



高等教育“十一五”规划教材

大学英语四级真题模拟训练 (阅读、综合分册)

邹晓燕 韩 伟◎主编



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北京

内 容 简 介

本书旨在较短时间内通过强化训练提高应试者阅读与综合测试的能力,突破阅读与综合测试的难关,帮助应试者顺利通过新题型的考试。本书共分16个单元,每个单元都包括阅读理解(快速阅读、仔细阅读、传统阅读)和综合测试(完型填空、翻译、简短回答、改错)新题型。本书附有参考答案与解析,极大地方便了学生的自主学习和教师的教学辅导。

本书主要适用于考生对新题型四级阅读理解和综合测试的训练,适用于具有中级英语水平学生自学之用,尤其适合四级强化班教师参考之用。

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前 言

本书旨在较短时间内通过强化训练提高应试者阅读与综合测试的能力，突破阅读与综合测试的难关，帮助应试者顺利通过新题型的考试。本书紧握四级考试最新脉搏，完全以 2005 年教育部颁布的大学英语四级新样卷为蓝本，准确反映四级考试大纲要求、最新变化和命题趋势。与同类书籍相比，本书具有选材新颖、趣味性强、难易适当、针对性强，练习高效等特点，是四级备考的必备用书。本书结合新题型真题及历年典型真题，将最近几年的真题详细分类，对快速阅读、仔细阅读、传统阅读、综合测试部分分别进行真题透析和强化训练，同时结合一定量的模拟，预测题进一步对应试者进行强化训练。本书附有参考答案与解析，极大地方便了学生的自主学习和教师的教学辅导。

本书共分 16 个单元，每个单元都包括阅读理解（快速阅读、仔细阅读、传统阅读）和综合测试（完型填空、翻译、简短回答、改错）新题型。其中每单元快速阅读 1 篇、仔细阅读 1 篇、传统阅读 2 篇、综合测试（完型填空 1 篇、翻译 10 句、简短回答或改错 1 篇）。本书主要以历年真题为基础，同时补充了一定量的具有趣味性、时代性、难易恰当的预测材料，内容丰富充实，给考生提供一个演习的训练场，从数量上保证练习的充分性，从质量上保证练习的高效性。

本书主要适用于考生对新题型四级阅读理解和综合测试的训练，适应于具有中级英语水平学生自学之用，尤其适合四级强化班教师参考之用。

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Unit 1

Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.*

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.

Your Laptop Care Guide

Your *laptop* (笔记本电脑) is not just an expensive toy — it's one of your most important assets while at work and play, it's extremely important that you take good care of it. You should know about each piece of the hardware, and follow these simple guidelines.

Don't Eat or Drink near Your Laptop!

Fluids are the number one enemy of electronic items. If you do spill something on or in your laptop, turn the computer off immediately and unplug it. If there is standing liquid, try to dry that liquid off. Leave the laptop off and sit at least overnight to allow time for it to dry.

Our INTREON Care Centre can repair light to medium damage, but you can be without your laptop for days if any of its major components has to be replaced. If something *catastrophic* (灾难性的) does occur, you may wish to request for a laptop from us or to do a trade-in for a newer model.

Don't Move Your Laptop While It Is On!

This can severely damage your hard drive, and may cause you to lose files.

In the case of hard disk damage, our specialized DATA RECOVERY laboratory will help you retrieve your priceless data using sophisticated recovery equipment.

Don't Leave It in Your Car, an Unlocked Locker, or a Classroom!

Laptop thefts in Singapore are relatively rare, but not impossible, and it will cost you a minimum of a few thousands of dollars to get a new laptop, not to mention all the files you lost.

Back Up Your Personal Files Regularly!

Put your personal files on an external hard drive, which is automatically backed up daily,

burn a CD or DVD, or you can choose to do a HARD-DISK CLONING before you clean up or reformat your system for better performance.

Don't Download Random Software off the Internet!

Most of these “seemingly useful” softwares contain spy-ware, which will damage your Windows installation, waste resources, generate pop-up ads, and report your personal information back to the company that provided that software. A kitten that walks around your screen may be cute, but you won't think it is when you need to bring your laptop to our INTREON Care Centre for repair!

Don't Dismantle Your Laptop or Attempt Repair!

Laptop repair is a specialized skill and it is a dynamic problem solving process. If you are untrained, you will easily damage the delicate components of your laptop, lose your valuable data, or worse suffer from electrical shocks.

Keep Your Laptop Within the Safe Temperature Range!

