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大学英语

四级历年真题全析全解集中赢

第2版



- (四六级考神) 建昆老师命中首次改革后考题
- ●考神团队心血力作 助你2014年一战成功!



随书附赠 外教真题朗读 MP3光盘

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来自考神建昆老师的友情提示

谁都知道备考四六级的最佳资料就是历年真题,但如果你做真题时出现以下情况,真题就基本没有发挥作用:

- 1. 完成一套,对答案,一段时间后再做下一套;
- 2. 把阅读和听力选择题作为重点,一般不写作文,不做听写:
 - 3. 只有一本真题集。

我们推荐的方法是:

- 1. 买几套真题,按照约三天一套题目的速度练习;
- 2. 按照考试时间,完成所有题目(包括作文和听写,写 不下去也要撑 30 分钟);
 - 3. 确认答案,估计分数,标记在题目之前,作为记录;
- 4. 分析所有错题和不确定的题目(此环节可能需要看 真题解析或询问高手或者老师),并且总结记录出准确选 项、你选错的选项、答案对应原文位置的生词;
 - 5. 尝试翻译所有题目的准确答案项以及对应原文;
 - 6. 听力至少再听两遍;
 - 7. 努力记住第4步记录的单词或短语。

如此以来,完成一套真题的时间,至少在四个小时以上,1~4步和5~7步可以在两至三日内分别完成。特别提醒,作文最好找老师或高手批改,否则自己写下去几乎没有提高。练习2010年6月至2012年12月的题目,2013年的题目可以留到模拟考试之时训练。



大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6),于 1986 年第一次试验举行起,至今已走过 28 个年头。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006 年 6 月 17 日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过 1000 万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来? 我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在28年中的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型填空,提升翻译比重。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思)并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,20多年来,四六级考试极大地推动了中国大学生英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比 2013 年 12 月试卷和上世纪 90 年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同目而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如,很多大学生,都开始从过去的"哑巴"英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的 HR 经理交流,问,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级成绩呢?他说,是否可以通过四六级,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

在 2013 年 12 月的新版四六级考试中,听写改为全面考查词汇短语,阅读增加段落信息匹配题,完型被扩展至 15%的翻译所取代。大学英语四六级 30 天速成胜经系列完全按照该改革思路设计内容,为四六级考生提供了针对性极强的辅导参考。此书于 2013 年 9 月一经推出,即刻占据当当网外语类图书销售冠军位置,而最让读者们感到物超所值的是,书籍内容神奇命中 2013 年 12 月四六级原题。其中,四六级翻译重点涉及了中国文化,"中秋节""茶叶""丝绸之路"等考题内容均成为命中内容。另外,四级写作

关于科技影响生活的漫画主题以及六级写作关于话语解释型文章的训练,均直接或间接帮助考生顺利答题并提升分数。

应广大考生的要求,针对 2014 年的四六级考试,我们推出了此系列书籍的第 2 版。 经过修订和完善,我们相信,又会有无数考生因为此书而笑傲考场,轻松提分。如果在 看书的同时,再听听建昆老师和其考神团队的网络直播课程,你的过级几率必然更大。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。这个系列的书籍,帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且 屡败屡战的"困难户"们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会。 没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。 祝福各位四六级考生 2014 年过级成功,学习进步!

> 建昆老师 于北京 2013 年 12 月 31 日

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2010年6月大学英语四级考试真题(改革版)

Part I (30 minutes) Writing

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

- 1. 如今不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写;
- 2. 出现这种情况的原因;
- 3. 为了改变这种状况,我认为……

Due Attention Should	Be	Given	to	Spelling
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注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension (30 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

- 1. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
 - B) He has difficulty understanding the book.
 - C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
 - D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
- 2. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
 - B) The man should buy a car of his own.
 - C) The man needn't go shopping every week.
 - D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.

- 3. A) Get more food and drinks.
- B) Ask his friend to come over.

C) Tidy up the place.

