

全国十八大城市英语四级考试辅导班首选教材

CET FOUR

4级

2003.6-2006.6

庆学先 主编



优化组合 全面升级

为了给参加新题型考试的考生更多的训练机会,本次修订除含 **2006年6月新题型真题**外,特别增加新增题型(长对话、快速阅读等)预测题,同时继续随书赠送听力 **MP3** 光盘。

新题型
升级版

真题 精析

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历年大学英语四级考试

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修订说明

编者既有意识地保留了完整的四级旧题型真题,又增加了四级新题型真题及新增题型的专项训练,使考生能够更加充分地准备新题型考试。

前言

本书是专为参加全国大学英语四级考试的考生编写的。出版多年来,受到全国广大考生的肯定与欢迎,并被北京、上海、南京、西安、武汉等城市的一些高校和社会辅导班作为四级考试辅导的首选教材,其销量一直位居同类书的最前列。

经过多年的使用,编者发现仍有不少地方需要进一步完善,以更好地贴近广大考生。全国各地的考生也经常来信、来电或通过 E-mail,向编者提出一些非常中肯的建议。为使考生通过本书的学习,进一步领悟四级考试的真谛、解题思路和解题技巧,获取理想的四级成绩,编者特根据四级考试的发展趋势以及考生提出来的种种需求,对本书进行了修订。其特色主要体现在:

新增题型专项训练突破。本书编者按照四级考试改革精神编制了6个长对话练习,6个快速阅读练习,6个选词填空练习,以及相当数量的翻译练习。题目难度,信度接近真题。

解析中肯、透彻到位。书中解析部分由全国著名四级考试辅导专家根据其十多年语言测试教学的经验,从命题和实战的角度,作出详尽的分析与解释。每道试题的解析思路清晰,过程简明,给出译文,指明考点,力图使考生举一反三,触类旁通。

编排方式独特、新颖。本书中的试题依年倒排,有助于由此及彼地掌握四级考试命题轨迹;双色印刷,层次感强,内容鲜明突出,使考生更容易抓住试题解析的要义所在;书末附答案速查表,便于考生对自测结果进行评估。

准备四级考试切莫忽视往年的真题,即便是弃用的题型也希望考生不要轻易放过。比如,新题型的翻译题与旧题型的词汇题存在着一定的继承关系。此外,旧题型中的词汇题应该被作为准备四级新题型的热身练习。

编者特别建议考生在使用本书时,先做题自测,再仔细阅读解析,及时进行归纳总结,以提高应试能力。我们相信,当做完全部试题,同时掌握了应试技巧后,考生朋友的四级综合应试水平会得到很大的提高。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了真题实时操练的机会,同时也是四级辅导班学员的理想教材。

(友情提醒:书的最后附有答案速查)

编者



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2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试(新题型)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lecturers. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

注意: 实考中, 此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

1. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课老师
2. 学生选择老师时所考虑的主要因素是
3. 学生自选任课老师的益处及可能产生的问题

On Students Selecting Lecturers

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Highways

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U. S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to accommodate (容纳) automobiles.

With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen per cent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds. A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and Congress soon passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetland, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were

another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed bridges such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U. S. , and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 per cent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck, and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear—United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

注意: 实考中, 8~10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921. X
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America. ✓
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system. ✓
4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads. X
6. The interstate highways system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.

1. [Y][N][NG]

2. [X][N][NG]

3. [Y][N][NG]

4. [Y][N][NG]

5. [Y][N][NG]

6. [Y][N][NG]

7. [Y][Y][NG]

8. The greatest benefits brought about by the interstate system was _____.
9. Trucks using the the interstate highways deliver more than _____.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of _____.

Part III

Section A

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each

conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) The girls got on well with each other. B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
C) She was angry with the other young stars. D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework. B) The woman needs a housekeeper.
C) The weather house is in a mess. D) The weather works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well off. B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon. B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
C) The weather forecast was unreliable. D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic. B) In a supermarket.
C) At a restaurant. D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.
D) The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before. B) The two speakers work for the same company.
C) The two speakers work on the same floor. D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise. B) The man is looking for an apartment.
C) The man has missed his appointment. D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

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

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company. B) He works in an international insurance company.
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company. D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders's past experience.

