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Conquer CET-4 In 40 Days

40天攻克 大学英语四级

五大外语学院联合指导编写

十大培训学校联合指定用书

丛书主编 北京外国语大学
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彭雪静 孙丽丽

石油工业出版社

冲刺模拟五套题



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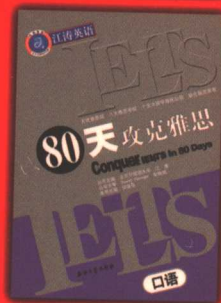
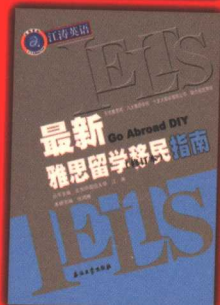
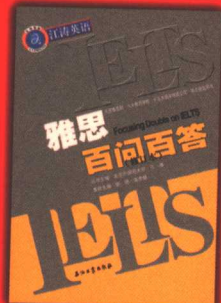
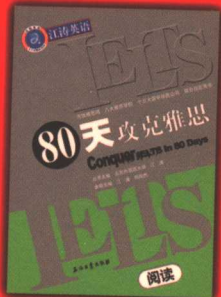
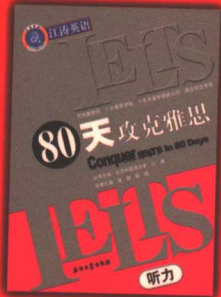
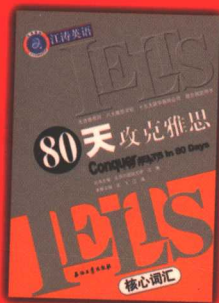
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丛书序

——我的表弟

表弟今年大四，湖南大学土木系，从小品学兼优，但大学期间四级考了三次还没过。一日打电话来向我抱怨，说现在的世态炎凉，招聘期间有的用人单位竟明码标价，持四级证书的月薪比没有的多一百元，持六级证书的比四级的又多一百元。

真的残酷到了极致！随着近年来各级大学的扩招，再加上市场竞争的白热化（对于这点的感受，你只需要在人大附近的天桥上站两分钟，再数数你手上的传单就可以体会了），像我表弟这样的困兽会越来越多。凭着四、六级证书一年收入就能增加一千二百元左右，逼着这些小困兽们像一匹匹饿极的狼，绿着眼睛，四处向人询问着三个问题——

老师，我需不需要报培训班？

老师，我需要报哪家培训机构的辅导班？

老师，我要买谁编的辅导书？张三的？李四的？还是最有名的王二麻子的？

统一的回答——

不一定！

不一定！

不一定！

天下从来没有一种药能包治百病。培训和教辅书也是如此。问题的关键不在于你走的是哪条路，而在于无论是哪一条路，你有没有坚持走完？自从去年我和彭铁城教授创办了一所叫华盛顿英语的学校后，我的观点就慢慢地唯心了。我在研究当代的大学生究竟缺什么？

缺钱？台湾虽然还没有统一，但中国大陆至少统一了两个观点：经济和教育。以经济为中心，再苦不能苦孩子，再穷不能穷教育，诸如此类的口号已深入人心。我们

只需再数数林立在各个大学周围的饭馆和卡拉 OK，或是统计统计大学生手机的占有率就清楚了。大学生不缺钱，缺的是正确的投资观。

缺智慧？婚姻法实施了那么多年，近亲婚姻的产物毕竟是凤毛麟角，而且大头婴儿也是这两年的产物，还影响不到当代大学生。谁也不比谁傻多少，大学生不缺智慧，缺的是如何运用智慧。

