

大学英语四级710分 新题型全攻略



全真

主编 陶文好

模拟卷



电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

<http://www.phei.com.cn>

内容简介

大学英语四级710分

新题型全攻略

全真模拟卷

主编 陶文好



电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京·BEIJING

内 容 简 介

全真模拟卷是以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为依据,以全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁布的《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006修订版)》为指导,为高等院校在校学生准备全国大学英语四级考试而编写的。

全书共包含15套大学英语四级模拟试题。每套试题后都附有相关的解题技巧、答案详解及听力录音文字材料。每套模拟试题,无论在题型、内容、长度和难度上,均力求与大学英语四级考试真题(新题型)保持一致。

本书语言新颖,内容实用,体裁多样,并配有相关的解题思路和技巧,目的在于帮助考生熟悉考试题型,掌握解题思路,并通过大量练习,在全国大学英语四级考试中取得满意的成绩。

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级710分新题型全攻略.全真模拟卷/陶文好主编.—北京:电子工业出版社,2007.9
ISBN 978-7-121-05029-9

I. 大… II. 陶… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第143510号

责任编辑:陈霞 贾莉

印刷:北京东光印刷厂

装订:三河市鹏成印业有限公司

出版发行:电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编:100036

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:19.75 字数:506千字

印次:2007年9月第1次印刷

定价:120.00元(全套四册,含光盘一张,ISBN 978-7-900222-71-8)

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系,联系及邮购电话:(010)88254888。

质量投诉请发邮件至zlt@phei.com.cn,盗版侵权举报请发邮件至dbqq@phei.com.cn。

服务热线:(010)88258888。

本书编委会

主 编：陶文好

副主编：周雪琛

张敏丽

杜娟娟

编 委：吕红波

杨 坤

詹惠春

郑曦临

谢庆立

高 原

孙 怡

谢文婷

廖淑霞

前 言

教育部在2004年颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(简称《教学要求》)。

《教学要求》中规定,大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面交流。为了检测在校大学生的英语能力,大学英语四、六级考试也进行了相应的改革。改革的目标是更准确地测试我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会发展对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。

全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会因此而制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,并设计了四级考试新题型测试卷。

新的大学英语四级考试从内容到题型设计均进行了重大调整,考试题型及各部分测试内容和分值比例如下。

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例
第一部分: 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分: 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
第三部分: 综合测试	完型填空或改错		多项选择	15%
			错误辨认并改正	
	篇章问答或句子翻译		简短回答	
			中译英	
第四部分: 写作	写作		短文写作	15%

改革后的大学英语四级考试的内容及各部分所限答题时间(根据答题顺序)分别是:写作测试(30分钟)、快速阅读(15分钟)、听力理解(35分钟)、仔细阅读(25分钟)、综合测试(15分钟),以及翻译(5分钟)。

除了调整考试题型外,还对计分方式进行了改革,采用满分为710的计分方式,不设及格线。各单项的满分分别为:听力249分,阅读249分,综合测试70分,作文和翻译142分。各单项分数之和为710分。

为了能让广大英语教师和学生更好地了解新题型的要求,我们组织了在大学英语教学第一线的经验丰富的教师对本书进行编写。本书严格遵照《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,并按照《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006修订版)》进行编写。本书共有15套模拟题,并附有答案详解及部分解题技巧。本书所有模拟题,在题型设置上与大学英语四级考试完全一致,在试题的选择和设置上也力求整体难度与真题基本一致,目的是希望广大考生在备战阶