Every laptop has a recommended safe range of operating temperature (usually about 10~35 degree Celsius). Prolonged exposure of a laptop to extreme cold or hot temperature can result in *glitches* (故障) and possible hardware damage. As such, we offer the following recommendations:

- Don't leave your laptop sitting in the car for extended periods of time. This applies during both hot and cold weather.
- Don't leave the laptop computer sitting exposed to direct sunlight or near any heat source for extended periods of time.

Avoid Static Electricity (静电) and Magnetic Fields!

Static is the enemy. It can ruin your system and your disks. Avoid magnetic fields. Be careful with the TVs, speakers and phones. Both can cause problems for laptop and diskettes.

Consider Getting Your Laptop Insured!

Is your laptop insured? Find out from your authorized agents: What's covered? How much will you pay if something happens? A good insurance will come in handy especially when you are traveling overseas.

Take Good Care of Your LCD.

The screen on a laptop is an LCD (liquid crystal display) composed of individual transistors at every *pixel* (像素). The screens of the laptop have 1 470 000 pixels.

Each pixel is a separate transistor / liquid crystal combination. If any one is damaged you will have a permanent black spot on your screen. To be sure, the loss of a single pixel will not make your screen unusable, but if you physically damage the screen you will probably lose more than a single pixel.

The screen is the single most expensive part of your laptop. Most damage to it is non-repairable. Replacing it can cost between \$600~\$1000.

Here are some tips for you to take good care of LCD.

Keep your screen in good shape; stay away from it. That's to say, do not poke it with your finger — or even worse — with a pen or pencil. If you want to show something on the screen to someone else, point “from a distance” or use your mouse and *cursor* (指针) to point to the item of interest (incidentally, you can make your cursor much larger and change its shape if you find it hard to see on the screen).

If you do get fingerprints or dirt on your screen, you can clean it — with care and the proper cleaning solution. Remember, your laptop screen surface is thin, flexible plastic, not glass. DO NOT use glass cleaner. The *ammonia* (氨) that is a primary component of most glass cleaners will eventually yellow the screen and make it brittle. Your first attempt to clean a screen should be with a soft cloth (not paper towels) dampened with water. If a gentle wipe with this does not work, then use rubbing alcohol at 50% or less strength. You can buy commercial cleaning solutions and cleaning pads for computer screen, but make sure they specially say “for laptop or LCD screens”. Never pour or spray it directly onto the screen where it may run off and damage electronic components. The same care tips hold true for any LCD screen that you may have — for a desktop computer or TV as well as for laptops.

Other Considerations

We would recommend getting some sort of padded carrying cases for your computer. Not only does it provide greater protection for your laptop in case of impact, but it also makes it easier to carry your laptop. Most major computer stores and department stores carry a wide variety of padded cases to suit your needs and tastes.

Questions:

1. The purpose of this passage is to tell us how to take care of our laptops. ()
2. The first step to deal with the computer damaged by fluids is to turn off electricity immediately. ()
3. The INTREON Care Center can repair light, medium to heavy laptop damage. ()
4. When our laptop has some minor problems, we can dismantle it ourselves and repair it in order to save money and time. ()
5. To put a laptop at a hot place for a long period of time may cause damage to it. ()
6. The author suggests having our laptop insured in the event that it is stolen. ()
7. Pixel damage can be repaired, but it is very expensive to repair the damage. ()
8. To better protect your laptop, you should not poke it with a _____.
9. When using cleaning solutions to clean your computer screens, make sure the solutions are for _____.
10. Padded carrying cases for laptop are available at most computer stores and _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

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. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As war spreads to many corners of the globe, children sadly have been drawn into the center of conflicts. In Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Colombia, however, groups of children have been taking part in peace education 11. The children, after learning to resolve conflicts, took on the 12 of peacemakers. The children's movement for peace in Colombia was even *nominated* (提名) for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998. Groups of children 13 as peacemakers studied human rights and poverty issues in Colombia, eventually forming a group with five other schools in Bogotá known as The Schools of Peace.

The classroom 14 opportunities for children to replace angry, violent behaviors with 15, peaceful ones. It is in the classroom that caring and respect for each person empowers children to take a step 16 toward becoming peacemakers. Fortunately, educators have access to many online resources that are 17 useful when helping children along the path to peace. The Young Peacemakers Club, started in 1992, provides a Website with resources for teachers and 18 on starting a Kindness Campaign. The World Centers of Compassion for Children International call attention to children's rights and how to help the 19 of war. Starting a Peacemakers' Club is a praiseworthy venture for a class and one that could spread to other classrooms and ideally affect the culture of the 20 school. (CET-4, 2007.12)

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A) acting | B) assuming | C) comprehensive | D) cooperative |
| E) entire | F) especially | G) forward | H) images |
| I) information | J) offers | K) projects | L) respectively |
| M) role | N) technology | O) victims | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the best answer from the four choices.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

When the auto enters the highway system, a *retractable* (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

21. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.