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

22. A) She's worried about the seminar. B) The man keeps interrupting her.
C) She finds it too hard. D) She lacks interest in it.
23. A) The lecturers are boring. B) The course is poorly designed.
C) She prefers Philosophy to English. D) She enjoys literature more.
24. A) Karen's friend. B) Karen's parents. C) Karen's lecturers. D) Karen herself.
25. A) Changing her major. B) Spending less of her parents' money.
C) Getting transferred to the English Department. D) Leaving the university.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Rent a grave.
C) Bury the dead near a church.
27. A) To solve the problem of lack of land.
C) To follow the Greek religious practice.
28. A) They should be buried lying down.
C) They should be buried after being washed.
29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes.
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room.
- B) Bury the body.
D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
B) To see whether they have decayed.
D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
B) They should be buried standing up.
D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.
D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.
C) The mother does the cooking while the father and the children wait on the guests.
D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.
B) He trained them to play European football.
C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.
B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket.
C) By simplifying the complex rules.
- B) By lowering the position of the basket.
D) By altering the size of the basket.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意: 实考中, 该试题在答题卡 2 上。

For Americans, time is money. They say, "you only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) _____ will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are (37) _____ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans (38) _____ a "well-organized" person, one who

has a written list of things to do and a (39) _____ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) _____ of other people's time. They do not (41) _____ people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) _____ beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) _____ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) _____.

One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the United States is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context (45) _____. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) _____, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange (47) F happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds, which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in (48) C, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, humid air over the ocean causes severe (49) E thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, (50) L floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and (51) K.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-83 El Nino brought the most (52) J weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds (53) N of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists (54) A this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will (55) O, but they are still not (56) I sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

注意: 实考中, 此部分试题在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) estimate (v)	B) strength (n)	G) deliberately (adv)
D) notify (v)	E) tropical (adj)	F) phenomenon (n)
G) stable (adj)	H) attraction (n)	I) completely (adv)
J) destructive (adj)	K) starvation (n)	L) bringing (n)
M) exhaustion (n)	N) worth (v/adj)	O) strike (v)

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 decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt (困扰) you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

57. Hancock's study focuses on _____.

- A) the consequences of lying in various communications media
- B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
- C) people's preferences in selecting communications technologies
- D) people's honesty levels across a range of communications media

58. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that _____.

- A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
- B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
- C) people are most likely to lie in email communication
- D) people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations

59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?

- A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
- B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.
- C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
- D) They are most practised at those forms of communication.

60. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because _____.

- A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers
- B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
- C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
- D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively

61. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
- B) more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees

- C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
 D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged "Operation Safe Travel"—raids on airports to arrest employees with false identification (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers' illegal status made them open to blackmail (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. "We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons," Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. Ana Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of deportation (驱逐出境). Castro's case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry's.