段，既能强化语言知识，又能训练解题能力，从而提高英语成绩。任课教师可以把本书作为测试辅导用书。

《大学英语四级710分新题型全攻略》系列丛书包括以下4卷：

- ◆《听力卷》（含光盘一张）
- ◆《写作·综合卷》
- ◆《阅读卷》
- ◆《全真模拟卷》

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者见谅。

编者
2007年7月

目 录

Model Test 1	1
答案及详解.....	11
听力部分文字材料.....	16
Model Test 2	21
答案及详解.....	31
听力部分文字材料.....	37
Model Test 3	42
答案及详解.....	52
听力部分文字材料.....	57
Model Test 4	62
答案及详解.....	73
听力部分文字材料.....	78
Model Test 5	83
答案及详解.....	93
听力部分文字材料.....	97
Model Test 6	102
答案及详解.....	113
听力部分文字材料.....	118
Model Test 7	123
答案及详解.....	133
听力部分文字材料.....	137
Model Test 8	142
答案及详解.....	152
听力部分文字材料.....	157
Model Test 9	162
答案及详解.....	172
听力部分文字材料.....	177
Model Test 10	183
答案及详解.....	193
听力部分文字材料.....	198

Model Test 11.....	203
答案及详解.....	214
听力部分文字材料.....	221
Model Test 12.....	227
答案及详解.....	237
听力部分文字材料.....	242
Model Test 13.....	247
答案及详解.....	257
听力部分文字材料.....	261
Model Test 14.....	267
答案及详解.....	278
听力部分文字材料.....	283
Model Test 15.....	288
答案及详解.....	297
听力部分文字材料.....	301

Model Test 1

Part I Writing(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write A Letter Applying for a Bank Loan. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 你的基本情况
2. 你申请贷款的原因、数额及用途
3. 你如何保证专款专用和你的还款打算

A Letter Applying for a Bank Loan

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 information given in the passage.

Reading Academic Writing

University students are often surprised by the amount of reading that is required. Reading will probably take a good deal of your time, leaving you less time to study. The solution is to study as you read.

Recognizing Signal Words Specific vocabulary is used to help the reader follow the author's train of thought. The reader needs to recognize these signal words in order to understand how the author has organized the ideas in a text. These writing patterns are seldom used alone. There is usually a dominant pattern with other subordinate patterns mixed in. Your reading comprehension will improve if you understand the organization of what you are reading. Your listening and notetaking skills will also improve when you listen for the same signals. Here are some of the signal words used to show different patterns of organization that you need to recognize.

To emphasize important points: the key factor / above all / most important / particularly

To generalize: in general / generally / on the whole / on average

To give examples: for example / for instance / to illustrate / such as

To offer proof: based on data / as proof / to substantiate / to support

To show opposition: but / although / despite , in spite of / on the other hand

To contrast: but / in contrast to / differ from / unlike

To give definitions: is / define / mean / definition

To show condition: if/ whether / unless / providing/ provided / in case

To refute: in opposition / erroneous / to lack consistency / in error

To summarize or restate an important point: to summarize / remember / to repeat /in sum

Using the SQ3R method of reading When you are reading academic material, you should never just read. You need to prepare yourself before you read, to check for comprehension as you read, and to review the material after you read. The SQ3R method of reading will enable you to do all of this. SQ3R stands for Survey, Question, Read, Recite, and Review. If you follow the steps in this system, you will understand the material better. You will be constantly thinking ahead, quizzing yourself, and reviewing. You will read more efficiently and remember more. In addition, you should be able to concentrate more easily when you read actively.

Here is how the SQ3R Study Reading System works:

SURVEY This step will prepare you for reading. When you survey, you move your eyes quickly over the page, stopping only to read certain parts carefully.

- Read the title.
- Read all of the headings and subheadings.
- Read the introduction.
- Read all words and phases throughout the text that are in boldface print, italics, or underlined.
- Read the first sentence of each paragraph if the chapter is short or the paragraph of each section if the chapter is long.
- Look at any photographs, drawings, graphs, charts, or maps and read the captions beneath them.
- Read the summary at the end or the last paragraph if there is no summary.
- Read any study questions at the end (or possibly the beginning) of the chapter. This survey should take you only a few minutes. After you finish, you will know how the chapter is organized and what areas the author covers. You will also have seen some of the new cabularies. This preparation will make it easier for you to read the chapter.

