

大学英语

四级考试改革题型

710分

● 张四友 主编

外语教学与研究出版社
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前言

为了适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家对人才培养的要求，2004年6月教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(简称《教学要求》)。

《教学要求》重新规定了大学英语的教学目标，指出大学英语教学主要是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。为了检测我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》，大学英语四、六级考试也进行了配套改革，从考试内容到题型设计均进行了重大调整。

改革后的大学英语四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例	
第一部分 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%	
第二部分 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%	
第三部分 综合测试	完形填空 或 改错		多项选择	10%	15%
			错误辨认并改正		
	篇章问答 或 句子翻译		简短回答	5%	
			中译英		
第四部分 写作	写作		短文写作	15%	15%

改革后的四、六级考试除了调整考试内容外，还对计分体制和成绩报道方式也进行了调整，采用满分为710分的计分体制，不设及格线。各单项的满分分别为：听力249分，阅读249分，综合测试70分，作文142分。各单项分数之和为710分。

大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四级考试样卷分为六个部分，根据答题的顺序分别是：写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空和翻译。但委员会也指出：在实际考试中，可根据上述表中的框架结构，采用与样卷不完全相同的题型。

样卷结构、试题内容、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡见下表。

样卷结构	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	

为了使广大学生尽快熟悉改革后的大学英语四级考试题型和内容,我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验且长期从事测试研究的一线教师编写了这本书。本书共包含12套模拟题,并配有参考答案和听力录音文本。

本书的每套模拟题,无论在长度和难度上,均力求与样卷保持一致,以期具有与样卷相同的效度和信度。不仅如此,模拟题中还出现了样卷中暂未包括但在今后的考试中可能会采用的两种新题型:错误辨认并改正和简短回答,使本书具有一定的超前性。

本书的语料均选自最新英美报刊和书籍,也有刚刚问世的网上作品,题材广泛,内容丰富,信息量大,具有很强的知识性和趣味性。

本书配有一张CD,内含MP3格式的听力录音,供学生进行听力练习使用。

本书由张四友主编,刘洪泉、沈国环、崔东任副主编。参加编写的有(以姓氏拼音为序):曹雪梅、陈俊、崔艳萍、甘小亚、侯芳、胡庆蓉、黄朝恒、明媚、吴燕、肖巧玲、肖业建、邹丽。全书由张四友负责统稿和审稿。在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外最近出版的多种文献和互联网上资料(详见“参考文献”),在此,特向这些文献的作者和出版者表示感谢。

外语教学与研究出版社高等英语教育事业部为本书的编辑和出版做了大量工作,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免出现疏漏或错误,敬请读者、专家批评指正。

编 者
2005年10月

目 录

Test 1	1
Test 2	19
Test 3	37
Test 4	54
Test 5	72
Test 6	90
Test 7	108
Test 8	125
Test 9	143
Test 10	160
Test 11	176
Test 12	193
录音文本	209
参考答案	283
参考文献	308

Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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.

Your Laptop Care Guide

Your laptop (笔记本电脑) is not just an expensive toy—it's one of your most important assets while at work and play. It's extremely important that you take good care of it. You should know about each piece of the hardware, and follow these simple guidelines.

Don't Eat or Drink near Your Laptop!

Fluids are the number one enemy of electronic items. If you do spill something on or in your laptop, turn the computer off immediately and unplug it. If there is standing liquid, try to dry that liquid off. Leave the laptop off and sitting at least overnight to allow time for it to dry.

Our INTREON Care Centre can repair light to medium damage, but you can be without your laptop for days if any of its major components has to be replaced. If something catastrophic (灾难性的) does occur, you may wish to request for a laptop from us or to do a trade-in for a newer model.

Don't Move Your Laptop While It Is On!

This can severely damage your hard drive, and may cause you to lose files.

In the case of hard disk damage, our specialized DATA RECOVERY laboratory will help you retrieve your priceless data using sophisticated recovery equipment.

Don't Leave It in Your Car, an Unlocked Locker, or a Classroom!

Laptop thefts in Singapore are relatively rare, but not impossible, and it will cost you a minimum of a few thousands of dollars to get a new laptop, not to mention all the files you lost.

Back Up Your Personal Files Regularly!

Put your personal files on an external hard drive, which is automatically backed up daily, burn a CD or DVD, or you can choose to do a HARD-DISK CLONING before you clean up or reformat your system for better performance.

