing your mother is being able to accept your flawed self. Only then are you able to accept your mother—with all her failings.

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。

1. Becoming aware of our mother’s age includes not only her natural age but also her psychological and physical state.
2. Our mother lived her formative years in a social environment in which attitudes involving employment and education were the same as we have experienced.
3. Your mother will only feel close to you if you respect her opinion and agree with her.
4. Many adults have a self-centered idea about what our mothers wants.
5. Our mother’s friends and relatives can change her life.
6. It is advisable to accept whatever qualities you share with your mother.
7. The way we feel about our mother’s behavior rather than her behavior may cause us distress.

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) They don't enjoy swimming.
B) They won't go swimming in the lake today.
C) They don't know how to swim.
D) They'll swim in the lake tomorrow.
12. A) The style of sweater she's wearing is very common.
B) The man saw Jill wearing the sweater.
C) She wore the sweater for the first time yesterday.
D) She usually doesn't borrow clothes from Jill.
13. A) He went to see the dentist a week ago.
B) The woman should cancel her appointment with the dentist.
C) The woman's toothache will go away by itself.
D) The woman should have seen the dentist by now.
14. A) Cook a dinner for the man.
B) Buy the ingredients for the man.
C) write down a recipe for the man.
D) write a letter to her friend.
15. A) The woman should join the chess club.
B) He's not a very good chess player.
C) The woman needs a lot of time to play chess.
D) He's willing to teach the woman how to play chess.
16. A) Ask Alice if the man can borrow the novel.
B) Return the novel to Alice immediately.
C) Help the man find this own copy of the novel.
D) Find out how much the novel costs.
17. A) He can act as a subject in the experiment.
B) He thinks the woman's experiment is difficult to understand.
C) He's busy working on his own experiment.

D) He's willing to help the woman run the experiment.

18. A) See the movie at a theater close by.
B) Wait until later to see the movie.
C) Consider seeing an English version of the movie.
D) Call the Pine Street Cinema to see what time the movie starts.

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

19. A) Required textbooks.
B) Used books.
C) Books on a "suggested readings" list.
D) Children's books.
20. A) At the beginning.
B) After three weeks.
C) Around the middle.
D) Near the end.
21. A) \$ 40.
B) \$ 80.
C) \$ 120.
D) \$ 160.
22. A) If a student has written a note in it.
B) If it was purchased at another store.
C) If a professor decides to use another text.
D) If it is more than a year old.

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

23. A) Relaxing at the seashore.
B) Visiting her parents.
C) Sailing on a boat.
D) Preparing for a race.
24. A) She had to go home.
B) She was too tired to continue.
C) She had to finish her schoolwork.
D) She was thirsty.
25. A) She doesn't know how to swim.
B) The water was too deep.
C) The water was too cold.
D) She didn't have enough 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 **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) It has been proven to be the best pain-killer.
B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.
C) It can help lower higher body temperature effectively.
D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.
27. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked.
B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.
C) It increases the blood flow to the heart.
D) It adjusts their blood pressure.
28. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.
B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.
C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.
D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

Passage Two

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

29. A) His friend gave him the wrong key.
B) He didn't know where the back door was.
C) He couldn't find the key to his mailbox.
D) It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
30. A) It was getting dark.
B) He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.
C) The birds might have flown away.
D) His friend would arrive any time.
31. A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.
B) He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.
C) The torch light made him look very foolish.
D) He realized that he had made a mistake.

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 shopper around her.
D) She was body-searched by the 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 on 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.**

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

I was recently reading an article in an English newspaper about how in England a number of researchers have been studying the 47 of people who are geniuses or who are 48 talented, in an effort to discover what types of people become great scientists, artists or entrepreneurs. Their goal is to try to identify 49 individuals at an early age and try to assist them, or at least reduce the barriers to accomplishment. If we can make life easier and better for these types, they will have a more profound 50 on society.

According to the article, one of the reasons this research has become 51 is because of the perception that there is a tremendous gap in 52 between Europe and the US. For some reason, although the two places have 53 levels of wealth and similar cultural backgrounds, the US has always been a center of 54 creativity in the arts, sciences and business, whereas European creativity has been much more muted, at least in the past fifty years. For example, over 70% of Nobel Prizes are 55 to Americans, and this figure would be even larger if foreigners who studied or taught in the US were 56. To understand why US society so much more creative would be useful in helping other countries to do the same.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A) pleasure | I) extraordinarily |
| B) creativity | J) urgent |
| C) exceptional | K) explosive |
| D) characteristics | L) invention |
| E) impact | M) discovery |
| F) similar | N) effect |
| G) awarded | |
| H) included | |

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.

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Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Doctors in Britain are warning of an obesity time bomb, when children who are already overweight grow up. So, what should we do? Exercise more? Eat less? Or both? The government feels it has to take responsibility for this expanding problem.

The cheerful Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the novel by Charles Dickens, is seen in illustrations as someone who is plump and happy. In 18th century paintings beauty is equated with rounded bodies and soft curves. But nowadays being overweight is seen as indicating neither a cheerful character nor beauty but an increased risk of heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

So what do you do? Diet? Not according to England's chief medical officer, Sir Liam Donaldson. He says that physical activity is the key for reducing the risks of obesity, cancer and heart disease. And the Health Secretary John Reid even said that being inactive is as serious a risk factor in heart disease as smoking. So, having bought some cross trainers (可用于多种运动的运动鞋), how much exercise should you do? According to Sir Liam Donaldson, at least 30 minutes of moderate activity five days a week. Is going to the gym the answer? Luckily for those

who find treadmills(踏车) tedious, the Health development Agency believes that physical activity that fits into people's lives may be more effective. They suggest taking the stairs rather than the lift, walking up escalators, playing active games with your children, dancing or gardening. And according to a sports psychologist, Professor Biddle, gyms 'are not making the nation fit', and may even cause harm. There's new scientific evidence that too much exercise may actually be bad for you. Scientists at the University of Ulster have found that unaccustomed aerobic exercise releases dangerous free radicals that can adversely affect normal function in unfit people. The only people who should push their bodies to that level of exercise on a regular basis are trained athletes. So, should we forget about gyms and follow some expert's advice to reduce sedentary activities and increase exercise in our daily life? After all, getting off the bus a stop early and walking the rest of the way can't do any harm! One final thought. How come past generations lacked gym facilities but were leaner and fitter than people today?

57. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Diet is the most important factor for reducing obesity.
 - B) Physical exercise is important for reducing obesity.
 - C) Keeping a good mood is essential for reducing obesity.
 - D) Going to the gym is key for reducing obesity.
58. According to the passage, in the 18th century, overweight was taken as _____.
- A) a sign of good health
 - B) a sign of stupidity
 - C) a sign of risk
 - D) a sign of beauty
59. Sir Liam Donaldson suggested that _____.
- A) one should exercise 30 minutes a week
 - B) one should try different activities everyday
 - C) one should exercise moderately on a regular basis
 - D) one should avoid smoking
60. "Gyms are not making the nation fit" (Line 10, Para 3) means _____.
- A) a country should not build so many gyms
 - B) gyms harm people's health
 - C) gyms are not necessarily the access to good health
 - D) gyms can't make the country a healthy one
61. The author intends to _____ by this article.
- A) give advice on how to prevent obesity
 - B) advertise for gyms
 - C) suggest the harm of obesity
 - D) recommend good solutions to heart disease

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Are you single but too busy to search for love? Then you need to try the latest dating