缺什么？

缺一种坚持相信自己有闪光点，相信自己与众不同的信心。

缺一种敢于把自己置之于绝对而后生，进而升华自己的勇气。

缺一种笑面人生、坦然以对的乐观态度。

缺一种屡败屡战、坚持到底、绝不放弃的执着。

所以有了我们当代大学生的精神——不甘平庸，挑战极限，态度改变人生，执着成就未来。

再来谈谈这套《40天攻克大学英语四级》。

这套书一如我的《80天攻克雅思》、《70天攻克考研英语》，是一个优秀团队的智慧和汗水的结晶，正应了那句话——优秀成就卓越。无论从立意，还是到选材、编排，都充分考虑了大学生的实际情况。以下是这套书的众多光芒：

精讲多练，高效省时

很多上过辅导班的同学都抱怨，没有课后作业，市面上的模拟题又不辨真伪好坏，买真题又浪费。而《40天攻克大学英语四级》的每一分册都分为若干个专题，每个专题既有名师串讲中的解题技巧归纳，又准备了足够的课后练习，练习后又配有详解及相关知识扩展，用来巩固各个知识点。多方位、立体式刺激同学的记忆。

少食多餐，循序渐进

英语不能速成，很多同学一发狠，一次做它 20 篇阅读理解，直做得头晕脑涨，昏天黑地，从此失去学习英语的兴趣。《40天攻克大学英语四级》将四级的核心内容按难易程度分为 40 天进行讲解和练习，每天每个部分只需拿出 20 分钟左右，既不会成为精神上的负担，又便于同学机动调节复习时间。同时，本套书的写作风格比较轻快，《词汇·语法·完形填空分册》中还编入了“时事二三词”这样的快乐学英语板块，符合大学生的接受心理。

科学分类，突破传统

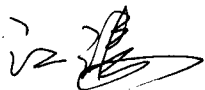
本套书一共六本，强化阶段按照四级考试分为四本《阅读·简答分册》、《作文·翻译分册》、《词汇·语法·完形填空分册》、《听力分册》。《核心词汇分册》为各个部分

的基础和有效补充，也有利于学员交叉记忆。冲刺阶段有《冲刺全真模拟五套题》，主要用来在考前5天集中培训学员的抗击打能力和各个部分协同作战的能力。

另外，我们在编写这套书的时候，在很多环节上突破了传统教材。例如，在《听力分册》中我们根据实际教学的需要，加入了发音6天的教程，《作文·翻译分册》我们为了加强对学生基础英语的测试，纳入了改错和翻译的练习，因此，我们还是敢骄傲地说，别人的优点我们借鉴了，别人没有的优点，我们创造了，因此我为我们的团队而感到骄傲，我们每一个人的优秀成就了这套书的卓越。

但愿，不，是肯定，这套书能帮助中国大陆千千万万个像我表弟一样生活在四、六级“水深火热”之中的大学同胞。

我们不甘平庸，我们挑战极限，我们用态度改变人生，我们的执着成就未来。优秀的我们，将会创造中华民族的卓越。

A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Jiang Zhi, the author of the book.

2004年10月

前言

恭喜大家选择了这本《40天攻克四级——最后五套题》。最后五套题要锻炼大家的就是临考的应战能力，所以请考生们千万不要妄想在最后五天时间能在词汇、阅读、听力等部分的基础知识方面有什么重大突破，就像打仗前的演练一般，最后五天里需要提升的是各个军团协同作战的能力。考生在复习的过程中往往是各个部分分开准备，这固然正确，但是如果考前不进行演练，不试着花时间做几套模拟题的话，很容易落下“抗击能力不强”的病根子。很多同学在考试时往往做到了阅读部分的第二篇的时候就已经力不从心了，供氧不足，大脑一片空白。所以，敬请想要一次性通过四级考试的各位在做题过程中要注意以下几点：

- 考前的一周开始做，每天做一套。
- 每天上午9:00准时做，通过严格按照考试时间来要求自己。
- 做完不要马上对答案，晚上再说。
- 对完答案，不要马上翻看详解，琢磨琢磨错在哪里，为什么错。
- 对答案的时候，还要看看已经做对的题目。如果想不起来为什么这样做，那只能算是蒙对的，更要仔细看看答案解析。
- 一定要写作文。
- 写完作文一定要找人点评，因为没有人点评就等于白写了。最后祝大家马到成功！

