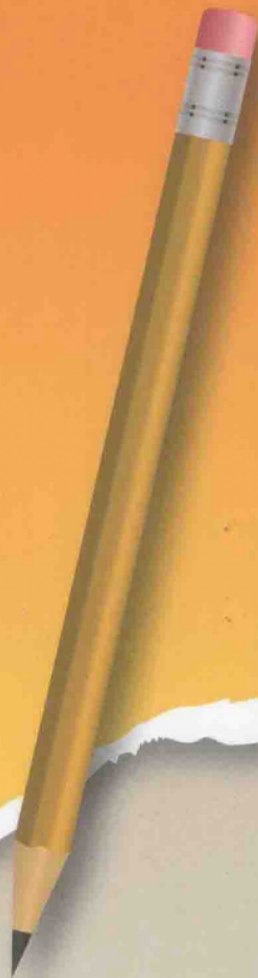




College English Test Band 4 and Band 6

大学英语 四六级 考试真题详解

创想外语研发团队 编著



历年真题解析

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前言


Preface



大学英语四、六级考试是所有大学生都要经历的一道“槛”。之所以这样说，是因为它让人回想起了高考，所有人都要经历这样一场考试，而且其成败意义重大。自从1987年9月大学英语四、六级考试问世以来，四、六级证书已成为进入各大企、事业单位的敲门砖。并且很多高校在保送、录取研究生等方面，也早就把四、六级证书作为一项基本条件。因此，在这种形势面前，大家对四、六级考试无疑是非常重视的。

自从2005年6月起，四、六级考试的计分方式全面变革给考生增加了更多压力：以前四、六级考试只要求60分就算通过，现在四、六级考试将不发证书，只发成绩单，并且把每一部分的分值列出来，由各学校、各用人单位自己决定此成绩合格与否。这给了广大考生更多负担，为了让自己的成绩单更好看，听力、写作、阅读和综合部分哪一项都不能差。

从2006年开始，四、六级考试的题型也开始改革，改革后新题型大大增加了应试难度。在这次四、六级考试改革中，将阅读分值从占总分的40%改为35%，听力则从以前的20%扩大到35%，这对广大考生来说，无疑雪上加霜。因为我们很多大学生从小就是在哑巴英语环境中长大的，虽然学习英语十多年了，但听力水平到底怎样自己心中没底。而且，阅读部分增加了快速阅读题，综合部分增加了改错、篇章问答和翻译。主观题分值的增加，使得考生应试的难度变得更大。



面对这种情形，抱怨“凭什么要求我必须学英语！”“世界上没有一个国家像中国这样全民学习英语”“除了中国，世界上还有哪个国家这样疯狂地学英语”是徒劳的。你当然知道，英语是非常有用的，四、六级考试还是要考的，因此，我们必须把精力放在如何提高自己的英语能力和成绩上来。

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2011年12月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will** by commenting on the humorous saying, "Quitting smoking is the easiest thing in the world. I've done it hundreds of times." You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will

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 sentence with the information given in the passage.

Why Integrity Matters

What Is Integrity?

The key to integrity is consistency — not only setting high personal standards for oneself (honesty, responsibility, respect for others, fairness) but also living up to those standards each and every day. One who has integrity is bound by and follows moral and ethical (道德上的) standards even when making life's hard choices, choices which may be clouded by stress, pressure to succeed, or temptation.

What happens if we lie, cheat, steal, or violate other ethical standards? We feel disappointed in ourselves and ashamed. But a lapse (缺失) of integrity also affects our relationships with others. Trust is essential in any important relationship, whether personal or professional. Who can trust someone who is dishonest or unfair? Thus, integrity must be one of our most important goals.

Risky Business

We are each responsible for our own decisions, even if the decision-making process

has been undermined by stress or peer pressure. The real test of character is whether we can learn from our mistake, by understanding why we acted as we did and then exploring ways to avoid similar problems in the future.

