



大学英语新四级本领丛书



710分

高分突破

Breaking through 710 Scores

主 编 李鲁平

副主编 钟 玲 张彩华 韩 莉

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前 言

“大学英语新四级本领丛书”是专门为广大四级考生编写的复习应考用书。丛书根据最新的大学英语四级考试改革方案和样题，以最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》（试行）为指导，参考近年的四级考试试题，由多年从事大学英语教学及四级考试辅导的老师精心编写而成。本分册为综合讲解分册，不仅体现了大学英语四级考试的最新变化，还突出了以下几个特点：

1. 独有的试测与再测设计：本书一改其他备考书的模式，在开讲之前先准备了一份试测试题，使考生明明白白地了解自己的不足之处，从而在复习备考的过程中更有针对性和目的性；在讲解和专题训练结束之后又奉上了一套再测试题，使考生清清楚楚地看到自己的进步，在备考结束进考场之前更加胸有成竹。

2. 独特的“铺路石”与“高频词汇篇篇练”设计：虽然新的四级考试中不再有词汇和结构测试题，但词汇和句子结构仍是考生取得高分的基础和难点，为此，我们在阅读理解之前专门针对阅读理解考试中常见的词汇和结构设计了20组词汇练习和6组句子结构练习，为考生顺利地攻克阅读理解中的障碍铺平道路。为了巩固学习的成果，我们又在每个篇章阅读练习之后设计了“高频词汇篇篇练”，使考生将其在阅读中学到的新词和常用词变成头脑中永久的记忆。

3. 详尽的答案解析：每项专题训练之后都有详细的答案解析，使考生知其然，更知其所以然，从而迅速而牢固地掌握那些必考的知识点，实现快速突破。

4. 一再强调的重点：每一章节后面都有“本节点睛”，将本章节中的重点和考点加以总结和强调，以加深考生的印象。

5. 全真的模拟试题：最后还设计了六套全真模拟试题，在内容、题型和难度上力求最大限度地贴近真题，并在讲解上做到细致、有针对性，以便考生在备考过程中时刻检测自己，不断地弥补自己的不足，在练习中掌握四级考试的考点和答题规律，在尽可能短的时间内尽快地提高应试能力。

6. 内容丰富的光盘：本书还附有一张光盘，听力文件为MP3格式，音质优良，同时也便于考生将其拷贝到自己的MP3中随时随地收听练习；试测、

再测、听力部分和全真模拟试题的答案详解，以及听力部分的录音原文也在此光盘中，一是为了让考生在备考练习时摆脱依赖答案的不良习惯，培养独立思考的能力，同时对自己思考的结果印象更加深刻；二是从经济角度考虑，既给考生提供尽可能全面的信息，又最大限度地减少本书的厚度以降低考生的备考成本。

因编者水平所限，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见 (sunnyrain89@sina.com)，我们将在再版时使其更加完善。

编者

2006年3月

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试测试题答案解析
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 全真模拟试题听力部分原文

第一章 试测：你已具备的英语水平

知

已知彼方能百战百胜。通过本套试题的检测，你可以清楚地了解自己的软肋所在，以便在今后的备考过程中有针对性地强化和提高。

第一节 试测试题

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.

Water Pollution

When toxic substances enter lakes, streams, rivers, oceans, and other water bodies, they get dissolved or lie suspended in water or get deposited on the bed. This results in the pollution of water whereby the quality of the water deteriorates, affecting aquatic (水生的) ecosystems. Pollutants can also seep down and affect the groundwater deposits.

Water pollution has many sources. The most polluting of them are the city sewage and industrial waste discharged into the rivers. The facilities to treat waste water are not adequate in any city in India. Presently, only about 10% of the waste water generated is treated; the rest is discharged as it is into our water bodies. Due to this, pollu-

tants enter groundwater, rivers, and other water bodies. Such water, which ultimately ends up in our households, is often highly contaminated and carries disease-causing microbes (微生物). Agricultural run-off, or the water from the fields that drains into rivers, is another major water pollutant as it contains fertilizers and pesticides.

Domestic Sewage refers to waste water that is discarded from households. Also referred to as sanitary sewage, such water contains a wide variety of dissolved and suspended impurities (混合物).

It amounts to a very small fraction of the sewage by weight. But it is large by volume and contains impurities such as organic materials and plant nutrients that tend to rot. The main organic materials are food and vegetable waste, plant nutrient come from chemical soaps, washing powders, etc. Domestic sewage is also very likely to contain disease-causing microbes. Thus, disposal of domestic waste water is a significant technical problem. Sewage generated from the urban areas in India has multiplied manifold since 1947.

