

上海交通大学



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Part 1 Writing

大学英语四级考试

预测与全真试卷

预测试卷部分·答案与解析

the university graduates no longer have an edge on the job market. What has contributed to the low incomes of the so-called educated youth is that with the coming of the boom of college education, more and more people are going to college, even at the expense of the education of the others. The market is getting tighter and tighter. In the second place, the demand for graduates is getting tighter and tighter. In the second place, the demand for graduates is getting tighter and tighter.

Then, how can we enhance college education? We can enhance college education by requiring their education to be closer to the demand of the market. We can enhance college education by requiring their education to be closer to the demand of the market. We can enhance college education by requiring their education to be closer to the demand of the market.

Part 2 Reading Comprehension

1. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to...
2. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to...
3. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to...

大学英语四级考试预测试卷(一)解析

Part I Writing

College Graduates on the Job Market

• 审题 •

这是一篇扇形图类作文,一般以百分比的方式来表示分量与总量之间以及各分量之间的相对比例关系。重点是在文字提示的帮助下,看清楚扇形内表示的内容或数值,搞明白各部分所占比例。首先,从上图中我们可清楚地看出,目前高校毕业生的起薪较低,而月薪是就业力的一个重要指标,由此可以推断大学毕业生在人才市场上优势不大。接着分析造成这种结果的原因。最后提出自己的看法。

语言组织上,由于这个扇形图描述的是现在的情况,时态上依然可以用现在时。另外可多用信号词使段落之间衔接自然。

第一段:概述图表显示的信息:高校毕业生起薪较低,就业竞争力较弱;第二段:具体分析造成这种现象的原因;第三段:提出建议,增强高校学生就业竞争力。

• 范文 •

As is shown in the pie chart, 65% of college graduates are paid only between 1,000 and 2,000 yuan monthly, compared with a mere 15% getting entry-level salaries of over 2,000 yuan. It mirrors the fact that university graduates no longer have an edge on the job market.

What has contributed to the low income of the so-called unusually lucky people? In the first place, with the coming of the boom of college education, more university graduates have been turned out, sometimes even at the expense of the education quality. As a result, the job market for the graduates is getting tighter and tighter. In the second place, companies are simply unwilling to handsomely pay recruits who are short of working experience and unable to bring about much benefit.

Then, how can we enhance college population's competitive power? In my view, universities ought to gear their education to the demand of the society rather than just have a mass production of ivory-towered graduates. Beyond that, what the university students should do is to improve their overall capacity so as to achieve career security as well as financial security when the day of graduation comes.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. Y 主旨类题。本文引言和各个副标题给予了充分的提示,如“二氧化硫”、“粒子”、“都市烟雾”、“光化学烟雾”、“酸雨”等等,这些都是题干中的“various pollutants”。另外,本文讨论的污染问题除了澳洲外,还提到了其他地区,所以本题正确。
2. N 题目大意是“二氧化硫对人类健康的危害不及对植物的危害”,定位于第1副标题第2段“*As well as affecting human health, sulfur dioxide can be harmful to plants*”,由此句可知,二氧化硫对人类健康和植物都产生危害,故本题错误。
3. Y 题干中的关键词“lead compounds”可定位于第2副标题第3段“*Lead compounds ... are cumulative poisons. They slowly build up in the body.*”(铅化合物是累积性的毒物,它们慢慢地在体内积聚),故本题正确。
4. Y 循着关键词“Urban haze”将本题定位于第3副标题第1段“*Urban haze is mainly due to fine particles, which cause scattering or absorption of light.*”本题题干实际是对该句的改写。
5. N 题干中的关键词是“Photochemical smog (光化学烟雾)”,据此定位于第4副标题“*Photochemical smog*”,该

节第2段第1句说“Photochemical smog is formed on still days when ...”,是“on still days”而非“on rainy days”,所以本题错误。

6. NG 根据题干中关键词“air quality indoors”,本题可定位于第5副标题,该节第1段提到澳大利亚人的室内污染浓度高于室外,并未将澳大利亚与其他地区比较,但本题文中也无证据证明是错误的,所以答案为NG。
7. N 题干中的信息词“PH”是查找本题的依据。第6副标题第1段最后说“The PH of unpolluted rainwater ranges from about 6 to just below 5”,本句中是“unpolluted rainwater”而不是“polluted rainwater”,所以本题错误。

8. industry activity

9. summer and autumn

10. motor vehicles

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. B 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. B 22. C
23. D 24. A 25. B

11. M: Did you buy your camera from Marshall's in the city?

W: The shop went out of business last month.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

12. W: I don't expect you'd have time to help me with this.

M: As it happens I would.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. W: So you are going to give us a lift to the performance tonight?

M: If my car is running OK.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: The snow is really coming down, isn't it?

W: Seldom do we get so much snow in January.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. M: I have too many courses this semester. I'm going to have to drop one of them.

W: In order to do that, you'll have to go through the proper channels.

Q: What advice does the woman give the man?

16. W: Betty is going to see a movie downtown.

M: Should she be doing that now with the exams coming up next week?

Q: What does the man imply that Betty should be doing?

17. W: George, your article in the Campus Daily is excellent.

M: I only wish they had published the entire thing.

Q: Why isn't the man pleased?

18. M: The native American art exhibit is closed this afternoon.

W: Oh, no, I've wanted to see that for months.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

Conversation One

W: Hi, Mr. Adams?

M: Ah, Yes. You must be Kelly. Thanks for coming.

W: Here's my card.