62. According to the author, the United States claimed to be a nation _____.
 A) composed of people having different values
 B) encouraging individual pursuits
 C) sharing common interests
 D) founded on shared ideals
63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about "Operation Safe Travel"?
 A) Guilty. B) Offended. C) Disappointed. D) Discouraged.
64. Undocumented workers became the target of "Operation Safe Travel" because _____.
 A) evidence was found that they were potential terrorists
 B) most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks
 C) terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
 D) they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport
65. By saying "we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are," (Line 2, Para. 4), Mayor Anderson means _____.
 A) we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status B) we will examine the laws in a different way
 C) there are other ways of enforcing the law D) the existing laws must not be ignored
66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?
 A) She will be deported sooner or later. B) She is allowed to stay permanently.
 C) Her case has been dropped. D) Her fate remains uncertain.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and wait 67 you to be in your lightest phase of sleep 68 rousing you. Its makers say that should 69 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 70 a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that 71 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake up can 72 how you feel later, and may 73 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase 74 you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 75 the distinct pattern of brain waves 76 during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 77 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the 78 way as some machines used for medical and research 79, and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You 80 the clock with the latest time at 81 you want to be wakened, and it 82 duly (适当地) wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The 83 was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island 84 a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. "85 sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of 86 to do about it," says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| C 67. A) beside | B) near | C) for | D) around |
| B 68. A) upon | B) before | C) towards | D) till |
| A 69. A) ensure | B) assure | C) require | D) request |
| A 70. A) through | B) into | C) about | D) on |
| D 71. A) reveals | B) reverses | C) resumes | D) repeats |
| B 72. A) effect | B) affect | C) reflect | D) perfect |
| D 73. A) already | B) ever | C) never | D) even |
| A 74. A) means | B) marks | C) says | D) dictates |
| C 75. A) removes | B) relieves | C) records | D) recalls |
| A 76. A) proceeded | B) produced | C) pronounced | D) progressed |
| C 77. A) by | B) of | C) with | D) over |
| D 78. A) familiar | B) similar | C) identical | D) same |
| D 79. A) findings | B) prospects | C) proposals | D) purposes |
| C 80. A) prompt | B) program | C) plug | D) plan |
| C 81. A) where | B) this | C) which | D) that |
| A 82. A) then | B) also | C) almost | D) yet |
| C 83. A) claim | B) conclusion | C) concept | D) explanation |
| C 84. A) once | B) after | C) since | D) while |
| C 85. A) Besides | B) Despite | C) To | D) As |
| B 86. A) what | B) how | C) whether | D) when |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意: 实考中, 该试题在答题卡 2 上。

87. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble to find the way going to the Museum of History (找到去历史博物馆的路).
88. (为了挣钱供我上学) In order to earn enough money, mother often takes on more work than is good for her. to support I go to school
89. The professor required that we should hand our research report in (我们交研究报告) by Wednesday.
90. The more you explain, the more confused I am (我愈糊涂).
91. Though a skilled worker, He was let off by company (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.

2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试(新题型)

Part I Writing

On Students Selecting Lecturers

In some universities nowadays, students are given the freedom to choose their own lecturers for some courses. In this case, the students may not be allowed to select what courses they want to take, but they can reject some teachers as their lecturers.

When the students decide what teachers they would like to have in their classrooms, they may consider a number of factors. Firstly, they would welcome teachers with a profound academic background. With these teachers, the students can obviously benefit from their lectures and lay a solid foundation for their future achievements. Secondly, they would expect teachers who can deliver. In other words, these teachers can guide the students to explore the scope of knowledge. Lastly, the students would opt for teachers who are caring and considerate. Indeed, these teachers would pay attention to the individual students and inspire them to progress on.

Such practice will surely encourage teachers to work harder and focus on improving their delivery of lectures. However, it should be pointed out that this practice will inevitably turn into a selection of the most popular teacher on campus. By the way, the most popular teacher may not be the best teacher. In the end, many good teachers may be forced to leave their jobs, which will become a loss for the students.

Part II Reading Comprehension

这是一篇说明文,介绍 20 世纪美国联邦州际公路网络的发展历程,以及其社会经济利益。

1. 答案为 N 第二段的第一句提到: paved roads 长达 387000 英里 (by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads)。第三句又说当时关于规模、承重和商业标志并没有国家标准 (Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs)。
2. 答案为 Y 文章的第二段引用了艾森豪威尔的话: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land." 故此题的答案是 Y。
3. 答案为 Y 第四段第一句说明: The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956。故答案是 Y。
4. 答案为 Y 注意题干的意思是说: 美国的地形特征给修建州际公路带来了许多难题, 创新的项目解决了这些难题。题干正好是第四段第二句、第三句、第四句和第五句的总结, 第二至第四句说明出现了哪些难题, 第五句是说明如何解决这些难题, 即 innovative designs。
5. 答案为 N 题干与文章的内容相悖。详见第六段的最后一句: The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per million on all other roads)。
6. 答案为 NG 第七段和第八段提到了公路的各种好处, 但是这里并没有讲 the interstate highways system provides access between major military installations in America。
7. 答案为 N 第八段提到州际公路的建设促进了服务行业的发展, 如加油站、汽车旅馆、餐馆和购物中心等。因此题干正好与文章的内容相反。
8. 答案为 personal freedom of mobility 短文第七段和第八段谈到了州际公路带来的各种好处。注意第七段的最后一句: Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility。
9. 答案为 75 percent of the nation's freight 参见第八段第一句: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck。