Today, many people dump their garbage into streams, lakes, rivers, and seas, thus making water bodies the final resting place of cans, bottles, plastics, and other household products. The various substances that we use for keeping our houses clean add to water pollution as they contain harmful chemicals. In the past, people mostly used soaps made from animal and vegetable fat for all types of washing. But most of today's cleaning products are synthetic detergents and come from the petrochemical industry. Most detergents and washing powders contain phosphates (磷酸盐), which are used to soften the water among other things. These and other chemicals contained in washing powders affect the health of all forms of life in the water.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand, or BOD

The amount of organic material that can rot in the sewage is measured by the biochemical oxygen demand. BOD is the amount of oxygen required by micro-organisms to decompose (分解) the organic substances in sewage. Therefore, the more organic material there is in the sewage, the higher the BOD. It is among the most important parameters (参数) for the design and operation of sewage treatment plants. BOD levels of industrial sewage may be many times that of domestic sewage. Dissolved oxygen is an important factor that determines the quality of water in lakes and rivers. The higher the concentration of dissolved oxygen, the better the water quality. When sewage enters a lake or stream, micro-organisms begin to decompose the organic materials. Oxygen is consumed as micro-organisms use it

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in their metabolism. This can quickly deplete the available oxygen in the water. When the dissolved oxygen levels drop too low, many aquatic species perish. In fact, if the oxygen level drops to zero, the water will become septic. When organic compounds decompose without oxygen, it gives rise to the undesirable odours usually associated with septic or putrid (腐烂的) conditions.

Agricultural Run-off

The use of land for agriculture and the practices followed in cultivation greatly affect the quality of groundwater. Intensive cultivation of crops causes chemicals from fertilizers (e. g. nitrate) and pesticides to seep into the groundwater, a process commonly known as leaching (沥滤). Routine applications of fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture and indiscriminate disposal of industrial and domestic wastes are increasingly being recognized as significant sources of water pollution.

The high nitrate content in groundwater is mainly from irrigation run-off from agricultural fields where chemical fertilizers have been used indiscriminately.

Eutrophication

When fresh water is artificially supplemented with nutrients, it results in an abnormal increase in the growth of water plants. This is known as eutrophication. The discharge of waste from industries, agriculture, and urban communities into water bodies generally stretches the biological capacities of aquatic systems. Chemical run-off from fields also adds nutrients to water. Excess nutrients cause the water body to become choked with organic substances and organisms. When organic matter exceeds the capacity of the micro-organisms in water that break down and recycle the organic matter, it encourages rapid growth, or blooms, of algae. When they die, the remains of the algae add to the organic wastes already in the water; eventually, the water becomes deficient in oxygen. Anaerobic organisms (those that do not require oxygen to live) then attack the organic wastes, releasing gases such as methane (甲烷) and hydrogen sulphide (硫化物), which are harmful to the oxygen-requiring (aerobic) forms of life. The result is a foul-smelling, waste-filled body of water. This has already occurred in such places as Lake Erie and the Baltic Sea, and is a growing problem in freshwater lakes all over India. Eutrophication can produce problems such as bad tastes and odours as well as green scum algae. Also the growth of rooted plants increases, which decreases the amount of oxygen in the deepest waters of the lake. It also leads to the death of all forms of life in the water bodies.

Industrial Effluents

Waste water from manufacturing or chemical processes in industries contributes to water pollution. Industrial waste water usually contains specific and readily identifiable chemical compounds. During the last fifty years, the number of industries in India has grown rapidly. But water pollution is concentrated within a few subsectors, mainly in the form of toxic wastes and organic pollutants. Out of this a large portion can be traced to the processing of industrial chemicals and to the food products industry. In fact, a number of large- and medium-sized industries in the region covered by the Ganga Action Plan do not have adequate effluent treatment facilities. Most of these defaulting (不履行责任的) industries are sugar mills, distilleries (酿酒厂), leather processing industries, and thermal power stations. Most major industries have treatment facilities for industrial effluents. But this is not the case with small-scale industries, which cannot afford enormous investments in pollution control equipment as their profit margin is very slender.

Effects of Water Pollution

The effects of water pollution are not only devastating to people but also to animals, fish, and birds. Polluted water is unsuitable for drinking, recreation, agriculture, and industry. It diminishes the aesthetic quality of lakes and rivers. More seriously, contaminated water destroys aquatic life and reduces its reproductive ability. Eventually, it is a hazard to human health. Nobody can escape the effects of water pollution.

The individual and the community can help minimize water pollution. By simple housekeeping and management practices the amount of waste generated can be minimized.