M: Oh, the entrepreneurial spirit. It is hard to find a good babysitter on a Friday night.

W: Well, I like watching kids, and I need the extra money.
M: Well, I heard you were one of the best and most affordable babysitters in the area, and ...
W: Uh, well, I'd like to talk to you about my new rate increases.
M: Rate increases?
W: You see, Mr. Adams. I've consulted with my financial advisor. Uh, my mother, and she says I should charge more per child since I do cook and clean your house while you're away.
M: Oh, I see. So, what do you have in mind?
W: Well, as I see it, I'd like to ask a dollar more per child per hour, and overtime after midnight.

Based on my calculations, that's only 10.23% above the going market, and I'm now a certified babysitter with training in CPR.

M: Oh, I never knew there were courses and certifications in babysitting.

W: Times are changing, Mr. Adams. I have to figure in expenses for a benefits package to cover college tuition, retirement, and my stock portfolio. Well, I tell my dad what to do.

M: Ah now, you're pulling my leg. I mean, how old are you anyway?

W: Old enough to be a tough negotiator.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. When will Mr. Adams need a babysitter?

20. According to the girl's financial advisor, why should she charge more for babysitting?

21. How much more does the girl charge for her babysitting?

Conversation Two

M: Hi. Uh, haven't we met before? You look so familiar.

W: Yeah. We met on campus last week, Yeah! And you asked me the same question.

M: Oh, oh really? I'm sorry, but I'm terrible with names. But, but, but ... Let me guess. It's Sherry, right?

W: No, but you got the first letter right.

M: I know, I know. It's on the tip of my tongue. Wait. Uh, Sandy, Susan. Wait, wait. It's Sharon.

W: You got it ... and only on the fourth try.

M: So, well, Sh ..., I mean Sharon. How are you?

W: Not bad. And what was your name?

M: It's Ben, but everyone calls me B. J. And, uh, what do you do, Sh ... Sharon?

W: I'm a graduate student majoring in TESL.

M: Uh, TESL ... What's that?

W: It stands for teaching English as a second language. I want to teach English to non-native speakers overseas.

M: Oh, yeah. I'm pretty good at that English grammar. You know, verbs and adjectives, and uh ...

Hey, that sounds really exciting. And do you need some type of specific degree or experience to do that? I mean could I do something like that?

W: Well, most employers overseas are looking for someone who has at least a Bachelor's degree and one or two years of experience. And what do you do? Are you a student on campus?

M: Yeah, but, uh ... I guess I'm *mulling* (仔细考虑) over the idea of going into accounting or international business, but I guess I'm now leaning towards a degree in marketing.

W: Oh, uh, ... Well, I have to run. I have a class in ten minutes.

M: Oh, okay. And, uh, by the way, there's this, uh, dance on campus at the student center tonight, and I was wondering if you'd... you know... like to come along.

W: Oh really? Well, perhaps ...

M: Okay, well, bye.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. Where did the man and the woman first meet last week?

23. What is the woman's name?

24. In what field is the woman majoring?

25. What is true of the man in the conversation?

Section B

26. A 27. D 28. A 29. A 30. D 31. A 32. A 33. B 34. A 35. C

Passage One

For many years, officials of the National Institutes of Health have told Americans that they need to get enough sleep to stay healthy and perform well. In the past, the N-I-H targeted special groups, like drivers, soldiers and astronauts.

Now, health officials have begun a campaign to urge children to get enough sleep. The officials say children need at least nine hours of sleep every night. They say research shows that children who get this much sleep perform better in school, suffer fewer accidents and are less likely to become too fat.

Studies show that lack of sleep causes tiredness and problems with clear thinking. People who do not get enough sleep become angry easily and have trouble controlling their emotions.

Among children, problems that result from lack of sleep often are mistaken for more serious disorders. Unlike adults, tired children seem to have endless energy. Some doctors mistakenly identify this as hyperactivity.

Experts say many American teenagers are not getting enough sleep. Teenagers stay up later for several reasons, including schoolwork, after school activities and late-night fun. Many high school students in the United States start school very early in the morning.

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

26. What kind of campaign have health officials begun according to the passage?

27. Which of the following is NOT true of children who can get enough sleep?

28. What is the symptom of tired children when they are lack of sleep?

Passage Two

Mr. Robinson had to travel somewhere on business, and as he was in a hurry, he decided to go by air. He liked sitting beside a window when he was flying, so when he got on to the plane, he looked for a window seat. He found all of them had already been taken except for one. There was a soldier sitting in the seat beside this one, and Mr. Robinson was surprised that he had not taken the one by the window; but, anyhow, he at once went towards it.

When he reached it, however, he saw that there was a notice on it. It was written in ink and said, "This seat is preserved for proper load balance, thank you." Mr. Robinson had never seen such an unusual notice in a plane before, but he thought that the plane must be carrying something particularly heavy in it, so he walked on and found another empty seat, not beside a window, to sit in.

Two or three people tried to sit in the window seat beside the soldier, but they too read the notice

and went on, when the plane was nearly full, a very beautiful girl hurried into the plane. The soldier, who was watching the passengers coming in, quickly took the notice off the seat beside himself and in this way succeeded in having the company of the girl during the whole trip.

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

29. Where did Mr. Robinson like to sit when he was flying?
30. Why was the empty seat preserved according to the notice?
31. Who do you think put the notice on the empty seat?

Passage Three

Global warming is caused by an increase in the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is not a bad thing by itself—it's what allows Earth to stay warm enough for life to survive.