10. 答案为 his vision and leadership 参见第九段的第二句: The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. 答案为 A

M: What was it like working with those young stars?

W: It was a great group. I always got mad when people said we didn't get along just because we were girls. There was never a fight. We had a great time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. 答案为 A

M: Are you telling that you don't have a housekeeper?

W: No, we don't. If you make a mess, you clean it up yourself.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

13. 答案为 C

W: I hear that the Edwards are thinking of buying another house.

M: Should they be doing that with all the other expenses they have to pay. Anyway, they are over seventy now. Their present house is not too bad.

Q: What does the man imply?

14. 答案为 D

M: You look like you are freezing to death. Why don't you put this on?

W: Thank you. It was warm at noon. I didn't expect the weather to change so quickly.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

15. 答案为 C

M: I'll have the steak, French fries and let's see . . . , chocolate ice cream for dessert.

W: Oh, you know these things will ruin your health—too much fat and sugar. How about ordering some vegetables and fruit instead?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

16. 答案为 A

M: What was it like growing up in New York's Bronx District? Was it safe?

W: To me it was. It was all I knew. My mom would send me to the shop and I'd go and buy things when I was about eight years old.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

17. 答案为 B

M: Nice weather, isn't it? Er, I've seen you around the office, but I don't think we have met. I am Henry Smith. I work in the Market Research Section.

W: Nice to meet you, Henry. I am Helen Grant. I am in the Advertising Section on the ninth floor.

Q: What can we infer from this conversation?

18. 答案为 B

M: Ma'am, I hear you have an apartment for rent. Can I take a look at it?

W: Sure, you are welcome anytime by appointment. But I have to tell you that the building is close to a railway. And if you can't put up with the noise, you might as well save the trip.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

19. B 20. C 21. D 22. D 23. C 24. B 25. A

Conversation One

W: Please have a seat, Mr. Santos. I received your resume last week and was very impressed. (19)

M: Thank you.

W: We are a small financial company, trading mostly stocks and bonds. May I ask why you are interested in working for us?

M: Your company has an impressive reputation. And I have always wanted to work for a smaller company.

W: That's good to hear. Would you mind telling me a little bit about your present job?

M: I'm currently working in a large international company in charge of a team of eight brokers. We buy and sell stocks for major clients worldwide.

W: Why do you think you are the right candidate for this position?

M: As a head broker, (20) I have a lot of experiences in the stock market. I deal with clients on a daily basis and I enjoy working with people.

W: Well, you might just be the person we've been looking for. (21) Do you have any question?

M: Er-uh. If I were hired, how many accounts would I be handling?

W: You'll be working with two other head brokers. In other words, you will be handling about a third of our clients.

M: And who would I report to?

W: Directly to me.

M: I see. What kind of benefits package do you offer?

W: Two weeks of paid vacation in your first year of employment. You'll also be entitled to medical and dental insurance. But this is something you should discuss with our personnel department. Do you have any other questions?

M: No, not at the moment.

W: Well, I'll have to discuss your application with my colleagues and we'll get back to you early next week.

M: Ok, thanks. It's been nice meeting you.

W: Nice meeting you too. And thanks for coming in today.

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

19. What's the purpose of Mr. Santos' visit?

20. What is Mr. Santos' current job?

21. What can we conclude from the conversation?

Conversation Two

M: Hi, Karen, you are not really reading it, are you?

W: Pardon?

M: The book! You haven't turned the page in the last ten minutes.