编者

目录

模拟试题..... 1

模拟试题一..... 2

模拟试题二..... 14

模拟试题三..... 27

模拟试题四..... 40

模拟试题五..... 51

答案及详解..... 63

模拟试题一..... 64

模拟试题二..... 71

模拟试题三..... 79

模拟试题四..... 86

模拟试题五..... 93

听力录音原文..... 101

模拟试题一..... 102

模拟试题二..... 104

模拟试题三..... 106

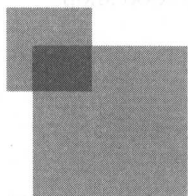
模拟试题四..... 110

模拟试题五..... 114

CET-4

冲刺模拟五套题

模拟试题





模拟试题一

试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This conversation is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

1. A) go to a Chinese restaurant
C) go to a pub for a change
- B) go to a western restaurant
D) go to a food shop
2. A) She likes math very much.
B) She does not like math at all.
C) She wants to make the math interesting.
D) She likes math and thought it was interesting.
3. A) He wants to wash the dishes.
C) He will help them wash the dishes.
- B) He doesn't want to wash the dishes.
D) He will do anything for the woman.



4. A) She disagrees with the man.
B) She agrees with the man.
C) She thinks it is not the time we should turn our attention to the danger of drunk driving.
D) She only agrees with the man at one point.
5. A) His partner
C) His sister
B) His teacher
D) His boss
6. A) At a cigarette store.
C) At a gas station.
B) At a bus station.
D) At her parents'
7. A) Fifteen.
C) Sixteen.
B) Twenty-nine.
D) Sixty.
8. A) Do her housework.
C) Wash clothes.
B) Clean the backyard.
D) Enjoy the beautiful day.
9. A) Wife and husband
C) Mum and son
B) Teacher and student
D) Neighbors
10. A) The unsmiling faces
C) The Londoners
B) The weather
D) The color

Section B Compound Dictation

注意：听力理解的 B 节 (Section B) 为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)，题目印刷在试卷二上，现在请取出试卷二。

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

The most fashionable trend in college sports celebrations today is as innocent as a letterman's sweater, as old-fashioned as school pride, and reserved only for people who can wear the name of their school across their chest.

It can be spotted after any surprising victory, when the most jubilant player grabs the front of his jersey with both hands and displays it to the crowd, framing the college name



as if in an advertisement for the school.

Popping the jersey, as it has become known, is becoming more and more common. When Donald Brown helped his team win an unlikely victory, he raised his jersey high enough to cover his chin. When Niagara won a major tournament this season, two players popped for the photograph.

"Our team doesn't have names on the back of our jerseys," Brown said. "So we play for the name on the front. You have to understand, college basketball is not like the N.B.A., where a team chooses you and then you have to play for them. Here, you choose where you want to go, and you go there for a good reason."

"This is one thing I've never seen in the N.B.A., and I don't think I ever will," Erroll Knight said. "It is our way to represent where we're from and tell people that we're proud of it."

Like most dance steps and slang words, no one really knows who started the latest thing. One of the first documented accounts of jersey-popping occurred in December 2000, when Earl Watson faced the student section and tugged at the front of his jersey after his team erased a 19-point deficit against their opponents.

"Basketball is an urban sport, a hip-hop sport, and what you're seeing right now comes from that," Knight said. "If a guy is wearing a really nice shirt on the street and he wants to show it off to everyone, he'll do what's called popping his collar — he'll sort of flick his collar to demonstrate the value it has. What guys are doing now with their jerseys is the same thing, only they have taken it to another level."

11. According to the passage, we can tell that Erroll Knight is a player for _____.

- A) soccer B) tennis C) basketball D) field hockey

12. The trend in college sports celebrations today, as told in the text, is _____.

- A) innocent but sophisticated B) as fashionable as in the old days
C) beloved by everyone D) pure as well as old-fashioned

13. Which of the following statement is true according to the author?

- A) Popping the jersey is not in vogue any more.
B) The victory of Donald Brown's team is out of expectation.
C) N.B.A and college basketball are much the same.
D) People pop their collars because they are dirty.