You can think of the Earth sort of like your car sitting out in a parking lot on a sunny day. You've probably noticed that your car is always much hotter inside than the outside temperature if it's been sitting there for a while. The sun's rays enter through your car's windows. Some of the heat from the sun is absorbed by the seats, the dashboard and the carpeting and floor mats. When those objects release this heat, it doesn't all get out through the windows. So a certain amount of energy is going in, and less energy is going out. The result is a gradual increase in the temperature inside your car.

When the sun's rays hit the Earth's atmosphere and the surface of the Earth, approximately 70 percent of the energy stays on the planet, absorbed by land, oceans, plants and other things. The other 30 percent is reflected into space by clouds, snow fields and other reflective surfaces. But even the 70 percent that gets through doesn't stay on earth forever. The things around the planet that absorb the sun's heat eventually radiate that heat back out. Some of it makes it into space, and the rest of it ends up getting reflected back down to earth when it hits certain things in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane gas and water vapor. The heat that doesn't make it out through Earth's atmosphere keeps the planet warmer than it is in outer space, because more energy is coming in through the atmosphere than is going out. This is all part of the greenhouse effect that keeps the Earth warm.

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

32. Why does the author say that the greenhouse effect is not a bad thing by itself?
33. What causes the rise of temperature in the car on a sunny day?
34. How much of the energy is reflected into space when the sun's rays hit the atmosphere?
35. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

Section C

If you're planning to travel overseas, the most common form of transportation is by airplane. Knowing the entire (36) **procedure** from purchasing plane tickets to coping with in-flight emergencies can (37) **ensure** that you have a pleasurable trip.

Now, once you've (38) **purchased** your ticket, you still need to make the long journey through the airport. Once you arrive, you usually check your bags at the main ticket (39) **counter**. Then, you have to pass through the (40) **security** checkpoint, where you will have to walk through an X-ray machine, and they will check your carry-on bags for any (41) **prohibited** items, including firearms, explosives, and knives. Of course, this is for (42) **everyone's** safety. You might also be asked to open your bags to be (43) **manually** checked.

Once you pass through this checkpoint, then (44) **you will go to the designated boarding area**

and gate to wait for your plane. Just wait there until they announce your flight.

Of course, once aboard the plane, no one ever wants to experience any emergencies, but (45) **the plane is equipped with emergency exits in case you have to leave the plane.** There are also life jackets under the seats, and oxygen masks in case the plane's cabin unexpectedly loses pressure. (46) **Be sure to read the safety instruction card located in the pocket of the seat in front of you.**

Airplane travel can be exciting, and knowing what to expect before you go can make this experience even better.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

● **文章大意** ● 愚人节与别的节日都不同,它是专门庆祝“愚人”的。关于愚人节的起源最广为人们所接受的解释要追溯到十六世纪的法国。1564 年法国国王宣布改用格里历,于是元旦的日期从四月一日变成了一月一日。那些不愿意接受这种改变或不知道这个改变的人仍然在四月一日庆祝元旦,于是被人取笑。在今在的法国,四月一日人们将纸板鱼钩挂到他人的后背上,被捉弄的人被称作“April Fish”。

47. April 1 stands out among all holidays because it is the only holiday to celebrate **foolishness.**

原文重现。第 1 段的最后部分告诉我们,愚人节与其它所有节日的不同之处在于它是庆祝“愚人”的。

48. The difference between the Julian calendar and the Gregorian calendar lies **in the beginning / starting time of the New Year.**

细节判断。第 2 段第 2 句和第 3 句告诉我们,1564 年法国国王查尔斯九世宣布改用格里历,这种日历的元旦在 1 月 1 日,而原来的罗马儒略历的元旦在 4 月 1 日。

49. In earlier time, those who became the victims of some April jokes were the people who did not accept **the shifting of dates.**

细节判断。第 3 段的前两句我们得知那个时候并不是每个人都愿意接受元旦日期的改变,那些不愿接受改变的人就成为被人取笑的对象。

50. People in the rural areas were made fun of because they celebrated the New Year **on the wrong day / on April 1.**

细节判断。第 3 段提到,那些住在乡下的人由于不知道元旦日期已改,仍然在 4 月 1 日庆祝,于是也被人取笑。

51. On April 1 in France, a person with a cardboard fish hooked to the back is called **Poisson d'Avril / April Fish.**

细节判断。从第 4 段前两句我们得知,4 月 1 日在法国被捉弄的人被称为“Poisson d'Avril”,意思是“四月的鱼”,因为有个很常见的玩笑就是在人的背后钩挂一个纸板做的鱼。

Section B

Passage One

● **文章大意** ● 过去人们认为野生状态的黑猩猩并不象人类那样懂得合作的意义,即使有集体狩猎的行为,那也是多个个体独立而同时发生的。现在有研究表明黑猩猩是明白合作的意义且懂得如何进行有效合作的。另一项研究表明黑猩猩还具有利他主义的行为,即使对他们没有任何回报,他们也愿意出手帮忙。这和我们以前所认为的黑猩猩的行为只以自我为中心也是不同的。

52. **B** 细节判断。第 1 段第 2 句后半句指出:这样的群体狩猎只不过是多个个体独立而同时行动的产物,他们并不太理解需要合作才能保证成功。选项 B) 正确。注意,本题问的是下面两个研究没有出现之前的情况。