W: No, Jim. I suppose I haven't. I need to get through it, though. But I keep drifting away.

M: So it doesn't really hold your interest?

W: No, not really. I wouldn't bother with it, to be honest. But I have to read it for a seminar. I am at the university.

M: It's a labor of labor then, rather than a labor of love. (22)

W: I should say I don't like Dickens at all really, the author. Indeed I am starting to like the whole course less and less.

M: It's not just the book, it's the course as well?

W: Yeah, in a way, although the course itself isn't really that bad, a lot of it is pretty good in fact and the lectures are fine. It's me, I suppose. You see, I want to do philosophy rather than English. (23) But my parents talked me out of it.

M: So the course is OK as such. It's just that had it been left to you, you'd have chosen a different one.

W: Oh, they had my best interest at heart of course, my parents. They always do, don't they? They believe that my job prospects would be pretty limited with a degree in Philosophy. (24) Plus they give me a really generous allowance. But I'm beginning to feel that I'm wasting my time and their money. They would be so disappointed though if I told them I was quitting. (25)

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

- 22. Why can't Karen concentrate on the book?
- 23. Why is Karen starting to like the course less and less?
- 24. Who thinks philosophy graduates have limited job opportunities?
- 25. What is Karen thinking of doing?

Section B

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

Passage One

In Greece, only rich people will rest in peace forever when they die. Most of the population, however, will be undisturbed for only three years. Then they will be dug up, washed, compressed into a small tin box, and placed in a bone room. If the body has only partially decayed, it is reburied in a smaller, cheaper grave. But not for long. The body will be dug up again sometime later when it has fully decayed. Buying a piece of land for a grave is the only way to avoid this process. (26) The cost of a grave is so great that most people choose to rent a grave for three years. And even after being dug up, lasting peace is still not guaranteed. If no one pays for renting a space in the bone room, the skeleton is removed and stored in a building in a poor part of the town. Lack of space in Athens is the main reason why the dead are dug up after three years. (27) The city is so over crowded that sometimes dead bodies are kept in hospitals for over a week until a grave is found.

Athens City Council wants to introduce cremation, that is, burning dead bodies as a means of dealing with the problem. (29) But the Greek Church resists this practice. They believe the only place where people burn is hell. So burning dead bodies is against the Greek concept of life after death. To save space, the church suggests burying the bodies standing up instead of lying down. (28) Some people propose building multi-story underground graveyards.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. What must Greeks do to keep the dead resting in everlasting peace?
- 27. Why are most dead bodies in Athens dug up after three years?
- 28. What suggestions does the Church give about the burying of dead bodies?
- 29. What practice does the Greek Church object to?

Passage Two

If you visit a big city anywhere in the world, you will probably find a restaurant which serves the food of your native country. Most large cities in the United States offer an international sample of foods. Many people enjoy eating the food of other nations. This is probably one reason why there are so many different kinds of restaurants in the United States. A second reason is that most Americans come from other parts of the world. (30) They enjoy tasting the foods of their native lands. In the city of Detroit, for example, there are many people from Western Europe, Greece, Latin America and the Far East. There are many restaurants in Detroit which serve the foods of these areas. There are many other international restaurants, too. Americans enjoy the foods in these restaurants as well as an opportunity to better understand the people and their way of life. (31) One of the most common international restaurants to be found in the United States is the Italian restaurant. The restaurant may be a small business run by a single family. The mother of the family cooks all the dishes and the father and children serve the people who come to eat there. (32) Or there may be a large restaurant owned by several different people who work together in the business. Many Italian dishes that Americans enjoy are made with meat, tomatoes and cheese. They are very delicious and tasty.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. Why are there so many international restaurants in the United States?
- 31. Why do Americans like to go to international restaurants apart from enjoying the foods there?
- 32. How is a typical Italian restaurant run in the United States?

Passage Three

One winter day in 1891, a class at a training school in Massachusetts, USA, went into the gym for their exercises. Since the football season had ended, most of the young men felt they were in for a boring time. But their teacher James