新视角大学英语系列

New
View
College
English

# 大学英语四级

## 考试攻略

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主审　张绍杰　杨建木

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# 关于大学英语四、六级考试
# 题型调整的说明

自2013年12月考次起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后,四级和六级的试卷结构和测试题型相同。

## 一、试卷描述

四级和六级的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下表所示:

| 试卷结构 | 测试内容 | | 测试题型 | 分值比例 | 考试时间 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 写作 | 写作 | | 短文写作 | 15% | 30分钟 |
| 听力理解 | 听力对话 | 短对话 | 多项选择 | 8% | 30分钟 |
| | | 长对话 | 多项选择 | 7% | |
| | 听力短文 | 短文理解 | 多项选择 | 10% | |
| | | 短文听写 | 单词及词组听写 | 10% | |
| 阅读理解 | 词汇理解 | | 选词填空 | 5% | 40分钟 |
| | 长篇阅读 | | 匹配 | 10% | |
| | 仔细阅读 | | 多项选择 | 20% | |
| 翻译 | 汉译英 | | 段落翻译 | 15% | 30分钟 |
| 总计 | | | | 100% | 130分钟 |

## 二、新题型说明

### 1. 单词及词组听写

原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共10题,短文播放三遍。

### 2. 长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解,篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个

句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

3.翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为140—160个汉字;六级长度为180—200个汉字。

## 三、成绩报道

总分和单项分。单项分包括:1)听力;2)阅读;3)翻译和写作。

　　《大学英语四级考试攻略》严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于2013年8月颁发的最新题型编写,目的在于及时为考生们提供最新的模拟试题,启发考生们的应战思维,强化考前训练,提升应战技巧,提高考生们的认知能力和主动学习能力。

　　本书从材料的选取到题目的编写都严格按照四级考试的要求,共有10套模拟试题,每套试题都配有听力材料和答案详解。本书在编写过程中体现以下3个特点:

　　第一,本书的题型完全按照最新题型编写;

　　第二,本书的材料新颖,难易度与新题型完全一致;

　　第三,本书的编写人员阵容强大。

　　本书由东北师范大学人文学院、长春大学、长春科技学院、长春理工大学光电信息学院、长春大学旅游学院等长期从事四、六级考试培训的名师联合编写,而且很多编者都是大学英语教学一线教师,教学和编写经验都很丰富,本书由张绍杰、杨建木教授任主审,对全书质量进行严格把关。另外本书配有磁带和光盘,供使用者任选。本书副主编各负责编写3万字的,各编者负责编写2万字。

　　本书在编写过程中,由于时间仓促,书中的疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝批评指正。

编　者

2015年5月

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## Model Tests

## Tapescript and Key

# Model Tests

# Part I    Writing

(30 minutes)

*Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with **a brief description** of the picture and then express your views on **Should We Help Strangers**? You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.*



注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡** 1 上作答。

# Part II Listening Comprehension (30 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 1** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡** 1 上作答。

1. A) The woman is a close friend of the man.
   B) The woman has been working too hard.
   C) The woman is seeing a doctor.
   D) The woman is tired of her work.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin.
   B) The man has not been to Austin before.
   C) The man doesn't like Austin.
   D) The man has been to Austin before.

5. A) She does not agree with Jack.
   B) Jack's performance is disappointing.
   C) Most people will find basketball boring.
   D) She shares Jack's opinion.

6. A) It is quite cold in London now.
   B) The man is planning to visit London.
   C) The woman will stay in London for a long time.
   D) The woman likes the weather in London very much.

7. A) At a newsstand.

   B) At a car dealer's.

   C) At a newspaper publishing house.

   D) At a shopping mall.

8. A) Go on with the game.

   B) Draw pictures on the computer.

   C) Have a good rest.

   D) Review his lessons.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) The pleasure of skiing.

   B) The Montana National Park.

   C) How to learn to ski.

   D) How to spend the Christmas holiday.

10. A) She likes snow very much.

    B) Skiing helps her keep fit.

    C) Skiing gives her great pleasure to speed through the snow.

    D) She enjoys the fresh air and open view when skiing.

11. A) When he was a little child.

    B) When he was 15 years old.

    C) Last Christmas holiday.

    D) Two weeks ago.

12. A) He will at first learn skiing in Montana, and then go back home.

    B) He will at first go back home, and then learn skiing in Montana.

    C) He will go back home with the woman for Christmas.

    D) He will learn skiing in Montana for the whole holiday.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) His point of view was improper and could be easily attacked.

    B) He provided too many personal experiences.

    C) He provided too many analogies.

    D) He didn't support his arguments enough.

14. A) He should base his paper on a lot of research.

    B) He should include less arguments in his paper.

    C) He should use his experiences and analogies to support his arguments.

    D) He should write a longer paper.

15. A) On February 17.         B) On February 7.

    C) On January 17.          D) On January 7.

**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 1** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡** 1 上作答。

◀ **Passage One** ▶

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) To support the Red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines.
    B) To clarify the British government's policy on landmines.
    C) To investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there.
    D) To establish her image as a friend of landmine victims.