53. **C** 主旨推断。虽然整个第 2 段都是关于 Alicia Melis 和同事的试验,但试验的意义却是在第 1 段倒数第 2 句讲明的。选项 A)、B)、和 D) 谈的都是试验中黑猩猩的具体动作,只有选项 C) 能说明试验的结论,所以选项 C) 正确。

54. **B** 句义理解。文章倒数第 2 句 Warneken 所说的话翻译成:这次试验头一次表明非人类的灵长类动物在获取目标的过程中有利他主义的协助。选项 B) 内容表达了类似的意思,所以正确。

55. **D** 细节理解。文章最后一句及第 1 段最后一句都指出 Felix Warneken 的研究证明了黑猩猩不像我们曾经认

为的那样只为自己的目的而行动,即使没有回报他们也愿意帮忙。选项 A) 明显不对。选项 B) 中提到的“intelligent”文章没有说明。选项 C) 所说的内容是文章肯定地讲明的,并不需要再研究。因此选项 D) 正确。

56. **A 综合判断。**首先这不是科幻小说,选项 B) 排除。其次也不像研究论文或实验集,因为课题研究或实验往往从目的到过程到最后结论都会叙述得清清楚楚,这篇文章显然不是这样,作者要强调的只是实验结论,而非实验本身,选项 C) 和 D) 排除。只有选项 A) “新闻报道”讲得通。

Passage Two

• **文章大意。** 科技的发展影响了运动员的生活。这不仅指市场上最新的兴奋剂,更指最新的体育设备。科技创新在自行车、高尔夫、棒球、曲棍球和花样滑冰等许多领域都有体现。然而,在体育界,我们应该是继续不断地接受科技创新的影响,还是应该保持传统的体育模式,没有人能说清楚。未来的体育要走向何方,选择将是多样性的。

57. **D 综合推断。**文章第一句就说:科技的影响也渗进了运动员的生活。注意关键词“also”,显然作者在前面我们不能看到的章节里很可能谈的就是科技对其他人的影响,所以选项 D) 正确。
58. **B 细节理解。**第 1 段第 3 句最后部分提到:传统的木质球棒变成了新的铝质球棒,据说可以使运动员的才能发挥到最佳。所以选项 B) 正确。
59. **B 例证题。**第 1 段第 6、7 句指出:所有这些努力都是想提高运动员的成绩,甚至花样滑冰也在运用科技来提高滑冰运动员的成绩。跟着第 9 句就给了一个例子来证明刚才说的意思。第 10 句进一步说明每一种冰靴和冰刀适应不同的滑冰运动员以使他们的水平发挥到最好。所以选项 B) 正确。
60. **C 句义理解。**最后一句话翻译成:未来体育的前景将有多种选择,如何在体育中处理传统这个问题,在未来是一个有趣的话题。由此可见,在体育中要不要保持传统,还是让科技无限影响其未来,这都是很难说的事情。因此选项 C) 正确。
61. **A 综合判断。**从整篇文章看来,作者对科技发展对运动领域所产生的影响写的都是事实和现象,并没有任何赞扬或批评,也没有主观的评述,因此作者的态度是客观的,或者说是中立的。选项 A) 正确。

Part V Cloze

62. **B 词组搭配。**能与“to”搭配的只有 B) 和 D)。“be related to”意思是“与…有关”;“be attached to”解释为“喜爱;附着”。
63. **C 介词用法。**“research on”固定搭配,意为“对…的研究”。
64. **A 词性辨析。**本处需要填入介词用作后置定语。A) 和 B) 虽然都可解释为“像…”,但“like”是介词,后接名词或名词词组;“as”是连词,后接句子。“alike”是表语性副词,“liking”是名词。
65. **B 语义衔接。**“practice”意为“实施,练习”,符合语境要求,而且下文第 80 题所在句子有重现。
66. **D 结构衔接。**分析整个句子,前后分句是并列关系,前面否定后面肯定,意义相对,所以选择“but”表示转折。
67. **A 语义衔接。**本句大意:瑜伽对…身体的健康有益,并且预防疾病。显然 A) “保持”讲得通。B) “存在”、C) “忍受”、D) “大量”均不妥。
68. **D 形容词辨析。**上文叙述了瑜伽对身体的积极作用,本句进一步说明它在其他许多方面的效果。D) “有效果的”正确。A) “情感的”、C) “有效率的”意义不妥。
69. **C 语义衔接。**“addictions”此处为“毒瘾”,结合下文,应该选择“驱除、戒除”合适, C) 正确。
70. **A 结构衔接。**上文讨论瑜伽的益处,下文信号词“also”暗示作者还会延续这一话题。“Apart from”表示“除…之外,还”,所以 A) 正确。
71. **D 语义衔接。**从两方面判断,一是“mental frame”用作词组,解释为“心情”;二是后半句中“mind”提示此处讨论的是心境话题。
72. **B 因果推断。**作为本段的收尾,作者对上文分析得出结论,使用表示结果的“Thus”符合逻辑。
73. **C 副词用法。**下文“continuously”表示“不间断地,经常地”,本题填入 C) “有规律地”,形成并列关系。其他选项讲不通。
74. **B 固定搭配。**“reactions”和“responses”均与“to”搭配使用。
75. **D 语义衔接。**本句大意:假如反应…,就会导致身心…。在四个选项中,只有 D) “过度的,极度的”才能与 79