- D) Hold a party.
- 4. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
 - B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
 - C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
 - D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
- 5. A) He understands the woman's feelings.
 - B) He has gone through a similar experience.
 - C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
 - D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
- 6. A) She will meet the man halfway.
 - B) She will ask David to talk less.
 - C) She is sorry the man will not come.
 - D) She has to invite David to the party.
- 7. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.
 - B) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.
 - C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
 - D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
- 8. A) Check their computer files.
- B) Make some computations.
- C) Study a computer program.
- D) Assemble a computer.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard,

- 9. A) The pocket money British children get.
 - B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.
 - C) The things British children spend money on.
 - D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
- 10. A) It enables children to live better.
 - B) It goes down during economic recession.
 - C) It often rises higher than inflation.
 - D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
- 11. A) Save up for their future education.
 - B) Pay for small personal things.
 - C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
 - D) Make donations when necessary.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.
 - B) It requires him to work long hours.
 - C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
 - D) It helps him understand people better.
- 13. A) It is intellectually challenging.
 - B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.

- C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
- D) It demands physical endurance and patience.
- 14. A) In a hospital.

B) At a coffee shop.

C) At a laundry.

- D) In a hotel.
- 15. A) Getting along well with colleagues.
- B) Paying attention to every detail.
- C) Planning everything in advance.
- D) Knowing the needs of customers.

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 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Fashion designer.

B) Architect.

C) City planner.

- D) Engineer.
- 17. A) Do some volunteer work.
- B) Get a well-paid part-time job.

C) Work flexible hours.

- D) Go back to her previous post.
- 18. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
 - B) It will add to the family's financial burden.
 - C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
 - D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) State your problem to the head waiter.
 - B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
 - C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
 - D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
- 20. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.
 - B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
 - C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
 - D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
- 21. A) Demand a prompt response.
- B) Provide all the details.
- C) Send it by express mail.
- D) Stick to the point.

Passage Three

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

22. A) District managers.

B) Regular customers.

C) Sales directors.

D) Senior clerks.

- 23. A) The support provided by the regular clients.
 - B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
 - C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
 - D) The important part played by district managers.
- 24. A) Some of them were political-minded.
 - B) Fifty percent of them were female.
 - C) One third of them were senior managers.
 - D) Most of them were rather conservative.
- 25. A) He used too many quotations.
- B) He was not gender sensitive.
- C) He did not keep to the point.
- D) He spent too much time on details.

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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more __26__, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and __27__ things out, more confident, resourceful (机敏的), persistent and __28__ than he will ever be again in his schooling—or, unless he is very __29__ and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and __30__ with the world and people around him, and without any school-type __31__ instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and __32__ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the __33__ of language. He has discovered it—babies don't even know that language exists—and he has found out how it works and learned to use it __34__. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, by trying it out and seeing whether it works, by gradually changing it and __35__ it until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, including many of the concepts that the schools think only they can teach him, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

Part I

Reading Comprehension

(40 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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

When we think of green buildings, we tend to think of new ones—the kind of high-tech, solar-paneled masterpieces that make the covers of architecture magazines. But the U.S. has more than 100 million existing homes, and it would be __36__ wasteful to tear them all down and __37__ them with greener versions. An enormous amount of energy and resources went into the construction of those houses. And it would take an average of 65 years for the __38__ carbon emissions from a new energy-efficient home to make up for the resources lost by destroying an old one. So in the broadest __39__, the greenest home is the one that has already been built. But at the same time, nearly half of U.S. carbon emissions come from heating, cooling and __40__ our homes, offices and other buildings. "You can't deal with climate change without dealing with existing buildings," says Richard Moe, the president of the National Trust.

With some $\underline{41}$, the oldest homes tend to be the least energy-efficient. Houses built before 1939 use about 50% more energy per square foot than those built after 2000, mainly due to the tiny cracks and gaps that $\underline{42}$ over time and let in more outside air.