(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 passage gives a general description of three major water pollutants.
2. At present, most waste water generated is treated in India.
3. Domestic sewage contains various impurities that tend to rot.
4. In the old days, the cleaning products people used contained fewer harmful chemicals.
5. The higher the concentration of dissolved oxygen, the worse the water quality.
6. Animals in water can survive even though the oxygen level drops to zero there.
7. The quality of ground water can be measured by the use of land for agriculture and the quantity of fertilizers and pesticides applied in agricultural every year.

第一章 试测：你已具备的英语水平

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 question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

(注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。)

11. A) They are twins. B) They are classmates.
C) They are friends. D) They are colleagues.
12. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin.
B) The man has not been to Austin before.
C) The man doesn't like Austin.
D) The man has been to Austin before.
13. A) The size of the room. B) Long working hours.
C) The hot weather. D) The fan in the room.
14. A) The man has changed his destination.
B) The man is returning his ticket.
C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
15. A) It is difficult to identify. B) It has been misplaced.
C) It is missing. D) It has been borrowed by someone.
16. A) Looking for a timetable. B) Buying some furniture.
C) Reserving a table. D) Window shopping.
17. A) Cold and windy. B) Snow will be replaced by strongwinds.
C) It will get better. D) Rainy and cold.
18. A) It is no longer available.
B) It has been reprinted four times.
C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
D) The information in the book is out of date.

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

19. A) It is disappointing. B) It is informative.
C) It is fashionable. D) It is commercial.

20. A) To prove how interested the audience is.
B) To prove how terrible the television is as the source of the news.
C) To prove how shallow the report of an important event on TV can be.
D) To prove how long people have to wait for a program.
21. A) It requires an active participation.
B) It covers a wide range of information.
C) The readers can choose what to read.
D) The young generation prefers it.
22. A) Persuade Mary not to buy a TV set.
B) Ask Mary to read *China Daily*.
C) Advise Mary to save her money.
D) Help Mary choose a proper TV set.

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

23. A) There are quite a few people you can hardly communicate with.
B) There are few people you can't communicate with.
C) You can't communicate with those who are insecure.
D) You should stand those who are insecure.
24. A) By telling them that they should have courage to admit their own mistakes.
B) By telling them that they should live up with mistakes.
C) By telling them that they shouldn't have a strong opinion about everything.
D) By showing them that nobody is infallible.
25. A) He is impatient.
B) He has overcome his own insecurity.
C) He likes to conduct himself in open communication.
D) He can't tolerate anyone who can't have his job done in time.

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 the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

(注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。)

Passage One

第一章 试测：你已具备的英语水平

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

26. A) They invited him to a party.
B) They asked him to make a speech.
C) They gave a special dinner for him.
D) They invited his wife to attend the dinner.
27. A) He was embarrassed. B) He felt greatly encouraged.
C) He felt sad. D) He was deeply touched.
28. A) Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
B) Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
C) Sam did not like the gold watch.
D) The company had some financial problems.

Passage Two

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

29. A) The number of students they take in is limited.
B) They receive little or no support from public taxes.
C) They are only open to children from rich families.
D) They have to pay more taxes.
30. A) Private schools admit more students.
B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.
C) Private schools run a variety of programs.
D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
31. A) The churches. B) The program designers.
C) The local authorities. D) The state government.

Passage Three

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

32. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
C) She admitted having stolen something.
D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
33. A) A book. B) \$ 3,000. C) A handbag. D) A Christmas card.
34. A) She was questioned by the police.
B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
C) She was insulted by the shoppers around her.
D) She was body-searched by store manager.

35. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
D) They agreed to pay her \$ 3,000 damages.

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 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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first 47 steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often 48 to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be 49 to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural 50 for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents 51 greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some

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may be especially strict in money matters, others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls 52 represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, 53 is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not 54 what they preach, their children may grow confused, and 55 insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden 56 of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

(注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) consistency | I) tempting |
| B) alternate | J) enthusiasm |
| C) practice | K) assume |
| D) motivation | L) independent |
| E) awareness | M) vary |
| F) emotionally | N) encouraged |
| G) urgent | O) currently |
| H) imposed | |

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 the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

(注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。)

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational *constraints* (约束) influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true

with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had *cubicle* (小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles, several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining *chip* (筹码) when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market.

What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

57. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should _____.

- A) demonstrate his capability B) give his boss a good impression
- C) ask for as much money as he can D) ask for the salary he hopes to get

58. What can be inferred from Beth's story?

- A) Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.
- B) If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.
- C) People should not be content with what they have got.
- D) People should be careful when negotiating for a job.

59. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A) unfairness exists in salary increases
- B) most people are overworked and underpaid
- C) one should avoid overstating one's performance
- D) most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises