

考试阅卷人点评系列

# 2016 新题型

主 编 谈宏慧

# 大学英语四级 全真模拟

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考试阅卷人点评系列

# 2016 新题型 大学英语四级 全真模拟

主 编 谈宏慧

副主编 夏永红 田丹丹 乔蔚薇



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## 内容提要

本书的 10 套全真模拟试题是按照最新大学英语四级考试大纲编写而成,根据最新的考试题型、题量和难度要求,搜集和整理了大量的素材,针对性、实用性很强,并配有参考答案(包含写作范文)与听力原文。主要是帮助即将参加四级考试的考生备考,使考生了解各个题型所占比例及命题要求,提高应试技巧。

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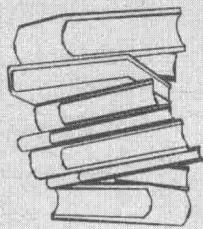
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# 前言



全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于2016年1月发布通知,自2016年6月起四、六级考试听力部分题型有所调整。四级考试听力部分的调整如下:短对话(short conversations)及短文听写(compound dictation)取消;长对话(long conversations)2篇和短文听力(passage)2篇保留;新增短篇新闻(news report)3篇,话题涉及社会、经济、科技发展或学科知识方面的内容。

全国四、六级考试委员会在其官网发布了听力样题,这套样题对于我们把握出题重点,准备考前复习有着重大的指导意义。然而,目前针对新题型的备考资料,尤其全真模拟试题相对匮乏。为帮助即将参加四、六级考试的考生备考,使考生了解各个题型所占比例及命题要求,提高应试技巧,我们以考试大纲为依据,按照新的考试题型、题量和难度要求,搜集和整理了大量素材,编写了10套针对性、实用性很强的标准模拟试题,并配有参考答案(包含写作范文)与听力原文。

本书编者为长期从事大学英语教学和研究的一线教师,并且对大学英语四、六级考试有较深入的研究。10套全真模拟试题高度体现大学英语四级考试的考查重点和出题要点,相信广大考生通过学练结合,一定会对四级考试新题型了然于胸,游刃有余,获益匪浅。限于时间和编者水平,不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者批评指正,以便我们不断改进。

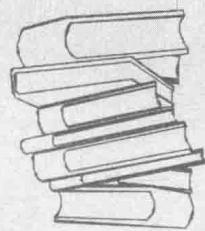
本书适用于大学英语四级考试的考生,也可供辅导教师及其他相关人员参考使用。

祝愿广大考生取得好成绩!

编者

2016年2月

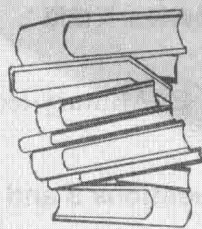
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# CET4

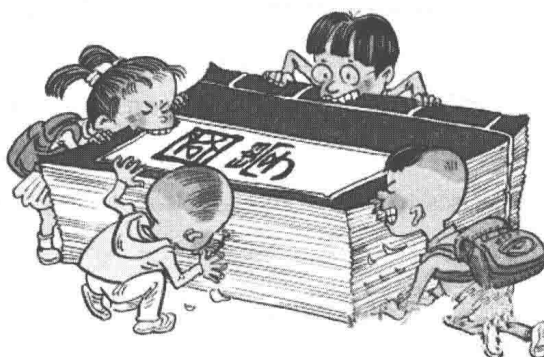
## Model Test 1



### Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on Reading Chinese Classics. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



### Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.**

- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. More than 2,200.       | B. 202.           |
| C. 1,486.                    | D. More than 360. |
| 2. A. Afghanistan President. | B. VOA reporters. |

C. Military-led rescue teams.

D. Pakistan President.

**Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.**

3. A. Whale watching boat sank off Canada.  
 B. Many tourists are drowned off Canada west coast.  
 C. Many tourists are drowned in the waters around Vancouver Island.  
 D. Many tourists are missing.
4. A. 27.                      B. 5.                      C. 21.                      D. None.

**Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.**

5. A. Developed nations.                      B. The United Nations.  
 C. The World Bank.                      D. Developing countries.
6. A. After a global summit on climate change.  
 B. Before a global summit on climate change.  
 C. On Friday.  
 D. On 30th November.
7. A. Limiting temperature rises to 2 degrees Celsius by the 2030.  
 B. Limiting temperature rises to 2 degrees Celsius in this century.  
 C. Limiting temperature rises to 1/3 degrees Celsius in this century.  
 D. Limiting temperature rises to 1/3 degrees Celsius by the 2030.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.

### Conversation One

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A. To get medical treatment.  
 B. To take a final exam.  
 C. To find out the exam schedule.  
 D. To get an extension for a paper.
9. A. That same day.                      B. The next day.  
 C. In two days.                      D. In four days.
10. A. He has been ill.  
 B. He hasn't yet found a topic.  
 C. He was busy studying for an exam.

- D. He didn't know when it was due.
11. A. That same day.  
B. Friday of that week.  
C. Saturday of that week.  
D. Tuesday of the following week.

### Conversation Two

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

12. A. Judging people's behavior.      B. Common causes of anger.  
C. Changing people's attitudes.      D. The effects of negative behavior.
13. A. When they're unable to control the person's behavior.  
B. When the causes of the behavior are obvious.  
C. When the consequences of the behavior are unpleasant.  
D. When the behavior is expected.
14. A. Their behavior should be attributed to factors beyond their control.  
B. Their behavior should be attributed to internal factors.  
C. Their behavior should be attributed to external factors.  
D. Their behavior should be attributed to others.
15. A. We should blame external factors.  
B. We should blame internal factors.  
C. We should blame others.  
D. We needn't blame ourselves.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three 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.

#### Passage One

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

16. A. The role played by folktales in contemporary Norwegian society.  
B. A description of the major types of Norwegian folktales.  
C. A comparison of Norwegian folktales and Norwegian folk legends.  
D. An illustration of the differences between oral literature and written literature.
17. A. It explains the origin of a physical characteristic of an animal.  
B. It uses animal behavior to explain human characteristics.  
C. It shows how animals were domesticated by people.



D. It contains episodes of animals changing into people.

18. A. Children's literature became less popular.  
B. Attempts were made to modernize the plots of traditional folktales.  
C. Folktales began to be regarded as an important aspect of Norwegian culture.  
D. Folktales in Norway became more similar to folktales from other parts of Europe.

### Passage Two

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

19. A. His mother asked him to turn in the money.  
B. No one wanted to claim the money.  
C. The police has caught him holding the money in the street.  
D. He was taught by his mother not to take the money of others.
20. A. A trained news photographer.                      B. A bank clerk.  
C. A market data analyst.                              D. A news reporter.
21. A. A news report.                                        B. A magazine.  
C. A research report.                                      D. A novel.

### Passage Three

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

22. A. The head of a student organization.  
B. A college professor.  
C. The director of Butler Hall.  
D. The dean of students.
23. A. Those who will be on campus during a vacation period.  
B. Those who work part-time in the administration offices.  
C. Those who normally live in Butler Hall.  
D. Those who will be moving on campus in a few minutes.
24. A. One weekend.    B. Five days.  
C. Ten days.    D. Two weeks.
25. A. Most facilities will be closed.  
B. Only a few facilities will be closed.  
C. Most facilities will operate on a reduced schedule.  
D. All facilities will be open.

### Part III 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. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Several psychologists have come up with questionnaires to determine whether someone is a “thrill seeker.” Another name for this is a “Type T” personality. Studies have found that more males than females fall into this 26, and that males are more susceptible to 27. Highest rates for thrill seeking for both males and females are 28 in the 16 - 24 age range, after which they 29 drop off.