题的选项形成语义搭配关系。

76. **A 形似词辨识。**结合 78 题,判断本题各选项意思。A)“失调,紊乱”;B)“厌恶,憎恨”;C)“折扣”;D)“丢脸,耻辱”。A)正确。
77. **C 词汇衔接。**上一句叙述的是,假如反应过度,就会导致身心失调。本句是要说如何避免这种过度反应。“reactions”作为重现上文的词汇纽带。
78. **B 形容词判断。**本句中“and”之前的两个形容词与本题的形容词是并列关系,语义属性必定相同,“calm”正确。
79. **C 固定搭配。**“problems”与“solution”是搭配使用。
80. **A 语义衔接。**句中“practitioners”提示后面是某种体育活动,选项中的“program”实际就是指“fitness program 健身活动”,第 1 段第 3 句已有提及。
81. **D 动词用法。**本句主语“it”指的是“Yoga”,D)“涉及”正确。

Part VI Translation

82. Nothing can **stand in the way of** (阻碍) the Chinese people in their resolve to modernize their country.
83. You can go out and enjoy yourself if you like, but I **would rather stay home** (宁可呆在家里) and read.
84. No one trusts Dick Runner, for he is never punctual and often **neglects his duty** (玩忽职守).
85. After a brief thunderstorm, the sun emerged **from behind the clouds** (从云层后面).
86. Pleased with his students' progress, Professor Tyler praised them **on more than one occasion** (不止一次).
82. 本题中介词使用“in”。英语中表示“阻碍”意义的词还有:hinder; stop; obstruct 等。
83. 考查“宁可”的表达方法。本题不可使用“prefer doing sth.”,因为“and”之后的并列成分是原型动词。
84. 考查“duty”的常见搭配,再如:escape/shirk one's duty (逃避职责); fulfill/assume one's duty (履行义务)。
85. 本题考查双介词用法。再如,from under the table (从桌子下面); until after sunset (直到日落后)。
86. 名词“occasion”与介词“on”搭配使用。本题如果使用“once”,则不需加介词。

大学英语四级考试预测试卷(二)解析

Part I Writing

Assistant Editor Wanted

• 审题 •

题目要求我们写一则招聘广告,属于应用类文章。按提纲所给信息,可将文章分为以下几个部分:首先说明空缺的职位,陈述该职位要担当的职责,然后详细列出应聘者应该具备的条件,最后介绍联络方式以及其他相关信息。这个广告是为校刊招聘助理编辑,提纲又没有给出具体的工作内容以及应聘条件,我们可以自己设计,灵活度较大,只要紧紧围绕主线就可以。

语言结构方面,要做到简明扼要,条理清晰;词汇上要灵活多变,避免单调的重复。

第一段:简单交代空缺职位;第二段:简述工作性质和职责要求;第三段:说明应聘者应具备的条件;第四段:陈述薪资待遇及应聘方式。

• 范文 •

The School Magazine is looking forward to the applications for the position of assistant editor.

The prospective assistant editor will be responsible for the receiving and classifying of the contributions and will assist the managing editor in the role of the proofreader. Making appointments for other editors to interview the contributors is also included in the duties of this post.

The ideal candidates should be full-time students living on campus, willing and able to work on weekends as necessary. It is essential that the applicants have a good command of teamwork, communication and coordination skills. Fluency in English and Mandarin Chinese is required. Those who are initiative and open-minded with excellent problem solving skills are preferable.

The salary of this position is 5,000 yuan an academic year. Interested candidates please e-mail your application letters within two weeks to the following address: White@yahoo.com. It is expected that interviews will be held in July, 2007.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. D 按照题干中信号词“time and space compression effect”将本题定位于第1段最后一句,答案显而易见。
2. B 本题定位于第2段最后一句,属于因果倒置类题型。题目是“果”,是该句的后半段,其原因则是前半部分,即该句的主语信息。
3. C 题目中提示性词有“1996”、“balance of foreign direct investment”,由此将本题定位于第4段第1句。在3万亿美元的外来直接投资总额中,跨国公司占80%,简单计算可知,C)项正确。
4. A 题干中主要信号词有“era of knowledge economy”,据此比较容易在第五段找到答案。
5. B 题目大意:文章所引用的花旗银行与旅行者集团的合并就是...的一个例子。对这类题目,只要寻找专有名词“Citibank”、“Travelers”在文中的位置,即可将本题定位。第6段最后作者引用例子的目的是要说明该段倒数第3句“国内外企业纷纷寻求兼并与收购,导致产业重组热潮”。
6. C 题目大意:作者为什么说发达国家是经济全球化最大的受益者。第7段最后一句复现了题意。其原因则在上一句“... they are generally laid down under the dominance of developed countries”,其中“they”就是指“current rules of game”。
7. A 题目大意:全球化过程一方面为发展中国家提供发展机会,但另一方面...。应该寻找与“发展机会”意义相对的内容作为答案。第8段最后一句是答案所在,其中“while”解释为“though (虽然,尽管)”,“pose”

意思是“cause; bring about”。

8. between the North and South
9. the economic safety and financial stability
10. financial crises

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. C 21. B 22. C
23. B 24. A 25. D

11. W: Were you able to cash your check, Tom?

M: I forgot it was a holiday.

Q: What does Tom mean?

12. W: Wasn't Bill supposed to give a speech this evening?

M: Yes, but he backed out at the last minute.

Q: What do we learn about Bill?

13. M: Do you think Susan could help us plan the trip to Canada?

W: Well, since she spends every winter there, she might know a thing or two about it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

14. W: Excuse me, Where can I find the Spanish Department?

M: Sorry. I can't help you. I'm not familiar with this building.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: Do you mind turning the radio off?