Fortunately, there are a __43 _ number of relatively simple changes that can green older homes, from __44 _ ones like Lincoln's Cottage to your own postwar home. And efficiency upgrades (升级) can save more than just the earth; they can help __45 _ property owners from rising power costs.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) accommodations	I) protect
B) clumsy	J) reduced
C) doubtfully	K) replace
D) exceptions	L) sense
E) expand	M) shifted
F) historic	N) supplying
G) incredibly	O) vast
H) powering	

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Caught in the Web

- A) A few months ago, it wasn't unusual for 47-year-old Carla Toebe to spend 15 hours per day online. She'd wake up early, turn on her laptop and chat on Internet dating sites and instant-messaging programs—leaving her bed for only brief intervals. Her household bills piled up, along with the dishes and dirty laundry, but it took near-constant complaints from her four daughters before she realized she had a problem. "I was starting to feel like my whole world was falling apart—kind of slipping into a depression," said Carla. "I knew that if I didn't get off the dating sites, I'd just keep going", detaching (使脱离) herself further from the outside world. Toebe's conclusion; she felt like she was "addicted" to the Internet. She's not alone.
- B) Concern about excessive Internet use isn't new. As far back as 1995, articles in medical journals and the establishment of a Pennsylvania treatment center for overusers generated interest in the subject. There's still no consensus on how much time online constitutes too much or whether addiction is possible. But as reliance on the Web grows, there are signs that the question is getting more serious attention: last month, a study published in CNS Spectrums claimed to be the first large-scale look at excessive Internet use. The American Psychiatric Association may consider listing Internet addiction in the next edition of its diagnostic manual. And scores of online discussion boards have popped up on which people discuss negative experiences tied to too much time on the Web.
- C) "There's no question that there're people who're seriously in trouble because they're overdoing their Internet involvement," said psychiatrist (精神科医生) Ivan Goldberg. Goldberg calls the problem a disorder rather than a true addiction. Jonathan Bishop, a researcher in Wales specializing in online communities, is more skeptical. "The Internet is an environment," he said. "You can't be addicted to the environment." Bishop describes the problem as simply a matter of priorities, which can be solved by encouraging people to prioritize other life goals and plans in place of time spent online.
- D) The new CNS Spectrums study was based on results of a nationwide telephone survey of more than 2,500 adults. Like the 2005 survey, this one was conducted by Stanford University researchers. About 6% of respondents reported that "their relationships suffered because of excessive Internet use". About 9% attempted to conceal "nonessential Internet use" and nearly 4% reported feeling "preoccupied by the Internet when offline". About 8% said they used the Internet as a way to escape

problems, and almost 14% reported they "found it hard to stay away from the Internet for several days at a time".

- E) "The Internet problem is still in its infancy," said Elias Aboujaoude, a Stanford professor. No single online activity is to blame for excessive use, he said. "They're online in chat rooms, checking e-mail, or writing blogs. The problem is not limited to porn (色情) or gambling websites." Excessive Internet use should be defined not by the number of hours spent online but "in terms of losses," said Maressa Orzack, a Harvard University professor. "If it's a loss where you're not getting to work, and family relationships are breaking down as a result, then it's too much."
- F) Since the early 1990s, several clinics have been established in the U.S. to treat heavy Internet users. They include the Center for Internet Addiction Recovery and the Center for Internet Behavior. The website for Orzack's center lists the following among the psychological symptoms of computer addiction:
 - Having a sense of well-being (幸福) or excitement while at the computer.
 - Longing for more and more time at the computer.
 - · Neglect of family and friends.
 - Feeling empty, depressed or irritable when not at the computer.
 - · Lying to employers and family about activities.
 - · Inability to stop the activity.
 - · Problems with school or job.

Physical symptoms listed include dry eyes, backaches, skipping meals, poor personal hygiene (卫生) and sleep disturbances. People who struggle with excessive Internet use maybe depressed or have other mood disorders, Orzack said. When she discusses Internet habits with her patients, they often report that being online offers a "sense of belonging, and escape, excitement and fun," she said. "Some people say relief... because they find themselves so relaxed."

