

10年专业研究四六级 多年连续命中四六级真题

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总主编/方振宇

全国第1家大学英语四六级机考网研发推广机构

大学英语四级

5套模拟 + 3套真题

一本一做就过的四级考前冲刺书

方振宇 / 主编

李芳 / 副主编



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大学英语四级

5 套模拟 + 3 套真题

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在路上

只为一次过四级（代序）

远方并非遥不可及，我们的脚步不曾停歇；巅峰并非高不可攀，梦想还在路上。

很喜欢一句话：脚踏实地，仰望星空。也很喜欢美国盲人“天才歌手”史蒂夫·汪德在《阳光地带》中唱到的美丽而伤感的歌词：Like a long lonely stream, I keep running towards a dream. 当英语四级或多或少赋予在校大学生“国考”的意义时，我们在路上多了一个目标：一次过四级！

我在一个个美丽的校园遇到一个个青春飞扬的大学生，我羡慕他们张扬的青春与光荣的梦想。我在多场演讲中与他们分享的一个词是“在路上”，但这并非因为杰克·凯鲁亚克，不是因为他的《在路上》，我也不是 Beat Generation。在路上是我们的生存状态，是一种宿命，难以选择，难以逃避。这如同大家并不一定很喜欢却又难以抗拒的四级考试。

在路上，是在命运的门槛等待。每个人都在等待，有的人等到了，有的人等错了，有的人等空了，还有的人一生都在等待。这如同塞缪尔·贝克特《等待戈多》散发的人生思考与哲学魅力。面对明天的四级考试，脚踏实地、精心准备的等待是有必要的，尽管那个在考试中叫 PASS 的戈多不知是来还是不来？

忙碌前行的生活，无论是蛰伏在校园还是游走社会，不要左顾右盼，只需勇往直前。我们不知道自己明天会怎样，我们也不去想明天会去往哪里，只需充实地活在当下就好。每天起床，想想自己还能看到光灿灿的朝阳，还能闻到麦苗拔节的声音，告诉自己这就是生命的感动。因为，我们一直很感慨于阿甘妈妈对小阿甘说的那句话：“Life is like a box of chocolates, you will never know what you're gonna get.” 面对英语四级又何尝不是这样？心态很重要，我们平和地面对这场对你也许还很重要的考试吧。

我曾经是个旅行家，在滇西北美丽的香格里拉，在高高的藏南，在原始的山村篝火中，拾回了都市匮乏已久的人性；我也曾在“母亲河”“父亲河”的腹地中穿行，在大自然的怀抱，感受到了大自然博大宽容的爱；也曾经在塞纳河畔埃菲尔铁塔前等待那份前世的缘那个三生三世的芸娘；也曾在威尼斯的贡多拉小船上或在莱茵河边迷失

了我的脚，忘了家乡的味道；更不能忘记那个面积只有1.95平方公里的摩纳哥的赌场和荷兰阿姆斯特丹的红灯区，体味光怪陆离的异域风情……在路上，需要永远做真实的勇气。正是在路上，我找回了自己，质朴而纯真。自信很重要，面对人生的每一场考试，轻松上阵，就像在最美的风景区闲庭信步。

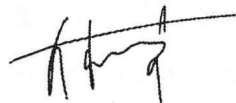
在路上，需要有知足常乐的心态。我一直告诉自己：幸福与金钱与地位与成就无关。幸福是一种快乐的心态。富兰克林说：“有房可居，有田可耕，有妻可人，此生足矣。”中国古人也说过：“薄酒可以忘忧，丑妇可以白头，徐行不必驷马，称身不必狐裘。”面对一次次挑战，不要有太多抱怨。也许你词汇不够，也许你语法还没有完全过关，也许你翻译还差点意思，这些都不重要，重要的是以“知足常乐”的心态完成一场考前的精心准备。

在路上，我与书同行。我感慨书香人生的伟大与不易。考试只是大学生活中一个个小插曲，读书和做练习并不单单是为这一次考试，更重要的是在书香中分享成长的汗水与喜悦。好好读读我们为你准备的这几本四六级图书，当作为考试精心准备点什么，也当作在成长的路上留下点什么！