22. What is the author's main concern?

23. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?

24. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.

- A) keep in the right lane
B) wait to arrive at his destination
C) keep in constant touch with the computer center
D) inform the system of his destination by phone

25. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

- A) Enthusiastic. B) Pessimistic. C) Optimistic. D) Cautious.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in for an unwelcome surprise. The car is fitted with a remote *immobiliser* (锁止器), and a radio signal from a control centre miles away will ensure that once the thief switches the engine off, he will not be able to start it again.

The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car contains a mini-cellphone, a micro-processor and memory, and a *GPS* (全球定位系统) satellite positioning receiver. If the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the control centre to block the vehicle's engine management system and prevent the engine being restarted.

In the UK, a set of technical fixes is already making life harder for car thieves. "The pattern of vehicle crime has changed," says Martyn Randall, a security expert. He says it would only take him a few minutes to teach a person how to steal a car, using a bare minimum of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won't allow them to start unless they receive a unique ID code beamed out by the *ignition* (点火) key. In the UK, technologies like this have helped achieve a 31% drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

But determined criminals are still managing to find other ways to steal cars, often by getting hold of the owner's keys. And key theft is responsible for 40% of the thefts of vehicles fitted with a tracking system.

If the car travels 100 metres without the driver confirming their ID, the system will send a signal to an operation centre that it has been stolen. The hundred metres minimum avoids false alarms due to inaccuracies in the GPS signal.

Staff at the centre will then contact the owner to confirm that the car really is missing, and keep police informed of the vehicle's movements via the car's GPS unit. (CET-4, 2006.6)

26. What's the function of the remote immobilizer fitted to a car?

- A) To help the police make a surprise attack on the car thief.
- B) To allow the car to lock automatically when stolen.
- C) To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.
- D) To prevent car theft by sending a radio signal to the car owner.

27. By saying "The pattern of vehicle crime has changed" (Line 1~2. Para. 3), Martyn Randall suggests that _____.

- A) it takes a longer time for the car thief to do the stealing
- B) self-prepared tools are no longer enough for car theft
- C) the thief has to make use of computer technology
- D) the thief has lost interest in stealing cars over 10 years old

28. What is essential in making a modern car tougher to steal?

- A) A coded ignition key.
 - B) A unique ID card.
 - C) A special cellphone signal.
 - D) A GPS satellite positioning receiver.
29. Why does the tracking system set a 100-metre minimum before sending an alarm to the operation centre?
- A) To leave time for the operation centre to give an alarm.
 - B) To keep police informed of the car's movements.
 - C) To give the driver time to contact the operation centre.
 - D) To allow for possible errors in the GPS system.
30. What will the operation centre do first after receiving an alarm?
- A) Start the tracking system.
 - B) Contact the car owner.
 - C) Block the car engine.
 - D) Locate the missing car.

Part III Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 31 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 32 your money or can add 33 the cost.

Take the 34 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 35 that you are making the 36 buy if you choose one 37 look you like and which is also the cheapest 38 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 39 twice as long as a more expensive 40 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 41 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 42 when you go out shopping?

If you 43 your home, your car or any valuable 44 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 45.

Before you buy a new 46, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular 47.

Before you buy an expensive 48, or a service, do check the price and 49 is on offer. If possible, choose 50 three items or three estimates. (CET-4, 2005.1)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 31. A) form | B) fashion | C) way | D) method |
| 32. A) save | B) preserve | C) raise | D) retain |
| 33. A) up | B) to | C) in | D) on |
| 34. A) easy | B) single | C) simple | D) similar |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 35. A) convince | B) accept | C) examine | D) think |
| 36. A) proper | B) best | C) reasonable | D) most |
| 37. A) its | B) which | C) whose | D) what |
| 38. A) for | B) with | C) in | D) on |
| 39. A) spends | B) takes | C) lasts | D) consumes |
| 40. A) mode | B) copy | C) sample | D) model |
| 41. A) cause | B) make | C) leave | D) prove |
| 42. A) adopt | B) lay | C) stick | D) adapt |
| 43. A) reserve | B) decorate | C) store | D) keep |
| 44. A) products | B) possession | C) material | D) ownership |
| 45. A) run | B) interval | C) period | D) time |
| 46. A) appliance | B) equipment | C) utility | D) facility |
| 47. A) function | B) purpose | C) goal | D) task |
| 48. A) component | B) element | C) item | D) particle |
| 49. A) what | B) which | C) that | D) this |
| 50. A) of | B) in | C) by | D) from |

