



郑家顺考试捷径系列

(考试命题研究组 编)

COLLEGE ENGLISH Band 4

大学英语四级 全真题精讲

郑家顺 黎敏·主编



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主 编 郑家顺 黎 敏
副主编 王劼华 王新艳 黄媛媛
编 委 白秀琴 朱 琼 蒋 玮
徐 晋 白 琪 顾佳希
戚惟妙 李玉影 赵彦阳
张雨萌 李 迟 曹翔宇

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Daxue Yingyu Siji Quanzhenti Jingjiang

主 编	郑家顺 黎 敏	责任编辑	刘 坚
电 话	(025)83793329 QQ:635353748	电子邮件	liu-jian@seu.edu.cn
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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2017年6月到2019年6月的15套新题型四级实考试题。考生自测时每套试题须在130分钟内完成。

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 II) **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 III) **阅读:**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、问老师等不必要麻烦。通过做题,掌握应试技巧,举一反三,每周3—4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>)以及“中国英语考试网”(<http://www.zgyksw.com/>或者 <http://www.zhengjiashun.com>)!

这里既有作者在教学中的一些心得体会,也有英语考前做题技巧分析以及最新试卷与答案;考前将不断更新四、六级信息,希望能对你的英语学习有所帮助;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

(E-mail: 1522074077@qq.com)



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2017年6月大学英语四级试题(第1套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write **an advertisement on your campus website to sell some of the course books you used at college.** Your advertisement may include a brief description of their content, their condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) The self-driving system was faulty.
B) The car was moving at a fast speed.
C) The man in the car was absent-minded.
D) The test driver made a wrong judgment.
2. A) They have generally done quite well.
B) They have caused several severe crashes.
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D) They have done better than conventional cars.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) He is a queen bee specialist.
B) He works at a national park.
C) He removed the beyond from the boot.
D) He drove the bees away from his car.
4. A) They were making a lot of noise.
B) They were looking after the queen.

cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still 32 their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8% , 33 their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was 34 to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying 35 eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) cautiously | F) increased | K) sensitive |
| B) commit | G) involved | L) slowing |
| C) control | H) limited | M) solution |
| D) cycling | I) phenomenon | N) sufficient |
| E) effectively | J) preventing | O) vigorous |

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**.*

Team spirit

- [A] TEAMS have become the basic building blocks of organizations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for “team players”. Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilization, of course; even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, “Global Human Capital Trends”, based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to *embark on* (开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.
- [B] Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organizing employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organizational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional *hierarchy* (等级制度).
- [C] The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organizing people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation

places greater value on *agility* (灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco System Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that “we compete against market *transitions* (过渡), not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two.” Digital technology also makes it easier for people to coordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The “*millennials*” (千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

- [D] The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganized its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by *speciality* (专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, “*Team of Teams*”, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army’s hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralizing authority to self-organizing teams.
- [E] A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators *jump on a management bandwagon* (追随一种管理潮流), it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, “Teams are not always the answer — teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making.” The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, “I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don’t count on it.”
- [F] Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away at the benefits of collaboration. *High-flyers* (能干的人) forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team’s membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.
- [G] Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time: America’s National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew’s first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organizations increasingly use “team” as a verb rather than a noun; they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.
- [H] The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder

about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of *sentimentalism* (感情用事): the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more “inclusive” is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon’s boss, says that “If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big.” They need to immunise teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain “*deviants*” (离经叛道者) who are willing to do something that may be upsetting to others.

- [I] A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are “engaged” is to give them more control over where and how they do their work — which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.
- [J] However, organizations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Team-building skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction — employees routinely complain that they can’t get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.
36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt actions.
 37. Decentralization of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.
 38. In many companies, the conventional form of organization is giving way to a network of teams.
 39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.
 40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.
 41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.
 42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team purpose.
 43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.
 44. To ensure employees’ commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.
 45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

Penny pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than **luxury** alternatives.

This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £1.19 billion in 2011 to £1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £43 in 2014 to £41 in 2015.

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money. “Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume,” said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. “These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer.”

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons’ toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufactures, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because _____.

- A) Britons have cut their spending on it
- B) its prices have gone up over the year
- C) its quality has seen marked improvement

luxury /'lʌkj(ə)rɪ/ n. (1) [U]奢侈,华贵:They led a life of *luxury*. 他们过着奢侈的生活。(2) [C]奢侈品:He can't afford expensive *luxuries*. 他买不起昂贵的奢侈品。

- D) Britons have developed the habit of saving
47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?
A) It will expand in time. B) It will remain gloomy.
C) It will experience ups and downs. D) It will recover as population grows.
48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?
A) Special offers would promote its sales.
B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
C) Luxurious features add much to the price.
D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.
49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?
A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.
B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.
50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.
B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting their sales.
C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve.
D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

“One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger,” says Lindson-Hawly, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were *randomly* (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used *nicotine* (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk **therapy** with a nurse before and after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quitted abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher than if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the

therapy /'θerəpi/ n. [C, U] 治疗, 理疗: He's undergoing *therapy* for lung cancer. 他正在接受肺癌治疗。||
Joining a club can be a *therapy* for loneliness. 参加俱乐部可以消除孤独感。

people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings* (瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira, "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?
 - A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
 - B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
 - C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
 - D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.
52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?
 - A) They were given physical training.
 - B) They were looked after by physicians.
 - C) They were encouraged by psychologists.
 - D) They were offered nicotine replacements.
53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?
 - A) It is idealized.
 - B) It is unexpected.
 - C) It is encouraging.
 - D) It is misleading.
54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 3, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking _____.
 - A) is something few can accomplish
 - B) needs some practice first
 - C) requires a lot of patience
 - D) is a challenge at the beginning
55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?
 - A) They find it even more difficult.
 - B) They are simply unable to make it.
 - C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
 - D) They feel much less pain in the process.