17. A) Because she was ill-informed of the government's policy.
    B) Because they were actually opposed to banning landmines.
    C) Because she had not consulted the government before the visit.
    D) Because they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola.

18. A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.
    B) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.
    C) It had greatly promoted her popularity.
    D) It had affected her relations with the British government.

◀ **Passage Two** ▶

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

19. A) Sign languages.                        B) Natural languages.
    C) Artificial languages.                  D) Genuine languages.

20. A) It was located in New York City.
    B) It was one of America's liberal arts universities for deaf people.
    C) It was the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.
    D) It enrolled students from all over the world.

21. A) He thought that sign languages are substandard languages.
    B) He thought that sign languages are natural languages.
    C) He thought that sign languages are artificial languages.
    D) He thought that sign languages are international languages.

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**◀ Passage Three ▶**

22. A) Humans.　　　　B) Poultry.　　　　C) Fish.　　　　D) Monkeys.

23. A) 5.　　　　　　　B) 10.　　　　　　　C) 15.　　　　　　D) 20.

24. A) Out of the 15 confirmed human cases of bird flu in China last year, there were 8 deaths.

　　B) Out of the 15 confirmed human cases of bird flu in China last year, there were 10 deaths.

　　C) Out of the 34 confirmed human cases of bird flu in China last year, there were 15 deaths.

　　D) Out of the 34 confirmed human cases of bird flu in China last year, there were 10 deaths.

25. A) Europe.　　　　B) Africa.　　　　C) America.　　　　D) Asia.

## 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 with the exact words you have just heard. 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** 1 上作答。

A northern cold spell gripped much of northern and eastern China yesterday, as local authorities issued terrible weather warnings and launched (26) _____ plans to ensure safe transportation in the snow.

The cold front, which brought snow showers mainly to Henan, Anhui, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces, (27) _____ Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and Liaoning provinces, putting pressure on the post-Spring-Festival travel (28) _____. The bad weather has caused (29)_____ on roads, trains and airports. Several highways surrounding Beijing were closed yesterday. Delays and (30) _____ of flights at several airports meant many (31) _____ were unable to return to work after the week-long holiday. "At least four flights of the China Eastern Airlines were (32) _____ because of the snow," said a (33) _____ with the airport in Lanzhou, capital of Northwest China's Gansu Province. In Shenyang, capital of Northeast China's Liaoning Province, the airport was forced to shut down yesterday morning and reopened later in the day.

No major incidents of stranded passengers at railway stations were reported. (34) _____ issued travel warnings against the severe weather while taking steps to ensure safe travel. Rail conditions in Zhengzhou, capital of Central China's Henan Province, have returned to normal after the station launched an emergency plan on Sunday in response to the heavy snow, and evacuated tens of thousands of passengers. The meteorological department

(35) _____ that the cold front will continue to bring snow and wind to most of northern and eastern China. The seas in the east and south may also be hit with high winds.

# Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(40 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 blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

Dream is a way for the subconscious to communicate with the ___36___ mind. Dreaming of something you're worried about is the brain's way of you rehearse for a disaster if it occurs. Dreaming of a challenge, like giving a presentation at work or playing sports, can enhance your ___37___ . And cognitive neuroscientists have discovered that dreams and the rapid eye movement while you're dreaming are ___38___ to our ability to learn and remember. Dreaming is a "mood regulatory system," says Rosalind Cartwright, chairman of the psychology ___39___ at Rush University Medical Center. She's found that dreams help people work through the day's emotional quandaries. "It's like having a built-in therapist," says Cartwright. While we ___40___ , dreams compare new emotional experience to old memories, creating plaid-like patterns of old images laid on top of new ones. As she puts it, "You may wake up and think, 'What was Uncle Harry doing in my dream? I haven't seen him for 50 years.' But the old and new images are ___41___ related." It's the job of the conscious mind to figure out the relationship. In fact, dream emotions can help real therapists treat patients ___42___ traumatic life events. In a study of 30 divorced adults, Cartwright tracked their dreams ___43___ a five-month period, and she discovered that those who were angriest at the spouse while dreaming had the best chance of successfully coping with divorce. "If their dreams were bland," Cartwright says, "they hadn't started to work through their emotions and ___44___ the divorces." For therapists, this finding will help ___45___ if the divorced men or women need counseling or have already dreamed their troubles away.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡** 2 上作答。

| A) deal with | B) physically | C) wake | D) performance | E) unconscious |
| F) undergoing | G) experience | H) over | I) determine | J) sleep |
| K) department | L) conscious | M) presentation | N) linked | O) emotionally |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the correct corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

### Landfills

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

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

**How Much Trash Is Generated?**

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

**How Is Trash Disposed of?**

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

### What Is a Landfill?

E　There are two ways to bury trash:

Dump — an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill.)

Landfill — carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.

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

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

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

### Proposing the Landfill

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

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

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

### Building the Landfill

I　Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted, the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the landfill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, *sanitation* (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

### What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

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