W: I'm in the middle of listening to a program.

Q: What can be inferred from the woman's response?

16. M: Look at these creatures! I've read an article which says that watching giant pandas has a soothing effect on people.

W: How come?

Q: What does the woman want to know?

17. W: Your seat is by a window.

M: Yes, but it's right over a wing. I wouldn't be able to see anything.

Q: Where is this conversation probably taking place?

18. W: Where would you like to eat?

M: Is there anything wrong with the snack bar?

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation One

W: Wow, what a beautiful sunset.

M: Enjoy it while it lasts. The sun won't be around forever, you know.

W: You mean one day the sun will disappear?

M: Not exactly disappear, but the sun will eventually burn out and die.

W: Won't that make things really cold down here?

M: Actually, there won't be any here. When the sun dies, the earth will be destroyed too.

W: Whoa, hold on. Start from the beginning.

M: Ok. Like all stars the sun is basically a giant nuclear reactor that burns hydrogen to create energy.

But like any reactor, the sun needs fuel to keep going. It's been going strong for around 4.5 billion years, and will probably keep burning for about five billion more.

W: But then the fuel will run out.

M: Exactly. And when it does, gravity will cause the sun's core to contract. When it contracts, the core will get hotter, which will heat up the sun's upper layers and make them expand. The sun will then become what's called a red giant, and its radius will reach just past the orbit of Venus.

W: Which is bad for us.

M: We'll be burned to a crisp.

W: Sounds painful.

M: After a few billion years, the core will begin to cool and expand. The sun's upper layers will expand and lose material, and eventually the core will cool enough to become a white dwarf star, and finally a black dwarf.

W: So we're pretty much doomed.

M: Yes, but not for billions of years. Who knows? By then humans might be living on another planet. Or we'll have been enslaved by a bunch of dirty apes!

W: I think someone's been watching too much cable TV.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What time is it when the conversation begins?

20. How long has the sun been going strong?

21. What does the woman think of the man's talking about the sun?

Conversation Two

M: Hi, LiLy. Come in.

W: Uh, yeah, Dave, I stopped by to see if you were still looking for a roommate to share your house.

M: Yes. Ever since I cut back on my working hours to go to school, I've been really strapped for cash.

W: Oh.

M: Hey, let me show you the place. Uh, here's the living room.

W: Oh. It looks like you could use a new carpet... and those stains?

M: Well, I've had a few problems with some former roommates. I know it needs to be cleaned, but I just don't have the money to do it right now.

W: Oh. And what about the kitchen?

M: Right this way. Look. It's completely furnished with all the latest appliances, except...

W: What?

M: Well, the refrigerator door is broken... a little bit... and it won't shut all the way. It needs fixing, but don't worry. I've just improvised by pushing a box against it to keep it shut.

W: Hmm. Great.

M: Ah. It isn't that bad.

W: Well, how about the bathroom?

M: Well...

W: No, no. Don't tell me. The toilet is clogged or the sink has a few leaks.

M: No, those work fine, but, uh, the tile in the shower needs to be replaced, and the window needs fixing.

W: Let me see. The tile... what? The window? Where's the window pane?

M: Well, that's another slight problem. I've put up a piece of cardboard to keep out the rain and snow,

and if it gets a little cold, you can always turn up the heat. Well, you used to until the central heating went out.

W: Hey, I think I've seen enough. I can't believe you've survived under these conditions.

M: So what do you think? You really can't beat a place like this for \$450 a month. So it has its problems, but we can fix those.

W: Uh, no, thank you. I think I've seen enough.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. Why does Dave need a roommate to share the rent?

23. What is wrong with the carpet in the living room?

24. How does Dave manage to solve the problem of the refrigerator door?

25. What will the woman probably do at the end of the conversation?

Section B

26. C 27. D 28. A 29. A 30. B 31. C 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. B

Passage One

When friends come to visit us in the evening, they spend their time telling us that they are in a hurry and looking at their watches. It isn't that our friends are all busy, it is just that we haven't got a television. People think that we are very strange. "But what do you do in the evenings?" they are always asking. The answer is simple. Both my wife and I have hobbies. We certainly don't spend our evenings staring at the walls. My wife enjoys cooking and painting and often attends evening classes in foreign languages. This is particularly useful as we always go abroad for our holidays. I collect stamps and am always busy with my collection. Both of us enjoy listening to music and playing chess (象棋) together.

Sometimes there are power cuts and we have no electricity in the house. This does not worry us as we just light candles and carry on with what we were doing before. Our friends are lost—no television!—so they don't know what to do. On such evenings our house is very full as they all come to us. They all have a good time. Instead of sitting in silence in front of the television, everybody talks and plays games. Yes, life is possible without television!

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

26. Why do the friends keep looking at their watches when they visit the author?

27. What do the author and his wife usually do in the evening?

28. What conclusion can we draw from the passage we've just heard?

Passage Two

Over 1,000 people get struck by lightning every year in the United States, and over 100 of them die as a result of the strike. Lightning is a very dangerous force that, yes, can even reach you indoors if you're in contact with the telephone or plumbing.

If lightning strikes the phone line outside your house, the strike will travel to every phone on the line—and potentially to you if you are holding the phone. So, if you are indoors during a lightning storm, stay off the phone. If you must call someone, use a cordless or cell phone—that way, you're not in contact with any of the wires that run indoors.

