

CET ★ -4

攻克大学英语四六级考试

- ★ 权威专家编写
- ★ 紧扣四级考试新题型
- ★ 四级考试考前全面复习必备

攻克四级

710分

(第三版)

2010
最新版

历年真题讲解
和全真模拟试题

大学英语四级考试命题研究小组 编

攻克大学英语四六级考试

攻克四级 710 分
历年真题讲解和全真模拟试题
(第二版)



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内 容 提 要

《攻克四级710分 历年真题讲解和全真模拟试题》(第二版)严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写,全面解读改革后四级考试的新题型,以试卷的形式给考生一个完整的考试体验。本书的主旨是让考生在全面了解和掌握历年考试真题及考点后,通过练习全真模拟试题巩固必考知识。

本书适合参加全国大学英语四级考试的考生考前突击重点复习时使用。

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丛 书 序

2004年6月教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》),重新规定了大学英语的教学目标和教学任务——主要培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面信息交流。

大学英语四级考试的改革经历了以下的阶段:2005年6月记分体制改变;2006年1月和12月在大学英语教学改革试点省份试行改革后的四级考试;2007年1月全面实施改革后的四级考试。根据新的教学大纲要求,听写、听说能力要大大加强。具体体现在试卷上的新题型以及分值比例如表1所示。

表1 CET-4 新题型以及分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比 例	
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	35%
		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	复合式听写	10%	
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	20%	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	5%	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子 填空或其他	10%	
综合测试	完型填空或改错		多项选择	10%	15%
			错误辨析并改正		
	篇章问答或句子翻译		简短回答	5%	
			中译英		
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	15%

改革后的试卷分为六个部分，根据答题顺序分别是：写作，快速阅读，听力理解，仔细阅读，完型填空以及翻译。

试卷结构、试卷内容、各部分答题时间及所用答题卡详见表 2。

表 2 CET-4 新题型试卷结构、试卷内容、各部分答题时间及所用答题卡

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	所用答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

为了适应大学英语四级考试题型的变化，帮助准备四级考试的考生按照新题型进行复习应考，我们组织了多年从事大学英语四级考试辅导的专家，在整合了他们丰富经验的基础上，编写了《攻克四级 710 分》系列考前冲刺辅导书。

这套书由：《攻克四级 710 分 历年真题讲解和全真模拟试题》

《攻克四级 710 分 词汇、完型填空及翻译》

《攻克四级 710 分 阅读》

《攻克四级 710 分 写作》

《攻克四级 710 分 听力》

五个分册组成，分别系统讲解了新《大学英语四级考试大纲》对各个题型的要求以及涉及的基本功，通过真题分析、模拟演练、解题思路分析、知识补充等方面强化考生的技能技巧。

本套书面向大学英语四级第一线的考生，全面系统并且全方位地掌握本套书的内容，考生即能在考试中轻松取得高分。

大学英语四级考试命题研究小组

2010 年 1 月

前言

Preface

本书严格按照新的《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写，全面解读四级改革后的新题型，并以试卷的形式给考生一个完整的考试概念，在全面了解，掌握历年考试真题和考点后，通过全真模拟题巩固所有知识并方便考生计时测试。

全书共有两部分。第一部分为历年真题解析，列出了2007年6月大学英语四级考试改革之后到2009年12月的6套全真试题，并在试题之后给出了详细全面的试题考点分析。第二部分为全真模拟试题，给出了5套全真模拟试题，满足考生考前冲刺的需要。

参加考试前认真地把本书给出的真题和试题全部掌握，定能轻松攻克大学英语四级考试。

最后，祝所有备战大学英语四级考试的考生征途顺利，马到成功！

大学英语四级考试命题研究小组

2010年1月

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第一部分

历年真题解析

本部分内容

- 第一章 真题试卷
- 第二章 试题讲解

第一章 真题试卷

2009 年 12 月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of *Creating a Green Campus*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 建设校园十分重要
2. 不仅是绿色环境
3. 我们应该……

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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Colleges taking another look at value of merit-based aid

Good grades and high test scores still matter-a lot-to many colleges as they award financial aid.

But with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population in coming years, some schools are re-examining whether that aid, typically known as merit aid, is the most effective use of precious institutional dollars.



George Washington University in Washington, D. C. , for example, said last week that it would cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of *recipients* (接受者), pouring the savings, about \$ 2. 5 million, into need-based aid. Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa. , made a similar decision three years ago.

Now, Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. , says it will phase out merit scholarships altogether. No current merit-aid recipients will lose their scholarships, but need-based aid alone will be awarded beginning with students entering in fall 2008.

Not all colleges offer merit aid; generally, the more selective a school, the less likely it is to do so. Harvard and Princeton, for example, offer generous need-based packages, but many families who don't meet need *eligibility* (资格) have been willing to pay whatever they must for a big-name school.

For small regional colleges that struggle just to fill seats, merit aid can be an important revenue-builder because many recipients still pay enough tuition dollars over and above the scholarship amount to keep the institution running.

But for rankings-conscious schools in between, merit aid has served primarily as a tool to recruit top students and to improve their academic profiles. "They're trying to buy students," says Skidmore College economist Sandy Baum.

Studies show merit aid also tends to benefit disproportionately students who could afford to enroll without it.

"As we look to the future, we see a more pressing need to invest in need-based aid," says Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, which has offered merit scholarships for 10 years. During that time, it rose in *US News & World Report's* ranking of the best liberal arts colleges, from 25 to 17.