Thrill seeking—risk taking—doesn’t have to mean taking dangerous chances. As Arlene Erlbach 30 in *Worth the Risk: True Stories About Risk Takers Plus How You Can Be One, Too*, “When you take a 31 risk, you’re trying something new to help yourself, others, or the world.” A positive risk, notes Erlbach, is a chance to 32 your abilities, interests, talents, and dreams. Risk taking can open you up to fresh ideas and experiences—perhaps trying something new, or 33 to reach a goal.

Brainstorm with your child some possible thrill-seeking activities. Older kids may come up with some rather 34 or unpleasant endeavors. In the spirit of brainstorming, of course, you should accept all as possibilities, and then use the 35 as a springboard to talking about healthy versus dangerous or antisocial risks. Discuss the fact that thrill seekers can learn to channel their interests in productive ways—making discoveries, perhaps, or finding gratification in high-energy careers.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. dangerous | H. hardly       |
| B. explains  | I. found        |
| C. positive  | J. striving     |
| D. explore   | K. boredom      |
| E. gradually | L. category     |
| F. creative  | M. remember     |
| G. function  | N. observed     |
|              | O. conversation |

**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.*

**The Best and Worst Foods for Healthy Weight**

- A) When it comes to keeping your weight down, a new study by Harvard researchers suggests that the quality of your food matters more than its calorie count. Most people believe that eating burgers and French fries and drinking soda leads to more weight gain than having fresh fruits, veggies and brown rice. But in the most comprehensive and detailed study of its kind, researchers have figured out exactly how much weight gain is associated with the consumption of certain foods. The worst offenders were potato chips, which led to more weight gain per serving than any other food, the study found. And the best refreshment for your waistline is yogurt. It matters, of course, how many total calories you take in each day, but the authors say the age-old advice simply to “eat less and exercise more” may be naïve. To control weight over the long term—adults gain about a pound a year on average—the study suggests that people benefit more by focusing on eating right, rather than less.
- B) “For diet, conventional wisdom often recommends ‘everything in moderation,’ with a focus only on total calories consumed,” says Dr. Dariush Mozaffarian, an associate professor of medicine and epidemiology at Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women’s Hospital, and lead author of the study. “Our results demonstrate that the quality of the diet—the types of food and beverages that one consumes—is strongly linked to weight gain.”
- C) For each extra serving of potato chips eaten in a day, for instance, people gained 1.69 lbs. every four years. Among the other extra-fattening foods the study highlighted potatoes. Baked, boiled, mashed or French fried, each extra serving of potatoes was associated with an average 1.28-lb. weight gain (looked at separately, French fries were particularly unhealthy, linked with more than 3 lbs. of gain alone). Rounding out the top five most fattening foods were sugar-sweetened beverages, red meat and processed red meat, each associated with about 1 lb. of weight gain every four years.
- D) So why would potatoes be particularly fattening? It’s not clear. Maybe because they’re generally eaten in large quantities, Mozaffarian says, or possibly because, as some previous research has shown, they are the type of food that causes a rapid rise in blood sugar and insulin (胰岛素), which tends to make people hungrier and overeat at their next meal. Other starches and refined carbohydrates (碳水化合物) like white bread, white rice, low-fiber breakfast cereal, candy and desserts may

affect the body the same way, he says. (On average, the study showed that foods that fell into the “refined grains” and “sweets and desserts” categories were associated with just under a half-pound of weight gain.)