QUESTION Change the title, headings, and subheadings into questions. You can also change words and phases that are underlined, italicized, or boldfaced into questions. The answers to these questions will be very important parts of your reading. It will be easy to find the answers as you read, because you will know what you are looking for. If your book provides questions, you should definitely use them to help you as you read.

READ Now you are ready to read. You know how the chapter is organized, what topics are covered, and what questions need to be answered. If you have time, you might want to read the chapter through very quickly without underlining. When you are ready, read carefully. Underline or highlight and make notations in the margins as you read. As you read, try to answer the questions that you asked before you began to read.

RECITE After you finish reading each section in your book, stop and try to answer the questions you formed earlier without looking at the book. You can do this orally or in writing. If you cannot answer

the questions, look at your book, review the material, and then try again to answer the questions without looking at your book. Try to summarize briefly the ideas stated in the chapter either orally or in writing. By doing this, you are testing yourself as you read.

REVIEW After you finish the whole chapter, review it entirely. Try again to answer the questions and to summarize the chapter. If you do this in writing, you can use these notes to help you study before an exam.

Learning New Words Can Be a Boring and Tortuous Process We all know how difficult it is to remember new words when studying English. Long lists of words and heavy vocabulary books make it seem impossible. That's why we often get inquiries about how to memorize new words. So, we've compiled some practical tips on vocabulary memorization. But remember, learning new words can be a boring and tortuous process, one that requires a lot of discipline. It is effort that counts most. Whatever tips or suggestions you get can only facilitate your effort. They cannot replace the effort.

Tip No. 1

When studying new words, try to identify prefixes or suffixes. In English, these are often used to change or add to the root word's meaning, creating a new word. For example, for the word "move", we can add the suffix "able" to make the adjective "moveable", and then the prefix "im" to give it the opposite sense. There are many books available that teach students how to use prefixes and suffixes to help memorize new words. Some have lists of prefixes and suffixes. But, our advice is: Don't overuse this method and rely too much on prefixes and suffixes. Since they appear frequently, you can learn them without memorizing them intentionally.

Tip No. 2

Practice, practice, practice. Studying a word won't help very much if you quickly forget it. The saying "practice makes perfect" is certainly true in vocabulary learning. Research shows that it takes from 10 to 20 repetitions of a word to really make it a part of your vocabulary. It helps to write down the word — both the definition and a sentence using it — perhaps on an index card, where it can be easily reviewed. Review your index cards regularly to see if you have forgotten any new words.

Tip No. 3

Make up as many associations and connections as possible when learning words. Try to relate the word to words you already know, either as a synonym, antonym, or in some other way. This relating of the old with the new will help you memorize it. For example, the word "gargantuan" (very large) is similar in meaning to the words gigantic, huge and large. You could make a sequence: small, medium, large, very large, and gargantuan. Create a mental image of the word that involves strong emotions. Think, "the gargantuan whale was going to swallow me whole!"

1. The passage summarizes the efficient ways of doing academic reading.
2. A writer usually uses only one writing pattern in a text.
3. The SQ3R method will enable a reader to understand the reading material better.
4. Active reading will enable a reader to concentrate more easily.
5. The SURVEY is the preparation step of reading.
6. By reviewing, the reader is testing himself as he reads.
7. SQ3R is the best method of reading academic reading.

8. Identifying prefixes and suffixes can help learners to _____.
9. Repeating a new word less than 10 times, a learner is likely to _____.
10. Making connections in learning new words requires learners to _____.

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.

► Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
12. A) Give the ring to a policeman.
B) Wait for the owner of the ring in the rest room.
C) Hand in the ring to the security office.
D) Take the ring to the administration building.
13. A) Save time by using a computer.
B) Buy her own computer.
C) Borrow Martha's computer.
D) Stay home and complete her paper.
14. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.
B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.
C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.
D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.
15. A) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.
B) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.
C) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.
D) He'll find his way to the cinema.
16. A) He's been to Seattle many times.
B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.
C) He has a high position in his company.
D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
17. A) Teacher and student.
B) Doctor and patient.
C) Manager and office worker.
D) Travel agent and customer.

18. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
 B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.
 C) She wants to add something to her lecture.
 D) She'll finished her report this weekend.

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

19. A) Two different types of bones in the human body.
 B) How bones help the body move.
 C) How bones continuously repair themselves.
 D) The chemical composition of human bones.
20. A) They defend the bone against viruses.
 B) They prevent oxygen from entering the bone.
 C) They break down bone tissue.
 D) They connect the bone to muscle tissue.
21. A) They have difficulty identifying these cells.
 B) They aren't sure how these cells work.
 C) They've learned how to reproduce these cells.
 D) They've found similar cells in other species.
22. A) To learn how to prevent a bone disease.
 B) To understand differences between bone tissue and other tissue.
 C) To find out how specialized bone cells have evolved.
 D) To create artificial bone tissue.

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

23. A) A new fuel for buses.
 B) The causes of air pollution.
 C) A way to improve fuel efficiency in buses.
 D) Careers in environmental engineering.
24. A) Her car is being repaired.
 B) She wants to help reduce pollution.
 C) Parking is difficult in the city.
 D) The cost of fuel has increased.
25. A) A fuel that burns cleanly.
 B) An oil additive that helps cool engines.
 C) A material from which filters are made.
 D) An insulating material sprayed on engine parts.

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.

Passage One

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

26. A) The art of saying thank you.
B) The secret of staying pretty.
C) The importance of good manners.
D) The difference between elegance and good manners.
27. A) They were nicer and gentler.
B) They paid more attention to their appearance.
C) They were willing to spend more money on clothes.
D) They were more aware of changes in fashion.
28. A) By decorating our homes.
B) By being kind and generous.
C) By wearing fashionable clothes.
D) By putting on a little make-up.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Children don't get enough education in safety.
B) Children are keen on dangerous games.
C) The playgrounds are in poor condition.
D) The playgrounds are overcrowded.
30. A) They should help maintain the equipment.
B) They should keep a watchful eye on their children.
C) They should stop their children from climbing ladders.
D) They should teach their children how to use the equipment.
31. A) They tend to stay within shouting or running distance of their parents.
B) They should be aware of the potential risks in the playground.
C) They may panic in front of high playground equipment.
D) They can be creative when they feel secure.

Passage Three

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

32. A) It takes skill.
B) It pays well.
C) It's a full-time job.
D) It's admired worldwide.
33. A) A mother with a baby in her arms.
B) A woman whose bag is hanging in front.
C) A lone female with a handbag at her right side.
D) An old lady carrying a handbag on the left.
34. A) The back pocket of his tight trousers.
B) The top pocket of his jacket.

C) A side pocket of his jacket.

D) A side pocket of his trousers.

35. A) Theater lobbies with uniformed security guards.

B) Clothing stores where people are relaxed and off guard.

C) Airports where people carry a lot of luggage.

D) Hotels and restaurants in southeast London.

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.

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and (36)____; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. (37)____ thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: What kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing (38)____ clothes? It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people (39)____. A person's self-concept is (40)____ in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's (41)____. In general, the way people think about themselves has a (42)____ effect on all areas of their lives. Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their (43)____. (44)____. A shy person may respond to a compliment with a statement like this one: "you're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." (45)____. Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? (46)____. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic. Living on the impossibility leads to a sense of inadequacy.

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.

A purchase	B classified	C urged	D interview
E tripled	F contributors	G moreover	H healthy
I greater	J attributed	K improve	L deal
M according	N checkout	O identified	

Citing an epidemic of obesity, Surgeon General Dr. David Satcher, today called on communities and

schools to help children and adults lose weight and stay (47)____. Satcher (48)____ schools as central to efforts to prevent and decrease excess weight problems, and recommended they (49)____ physical education programs and provide healthy food alternatives. Communities also must offer safe places to exercise, he (50)____ “Many people believe that dealing with overweight and obesity is a personal responsibility,” Satcher states. “To some degree they are right, but it is also a community responsibility.”

An estimated 300 000 deaths may be (51)____ to obesity in the United States each year, and more than 60 percent of adults in 1999 could be (52)____ as overweight or obese, (53)____ to the new report from the surgeon general. But the problem is not just a concern for adults. The prevalence of obesity for adolescents has nearly (54)____ in the past two decades, making early intervention all the more critical.

According to the report, in 1999, 13 percent of children between the ages of 6 and 11 and 14 percent of those aged 12 to 19 were overweight, and the younger a person begins to carry excess weight, the (55)____ the potential impact on their future quality of life. Weight gain and obesity are major (56)____ to poor health, increasing the risk of a number of medical conditions including heart disease, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, and even certain cancers.

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statement. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

► Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2 400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the seasons and crime patterns. The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do rape and other violent attacks. Murder, moreover, is more than seasonal: it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime: 62 percent of murders are committed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, burglary has a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. What is the most uncriminal month of all? May—except for one strange statistic. More dog bites are reported in this month than in any other month of the year.

57. The main idea of paragraph 1 is _____.
 - A) crime is a serious social problem
 - B) there is a link between change in the seasons and crime patterns
 - C) crime is not linked to the change in season
 - D) 2 400 towns were studied for five years
58. The subject of paragraph 2 is _____.
 - A) Summer crime
 - B) burglary
 - C) murder
 - D) nighttime crime
59. According to the passage, a murder would most likely occur _____.
 - A) on a weekend night in winter
 - B) on a weekend afternoon in summer

- C) on a Saturday night
D) on a weekend night in summer
60. "it is also a nighttime crime," it refers to ____.
- A) murder
B) 62 percent
C) weekend crime
D) rape
61. What is the one strange statistic for May? ____
- A) There are more dog bites in May.
B) There are more robberies in May.
C) There is the most crime in May.
D) There are more murders in May.

Passage Two

► Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In California the regulators, the utilities and the governor all want the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to cap spot (现货的) market prices. The Californians claim it will rein in outrageous prices. Federal regulators have refused. The battle is on.

Governor Gray Davis says, "I'm not happy with the Federal Regulatory Commission at all. They're living in an ivory tower. If their bills were going up like the people in San Diego, they would know that this is a real problem in the real world."

As part of deregulation, price caps were removed to allow for a free market. Timing is everything; natural gas prices had already skyrocketed. Demand was high from California's booming economy. No new power plants had been built here in ten years, and power producers had the right to hike prices along with demand, and hike them they did.

Loretta Lynch of the Public Utilities Commission says, This commission and all of California was beating down the door of federal regulators to say "help us impose reasonable price caps to help to keep our market stable."

Federal regulators did ask for longer-term contracts between power producers and the utilities to stabilize prices. The federal commission, unavailable for comment on this story, released a recent statement defending its position not to re-regulate.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dec. 15, 2000: "The commission's intention is to enable the markets to catch up to current supply and demand problems and not to reintroduce command and control regulation that has helped to produce the current crisis."

Some energy experts believe that, without temporary price caps, the crisis will continue.

Severin Borenstein of the U.C. Energy Institute says, "Some federal regulators have a blind commitment to making the market work and I think part of the problem is they really don't understand what's going on."

Gary Ackerman of the Western Power Trading Forum says, "He's dead wrong about that. The federal regulators understand far better than any individual state that, though it might be painful and it certainly is painful in California, price caps don't work. They never work."

62. The battle between Californians and federal regulators is about ____.
- A) control over the price of power