Stay away from plumbing pipes like your bath tub or shower, as well. Lightning has the ability to strike a house or near a house and impart (传递) an electrical charge to the metal pipes used for plumbing. If you're touching those pipes or anything connected to those pipes, that electrical charge has a path to you. This threat is not as great as it used to be, because PVC pipe is often used for indoor

plumbing these days. If you are not sure what your pipes are made of, wait it out. And while you're at it, switch off your appliances and electronics. Such devices as your computer, television and air conditioner all provide potential pathways between the lightning and you.

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

29. What does the author want to convey to us in the passage?
30. What is recommended if you must call someone during a lightning storm?
31. Which of the following is safe for you to touch when a lightning strikes?

Passage Three

The procedures for renting an apartment in different counties, and within the same area, city, or local area, can differ widely, and thus, knowing what to expect can help you in your apartment search.

First of all, decide on the type of apartment you want to rent. How big of a place do you need? How much money are you willing to spend? Is public transportation available nearby? Think carefully about the place for you.

Next, many apartments are advertised in the local newspaper, and these listings generally described the size, location, and amenities of the place. Looking over these ads will give you a general idea of the types of apartments available. Ask your friends and teachers if they can recommend any specific place to live. Other students might be looking for roommates, and this might be a good way to minimize your apartment search. Compare what they tell you to what you find in the newspaper.

Then, figure out the exact costs for renting an apartment and determine your budget. In addition to your first month's rent, you might have to pay a security deposit to cover any damage to the apartment. The amount you get back when you move varies widely, but don't expect to receive the entire amount because landlords sometimes deduct money for regular maintenance including carpet cleaning and new paint.

Finally, be sure to carefully read and understand the terms of the rental agreement because once you sign, you will be bound to uphold the terms of the contract. Ignorance is no excuse. Can you keep pets in the apartment? Is smoking allowed? How much notice do you need to give the landlord before you move out? Ask questions if you aren't sure.

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

32. What is the passage mainly talking about?
33. Where can you find apartment advertisements according to the passage?
34. Why should you pay a security deposit in addition to the first month's rent?
35. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

Section C

Looking to improve your language skills, but you don't have the time to go overseas to attend school? More and more universities around the world are (36) **offering** opportunities for students to obtain degrees online from the comfort of their own homes, and many of these (37) **institutions** are accredited, meaning that they have met (38) **certain** standards of excellence.

If you decide to take language courses online, be sure to (39) **evaluate** the benefits of studying online (40) **versus** going abroad. The advantages of studying online are that the costs are usually lower, you can study at your own pace, and you have (41) **access** to the materials 24-hours-a-day from almost any computer in the world. However, you won't get the (42) **human** interaction of meeting people face to face like you would if you were (43) **physically** attending a school overseas.

On the other hand, the advantages of going overseas may include day-to-day opportunities to learn a new culture, (44) meet new friends with whom you can use and practice the language, and chances to see different parts of the world. However, there may be a number of disadvantages for some including expense, time away from one's school, family, or work life, and (45) the challenge of adapting to a new culture and way of life.

Whatever you do, consider a distance education program that meets your educational needs, is within your budget, and equally important, (46) provides you with opportunities to grow beyond the classroom through cultural and educational activities.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

● 文章大意 ● 人类出于多种原因消费商品和服务。消费是人类发展的手段,它为人们追求健康满意的生活提供了机会,但另一方面,生活的富足常常导致对物质和非物质的过度消耗,对生态造成严重压力。未来几十年内那些貌似合理的消费需求规划将会对生态系统带来更加显著的影响。

47. O 从语法上看,需填名词。该题前面的名词是“dress(穿), food(食)”,这里选“shelter(住)”合乎语境。
48. L 考查词语搭配。“physical survival”意为“生存”。
49. N 从语法判断,需填定语。能与“life”搭配的有B)和N)。但依据本题之前的并列定语“healthy”,此处不应该是“B) hard(艰难的)”。
50. A 考查搭配“be marked by”,意为“以…为显著特点”,另外,从介词“by”也可判断,此处应为过去分词。
51. J 选项中G)和J)似乎均可与“levels”搭配,但根据本句前面“wealth”判断,应该是“J) excessive”。
52. C 依据后面的介词“on”,选项中的名词只有“pressure”讲得通。
53. H 本处需要介词,表示手段、方式,可初定H)和M)。但下文有“through”提示,H)正确。
54. K 本题与第47题解题思路相同。前有“agriculture(农业)”,后有“energy use(能源使用)”,此处“industry(工业)”最合适。
55. E 根据语境,本题需填入谓语动词,在选项中,只有E)和I)可考虑。这里需要及物动词与“commodities”搭配,“grow”用作及物时,解释为“种植,饲养”,讲不通。
56. F 从语法判断,D)和F)可初选。但本句大意“当…时,对主要商品的消耗将会持续增长”,选“population”合乎逻辑。

Section B

Passage One

● 文章大意 ● 如今五分之三的美国人体超重,作者认为是与谷类特别是玉米的生产过剩有很大的关系。玉米富含淀粉并可分解成几乎任何基本的有机分子,然后再组合成各种淀粉糖品和许多食品添加剂。吃不完的玉米还被用来喂牛,猪,鸡等。生产过剩导致过度消费。过度消费导致肥胖。人口统计学家预测这将是第一代寿命不如父辈长的美国人。

