



# 新思路

PERSPECTIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH  
READING CLOZE TRANSLATION WRITING

## 大学英语

阅读 完型 翻译 写作

主编 关慧



国防工业出版社  
National Defense Industry Press

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# 新思路大学英语 阅读完型翻译写作



国防工业出版社

<http://www.ndip.cn>

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新思路大学英语. 阅读、完型、翻译、写作/关慧主  
编. —北京:国防工业出版社,2009.3

ISBN 978-7-118-06252-6

I. 新... II. 关... III. 英语—高等学校—教学参  
考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 034873 号

※

国防工业出版社 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号 邮政编码 100048)

天利华印刷装订有限公司印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 850 × 1168 1/32 印张 10½ 字数 308 千字

2009 年 3 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—4000 册 定价 20.00 元

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(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店:(010)68428422

发行邮购:(010)68414474

发行传真:(010)68411535

发行业务:(010)68472764

## 前言

大学英语四级考试是教育部高教司自 1987 年 9 月开始主持实施的一项大规模的全国性标准化考试,作为检查和督促大学英语教学大纲贯彻实施、评估教学质量的一种有效手段,得到了全社会的认同。

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,培养学生的英语综合运用能力,教育部高教司于 2004 年初组织制定并在全国部分高校试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。2005 年 9 月,大学英语考试委员会公布了新的大学英语四级考试样题,并于 2006 年 6 月在全国 180 所试点院校实施。2007 年 1 月开始全面实施改革后的大学英语四级考试。新题型采用了 710 分制,加大了听力理解部分的比重,新增了快速阅读,同时将传统的阅读理解细化为常规阅读和语篇填空两种仔细阅读理解形式,并且增加了汉译英等项目,丰富了题型种类,更注重了对考生综合能力的考查。

为了更好地指导广大考生系统、高效地备考四级,通过必要的、有针对性的考前训练来提高四级应试能力,我们组织编写了本书。希望广大考生充分有效地利用该书,在备考阶段刻苦努力,求实求精,真正提高自己的英语综合应用水平,在考试中取得满意的成绩。

本书内容涵盖了大学英语四级考试的所有新题型(听力除外),由快速阅读、语篇填空、常规阅读、完型填空、翻译和写作 6 章组成。每章分为 3 节,第一节为大纲解读及解题说明,系统地讲解大纲要求、各类题型的命题特点及规律、对考生能力的要求和解

题总体原则;第二节为真题解析,通过对历年真题的详细解析,使考生透彻地掌握各类题型的解题思路和方法,切实提高做题的准确率;第三节为强化训练,提供了大量精选的实用练习材料,便于考生进行有针对性的强化及巩固练习并配有参考答案。考生可以在自测中找出薄弱点,重点突破。

本书的编写工作全部由多年从事大学英语教学的一线教师完成。第一章由冯彩霞老师编写;第二章由王蔚老师编写;第三章由马晓菲老师编写;第四章由关慧老师编写;第五章由左丹弘老师编写;第六章由李秋老师编写。统稿工作由关慧老师负责。在本书的编写及出版过程中,还得到了刘汉斌老师的热情支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

所有参编教师在本书的编写中力求严谨、实效,但由于时间较紧,难免有疏漏之处,敬请专家、同行批评指正。

编者

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# 第一章 快速阅读

## 第一节 大纲解读及解题说明

### 一、大纲要求

《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006 修订版)》中对快速阅读做了如下要求:快速阅读部分采取 1 篇~2 篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文,总长度约为 1000 词。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力,阅读速度约每分钟 100 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示,如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等,快速查找特定信息的能力。快速阅读理解部分采用的题型有是非判断、句子填空、完成句子等。

### 二、命题特点及规律

大学英语四级考试是一种为教学服务的标准化考试。因此,考试改革的方向是在保持考试的科学性、客观性和公正性的同时,使考试最大限度地对大学英语教学产生正面的导向作用,即通过四级考试的改革,引导师生正确处理教学与考试的关系,更合理地使用四级考试,使考试更好地为教学服务。

新四级取消了原有的词汇题,新增了速读和翻译。这两项新增题型是考查词汇的另一种方式,要求考生能够更加灵活地运用词汇知识,从而取得优异成绩。面对新四级中的速读,很多考生遇到了不小的麻烦,主要体现在规定时间内迅速定位核心词和句意理解上,因此考生不妨以大学英语泛读等作为提高阅读速度的辅

助材料,利用计时的方式提高自己扫读(速读)的能力;同时,对文章中难于理解的句子进行长难句分析,以逐步提高自己的理解能力。考生复习时首先需要提高的仍是词汇量和基本的语法知识,注意词性的辨析、词与词的搭配、词汇的运用和词义的理解,更好地把握词的含义而并非只是记住而已。通过分析新四级的样卷和最近的一套四级真题,不难发现考点其实没有变,变的只是考试的形式。