Don't Download Random Software off the Internet!

Most of these “seemingly useful” softwares contain spy-ware, which will damage your Windows installation, waste resources, generate pop-up ads, and report your personal information back to the company that provided that software. A kitten that walks around your screen may be cute, but you won't think it is when you need to bring your laptop to our INTREON Care Centre for repair!

Don't Dismantle Your Laptop or Attempt Repair!

Laptop repair is a specialized skill and it is a dynamic problem solving process. If you are untrained, you will easily damage the delicate components of your laptop, lose your valuable data, or worse suffer from electrical shocks.

Keep Your Laptop Within the Safe Temperature Range!

Every laptop has a recommended safe range of operating temperature (usually about 10—35 degree Celsius). Prolonged exposure of a laptop to extreme cold or hot temperature can result in glitches (故障) and possible hardware damage. As such, we offer the following recommendations:

- Don't leave your laptop sitting in the car for extended periods of time. This applies during both hot and cold weather.
- Don't leave the laptop computer sitting exposed to direct sunlight or near any heat source for extended periods of time.

Avoid Static Electricity (静电) and Magnetic Fields!

Static is the enemy. It can ruin your system and your disks. Avoid magnetic fields. Be careful with the TVs, speakers and phones. Both can cause problems for laptop and diskettes.

Consider Getting Your Laptop Insured!

Is your laptop insured? Find out from your authorized agents: What's covered? How much will you pay if something happens? A good insurance will come in handy especially when you are

traveling overseas.

Take Good Care of Your LCD.

The screen on a laptop is an LCD (liquid crystal display) composed of individual transistors at every pixel (像素). The screens of the laptop have 1,470,000 pixels.

Each pixel is a separate transistor/liquid crystal combination. If any one is damaged you will have a permanent black spot on your screen. To be sure, the loss of a single pixel will not make your screen unusable, but if you physically damage the screen you will probably lose more than a single pixel.

The screen is the single most expensive part of your laptop. Most damage to it is non-repairable. Replacing it can cost between \$600 — \$1,000.

Here are some tips for you to take good care of LCD.

Keep your screen in good shape; stay away from it. That's to say, do not poke it with your finger—or even worse—with a pen or pencil. If you want to show something on the screen to someone else, point “from a distance” or use your mouse and cursor (指针) to point to the item of interest (incidentally, you can make your cursor much larger and/or change its shape if you find it hard to see on the screen).

If you do get fingerprints or dirt on your screen, you can clean it — with care and the proper cleaning solution. Remember, your laptop screen surface is thin, flexible plastic, not glass. DO NOT use glass cleaner. The ammonia (氨) that is a primary component of most glass cleaners will eventually yellow the screen and make it brittle. Your first attempt to clean a screen should be with a soft cloth (not paper towels) dampened with water. If a gentle wipe with this does not work, then use rubbing alcohol at 50% or less strength. You can buy commercial cleaning solutions and cleaning pads for computer screen, but make sure they specially say “for laptop or LCD screens”. Never pour or spray it directly onto the screen where it may run off and damage electronic components. The same care tips hold true for any LCD screen that you may have—for a desktop computer or TV as well as for laptops.

Other Considerations

We would recommend getting some sort of padded carrying cases for your computer. Not only does it provide greater protection for your laptop in case of impact, but it also makes it easier to carry your laptop. Most major computer stores and department stores carry a wide variety of padded cases to suit your needs and tastes.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答；8—10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. The purpose of this passage is to tell us how to take care of our laptops.
2. The first step to deal with the computer damaged by fluids is to turn off electricity immediately.
3. The INTREON Care Centre can repair light, medium to heavy laptop damage.
4. When our laptop has some minor problems, we can dismantle it ourselves and repair it in order to save money and time.
5. To put a laptop at a hot place for a long period of time may cause damage to it.
6. The author suggests having our laptop insured in the event that it is stolen.
7. Pixel damage can be repaired, but it is very expensive to repair the damage.

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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) A bank manager and a customer.
B) A police officer and a woman robber.
C) A policeman and a bank manager.
D) A police officer and an eyewitness to a robbery.
12. A) It is very bad.
B) It is just so-so.
C) It is as good as she had expected.
D) It isn't good enough.
13. A) More working hours.
B) A better position.
C) More days off.
D) A long vacation.