Making ethical decisions is a critical part of avoiding future problems. We must learn to recognize risks, because if we can't see the risks we're taking, we can't make responsible choices. To identify risks, we need to know the rules and be aware of the facts. For example, one who doesn't know the rules about plagiarism (剽窃) may accidentally use words or ideas without giving proper credit or one who fails to keep careful research notes may unintentionally fail to quote and cite sources as required. But the fact that such a violation is "unintentional" does not excuse the misconduct. Ignorance is not a defense.

"But Everybody Does It"

Most people who get in trouble do know the rules and facts but manage to fool themselves about the risks they're taking by using excuses: "Everyone else does it." "I'm not hurting anyone", or "I really need this grade." Excuses can get very elaborate: "I know I'm looking at another's exam, even though I'm supposed to keep my eyes on my own paper, but that's not cheating because I'm just checking my answers, not copying." We must be honest about our actions and avoid excuses, if we fool ourselves into believing we're not doing anything wrong, we can't see the real choice we're making - and that leads to bad decisions.

To avoid fooling yourself, watch out for excuses and try this test: Ask how you would feel if your actions were public and anyone could be watching over your shoulder. If you'd rather hide your actions, that's an indication that you're taking a risk and rationalizing it to yourself.

Evaluating Risks

To decide whether a risk is worth taking, you must examine the consequences, in the future as well as right now, negative as well as positive, and to others as well as to yourself. Those who take risks they later regret usually focus on immediate benefits and simply haven't considered what might go wrong. The consequences of getting caught are serious and may include a "0" on a test or assignment, an "F" in the class, suspension (暂令停学) or dismissal from school and a ruined reputation. In fact, when you break a rule or law, you lose control over your life and give others the power to impose punishment that you have no control over. This is an extremely vulnerable (脆弱的) position. There may be some matters of life and death or highest principle, which might justify such a risk, but there aren't many things that fall in this category.

Getting Away With It - Or Not

Those who don't get caught pay an even higher price. A cheater doesn't learn from the test, which deprives (剥夺) him/her of an education. Cheating undermines confidence and independence: the cheater is a fraud, and knows that without dishonesty, he/she would have failed. Cheating destroys self-respect and integrity, leaving the cheater ashamed, guilty and afraid of getting caught.

Worst of all, a cheater who doesn't get caught the first time usually cheats again, not only because he/she is farther behind, but also because it seems "easier." This slippery slope of eroding ethics and bigger risks leads only to disaster. Eventually, the cheater gets caught, and the later he/she gets caught, the worse the consequences.

Cheating Hurts Other, Too

Cheaters often feel invisible, as if their actions "don't count" and don't really hurt anyone. But individual choices have an intense cumulative (累积的) effect. Cheating can spread like a disease. Recent statistics suggest 30% or more of college students cheat. If a class is graded on a curve, cheating hurts others' grades. Even if there is no curve, cheating "poisons" the classroom, and others may feel pressured to join in. ("If I don't cheat, I can't compete with those who do") Cheating also has a destructive impact on teachers. The real reward of good teaching is seeing students learn. But a cheater says, "I'm not interested in what you're trying to teach, all I care about is stealing a grade, regardless of the effect on others." The end result is a destructive attack on the quality of your education. Finally, cheating can hurt the reputation of the university and harm those who worked hard for their degree.

Why Integrity Matters

If cheating becomes the norm, then we are in big trouble. We must rely on the honesty and good faith of others. If not, we couldn't put money in the bank, buy food, clothing, or medicine from others, drive across a bridge, get on a plane, go to the dentist—the list is endless. There are many examples of the vast harm that is caused when individuals forget or ignore the effect their dishonesty can have. The savings and loan scandal, the stock market and junk bond swindles, and, of course, Watergate, have undermined the faith of many Americans in the integrity of political and economic leaders and society as a whole. Such incidents take a tremendous toll on our nation's economy and our individual well-being. For example, but for the savings and loan debacle, there might be funds available to reduce the national debt and pay for education.