57. A 主旨推断。一开篇作者就表明了观点:谷类特别是玉米的生产过剩与超重有很大的关系。选项B)曲解第3段第1句的意思。选项C)是第4段第1句,但非全文主题。选项D)与文章无关。所以选项A)正确。
58. B 词义辨析。前一句刚刚提到超重这个问题,后面紧接着出现“obesity”这个生词,其实跟“overweight”是一个意思。
59. C 综合判断。从第2段第2,3句可以判断选项C)正确。从这两句话中并不能推断出选项A),选项B)则是对文章的错误理解。这里说的“200 calories”是指比七十年代多消费的卡路里,并不是一天消费的全部卡路里。选项D)在文章中没有依据。
60. A 细节理解。第3段倒数第2句告诉我们生产过剩的玉米还被用来养牛、猪和鸡等,所以A)正确。选项B)、C)在文章中没有依据。选项D)中的“high-fructose products”文章倒有提到,但没有提到“low fat”,所

以不对。

61. **D 细节理解。**最后一段第2句指出:玉米富含淀粉并可分解成几乎任何基本的有机分子,然后再组合成各种淀粉精品和许多的食品添加剂,所以选项D)正确。有不少人选C),那是因为他们把淀粉被分解理解成了分子被分解,所以是错误的。

Passage Two

- **文章大意** • 沉船潜水这项运动的迷人之处也正是它的危险之处。在深海里探索沉船,呼吸变成一件十分复杂的事情。氧气被海水的重量压缩变浓会破坏人的神经系统并导致失去知觉最终死亡。氮气在深水中也呈现出致命的特征:一方面血液中高压氮能引起麻醉状态从而使潜水员失去方向感;另一方面回潜时又能引发脊椎剧烈疼痛,有时会导致致命的减压病。近年来为了减少沉船潜水的危险,这项运动的设备方面已有了巨大改善。
62. **C 句义理解。**第1段第1句和第3句告诉我们:沉船潜水的迷人之处也正是它的危险之处。对“Andrea Doria”的潜水被称为是潜水界的“珠穆朗玛峰”,那是因为它的深度是海平面以下令人胆寒的180英尺。由此我们可以推出第3句话隐含的意思是:要潜到“Andrea Doria”是极具挑战的。所以选项C)正确。
63. **A 细节理解。**从第2段第2句可以看出,登山和潜水的不同在于:登山时氧气逐渐稀薄而潜水时20英尺以下氧气就变得浓稠。所以选项A)正确。
64. **A 细节理解。**第3段最后一句指出:潜水员回潜时如果速度过快,被压缩进血液的氮就会膨胀并快速从血流中进入脊椎腔,引起剧烈疼痛,有时会致命,这种状态被称为减压病。所以选项A)正确。
65. **D 细节理解。**第4段的第2、3句为我们解释了什么叫“whiskey factor”以及它所引起的后果:在水下失去知觉并导致致命事故。因此选项D)正确。
66. **A 综合判断。**从文章开始说沉船潜水既迷人又危险,到最后一段说这项运动的设备近年来总体上有巨大的提高,可以看出沉船研究、沉船考古、或海洋医学都不太合适,只有选项A)最好。

Part V Error Correction

• **文章大意** • 许多人会反复出现相同或类似的梦境,一种看法是这些人生活中有某种压力,另一种看法是他们试图用做梦来舒缓生活中曾经的伤痛。梦魇可能出现在所有年龄段,但最多见于儿童,常使人产生恐惧,悲伤或焦虑情绪。最后文章还探讨了治疗反复性梦魇的两种方法。

- S1 **what → that**, 定语从句用法。单从这一行看, what 从句似乎是 acknowledged 的宾语,但其真正的宾语是 you've not acknowledged 前面省略的关系代词。that is causing stress of some sort (造成某种压力)也是 something 的定语,故用关系代词 that 引导。
- S2 **Other → Another**, 形容词用法错误。other 作形容词时,后面跟名词复数形式,或者前面加上 the, any, no, sb.'s 等限定词修饰单数名词。从上下文意思判断,这里表示“另一种看法”,所以改成 Another。本行中 have not corrected 的时态也可能是考点。
- S3 **deal → deal with**, 动词短语搭配。定语从句 they are trying to deal 省略的关系代词充当宾语,因此需用 deal with。固定短语 in this case 也是考点。
- S4 **less → lessen**, 词性混淆。tend to 后面一般接动词原形,而 less 不能作动词使用,故改成 lessen。
- S5 **most → least**, 上下文逻辑错误。从句子意思看,梦魇常常会让从梦中惊醒,所以可以说是“至少半梦半醒”,而用“最多”则语义不顺。另外, wake us up 也是需注意的短语。
- S6 **seeing → seen**, 分词错误。上文说“梦魇在任何年龄段都有可能出现”,后半句说“梦魇最常见于孩子”,“see”应该使用过去分词形式,表示被动意义。此外, with the most frequency 的最高级用法也是可能出现的考点。
- S7 **sad → sadness**, 形容词误用成名词。sad 的前后 fear 和 anxiety 都是名词,三者为并列关系;再者, of 后也应该用名词,所以应用 sadness。
- S8 **compare → comparing**, 平行结构用法错误。平行结构是一个常考的语言点。从句子整体看, compare 和 interpreting 属 starts with 后的两个平行结构,均应用动名词形式。该句中 what is going on 也有可能作考查点。
- S9 **address → to address**, 动词非谓语形式。句子意思是“经常有梦魇的人可以向专家咨询,说出那些可能引起自己梦魇的问题。”前面已有 undergoes 作谓语动词,必须将 address 改成非谓语动词形式。还应注意定语从句 that are...里的 are 的单复数一致性问题。