Merit aid, which benefited about 75 students a year, or about 4% of its student body, at a cost of about \$ 1 million a year, "served us well," Inzer says, but "to be discounting the price for families that don't need

financial aid doesn't feel right any more."

Need-based aid remains by far the largest share of all student aid, which includes state, federal and institutional grants. But merit aid, offered primarily by schools and states, is growing faster, both overall and at the institutional level.

Between 1995-1996 and 2003-2004, institutional merit aid alone increased 212%, compared with 47% for need-based grants. At least 15 states also offer merit aid, typically in a bid to enroll top students in the state's public institutions.

But in recent years, a growing chorus (异口同声) of critics has begun pressuring schools to drop the practice. Recent decisions by Hamilton and others may be "a sign that people are starting to realize that there's this destructive competition going on," says Baum, co-author of a recent College Report that raises concerns about the role of institutional aid not based on need.

David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, says many of his schools would like to reduce their merit aid but fear that in doing so, they would lose top students to their competitors.

"No one can take one-sided action," says Laird, who is exploring whether to seek an *exemption* (豁免) from federal anti-trust laws so member colleges can discuss how they could jointly reduce merit aid. "This is a merry-go-round that's going very fast, and none of the institutions believe they can sustain the risks of trying to break away by themselves."

A complicating factor is that merit aid has become so popular with middle-income families, who don't qualify for need-based aid, that many have come to depend on it. And, as tuitions continue to increase, the line between merit and need blurs.

That is one reason Allegheny College doesn't plan to drop merit aid entirely.

"We still believe in rewarding superior achievements and know that these top students truly value the scholarship," says Scott Friedhoff,



Allegheny's vice president for enrollment.

Emory University in Atlanta, which boasts a \$4.7 billion *endowment* (捐赠), meanwhile, is taking another approach. This year, it announced it would eliminate loans for needy students and cap them for middle-income families. At the same time, it would expand its 28-year-old merit program.

"Yeah, we're playing the merit game," acknowledges Tom Lancaster, associate dean for undergraduate education. But it has its strong points, too, he says. "The fact of the matter is, it's not just about the lowest-income people. It is the average American middle-class family who is being priced out of the market."

*** A few words about merit-based aid:**

Merit-based aid is aid offered to students who achieve excellence in a given area, and is generally known as academic, athletic and artistic merit scholarships.

Academic merit scholarships are based on students' grades, GPA and overall academic performance during high school. They are typically meant for students going straight to college right after high school. However, there are scholarships for current college students with exceptional grades as well. These merit scholarships usually help students pay tuition bills, and they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify. In some cases, students may need to be recommended by their school or a teacher as part of the qualification process.

Athletic merit scholarships are meant for those students that *excel* (突出) in sports of any kind, from football to track and field events. Recommendation for these scholarships is required, since exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a *referee* (裁判). Applicants need to send in a tape containing their best performance.

Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area. This generally includes any creative field such as art, design, fashion, music, dance or writing. Applying for artistic merit scholarships usually requires that students submit a *portfolio* (选辑) of some sort,

whether that includes a collection of artwork, a recording of a musical performance or a video of them dancing.

1. With more and more low-income students pursuing higher education, a number of colleges are _____.
 - A) offering students more merit-based aid
 - B) revising their financial aid policies
 - C) increasing the amount of financial aid
 - D) changing their admission processes
2. What did Allegheny College in Meadville do three years ago?
 - A) It tried to implement a novel financial aid program.
 - B) It added \$2.5 million to its need-based aid program.
 - C) It phased out its merit-based scholarships altogether.
 - D) It cut its merit-based aid to help the needy students.
3. The chief purpose of rankings-conscious colleges in offering merit aid is to _____.
 - A) improve teaching quality
 - B) boost their enrollment
 - C) attract good student
 - D) increase their revenue
4. Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, believes _____.
 - A) it doesn't pay to spend \$1 million a year to raise its ranking
 - B) it gives students motivation to award academic achievement
 - C) it's illogical to use so much money on only 4 percent of its student
 - D) it's not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition
5. In recent years, merit-based aid has increased much faster than need-based aid due to _____.
 - A) more government funding to college
 - B) fierce competition among institution
 - C) the increasing number of top student
 - D) schools' improved financial situation
6. What is the attitude of many private colleges toward merit aid, according to David Laird?
 - A) They would like to see it reduced.



- B) They regard it as a necessary evil.
C) They think it does more harm than good.
D) They consider it unfair to middle-class families.
7. Why doesn't Allegheny College plan to drop merit aid entirely?
A) Rising tuitions have made college unaffordable for middle-class families.
B) With rising incomes, fewer students are applying for need-based aid.
C) Many students from middle-income families have come to rely on it.
D) Rising incomes have disqualified many students for need-based aid.
8. Annual renewal of academic merit scholarships depends on whether the recipients remain _____.
9. Applicants for athletic merit scholarships need a recommendation from a coach or a referee who _____ their exceptional athletic performance.
10. Applicants for artistic merit scholarships must produce evidence to show their _____ in a particular artistic field.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A) Get some small change. B) Find a shopping center.
C) Cash a check at a bank. D) Find a parking meter.
12. A) Shopping with his son. B) Buying a gift for a child.
C) Promoting a new product. D) Bargaining with a salesgirl.