

大学英语四级

大学英语四级 710分考试 真题演练



活页MP3版



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大学英语四级考试大纲概要

一、大学英语四级考试概述

1. 试卷构成

大学英语四级考试由四个部分构成:1)听力理解;2)阅读理解;3)完型填空;4)写作和翻译。各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下表所示:

测试内容			测试题型	比例	
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	15%	35%
		长对话	多项选择		
	听力短文		多项选择	20%	
			复合式听写		
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解		多项选择	25%	35%
			选词填空或简答题		
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空 或其他	10%	
完型填空	完型填空		多项选择	10%	10%
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	0%
	翻译		汉译英	5%	

2. 题型分解

大学英语四级考试各部分所考核的内容、题型、答题方式如下:

1) 听力理解

听力理解部分测试学生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读,语速约为每分钟 130 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%,其中对话占 15%,短文占 20%。考试时间 35 分钟。

对话部分(Listening Conversations)包括短对话和长对话,均采用多项选择题的形式进行考核。短对话约有 7—8 段,每段为一轮对话和一个问题;长对话有两段,每段为 5—8 轮对话和 3—4 个问题;对话部分共 15 题。每段对话均朗读一遍,每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。

短文部分包括多项选择题型的短文理解(Listening Passages)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)。多项选择题型的短文有 3 篇,每篇长度为 200—250 词,朗读一遍,每篇 3—4 题,共 10 题,每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。复合式听写测试考生在不同层面上(从词汇到语篇层面)的听力理解能力。这部分测试采用一篇 200—250 词的短文,删去若干个单词和句子,全文朗读三遍。要求考生根据听到的内容填写所缺信息,所缺单词必须用原词填写,所缺句子信息既可按原文填写,也可用自己的语言表述。

新四级考试听力比重明显加大,考生需在 35 分钟内完成四种不同题型的听力理解。

短对话: 多项选择题,共 10 道,男女间 1 个来回的简短对话,对话后一个问句,类似改革前四级考试中的 short conversations,内容涉及衣食住行等一般日常交际活动。

长对话: 多项选择题,两个长对话,各有 6 到 9 个对话来回,每个长对话后分别有三四道选择题,类似以前的托福题。

短文理解：三段短文，共10道多选题，内容涉及教育、科普、文化、环保等多方面。复合听写：同一语篇听三遍，填入7个缺失的单词与三个句子（不必与原文一模一样，但应符合原意）。

2) 阅读理解

阅读理解部分包括仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)和快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)，测试学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力；所占分值比例为35%，其中仔细阅读部分25%，快速阅读部分10%。考试时间40分钟。

仔细阅读部分要求考生阅读三篇短文。两篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试，每篇长度为300—350词。一篇为选词填空(Banked Cloze)或简答题(Short Answer Questions)。选词填空篇章长度为200—250词，简答题篇章长度为300—350词。仔细阅读部分测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。多项选择题型的短文后有若干个问题，考生根据对文章的理解，从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力。要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给的选项中选择适当的词汇填空，使短文复原。简答题的篇章后有若干问题，要求考生根据对文章的理解简洁地（少于10个词）回答问题或完成句子。

篇章选词填空(Banked Cloze)是在一篇短文中留出10个空格，从15个备选词中挑出10个，填入文章相应处，使文章意思保持连贯完整。

题型特征：文章第一句不留空，从第二句开始，一般每句话留出一个空，留空处待填单词都是实词。

测试重点：考查考生对语篇结构、一致性、连贯性与逻辑关系的把握；对词汇语境意义的灵活理解。

多项选择题型的阅读理解是改革前四级考试中的“重量级”题型，但在新四级考试中份量减半。

题量：两篇阅读文章，共10道多项选择题。

考查重点：考查学生对语篇主旨、长句理解、作者态度、字里行间之意的深度理解。

快速阅读部分采用1—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。

快速阅读(Fast Reading - Skimming & Scanning)要求考生在15分钟内浏览一篇900—1200字左右的文章并完成10道题。

文章体裁：说明文，一般带有标题、小标题，结构层次清晰。

文章内容：信息量大，涉及科普、环保、教育、文化、社会、心理、医药、产品介绍等内容。

题型：7道判断正误：若所给陈述句信息与文中内容相符，选Y(Yes)；若所给陈述句信息与文中内容矛盾，选N(No)；若所给陈述句信息文中未提及或找不到依据，选NG(Not Given)。3道句子填空：根据文章内容，将句子补充完整。

答案规律：7道判断题中，三个Y，三个N，一个NG。句子填空中，一般只需填入1—5个词，多为文中原词。

3) 完型填空

完型填空(Cloze)测试学生各个层面上的语言理解能力及语言运用能力。短文长度为220—250词，内容是学生所熟悉的题材。这部分的分值比例为10%，考试时间15分钟。

完型填空部分的短文有20个空白，空白处所删去的词既有实词也有虚词，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择项。要求考生选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

完型填空考查重点：测试考生对篇章的理解能力，使用词汇和语法结构的能力。

4) 写作和翻译

写作(Writing)和翻译(Translation)部分测试学生用英语进行书面表达的能力,所占分值比例为20%,其中写作15%,翻译5%,考试时间35分钟。

写作选用考生所熟悉的题材。考生根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等,写出一篇不少于120词的短文。写作要求是思想表达准确、意义连贯、无严重语法错误。考试时间30分钟。

新四级考试写作部分要求考生30分钟内完成一篇不少于120字的短文。

分 值:15分 作文体裁:以应用文、议论文为主,说明文较少。

题目形式:带中文提示的三段式作文为主,少量图表作文。

作文内容:多与大学生学习、生活相关,也涉及一些社会、环保方面的热门话题。

翻译部分为汉译英,共5个句子,一句一题,句长为15—30词。句中的一部分已用英文给出,要求考生根据全句意思将汉语部分译成英语。考试时间5分钟。翻译须符合英语的语法结构和表达习惯,要求用词准确。

3. 选材原则

命题的语料均选自英文原版材料,包括日常生活中的对话、讲座、广播电视节目、报刊、杂志、书籍、学术期刊等。选材的原则是:

- 1) 题材广泛,包括人文科学、社会科学、自然科学等领域,但所涉及的背景知识应为学生所了解或已在文章中提供;
- 2) 体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
- 3) 仔细阅读篇章难度适中,快速阅读、听力、改错和完型填空的篇章难度略低;
- 4) 词汇范围不超出《教学要求》中一般要求的词汇,超出该范围的关键词汇,影响理解时,则以汉语或英语释义。

4. 关于词汇和语法结构

大学英语四级考试中,词汇和语法知识将融入各部分试题中,不再单独列项考核。要达到大学英语四级考试所考核的各项技能要求,考生掌握的词汇量应达到4500个单词和700个词组。

二、大学英语四级考试分数解释及成绩报道

大学英语四级考试是标准相关—常模参照的标准化考试。标准相关体现在:1)试卷各部分的设计和命题参照《教学要求》规定的技能和标准;2)写作和翻译部分的阅卷依据评分原则和标准。常模参照体现在考后各部分的原始分转换成报道分时,分别参照各部分的常模。因此,考试既是标准相关又具有常模参照的性质。

大学英语四级考试不设及格线。经过等值处理后的原始总分参照总分常模转换成常模正态分,均值为500、标准差为70,报道总分在220分至710分之间。在将原始分转换成报道分时,各部分采用不同的分数量表,从而使各部分报道分的简单相加之和等于报道总分。

采用常模参照旨在保证考试分数解释的稳定性。任何一名考生的任何一次四级考试成绩均可在四级常模中找到其百分位位置,即在四级常模群体中所处的相对位置。常模建立后,考试委员会在其网站上(<http://www.cet.edu.cn>)公布总分和各部分的百分位对照表,以供考试成绩使用者了解考生的相对能力水平。