在路上，我们是肩负使命勇敢向前的朝圣者。感谢每一个关心支持振宇英语的朋友，感谢为振宇英语奉献热情和智慧的振宇英语团队，我因你们而感慨生命更加多姿多彩、书香人生更加春意盎然。

远方并非遥不可及，我们的脚步不曾停歇；巅峰并非高不可攀，梦想还在路上。

10年专注，只做精典。这是振宇英语给广大英语四六级备考朋友的一句承诺，它朴实简单，却厚重真实。在路上，我期待分享广大读者朋友更多的喜悦、精彩与成功！



北京千鹤园

前言 Preface

《大学英语四级 5 套模拟 +3 套真题》是为参加四级考试的学生进行考前冲刺准备的，希望考生在做完本书的模拟和真题之后能够在考场上自如发挥。

本书严格遵照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的精神，在题型设置上与大学英语四级考试新题型完全一致，对试题进行精心设计，希望可以帮助考生在最后阶段快速提高自己的应试技巧与能力。

本书选材严格，设计新颖，具有以下特点：

1. 模拟真题，应有尽有

本书总共包括五套模拟题和三套最新真题，对于那些基础较好，或者时间不是很充裕的学生来说，本书的试题量已经足以使其在上考场前进行练兵。

2. 精选试题，针对性强

本书的试题均是精选而出，选材丰富，难度适中，尤其是对那些即将进入考场的人来说，具有极强的针对性。

3. 解析全备，分栏清晰

答案解析部分采用双栏设计，方便原文与答案的对照，而且答案所在处也采用加粗的方式进行突出显示，使得答案一目了然。

使用本书时建议读者一定要严格按照考试要求，在规定的答题时间内完成每套测试题。例如，前 45 分钟必须完成写作及快速阅读部分，后 80 分钟完成其余的练习，养成良好的做题习惯。预祝大家考试顺利，取得优异的成绩！

感谢所有参与编写的老师，他们严格认真、保质保量地完成了本书的编写工作，并以高度的责任心对文稿进行了多次润色和修改。

最后，要特别感谢首都师范大学出版社的各位编辑们，是他们高效务实的工作作风和严谨的工作态度，使得本书得以按时与广大读者见面。

时间仓促，以及水平有限，难免有许多错误和不足之处，希望教育同仁和广大读者不吝赐教，您的批评建议请直接发送到振宇英语邮箱：zhenglish@126.com，以便再版时进一步更正、完善。您也可以登录振宇英语网 www.zhenglish.com 和振宇英语官方博客：<http://blog.sina.com.cn/maximfang>，我们将耐心回复您在英语学习中遇到的一切问题！谢谢！

编者

振宇英语中心

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Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of How to Prevent Killing in Schools. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 校园凶杀案有增多趋势，短短一个多月的时间内，中国先后发生五起针对学校未成年人的恶性袭击事件。
2. 分析原因。
3. 如何预防校园凶杀案。

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.

Friendship: A Story

I jumped into my bed, exhausted from my late-night babysitting job. It was past midnight, and I was looking forward to sleeping since I had to get up for work in about eight hours. Normally, I would have pulled my big, fluffy down comforter up to my chin right away, but my body felt as if it were on fire with fever. A bad cold had hit me, just as it always does during the mid-spring season. I could hardly breathe, and my head was pounding. I tossed and turned until I

finally fell asleep about an hour later. Little did I know how much sleep I was going to get.

Shortly after I had fallen asleep, my phone rang. I have my own phone line, and I am used to people calling late at night. I assumed it was probably my then — boyfriend calling to check up on me, but when I got to the phone, I did not recognize the name or the phone number on the caller ID. Still hazy from sleeping, I answered, but it took me a minute to discern the voice on the other line. It was my friend Nick, who is a few years older than me. It was not unusual for him to call when he was bored in the middle of the night, for he was rather irresponsible. But he told me he was scared, and he was in danger because “the Chicago people” had found him. I did not understand at first. Then I remembered that he used to live in Chicago and had been somewhat involved in a gang there. I heard people in the background, and I knew by the way he was talking that he was intoxicated. He said he was at a party in the subdivision where he lived. The gang had gone to his house looking for him, but then saw his car parked at the party, so they stopped there. Nick was hiding in the house, and I could sense the fear in his voice. My stomach tightened, and I was so afraid for him. Then all of a sudden he said he had to go and hung up the phone.