### 三、对考生能力要求

阅读理解部分考核学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义、判断作者观点和态度等。阅读部分考核技能如下。

**(一) 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节** 该技能包括理解明确表达的概念或细节,理解隐含表达的概念或细节(如总结、判断、推论等),通过判断句子的交际功能(如请求、命令、拒绝等)来理解文章意思,理解文章的中心思想(如找出能概括全文的要点等),理解作者的观点和态度。

**(二) 运用语言技能来理解文章** 该技能包括理解词语(如根据上下文猜测词和短语意思,理解句间关系(如原因、结果、目的、比较等),理解篇章(如运用词汇及语法承接手段来了解篇章各部分之间的关系)。

**(三) 运用专门的阅读技能** 该技能包括略读文章,获取文章大意;略读文章,获取特定信息。

大学英语四级考试要求在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度较低的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词,能基本读懂国内外英文报刊,掌握中心意思,理解主要事实和有关细节,能读懂工作生活中常见的应用文体的材料,能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。

### 四、解题总体原则

新四级的快速阅读要求在 15 分钟内做完,这就要求考生使用

各种阅读技巧来提高阅读速度。首先,做题时要特别注意做题顺序,先看文章标题,把握整体内容,再看小标题,掌握局部结构。阅读题目时要通过题干中的名词、动词等关键词,将题目所考查内容定位在原文中,不要把整篇文章看完再做题,或看完题再读整篇文章。其实,做好速读题的关键就在于有的放矢。

## 第二节 真题解析

### 一、新四级样题

#### **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.

#### **Landfills**

You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about that waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets recycled (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

### **How much trash is generated?**

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or composted (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

### **How is trash disposed of?**

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

### **What is a landfill?**

There are two ways to bury trash:

- Dump—an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)
- Landfill—carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.

○ Sanitary landfill—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment

○ Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill—landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment

The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not decompose (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

### **Proposing the landfill**

For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the landfill.

In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. Before a city or other authority can build a landfill, an environmental impact study must be done on the proposed site to determine:

- the area of land necessary for the landfill
- the composition of the underlying soil and bedrock
- the flow of surface water over the site
- the impact of the proposed landfill on the local environment and wildlife
- the historical value of the proposed site

### **Building the landfill**

Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted and the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the landfill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, sanitation (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been

built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

### **What happens to trash in a landfill?**

Trash put in a landfill will stay there for a very long time. Inside a landfill, there is little oxygen and little moisture. Under these conditions, trash does not break down very rapidly. In fact, when old landfills have been dug up or sampled, 40-year-old newspapers have been found with easily readable print. Landfills are not designed to break down trash, merely to bury it. When a landfill closes, the site, especially the groundwater, must be monitored and maintained for up to 30 years!

### **How is a landfill operated?**

A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.

As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$ 10 to \$ 40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating budget of approximately \$ 4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these

materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and methane (甲烷) station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in land-fills and produce more methane.

1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill.
2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills.
3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills.
4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash.
5. In most countries the selection of a landfill site is governed by rules and regulations.
6. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments.
7. Hazardous wastes have to be treated before being dumped into landfill.
8. Typical customers of a landfill are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of \_\_\_\_\_.



10. Materials that are not permitted to be buried in landfills should be dumped at \_\_\_\_\_.

### 答案与解析

1. Y 根据大标题 Landfills, 再根据各个小标题, 尤其是 How is trash disposed of? How is a landfill operated? 可快速断定文章主要内容。
2. Y 通过阅读题干可知, 该陈述属于第二个小标题所叙述内容, 准确定位后, 可以在文中找到: “The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills”, 由此可知该段谈论的范围在 America, 57 percent 对应题干中 most of the trash, 另外 bury 和题干中 end up 作了一个同义替换。
3. N 依据小标题为 How Is Trash Disposed of 的段落提供的数据, 美国只是排在主要国家中间, 而英国排名最高。(The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfill. )
4. N 通过题干中的定位词 like compost piles, decomposition 可将该内容定位在小标题为 What Is a Landfill 部分的最后有一句话 “A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly”, 明确否定了这一说法。
5. Y 可定位在小标题为 Proposing the landfill 章节, 该部分第一小节明示“选址时需要遵循某些顺序, 对清理场建于何地, 怎样经营有许多规定”。
6. N 依然在小标题为 Proposing the landfill 部分的第二段第一句明白无误地告诉读者“清理垃圾以及建造清理场是由当地政府