每次考试后,考试委员会向总分在220分及以上的考生发放成绩报告单,报告其总分和各部分的单项分。考试委员会同时向参加考试的各个院校提供该考生的成绩(总分和各部分单项分)和有关该校的各种统计数据。

全国大学英语四、六级考试 (CET-4 ~ CET-6)

作文题评分原则及标准

一、评分原则

1. CET 是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求,对作文的评判应以此要求为准则。
2. CET 作文题采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分 (Reward Scores), 而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。
3. 从内容和语言两个方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容,而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题,是否充分表达思想,也要考虑是否用英语清楚而合适地表达思想,也就是要考虑语言上的错误是否造成理解上的障碍。
4. 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的就给高分,包括满分;该给低分的就给低分,包括零分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文卷中不应只给中间的几种分数。
5. 所发样卷一律不得翻印,严禁出版,一经发现,必予追究。

二、评分标准

1. 本题满分为 15 分。
2. 阅卷标准共分五等:2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。各有样卷一至二份。
3. 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准,对照样卷评分,若认为与某一分数(如 8 分)相似,即定为该分数(即 8 分);若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加一分(即 9 分)或减一分(即 7 分)。但不得加或减半分。
4. 评分标准:
 - 2 分 — 条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数错误为严重错误。
 - 5 分 — 基本切题。表达思想不清楚,连贯性差。有较多的严重语言错误。
 - 8 分 — 基本切题。有些地方思想不够清楚,文字勉强连贯;语言错误相当多,其中有一些是严重错误。
 - 11 分 — 切题。表达思想清楚。文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。
 - 14 分 — 切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺、连贯,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。

[注:白卷,作文与题目毫不相关,或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想,则给 0 分。]
5. 字数不足应酌情扣分。

累计 字数	CET-4	110 ~ 119	100 ~ 109	90 ~ 99	80 ~ 89	70 ~ 79	60 ~ 69	50 ~ 59	< 49
	CET-6	140 ~ 149	130 ~ 139	120 ~ 129	110 ~ 119	100 ~ 109	90 ~ 99	80 ~ 89	< 79
扣分		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

[注:①如题目给出主题句、起始句、结束句,均不计入所写字数;②规定的内容未写全者,按比例扣分;③如果扣为 0 分,要慎重处理]

6. 为了便于阅卷人员掌握评分标准,现将各档作文分相当于百分制的得分,列表如下,称为得分率。其中 9 分的得分率为 60 分(相当于百分制的 60 分)

作文分	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
得分率	100	94	87	80	74	67	60	54	47	40	34	27	20	14	7

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩表边框限定区域的答案无效

请勿在此处作任何标记

答题卡 1

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩表边框限定区域的答案无效

Blank area for writing answers, bounded by a red rectangle.

Part II Reading Comprehension(Skinning and Scanning) (15 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩表边框限定区域的答案无效

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 [Y] [N] [NG] | 5 [Y] [N] [NG] |
| 2 [Y] [N] [NG] | 6 [Y] [N] [NG] |
| 3 [Y] [N] [NG] | 7 [Y] [N] [NG] |
| 4 [Y] [N] [NG] | |

8.
9.
10.

全国大学英语四级考试答题卡 2

学校		<p>1. 答题前, 考生务必将答题卡上用黑色字迹签字笔填写自己的准考证号、姓名和校名再用 HB-2B 铅笔把对应准考证号的标号涂黑</p> <p>2. 保持答题卡的清洁和完整, 不得折叠</p> <p>3. 选择题必须用 HB-2B 铅笔填涂, 修改时要用橡皮擦干净</p>	试 卷 类 型 (A) (B)	准 考 证 号																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Part III

Listening Comprehension

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|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 11 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 16 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 26 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 12 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 18 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 14 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 15 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 20 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 30 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写; 在答题区域内作答, 超出以下红色矩表边框限定区域的答案无效

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.