Part IV Translation

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

51. The findings of this study failed to _____ (将人们的睡眠质量考虑在内). (CET-4, 2007.6)
52. The prevention and treatment of AIDS is _____ (我们可以合作的领域). (CET-4, 2007.6)
53. _____ (有些植物对光线很敏感); they prefer the shade.
54. She keeps a supply of candles in the house _____ (万一停电).
55. The rise in power costs _____ (增加了我们的负担).
56. The typing of the term paper _____ (花了一整天).
57. We have to put aside our emotions and take it _____ (从专业的角度).
58. His business was very successful, but it was _____ (以他家庭生活为代价).
59. Anyone over the age of 18 is _____ (有资格投票).
60. _____ (测试的结果不容置疑); they have been repeated in labs all over the world.

Part V Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part, there is a short passage with eight questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

We commonly think of sportsmanship in connection with athletic contests, but it also

applies to individual outdoor sports. Not everyone who picks up a fishing rod or goes out with a gun is a sportsman. The sportsman first of all obeys the fish and game laws, not because he is liable to be punished as a violator, but because he knows that in the main these laws are made for his best interests.

The following are some of the things that those who would qualify for membership in the sportsmanship *fraternity* (圈内人) will do:

1. Take no more game than the bag limit provided for by the fish and game laws. The person who comes back from a trip boasting about the large numbers of fish or game taken is not a sportsman but a *game hog* (贪得无厌的捕猎者).
2. Observe the unwritten rules of fair play. This means shooting game birds only when the birds are "on the wing". For the same reason, do not use a shotgun to shoot a rabbit or similar animal while it is sitting or standing still.
3. Be careful in removing illegal or undersized fish from the hook. This should be done only after wetting the hands. This is necessary because the body of the fish is covered with a thin, protective film which will stick to your dry hands. If the hands are dry when the fish is handled, the film is torn from the body of the fish. Without the protective film, the fish is more easily attacked by diseases. If you wish to release a fish that is hooked in such a way that it will be impossible to disengage the hook without badly injuring the fish, just take a knife and cut the line or leader as close to the hook as convenient. In a remarkably short time, the hook will break down and the fish will remain almost unharmed. Fish have been known to feed successfully while hooks were still in their lips.
4. Be sure of the identity of your target before you shoot. Many useful and harmless species of wildlife are thoughtlessly killed by the uninformed person who is out with a gun to kill whatever flies within range. (CET-4, 2005. 6)

Questions: (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

61. In what respect does the author think individual outdoor sports are similar to athletic contests?

62. A person who goes out fishing with a fishing rod or hunting with a gun is not necessarily _____.

63. What's the most important thing a true sportsman should bear in mind when he goes fishing or hunting?

64. Those who violate the fish and game laws will not be _____ for membership in the sportsmanship fraternity.

65. What are people called when they break the bag limit and boast about their big catch?

66. A true sportsman will not shoot an animal which is not _____.

67. What are people advised to do before they remove illegal or undersized fish from the hook?

68. What should sportsmen do to avoid killing rare species of wildlife?



Unit 2

Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

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.

Preparing for Tests

Ideally it should be love of learning, achievement, and self-improvement that prompts all learning. But the average student is probably motivated by a more tangible, immediate, and pressuring reason — the requirement to take and pass tests. Few high school students are not concerned with the aptitude and achievement tests that they must take to get into college. Even students not planning to attend college will take placement, adaptability, and promotion tests if they are to succeed in their field. Promotion in the armed services does not depend on physical prowess (本领) and length of service. It depends, instead, on the ability to study and pass promotional tests. You need to understand the importance of tests, the best methods of preparation, the common sense required for both a physical and mental approach to them, how to read instructions and questions correctly, and how to answer the way the test or teacher expects you to answer. This is one of the most valuable psychological benefits that can come from your education.

Attitude Toward Tests

Dr. Francis P. Robinson in his book, *Effective Study*, poses a question: “Did you ever thank a teacher for giving a test?” At first glance you are not likely to find much in your thinking that would help inspire a “yes”. The teacher spends a lot of time preparing the test questions. After you have taken the test, the teacher spends many hours carefully evaluating your paper. Mistakes are marked so that when your paper is returned you can go over them and perhaps write in corrections. Then you will not make the same mistakes again.