- G) Some parts of the Internet seem to draw people in more than others. Internet gamers spend count-less hours competing in games against people from all over the world. One such game, called World of Warcraft, is cited on many sites by posters complaining of a "gaming addiction". Andrew Heidrich, an education network administrator from Sacramento, plays World of Warcraft for about two to four hours every other night, but that's nothing compared with the 40 to 60 hours a week he spent playing online games when he was in college. He cut back only after a full-scale family *intervention* (干预), in which relatives told him he'd gained weight.
- H) "There's this whole culture of competition that sucks people in" with online gaming, said Heidrich, now a father of two. "People do it at the expense of everything that was a constant in their lives." Heidrich now visits websites that discuss gaming addiction regularly "to remind myself to keep my love for online games in check". Toebe also regularly visits a site where posters discuss Internet overuse. In August,

when she first realized she had a problem, she posted a message on a Yahoo Internet addiction group with the subject line: "I have an Internet Addiction."

I) "I'm self-employed and need the Internet for my work, but I'm failing to accomplish my work, to take care of my home, to give attention to my children," she wrote in a message sent to the group. "I have no money or insurance to get professional help; I can't even pay my mortgage (抵押贷款) and face losing everything." Since then, Toebe said, she has kept her promise to herself to cut back on her Internet use. "I have a boyfriend now, and I'm not interested in online dating," she said by phone last week. "It's a lot better now."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 46. Whether one's online activity is excessive depending on the losses he sufferring.
- 47. Bishop don't think Internet addiction as a real addiction, since Internet is a virtual environment.
- 48. Carla Toebe thought she would go further in the addiction unless she stopped it on purpose.
- 49. The concern of excessive Internet use can be dated back to twenty years ago.
- 50. Someone who knows the most important thing in his life is unlikely to be addicted into the Internet.
- 51. Andrew Heidrich cut back online gaming because his family had intervened.
- 52. Andrew Heidrich now visits websites that discuss online gaming addiction to curb his desire for online gaming.
- 53. Now that she's got a boyfriend, Toebe is no longer crazy about online dating.
- 54. Her daughter's repeated complaints made Carla Toebe realize she was spending too much time on the Internet.
- 55. People haven't yet reached agreement on excessive Internet use.

Section C

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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

You never see him, but they're with you every time you fly. They record where you are going, how fast you're traveling and whether everything on your airplane is functioning normally. Their ability to withstand almost any disaster makes them seem like something out of a comic book. They're known as the black box.

When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did on its way to Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean June 30, 2009, the black box is the best bet for identifying

what went wrong. So when a French *submarine* (潜水艇) detected the device's homing signal five days later, the discovery marked a huge step toward determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed.

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first mode for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane—the area least subject to impact—from its original position in the landing wells (起落架舱). The same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which monitors fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an *insulated* (隔绝的) case and surrounded by a quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000 °F. When submerged, they're also able to emit signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1,2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up. In the approximately 20 deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 56. What does the author say about the black box?
 - A) It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.
 - B) The idea for its design comes from a comic book.
 - C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.
 - D) It is an indispensable device on an airplane.
- 57. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?
 - A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.
 - B) The total number of passengers on board.
 - C) The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.
 - D) Homing signals sent by the pilot before the crash.
- 58. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?
 - A) New materials became available by that time.
 - B) Too much space was needed for its installation.
 - C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.
 - D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.
- 59. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?

- A) To distinguish them from the colour of the plane.
- B) To caution people to handle them with care.
- C) To make them easily identifiable.
- D) To conform to international standards.
- 60. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?
 - A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered.
 - B) There is an urgent need for them to be reconstructed.
 - C) They have stopped sending homing signals.
 - D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The \$11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should turn negative thoughts like "I never do anything right" into positive ones like "I can succeed". But was positive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?

Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal Psychological Science that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight how unhappy they are.

The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by citing older research showing that when people get feedback which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your dim friend that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just underlining his faults. In one 1990s experiment, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton asked participants to write essays opposing funding for the disabled. When the essayists were later praised for their sympathy, they felt even worse about what they had written.

In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-esteem. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am lovable."

Those with low self-esteem didn't feel better after the forced self-affirmation. In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

The paper provides support for newer forms of *psychotherapy* (心理治疗) that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. *Meditation* (静思) techniques, in contrast, can teach people to put their shortcomings into a larger, more realistic perspective. Call it the power of negative thinking.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。