- E) The findings are based on data from three large, long-term government-funded trials looking at diet, lifestyle and health in adults: the Nurses’ Health Study, which has tracked 121,701 women since 1976; the Nurses’ Health Study II, which has followed 116,686 women since 1989; and the Health Professionals Follow-up Study, which includes 51,529 men enrolled in 1986. The new analysis involves 20 years of data on 120,877 men and women from these three studies. Researchers tracked changes in participants’ eating and lifestyle habits—and weight—every four years. Overall, the participants gained 3.35 lbs., or 2.4% of their body weight, in each four-year interval. Over the 20 years of follow up, that amounted to a nearly 17-lb. hike on the scale.
- F) The data also showed that eating specific high-quality foods was linked with less weight gain over time. In fact, the more daily servings people ate of fruits, vegetables, nuts, whole grains and yogurt, the less weight they gained. The yogurt finding—each extra daily serving prevented 0.82 lbs. of weight gain—was unexpected, Mozaffarian says: “This clearly deserves further attention to determine if this is cause-and-effect and, if so, why.”
- G) While diet was most strongly associated with weight gain, lifestyle behaviors mattered too. Exercise was a big one; those who most increased the amount they exercised gained 1.76 fewer pounds than those whose exercise patterns changed the least. Sleep was also a factor; people who slept less than six hours, or more than eight hours, a night were more likely to gain more weight. And alcohol appeared to be an effective fattener, with each additional drink per day associated with 0.41 lb. of weight gain every four years.
- H) Like several other previous studies, the Harvard research found an association between watching TV and ballooning weight. “TV watching has stronger links to weight gain than other motionless activities,” says Mozaffarian, likely because it encourages snacking both while watching and afterward, due to the influence of food commercials. “Turning off the TV is therefore very important—in particular, to improve diet. If TV must be watched, then it should be done without any eating and without any food or beverage advertising.”
- I) The study found that while individual food choices had only modest effects on weight, diet and lifestyle changes in total accounted for large differences over the long term: people who made the fewest dietary changes gained nearly 4 lbs. more every four years than those who made the most such changes. “Small dietary and other lifestyle

changes can together make a big difference—for bad or good,” says Mozaffarian. “That makes it very easy to gradually gain weight unintentionally, but also means that a little bit of attention to a handful of dietary and other lifestyle changes can prevent this.”

- J) The point is that you should be thinking about your diet and lifestyle habits in a comprehensive way. Healthy changes don't have to be big, but they should be many. It would be wrongheaded to assume that simply cutting out potato chips, and doing nothing else, will magically make you thin—though it's a good start.
36. It seems that potatoes are the type of food luring people to overeat.
  37. Yogurt is unexpectedly one of the best food helping people keep fit.
  38. Eating no potato chips is just one aspect of keeping healthy lifestyle.
  39. Eating less does not necessarily lead to healthy weight.
  40. Eating habits and lifestyle jointly have great impact on people's weight.
  41. Weight gain is related to certain kinds of food.
  42. Good health depends upon good food, exercise, and getting enough sleep.
  43. Food advertisements stimulate people to eat more snacks.
  44. People tend to gain weight gradually with age.
  45. Potato chips are unhealthy food which makes people put on weight.

### Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 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.

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Cheating is nothing new. But today, educators and administrators are finding that instances of academic dishonesty on the part of students have become more frequent and are less likely to be punished than in the past. Cheating appears to have gained acceptance among good and poor students alike.

Why is student cheating on the rise? No one really knows. Some blame the trend on a general loosening to the fact that today's youth are far more pragmatic than their more idealistic predecessors. Whereas in the late sixties and early seventies, students were filled with visions about changing the world, today's students feel great pressure to conform and succeed. In interviews with students at high schools and colleges around the country, both young men and women said that cheating had become easy. Some suggested they did it out of spite for teachers they did not respect. Others looked at it as a game. Only if they were caught, some said, would they feel guilty. “People are

competitive,” said a second-year college student named Anna, from Chicago. There’s an underlying fear. If you don’t do well, your life is going to be ruined. The pressure is not only from parents and friends but from yourself. To achieve. To succeed. It’s almost as though we have to outdo other people to achieve our own goals.

Edward Wynne, editor of a magazine, blames the rise in academic dishonesty on the schools. He claims that administrators and teachers have been too hesitant to take action. Dwight Huber, chairman of the English department at Amarillo sees the matter differently, blaming the rise in cheating on the way students are evaluated. “I would cheat if I felt I was being cheated,” Mr. Huber said. He feels that as long as teachers give short-answer tests rather than essay questions and rate students by the number of facts they can memorize rather than by how well they can synthesize information, students will try to beat the system. “The concept of cheating is based on the false assumption that the system is legitimate and there is something wrong with the individual who’s doing it,” he said. “That’s too easy an answer. We’ve got to start looking at the system.”