答题卡 2

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] | 62 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] | 63 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] | 64 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 55 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] | 65 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 56 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] | 66 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

Part V Cloz

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 67 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 71 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 75 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 79 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 83 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 68 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 72 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 76 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 80 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 84 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 69 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 73 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 77 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 81 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 85 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 70 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 74 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 78 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 82 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 86 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

Part VI Translation

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答；超出以下红色矩表边框限定区域的答案无效。

87.
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88.
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89.
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90.
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91.
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2007 年 6 月大学英语四级考试(新题型)试题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of *Welcome to our club*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

欢迎辞, 欢迎加入俱乐部。

标题: Welcome to our club

书写提纲:

1. 表达你的欢迎;
2. 对你们俱乐部作一个简要介绍。

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.

Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is "an absolute epidemic," states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. "It's certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It's worldwide. It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can't detect it until it's probably too late."

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or

financial accounts, or, in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims' names. In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

1. Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors(推销员).

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

2. Take advantage of site features.

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objective and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is anonymous(匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.

3. Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a generic(泛指) identifier, such as "Intranet Developer Candidate," or "Experienced Marketing Representative."

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company

is provided. Use a general description of the company such as "Major auto manufacturer," or "International packaged goods supplier."

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

4. Establish an email address for your search.

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr2004@provider.com.

5. Protect your references.

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

6. Keep confidential (机密的) information confidential.

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book—don't fall for it.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.
2. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
3. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.
4. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.
5. Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder.com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.
6. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
7. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.
8. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent your from receiving _____.
9. To protect your references, you should not post online their _____.
10. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for _____.

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.*

11. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.
B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.
C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.
D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
12. A) The man is fond of traveling.
B) The woman is a photographer.
C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.
D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.
13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.
B) The woman saved the man some trouble.
C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.
D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
14. A) He quit teaching in June.
B) He has left the army recently.
C) He opened a restaurant near the school.
D) He has taken over his brother's business.
15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.
B) She is interested in reading novels.
C) She read only part of the book.
D) She was eager to know what the book was about.
16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.
B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.
C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.
D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.
17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.
B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.
B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.
C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.
D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

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

19. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.
B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
20. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
B) There was a conference going on in the city.
C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
21. A) It was free of charge on weekends.
B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
C) It was offered to frequent guests only.
D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
22. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.
B) Ask for an additional discount.
C) Complain to the hotel manager.
D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

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

23. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham.
B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
C) Head of the Overseas Students Office.
D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
24. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.
B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.
C) A large majority are from Latin America.
D) A small number are from the Far East.
25. A) She will have more contact with students.
B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.
C) She will be more involved in policy-making.
D) It will be less demanding than her present job.

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.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.
B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.
C) Her parents immigrated to America.
D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store.
27. A) He taught English in Chicago.
B) He was crippled in a car accident.
C) He worked to become an executive.
D) He was born with a limp.
28. A) She was fond of living an isolated life.
B) She was fascinated by American culture.
C) She was very generous in offering help.
D) She was highly devoted to her family.

Passage Two

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

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown.
B) He was wrongly diagnosed.
C) He was seriously injured.
D) He developed a strange disease.
30. A) He was able to talk again.
B) He raced to the nursing home.
C) He could tell red and blue apart.
D) He could not recognize his wife.
31. A) Twenty-nine days.
B) Two and a half months.
C) Several minutes.
D) Fourteen hours.
32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.
B) They avoided appearing on television.
C) They released a video of his progress.
D) They declined to give details of his condition.

Passage Three

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

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.
B) For officials to educate the farming community.
C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.
D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.

- B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.
 C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.
 D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.
 B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.
 C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.
 D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

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。

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well (36) _____, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in (37) _____ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (38) _____ of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the (39) _____ is keener, that the required (40) _____ of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. (41) _____ to seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first (42) _____ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently (43) _____ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. (44) _____

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and (45) _____. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, (46) _____

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 bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single*