14. The word "pop" (Para 3, L1) in this passage is closest in meaning to which of the following word/phrase?

- A) spank B) flick C) popular D) show off



15. The reason why college sports players pop the jerseys is because _____.
 A) their jerseys are exquisitely designed
 B) it is a rule of their colleges
 C) they are very proud of their sports team
 D) it is a form of demonstration of the value being the representative of their schools

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

In the 16th century, Venetian and French glassmakers perfected a technique of coating glass with an alloy of silver to produce an effective mirror. Mirrors soon proliferated in public spaces and private homes, and owning a pocket or hand mirror became a marker of status. The mirror, you might say, was an early personal technology — ingenious, portable, effective — and like all such technologies, it changed its users. By giving us, for the first time, a readily available image of ourselves that matched what others saw, it encouraged self-consciousness and introspection and, as some worried, excesses of vanity.

By the 19th century, it was the machines of the Industrial Revolution — the power loom, the motor, the turbine — that prompted concern about the effects of technology on the person. Karl Marx argued that factory work alienated the worker from what he was toiling to produce, transforming him into “a cripple, a monster.” Men were forced to become more like machines: efficient, tireless and soulless.

Today’s personal technologies, particularly the cellphone and the digital video recorder, have not provoked similar worries. They are marvels of individual choice, convenience and innovation; they represent the democratization of the power of the machine. Our technologies are more intuitive, more facile and more responsive than ever before. In a rebuke to Marx, we have not become the alienated slaves of the machine; we have made the machines more like us and in the process toppled decades of criticism about the dangerous and potentially enervating effects of our technologies.

16. The word “coat” (Line 1, Para.1) means _____.
 A) to cover sth. with a layer of sth. B) to combine two different things
 C) to make sth. into the shape of a coat D) to put a coat on sth.
17. Which of the following statement is true according to the text?
 A) Soon after being invented, mirrors became unpopular among people.
 B) Mirrors were first invented by French and Vietnamese.
 C) Karl Marx criticized that factory work had turned the workers into thoughtless monsters.



- D) The motor is among the machines of ancient inventions.
18. Why did some people worried that the mirror might be excesses of vanity?
- A) Because pocket and hand mirror became a marker of status.
B) Because mirrors were extremely expensive during that time.
C) Because only wealthy people can afford buying a mirror.
D) Because mirrors were invented for important figures.
19. The author's purpose of writing this article is _____.
A) to give a definition on modern technology
B) to give evidence to the statement that today's personal technologies are marvels of individual choice
C) to prove the rebuke of Karl Marx
D) to illustrate how modern technologies of different times affect people's life
20. Compared with technologies in the 16th and 19th century, technologies today are more _____.
A) ingenious and portable
B) marvelous and effective
C) intuitive and unreliable
D) facile and responsive

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

BMW's efforts to harness the creativity of its customers began two years ago when it posted a toolkit on its website. This toolkit let BMW's customers develop ideas showing how the firm could take advantage of advances in telematics and in-car online services. From the 1,000 customers who used the toolkit, BMW chose 15 and invited them to meet its engineers in Munich. Some of their ideas (which remain under wraps for now) have since reached the prototype stage, says BMW. "They were so happy to be invited by us, and that our technical experts were interested in their ideas," says Mr Reimann. "They didn't want any money."

Westwood Studios, a game developer now owned by EA, first noticed its customers innovating its products after the launch of a game, "Red Alert," in 1996. gamers were making new content for existing games and posting it freely on fan websites. Westwood made a conscious decision to embrace this phenomenon. Soon it was shipping basic game-development tools with its games, and by 1999 had a dedicated department to feed designers and producers working on new projects with customer innovations of existing ones. "The fan community has had a tremendous influence on game design," says Mr