14. A) He is very satisfied with the new job.
B) He is afraid of the job.
C) He is bored with the job.
D) He can earn a lot of money.
15. A) He doesn't want to buy a car.
B) He doesn't have enough money to buy a car.
C) He plans to buy a car, but not now.
D) He will have enough money for a car soon.
16. A) To feed the baby.
B) To bathe the baby.
C) To wake the baby up.
D) To take care of the baby.
17. A) Write a report. B) Join his friends.
C) Go to the laboratory. D) Go to the party.
18. A) Because it comes by mail.
B) Because it arrives a few days earlier.
C) Because it is much cheaper.
D) Because it is inconvenient to buy one from the bookstore.

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

19. A) At a public forum.
B) In an auditorium.
C) On TV.
D) In a classroom.
20. A) Exposing oneself to the target culture.
B) Attending regularly a good language program.
C) Coming up with a study plan.
D) Developing good note-taking skills.
21. A) It helps improve language fluency.
B) It depends on individual experience.
C) It is closely related to one's habit.
D) It helps improve one's learning potential.
22. A) Learners should have their own learning styles.
B) Pronunciation practice is a key to learning spoken English.
C) Goals should be realistic in learning a language.
D) Learning is a step-by-step process.

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

23. A) Differences between soccer and rugby.
B) A football match between China and Britain.
C) Chinese and British football fans.
D) One's favorite sport.
24. A) It is not very popular in China.
B) It is accepted by more and more people.
C) People in China like playing football but do not like watching it.
D) Chinese people are all keen on football.
25. A) Most of them are very crazy.
B) They're troublemakers.
C) They love football very much.
D) They contribute all their lives to football.

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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) How depression affects women's health.
B) How depression in mothers affects their babies' weight.
C) How to get rid of depression.
D) How to better feed low weight babies.
27. A) About half of the women being studied suffered from depression.
B) Babies whose mothers had been depressed were more likely to get depressed when they grew up.
C) Babies whose mothers remained depressed were more likely to be ill.
D) Babies whose mothers remained depressed cried more at night.

28. A) They offer them a training program about child care.
 B) They listen to the mother's troubles and give her advice.
 C) They take care of the baby when his mother is in depression.
 D) They show new mothers how to take care of the baby.

Passage Two

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

29. A) The weather.
 B) The corrosion of the river.
 C) People in search of stone as building materials.
 D) Bad planning.
30. A) Their being built up of stones.
 B) The shape of the pyramids.
 C) People's taking good care of them.
 D) Effective measures to protect them.
31. A) By studying the pictures of them.
 B) By studying the written material of them.
 C) By examining them and the tools used to build them.
 D) By examining the structure of them.

Passage Three

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

32. A) Three groups of learners.
 B) The importance of business English.
 C) English for Specific Purposes.
 D) Features of English for different purposes.
33. A) They want to change the way English is taught.
 B) They know clearly what they want to learn.
 C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
 D) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
34. A) College students.
 B) Professionals.
 C) Beginners.
 D) Intermediate learners.
35. A) Courses for businessmen.
 B) Courses for doctors.

C) Courses for reporters.

D) Courses for lawyers.

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：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with 10 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.

A coeducational (男女合校的) school offers children nothing less than a true version of society in miniature (缩影). Boys and girls are given the 47 to get to know each other, to learn to live together from their earliest years. They are put in a position where they can compare themselves with each other in terms of 48 ability, athletic achievement and many of the extracurricular activities which are part of school life. What a practical 49 it is (to give just a small example) to be able to put on a school play in which the male parts will be taken by boys and the female parts by girls! What nonsense coeducation makes of the argument that boys are cleverer than girls or vice versa. When 50, boys and girls are made to feel that they are a race apart. In a coeducational school, everything falls into its 51 place.

The greatest contribution of coeducation is 52 the healthy attitude to life it encourages.

Boys don't grow up believing that women are 53 creatures. Girls don't grow up imagining that men are romantic heroes. Years of living together at school remove illusions of this kind. The awkward stage of adolescence brings into sharp focus some of the physical and 54 problems involved in growing up. These can better be 55 in a coeducational environment. When the time comes for the pupils to leave school, they are fully prepared to 56 society as well-adjusted adults. They have already had years of experience in coping with many of the problems that face men and women.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) advantage | I) enter |
| B) proper | J) mysterious |
| C) rewarded | K) eventually |
| D) emotional | L) segregated |
| E) opportunity | M) undoubtedly |
| F) activity | N) principle |
| G) overcome | O) advocate |
| H) academic | |

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

Question 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Internet voting happens all the time, but usually it's confined to topics such as "Who is the cutest cast member of *Party of Five*?" Soon, however, people will be able to cast their ballots for President on the Internet. In March, Arizona Democrats will vote online in their state's presidential primary, and Florida and Washington are considering online voting. The military plans to allow a small test group of overseas soldiers to vote via the Internet this November.