46. Educators are finding that students who cheat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are more likely to be punished than before  
B. have poor academic records  
C. can be academically weak or strong  
D. use the information in later years
47. Today’s youth are described as more pragmatic than their predecessors because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they think more of themselves  
B. they don’t have a global vision  
C. the era of ideal has passed  
D. they cheat more than their predecessors
48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Both good and poor students would accept cheating.  
B. Administrators and teachers often take severe punishment on cheating.  
C. Today’s students feel great pressure to do well.  
D. Students of the 1960s and 1970s were filled with visions about changing the world.
49. What does “the system” (Para. 3) refer to?  
A. The education system.  
B. The school system.  
C. The system by which schools punish cheating.  
D. The system by which students are evaluated.

50. Which of the following would Dwight Huber probably agree with?

- A. The educational system is sound, and students must follow every rule.
- B. Parents alone must take responsibility for the rise in student cheating.
- C. There should be some change in the examination and rating system.
- D. Students who cheat should be expelled from school.

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For a while, working from home was the fashionable corporate benefit. Best Buy got hot press for its Results Only Work Environment in which corporate employees could work anytime, anywhere. The federal government embraced telecommuting arrangements, in part for the ability to regroup in emergencies, and several studies showed that telecommuting had upsides for memorizing and performance.

Yahoo's new CEO, Marissa Mayer, acknowledged that "people are more productive when they're alone," but also claimed "they're more collaborative and innovative when they're together. Some of the best ideas come from pulling two different ideas together." The notion of innovation via encounters is gaining popularity: those companies including Google and Zappos are redesigning their office space to spark more chance meetings.

So, is it better to work from home or the office? The answer is that it's complicated, with upsides and downsides for both.

Skippping the commute is a desirable benefit, with various surveys finding a majority of people interested in the option. There are environmental benefits to taking cars off the road. One meta-analysis of 46 studies found that telecommuting was associated with more job satisfaction, less desire to leave an employer, and had no effect on the quality of workplace relationships.

But there are downsides, too. Karen Finerman, president of Metropolitan Capital Advisors, tried working from home. "For me, working from home was literally the worst of everything," she says. There were fewer boundaries, with work bleeding into non-work hours, and kids—she has four—interrupting at the most inconvenient times.

But the working-from-home vs. working-from-work debate "kind of misses the big issue," says Alan Gregerman, a business consultant. "Both of these approaches kind of miss the notion that we can be most successful when we connect with more people." "There's a lot of collaboration"—the thinking behind work-from-work policies—but if employees "don't have enough fresh ideas to collaborate around, they kind of miss the point," he says. Organizations need new ideas, after all. "We're not as likely to get those new ideas if we simply hang out at the office or work from home."

51. Why did the company Best Buy get hot press?

- ## Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

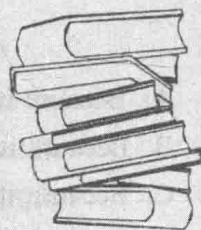
**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese to English.

苏州地处长江下游,气候温和,土地肥沃,再加上湖泊密布、水道纵横,自唐代以来就有“鱼米之乡”的美称。历史记载表明,早在两千多年前的春秋战国时期,这一带的渔业和农业就已经相当发达。苏州还是一个多水多桥、引人入胜的风光城市。居民住房前有街、后门临桥,水道、街坊相交处都建有桥梁。现存的宋代石刻《平江图》上标注的就有 304 座桥。



# CET4

## Model Test 2



### Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *My View on Libraries at the age of information*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words following the outline given below in English.

1. Some people don't think that traditional libraries are necessary at the age of information ...
2. Some other people think traditional libraries are still important ...
3. Your opinion

### Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.**

1. A. New initiatives to curb gun violence.  
B. Researches on gun safety technology.  
C. Enforcement of gun laws.  
D. Plans to control violent crime.
2. A. To get a license.  
B. To control violent crime.  
C. To follow the law.  
D. To increase mental health treatment.