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大学英语 四级全真题精讲

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2006年—2010年全真题

全文翻译并标明答题依据

一个月轻松突破四级难关

主编 郑家顺

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前言

历年四级考试结果证明:要想考高分,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四级真题集,很多存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”、“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查词典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了四级解题技巧的精讲部分。

1. **题目**:收录了2006年6月到2010年1月的8套新题型四级实考试题。考生自测时每套试题须在125分钟内完成。(相关听力材料可在出版社提供的网址免费下载使用,减轻学生负担)

2. **Keys**:试卷后均有Keys,方便考生速查。

3. **精讲**:解释部分为该书最显著的特色。

(Part I)作文:给出写作思路点拨、范文及范文闪光点点拨,考生可熟悉行文套路,轻松面对四级作文。(Part III)听力理解:给出录音的书面材料,答题依据在文中用黑体标出,指导考生学会听前猜测与分析。(Part II)快速阅读、(Part IV)深度阅读、(Part V)完形填空三部分:①为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出中文大意与译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。(Part VI)翻译:给出多种翻译方法与视角,辨析语法及固定搭配。

因此该书省去了考生查词典、问老师等不必要的麻烦。通过做题,掌握应试技巧,举一反三,每周2套真题,1个月有效突破四级考试难关,轻轻松松提高英语水平。

该书有助于考生对四级考试做题技巧的突破,也适用于六级、研究生入学、雅思与新托福考试以及具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

★ 欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客”(http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun)!

这里既有作者在教学中的心得体会,也有英语考前做题技巧分析以及最新试卷与答案;同时也希望能借此收到更多学习者的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

郑家顺

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入门分析篇

2006 年 6 月大学英语四级试题

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **students selecting their lectures**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课老师。
2. 学生选择老师时所考虑的主要因素是……
3. 学生自选任课老师的益处及可能产生的问题。

On Students Choosing Lecturers

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.

Highways

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U. S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to accommodate(容纳) automobiles.

With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in

the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy (车队), he noted, "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen percent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds. A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and Congress soon passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest engineering public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetland, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed bridges such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.

Today the interstate system links every major city in the U. S., and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation; more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said, "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear—United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [Y] [N] [NC] | 2. [Y] [N] [NG] | 3. [Y] [N] [NG] | 4. [Y] [N] [NC] |
| 5. [Y] [N] [NG] | 6. [Y] [N] [NG] | 7. [Y] [N] [NG] | |

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America.
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
6. The interstate highways system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
8. The greatest benefits brought about by the interstate system was personal freedom of mdr.
9. Trucks using the interstate highways deliver more than _____.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of _____.

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.

11. A) The girls got on well with each other.
B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
C) She was angry with the other young stars.
D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework.
B) The woman needs a housekeeper.
C) The woman's house is in a mess.
D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well off.
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.
B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
C) The woman's forecast was unreliable.
D) The woman turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic. B) In a supermarket.
C) At a restaurant. D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.
D) The man doesn't think it is safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before.
B) The two speakers work for the same company.
C) The two speakers work on the same floor.
D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise.
B) The man is looking for an apartment.
C) The man has missed his appointment.
D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

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

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.

- D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes.
B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room.
D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.
D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.
C) The mother does the cooking while the father and the children wait on the guests.
D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.
B) He trained them to play European football.
C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.
B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket.
B) By lowering the position of the basket.
C) By simplifying the complex rules.
D) By altering the size of the basket.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage 3 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.

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) _____ will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are (37) _____ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans (38) _____ a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of things to do and a (39) _____ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) _____ of other people's time. They do not (41) _____ people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) _____ beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) _____ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) _____. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the States is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context (45) _____ McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) _____, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

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.

El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange (47) phenomenon happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds, which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in (48) EB, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, humid (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe (49) tropical thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, (50) bringing floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods,

other parts face drought, poor crops and (51) K.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-1983 El Nino brought the most (52) J weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds (53) L of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists (54) A this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will (55) O, but they are still not (56) I sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| A) estimate v. | E) tropical adj. | I) completely adv. | M) exhaustion n. |
| B) strength n. | F) phenomenon n. | J) destructive adj. | N) worth n. |
| C) deliberately adv. | G) stable adj. | K) starvation n. | O) strike v. |
| D) notify v. | H) attraction n. | L) bringing v. | |

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.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt (困扰) you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 percent of emails, 21 percent of instant messages, 27 percent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 percent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—

than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: "Do you like my dress?"