The Internet voting is growing rapidly. There are civic (市民的) engagement enthusiasts who see it as a way to prevent the drop in voter turnout. Then there are the Internet fans, who think the

Internet is going to change everything, so why not politics? Most important are the people who make the plan for developing software for online voting. Imagine the retail price of that software, then multiply it by every state and city government, and suddenly a lot of Internet capitalists develop a deeply felt concern for increasing voter turnout.

Some problems will arise. Hackers and some Politicians could break into a voting database and make the secret ballot not so secret. A massive computer failure would have disastrous consequences. Just as serious, online voting could distort participation levels, at least, to the wealthy and cyber-connected.

In the long run, however, online voting might make little difference. Since the 1960s, the government has made numerous attempts to energize nonvoters by making it easier for them to get to the polls, extending voting hours, lowering the voting age, etc. Still, voter turnout has decreased steadily. Political scientists believe the important cause is indifference and dislike to politics, not the inconvenience of voting. Putting a ballot on the Internet might even further depress turnout by cheapening one of the holy ceremonies of democracy. "The business of democracy," says Curtis Gans, an analyst of voting behaviour, "shouldn't be the same as getting your e-mail."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. The word "ballot" (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
 A) vote B) ball C) dance D) voter
58. Internet voting is growing rapidly because of all of the following EXCEPT that _____.
 A) civic engagement enthusiasts regard it as a way to prevent the drop in voter turnout
 B) Internet fans think the Internet is going to change everything including politics
 C) some people make the plan for developing software for online voting
 D) some capitalists are very much concerned about the voter turnout
59. Which of the following is NOT a problem that will arise in Internet voting?
 A) People will gain unauthorized access to a database.
 B) Online voting system may be distorted.
 C) Participants will be mainly wealthy and cyber-connected people.
 D) Computer failure.
60. According to political scientists, the important cause for decreased voter turnout is _____.
 A) the lack of interest in politics
 B) the inconvenience of voting
 C) the lack of regulations
 D) the limited voting hours

61. What does Curtis Gans think of the Internet voting?

- A) It is not serious to vote by means of the Internet.
- B) Internet voting is a natural behaviour just like sending an e-mail.
- C) Government should make the polls easier for voters to get to.
- D) Fewer and fewer people are interested in Internet voting.

Passage Two

Question 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

One greater benefit of the Web is that it allows us to move information online that now resides in paper form. Electronic commerce is increasing steadily. It is difficult to measure, because a lot of electronic commerce involves existing buyers and sellers who are simply moving paper-based transactions to the Web. That is not new business. Microsoft, for example, purchases millions of dollars of PCs online instead of by paper. However, that is not a fundamental change; it has just improved the efficiency of an existing process. The biggest impact has occurred where electronic commerce matches buyers and sellers who would not previously have found each other. That is a new type of commerce.

Today, about half of all PCs are still not connected to the Web. Getting communications costs down and making all the software simpler will bring in those people. And that, in turn, will move us closer to the critical mass that will make the Web lifestyle everyone's lifestyle.

The boundary between a television set and a PC will be blurred (使模糊) because even the set-top box (机顶盒) that you connect up to your cable or satellite will have a processor more powerful than what we have today in the most expensive PC. This will, in effect, make your television a computer.

Interaction with the Web also will improve, making it much easier for people to be involved. Today the keywords we use to search the Web often display too many articles to sort through, many of them out of context. If you want to learn about the fastest computer chip available, you might end up getting responses instead about potato chips being delivered in fast trucks. If you ask about the speed of chips, the result will be about computers, not potatoes.

To predict that it will take over ten years for these changes to happen is probably pessimistic. We usually overestimate what we can do in two years and underestimate what we can do in ten. The Web will be as much a way of life as the car by 2008 or even earlier.

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62. Electronic commerce becomes a new type of commerce when ____.

- A) paper-based trading is moved on to the Web
- B) the efficiency of the existing process is improved by the Internet