It was like his fear traveled through the phone line and took me over. I wanted it to be a dream. I tried to call him back, but I continuously got the annoying busy signal. I just sat on my bed in the dark, holding the phone, hoping he would call back.

He finally called back over an hour later, and by that time I was sick with fear. He said the guys ended up going through the party looking for him, so he crawled out of the bathroom window and took off running back to his house. He said it wasn't safe to stay there, and he wanted me to meet him somewhere. I was worried about him driving, but he didn't want me to pick him up in case the guys were to follow. He told me to meet him at Wendy's as soon as possible and to call the police if he didn't show up.

With that in mind, I put on my tennis shoes, grabbed my keys, and left. I hoped my parents wouldn't wake up, and I thought of an excuse just in case. As I was closing the garage door behind me, my dad bolted out the door after me in an upset rage. Usually, this would scare me, but the only thing I cared about was getting to Nick. I told my dad that I was going to meet my cousin for an early morning run. Maybe I am a bad liar. He did not buy my story. He grabbed my keys and told me that I didn't need to drive if I was going to run anyway. Instead of arguing, I whipped around and *dashed off* (急忙离开). I had to get to my friend, no matter what.

The distance from my house to Wendy's is quite far, especially for an out-of-shape sick person who decided to run there in the cold, early hours of the morning. I ran as fast as I could, and about halfway there, I began wheezing due to the *congestion* (充血) in my lungs. I had to stop, as much as I didn't want to, because of this. I looked up, and I was so dizzy the trees looked as if they were swirling. It was as if the environment around me was going to swallow me. I knew I had to push past this and keep going.

It seemed as if hours had gone by since I began running. The sun began to peek out. I then realized how nauseated I was and remembered that I had not eaten anything the previous day.

My entire body was shaking, and I was sweating but at the same time shivering from the cold air. When I got to the last stretch of road in my run, it really seemed like a dream. I felt like I was getting nowhere. That was the longest piece of road I have ever run.

When I finally got to Wendy's though, it was not with a sigh of relief. Instead my heart *palpitations* (心悸) tripled. Nick and his car were nowhere in sight. I sat down on the cold pavement in the parking lot, waiting... and waiting. I was so nervous and worried, and really sick.

Just when I was about to give up hope of seeing my friend alive again, I saw his car go through the McDonald's parking lot across the street. He's alive, I thought. Then I realized all the trouble I went through, and I felt angry. I ran over to him, and he said that he thought we were supposed to meet at McDonald's, not at Wendy's. Then he just sat there eating his breakfast sandwich.

I could have yelled, but I was just so glad to see him. I told him he owed me big, and to stay out of trouble for a while.

1. What's wrong with the author?
 - A. She lost her job.
 - B. She was tired of the babies.
 - C. She had got a bad cold.
 - D. She hadn't got enough sleep.
2. What is the season?
 - A. Mid-winter.
 - B. Early-spring.
 - C. Mid-spring.
 - D. Late-spring.
3. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. The author has a receiver in her room.
 - B. The author often receives calls late in the night.
 - C. To the author, it's very unusual to receive calls late in the night.
 - D. Only her boyfriend would call her late in the night.
4. Why did the author say Nick was rather irresponsible?
 - A. For he always calls her in the midnight.
 - B. For he is always intoxicated.
 - C. For he is always bored.
 - D. For he always calls her in the midnight for nothing important.
5. What does "the Chicago people" refer to?
 - A. People who love in Chicago.
 - B. People of a gang that Nick was once involved in when he lived in Chicago.
 - C. People who attended the party.
 - D. People who Nick always drunks with.
6. From the way that Nick talked, what did the author know about him?
 - A. He was drunken and in a big fear.
 - B. He would be found by "the Chicago people" very soon.
 - C. He was telling a lie to her.
 - D. He was talking nonsense.

7. After ending Nick's first call, what did the author do then?
 A. Went on to sleep. B. Went out to meet him.
 C. Got up to take an early morning run. D. Feared much and could not get to sleep.
8. If the author could not meet Nick at Wendy's, maybe she would _____.
9. After her father grabbed her keys, the author finally decided to _____.
10. At the end of the story, the author feels very _____ to see her friend.