In sum, we all have a common stake in our school, our community, and our society. Our actions do matter. It is essential that we act with integrity in order to build the kind of

world in which we want to live.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A person of integrity not only sets high moral and ethical standards but also _____.
 - A) understands their true values
 - B) sticks to them in their daily life
 - C) makes them known to others
 - D) sees that others also follow them

2. What role does integrity play in personal and professional relationships?
 - A) It facilitates communication
 - B) It is the basis of mutual trust
 - C) It inspires mutual respect
 - D) It helps to create team spirit

3. Why must we learn to identify the risks we are going to take?
 - A. So that we don't run into trouble.
 - B. So that we don't break any rules.
 - C. To ensure we make responsible choices.
 - D. To avoid being overwhelmed by stress.

4. Violation of a rule is misconduct even if _____.
 - A. it is claimed to be unintentional
 - B. it is committed with good intentions
 - C. it has caused no harm
 - D. it has gone unnoticed

5. What should one do if he doesn't wish to fool himself?
 - A. Listen to other people's advice.
 - B. Have others watch over his shoulder.
 - C. Avoid making excuses.
 - D. Make his intentions public.

6. Those who take risks they regret later on _____.
- A. are usually very aggressive
 - B. value immediate benefits most
 - C. will often become more cautious
 - D. may lose everything in the end
7. According to the author, a cheater who doesn't get caught right away will _____.
- A) feel somewhat lucky
 - B) pay more dearly
 - C) be widely admired
 - D) become more confident
8. Cheaters at exam don't care about their education, all they care about is how to _____.
9. Integrity matters in that all social activities rely on _____.
10. Many Americans lost faith in the integrity of their political leaders as a result 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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Board the bus to Cleveland.
B) Read the notice on the window.
C) Go and ask the staff.
D) Get a new bus schedule.
12. A) He got home too late to see the TV special.

- B) He enjoyed watching the animal performance.
C) He was looking forward to seeing the giraffes.
D) He fell asleep in the middle of the TV program.
13. A) She is worried about missing her flight.
B) She may be late for the football game.
C) She is currently caught in a traffic jam.
D) She wants to take the most direct way.
14. A) At a clinic. B) In a fish shop.
C) On a fishing boat. D) At a restaurant.
15. A) He is good at answering tricky questions.
B) He is an experienced sales manager.
C) He is being interviewed for a job.
D) He is a close friend of the woman.
16. A) The man should consider his privacy first.
B) The man will choose a low-rent apartment.
C) The man is not certain if he can find a quieter place.
D) The man is unlikely to move out of the dormitory.
17. A) The woman is going to make her topic more focused.
B) The man and the woman are working on a joint project.
C) One should choose a broad topic for a research paper.
D) It took a lot of time to get the man on the right track.
18. A) They weren't experienced in organizing picnics.
B) They learned to cooperate under harsh conditions.
C) They went camping this time last year.
D) They didn't quite enjoy their last picnic.

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

19. A) He likes Sweden better than England.

- B) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.
C) He visits London nearly every winter.
D) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.
20. A) The bad weather. B) The long night.
C) The cold houses. D) The gloomy winter.
21. A) Delightful. B) Painful.
C) Refreshing. D) Depressing.
22. A) They try to earn more and spend more.
B) They like to go camping in summer.
C) They often stay up late reading.
D) They work hard and play hard.

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

23. A) English Literature. B) Public Administration.
C) French. D) Management.
24. A) Careers guidance. B) English teaching.
C) Staff training. D) Psychological counseling.
25. A) Its generous scholarship. B) Its pleasant environment.
C) Its worldwide fame. D) Its well-designed courses.

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 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The art of Japanese brush painting.
B) Some features of Japanese culture.
C) Characteristics of Japanese artists.
D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.
27. A) To enhance concentration.
B) To calm themselves down.
C) To show their impatience.
D) To signal lack of interest.
28. A) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
C) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.
D) How listeners in different cultures show respect.

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

29. A) Buying and maintaining equipment.
B) Directing personnel evaluation.
C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.
D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.
30. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.
B) The training program he ran was a failure.
C) Two of his employees committed theft.
D) Two of his workers were injured at work.
31. A) Improvement in the company's management.
B) A better-paying job in another company.
C) Advancement to a higher position.
D) A better relationship with his boss.
32. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.