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

57. Hancock's study focuses on D.

- A) the consequences of lying in various communications media
- B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
- C) people's preferences in selecting communications technologies
- D) people's honesty levels across a range of communications media

58. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that C.

- A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
- B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
- C) people are most likely to lie in email communication
- D) people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations

59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?

- A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
- B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.
- C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
- D) They are most practised at those forms of communication.

60. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because.

B.

- A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers
- B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
- C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
- D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively

61. It can be inferred from the passage that C.

- A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
- B) more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
- C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
- D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged "Operation Safe Travel"—raids on airports to arrest employees with false identification (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers' illegal status made them open to blackmail (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. "We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons," Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. Ana Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of deportation (驱逐出境). Castro's case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry's.

62. According to the author, the United States claimed to be a nation AD.

A) composed of people having different values

B) encouraging individual pursuits

C) sharing common interests

D) founded on shared ideals

63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about "Operation Safe Travel"?

A) Guilty.

B) Offended. v. 使人不快, 气愤

C) Disappointed. 失望的, 沮丧的

D) Discouraged. 使丧失信心

64. Undocumented workers became the target of "Operation Safe Travel" because AC.

A) evidence was found that they were potential terrorists

B) most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks

C) terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status

D) they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport

65. By saying "we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are," (Line 2, Para.

4), Mayor Anderson means A.

A) we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status

B) we will examine the laws in a different way

C) there are other ways of enforcing the law

D) the existing laws must not be ignored

66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?

A) She will be deported sooner or later.

B) She is allowed to stay permanently.

C) Her case has been dropped.

D) Her fate remains uncertain.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the **ONE** that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and wait 67 you to be in your lightest phase of sleep 68 rousing you. Its makers say that should 69 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 70 a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that 71 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake up can 72 how you feel later, and may 73 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase 74 you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 75 the distinct pattern of brain waves 76 during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 77 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the 78 way as some machines used for medical and research 79 and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You 80 the clock with the latest time at 81 you want to be wakened, and it 82 duly (适当的) wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The 83 was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island 84 a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. “85 sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of 86 to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

67. A) beside B) near C) for D) around

68. A) upon B) before C) towards D) till

69. A) ensure B) assure C) require D) request

70. A) through B) into C) about D) on

71. A) reveals B) reverses C) resumes D) repeats

72. A) effect B) affect C) reflect D) perfect

73. A) already B) ever C) never

74. ☒ A) means B) marks C) says D) dictates
 75. A) removes B) ~~relieves~~ ^{缓解} C) records ^{记录} D) recalls
 76. A) proceeded ^{开始} B) ~~produced~~ ^{制造} C) pronounced ^{强硬的} D) progressed
 77. A) by B) of C) ~~with~~ ^{断头} D) over
 78. A) familiar B) similar C) identical ^{显着的} D) same
 79. A) findings B) prospects C) ~~proposals~~ ^{计划} D) purposes
 80. A) prompt ^{迅速的} B) ~~program~~ ^{计划} C) ~~plug~~ ^{塞子} D) plan
 81. ~~A) where~~ ^{在哪里} B) this ^{这个} C) ~~which~~ ^{哪个} D) that
 82. ~~A) then~~ ^{然后} B) also ^也 C) ~~almost~~ ^{几乎} D) yet
 83. A) claim B) conclusion ^{结论} C) concept D) explanation
 84. ~~A) once~~ B) ~~after~~ C) since D) while
 85. A) Besides B) Despite C) ~~To~~ D) ~~As~~
 86. ~~A) what~~ B) ~~how~~ C) whether D) when

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble finding the way to the history museum.
 (找到去历史博物馆的路).
 88. (为了挣钱供我上学) in order to earn enough money to afford my study, Mother often takes on more work than is good for her.
 89. The professor required that we should hand up our research report (我们交研究报告) by Wednesday.
 90. The more you explain, the more I'm missing confused (我愈糊涂).
 91. Though a skilled worker, he was fired by the company (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.