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

11. A. Curious. B. Impatient. C. Exhausted. D. Satisfied.
12. A. Because he doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
 B. Because he doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
 C. Because he thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
 D. Because he wants to spend more time with his family.
13. A. Go and see a doctor. B. Stop smoking at once.
 C. Take some medicine. D. Reduce the amount of smoking.
14. A. She has confidence in him. B. She is surprised at the news.
 C. She has also won a scholarship. D. She isn't interested in this news.
15. A. He doesn't like to talk. B. He is a very kind man.
 C. He is friendly. D. He is not a pleasant person.
16. A. To the bank. B. To a restaurant. C. To the grocer's. D. To a book store.
17. A. Try to help him to book another hotel.
 B. Check his information to see if he has booked a room.
 C. Show him the way to the Grand Hotel.

- D. Help him to find rooms in another hotel.
18. A. The man would rather have dinner than go shopping.
B. The man is too tired to go shopping.
C. The man wants to go shopping.
D. The woman wants to go out for dinner.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. He has difficulties going on with his research.
B. He doesn't understand the friendly working place.
C. He hasn't read any literature.
D. The literature on this content is complicate.
20. A. It is positive. B. It is negative.
C. It has two sides. D. The friendship has nothing to do with the workplace.
21. A. There is seldom any friendship in the workplace.
B. People want to be treated with special privileges.
C. People are softer with others except their friends.
D. The workplace isn't pleasant for the friendship.
22. A. It is difficult to have friendship in the workplace.
B. It is difficult to have friendly environment in the organizations.
C. The organizations are facing the dilemma: creating a friendly workplace and having policies.
D. It is hard to manage policies in organizations.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A. Leaky roof. B. Thin walls. C. Parking places. D. Noisy music.
24. A. A housewife. B. A nurse. C. A teacher. D. A student.
25. A. Turn down the music. B. Talk with Jimmy.
C. Design rules. D. Fight with Jimmy.

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 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. Because foxes kill farm animals.
B. Because foxes look just like farm dogs.
C. Because foxes are very cunning.
D. Because foxes may harm farmers' children.
27. A. Shooting them. B. Poisoning them.
C. Asking the local hunt to hunt for them. D. All of the above.
28. A. Because they don't think foxes are harmful.
B. Because they think fox hunting is cruel.
C. Because they think fox hunting is expensive.
D. Because they think the number of foxes has dropped a lot.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A. Studying yoga. B. Adult education.
C. Playing tennis. D. The search for physical fitness.
30. A. The job market. B. Their former schools.
C. Good schools. D. The local high school or colleges.
31. A. Because they want to return to the job market.
B. Because they want to learn something new.
C. Because they want to make up for the education they missed.
D. Because they want to prove themselves to be useful.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A. Some jobs are more suitable for men than for women.
B. Women should take care of the practical aspects of childcare.
C. Cleaning, washing and ironing are women's work.
D. There should not be such things as "women's work".
33. A. It depends on individual circumstances.
B. Housework should be done by women.
C. Housework should be done by the one who do not have a job.
D. Housework should be done by other part-time workers.
34. A. Women are more capable of handling housework.
B. It's true that men are often physically stronger than women.

- C. Women should also try to do electrical repairs.
 D. Women should not do housework at all.
35. A. To share with others her experience. B. To show her husband.
 C. To prove a previous point. D. To show her abilities.

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.

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think that it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition — a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain much the same (36) _____, so why cream should sour much faster has been a (37) _____. Both are emulsions — tiny globules of one liquid evenly (38) _____ throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding. In cream, fatty globules (39) _____ about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery (40) _____ are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the (41) _____. This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture. When the situation is (42) _____, the bacteria are locked away in (43) _____ buried deep in the sea of fat. (44) _____. They also slowly poison themselves with their wasteproducts.

In butter, there is a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing. (45) _____. It believes that it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. (46) _____

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.

Australians are very direct people and usually mean what they say. When they _____ (47) _____ an invitation to somebody they are not just being polite and if that person accepts the invitation, he is expected to (48) _____. In some cultures it is not polite to say no. This is not the (49) _____ in Australia. If a person is invited to do something and is (50) _____ to do it, a “no” answer should be given; otherwise the person who has issued the invitation will be greatly (51) _____.

Punctuality is also expected when an invitation is accepted. If a person is invited to be at a (52) _____ place at a specified time, especially if there is a meal (53) _____, that person is expected to arrive on time. One of the reasons for this is that western-type Australia food, such as a roast dinner, must be served eaten as soon as it is cooked, and if a person arrives late the food will be (54) _____.

Australia always issue informal invitations. They will give a person their name, address and telephone number and say, “Why don’t you come and see me sometime when you are free?” This is not just a polite (55) _____ it is a(n) (56) _____ invitation and the Australian who has issued the invitation will be disappointed and even offended if that person does not contact.

- A. unable
- B. behavior
- C. turn
- D. case
- E. propose
- F. offended

- G. issue
- H. particular
- I. requested
- J. expression
- K. genuine
- L. involved

M. come

O. convenient

N. spoiled

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.

Traces of chemicals known to cause human cancer lurk everywhere. But after decades of research, figuring out how many people might contract cancer because of them remains an elusive goal. More than 60 percent of U. S. cancer deaths are caused by smoking and diet. But what about the rest?

A report by the President's Cancer Panel, released earlier this month, reignited a 30-year-old controversy among cancer experts and environmental epidemiologists about how large a role environmental factors play in the No. 2 killer of Americans. Some experts, including the President's panel, say a decades-old estimate that six percent of cancer deaths are due to environmental and occupational exposures is outdated and far too low.

But scientists most likely will never be able to **tease out** the true role of environmental pollutants because environmental exposures, genetics and lifestyle seem to all intertwine. "It's like looking at strands of a spider web and deciding which one is important," said Dr. Ted Schettler, director of the Science and Environmental Health Network, a nonprofit group that advocates use of science in setting environmental policy.

From the womb to old age, people around the world are exposed to countless *carcinogens* (致癌物) in their food, air, water and consumer goods. The National Institutes of Health has classified 54 compounds as known human carcinogens based on studies indicating they cause at least one type of cancer in people, according to the nation's 11th Report on Carcinogens. The highest exposures occur in an occupational setting, but there are environmental exposures as well. For example, benzene, a known cause of human *leukemia* (白血病), is a common pollutant in

vehicle exhaust. Radon, a natural radioactive gas found in many homes, raises the risk of lung cancer. Arsenic, linked to skin, liver, bladder and lung cancer, contaminates some drinking water supplies. Other known human carcinogens include asbestos, hexavalent chromium, aflatoxins and vinyl chloride.

Since 1981, agencies and institutes have cited the same estimate when regulating carcinogens in the workplace, air, water and consumer products. Roughly four percent of cancer deaths—or 20,000 deaths per year—may be attributable to occupational exposures, and two percent—or 10,000 deaths per year—to environmental exposures. In its new report, the panel, appointed by former President Bush, called that estimate “woefully out of date,” reporting that “the true burden of environmentally induced cancers has been grossly underestimated.”

But the American Cancer Society took issue with that statement, saying there was no scientific consensus.

57. We can learn from the first paragraph that ____.
- A. we will contract cancer anywhere we stay
 - B. it is very easy to figure out how many people will contract cancer every year
 - C. smoking and diet are the main causes of cancer death
 - D. we can never figure out how many people will have cancer caused by chemicals
58. According to this passage, what is the No. 2 killer of Americans?
- A. Smoking.
 - B. Diet.
 - C. Cancer.
 - D. Environment.
59. The phrase “tease out” in paragraph three most probably means ____.
- A. look down upon
 - B. tear into pieces
 - C. annoy persistently
 - D. figure out
60. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. We are exposed to carcinogenic substances only in our food.
 - B. According to the nation’s 11th Report on Carcinogens, the 54 compounds each will cause at least one type of carcinogens.
 - C. Less than six percent of cancer deaths are due to environmental and occupational exposures.
 - D. Cancers caused by environment is greatly reduced.
61. What’s the main idea of this passage?
- A. Environment is the biggest cause of cancer.
 - B. We are exposed to carcinogens every day.
 - C. It is very hard to know how many cancers are caused by environment.
 - D. People around the world are exposed to carcinogens in their food, air, water and consumer goods.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem,