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CET-4

最新题型 模拟训练

Listening Comprehension
Compound Dictation
Note Taking
Cloze
Translation
Writing

苏州大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

CET-4 最新题型模拟训练/孙倚娜,朱新福主编.
苏州:苏州大学出版社,1998.12(2002.3重印)
ISBN 7-81037-491-5

I. C… II. ①孙…②朱… III. 英语-高等学校-
水平考试-教学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 40810 号

CET-4 最新题型模拟训练

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责任编辑 何其捷

苏州大学出版社出版发行

(地址:苏州市干将东路 200 号 邮编:215021)

常熟市白云印刷厂印装

(地址:常熟市北门外环山路口 邮编:215500)

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 6.625 字数 169 千

1998 年 12 月第 1 版 2002 年 3 月第 3 次印刷

印数 14201--20700 册

ISBN 7-81037-491-5/H·33 定价:10.50 元

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误,本社负责调换

苏州大学出版社营销部 电话:0512-7258815

前 言

自全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1995年7月和1996年7月公布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试新题型》后,广大参加大学英语四级(CET-4)考试的考生迫切希望能够迅速地适应新的考试题型,提高自己的CET-4得分。为了满足这些考生的需求,本书旨在提供多套题型全面、方法科学、针对性强、训练量大的强化训练试题。

本书编者系长期从事大学英语教学,指导CET-4考生复习训练的骨干教师,在大学英语教学与测试研究,培养学生实际运用英语的能力,以及提高学生CET-4的应试能力方面成绩突出,并多次获得过各种教学成果奖。

本书题材特别广泛、新颖。大部分材料取自编者近年在留学美国、英国、澳大利亚等国时所收集的书籍和报刊杂志,内容丰富,有助于本书使用者通过英语获得时代新知识、新信息。

本书的编写以教育部《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》为准则,在难易程度上力求接近实际CET-4的考题。全书有15套试题,每套试题由英语对话和短文听力理解(conversation & passage comprehension)、复合式听写(compound dictation)、听写笔记(note-taking)、完型填空(cloze)、单句和短文中译英(sentence & passage comprehension)、写作(writing)6个项目组成。全书可为参加

CET-4 的考生提供使用期约三个月的强化训练材料,有助于考生在短期内有效地提高 CET-4 各种新题型的应试能力。

本书听力训练部分配有磁带。

编 者

1998 年 10 月

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Practice Test 1

Part I : Listening Comprehension

Section A: Conversation Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

Example: *You will hear:*

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office." is the best answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) Kevin. | B) Frank. |
| C) I. | D) You. |
| 2. A) Everybody. | B) Tina. |
| C) We. | D) The woman. |
| 3. A) One person. | B) The woman. |
| C) The man. | D) Everybody. |
| 4. A) An electrician. | B) The man. |
| C) The woman. | D) Mike. |
| 5. A) Dick. | B) He. |
| C) Most people. | D) The women. |
| 6. A) The woman. | B) Bob. |
| C) The man. | D) John. |
| 7. A) Sue and Sharon. | B) Sharon. |
| C) Sue and Betty. | D) Betty. |
| 8. A) The man. | B) Alice. |
| C) The woman. | D) Mary. |
| 9. A) Gail and Charles. | B) The woman's boss. |

- C) John and his boss. D) The woman.
10. A) Dr. Pepper. B) The nurse.
C) Dr. Brown. D) Dr. Johnson.

Section B: Passage Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will hear one passage. At the end of the 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).

1. A) In a Coca-Cola plant. B) At a private school.
C) At the community center. D) In the assembly line.
2. A) He goes to the plant. B) He goes back home.
C) He goes to school. D) He goes back to sleep.
3. A) He is an easygoing person.
B) He is a hard-working person.
C) He is a self-made person.
D) He is warm-hearted.

Section C: Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. Each passage will be read three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage

again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For the blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.

1

A dolphin looks more like a fish than certain fishes do. It has a (S1) _____, streamlined body. It is an (S2) _____ swimmer. As its powerful tail moves up and down, the dolphin seems to flash through the water. (S3) _____ fish, dolphins are completely at home in the water. There they play, feed, sleep, and (S4) _____ their young. Dolphins live in the sea and can live (S5) _____ in the sea. Yet they are not fish.

If you watch a dolphin, you will see something that shows it is not a fish. A dolphin must come to the (S6) _____ to breathe. Fish can take oxygen out of the water. Dolphins cannot. Like us, they breathe with (S7) _____ and must take their oxygen from the air. And, like us, they are

mammals.

Mammals are a large class of animals with backbones. Mammals nurse their young on milk. (S8)_____. Almost all mammals bear living young. (S9)_____. Dogs, cats, horses, cows, pigs, mice, monkeys, and bats are all mammals. (S10)_____.

2

Soji Yamamoto, aged 36, is from Japan. He followed an Executive Combination Course at the Lydbury English Centre, situated in the (S1)_____ of rural Shropshire. He is a (S2)_____ manager in Japan for a Swedish (S3)_____ and needs a high level of (S4)_____ English to communicate with his non-Japanese work colleagues. (S5)_____ many other executives, the course was chosen by his company. Soji decided to live at the centre as a residential student as it gave him the (S6)_____ to study whenever he wanted. He explained, "The (S7)_____ has computers and a learning centre so I can study in private or talk to my teachers or fellow students at any time of the day. I don't waste time (S8)_____."

He had all of his meals with the other students or teachers. (S9)_____. "Lydbury is not big, everyone knows you and is very friendly." Like many other business stu-

dents, Soji stressed the importance of the social side of executive programmes, and particularly liked (S10)_____.

Section D: Note-taking

- Directions:
- You will hear some tips about helping children learn from mistakes.
 - Complete the notes using the information you hear.
 - You will hear the recording twice.

Try these simple steps:

1. Describe the situation _____.
2. Help him see mistakes _____.
3. Re-explain _____.
4. Without criticizing, help him _____.
5. Ask _____ next time.
6. _____ to figure it out or find a solution.

Part II : Cloze

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.

Lumber was one of the country's fastest growing industries in the early 1900's. Wood and wood by-products _____ (1) _____ as charcoal and paper were being used in greater and greater _____ (2) _____. But American's forests—and with them the entire lumber industry—were in _____ (3) _____ of completely disappearing. A small group of Americans saw _____ (4) _____ was happening. Their warning led others to _____ (5) _____ in a new movement to conserve, _____ (6) _____ is, to use wisely, the country's _____ (7) _____.

George Perkins Marsh, a well-known naturalist, was one of these who was _____ (8) _____ by the way resources were being used. In 1880, he wrote a book _____ (9) _____ how people had changed land _____ (10) _____ the centuries. He included a special warning _____ (11) _____ American: The operations of the American lumbermen _____ (12) _____ other dangers to the woods besides the loss of trees. The narrow clearings (空旷地) around their shanties (简陋小屋) from openings which let _____ (13) _____ the wind—causing many small trees to be cut _____ (14) _____ by its force. These trees often _____ (15) _____ over small streams damming them _____ (16) _____ and creating bogs... then insects harmful to _____ (17) _____

_____ trees grow in the dead wood. The escape and spread of campfires, _____ (18) _____, causes the most damage—a fire may destroy a forest which will then _____ (19) _____ one hundred years to _____ (20) _____ again.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) so | B) such |
| C) or | D) and |
| 2. A) figures | B) numbers |
| C) quantities | D) qualities |
| 3. A) danger | B) risk |
| C) venture | D) adventure |
| 4. A) where | B) how |
| C) what | D) which |
| 5. A) take | B) call |
| C) hand | D) join |
| 6. A) it | B) that |
| C) this | D) which |
| 7. A) resources | B) sources |
| C) materials | D) commodities |
| 8. A) aware | B) realized |
| C) alarmed | D) informed |
| 9. A) described | B) describing |
| C) prescribed | D) prescribing |
| 10. A) for | B) since |

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| C) by | D) over |
| 11.A) to | B) towards |
| C) of | D) before |
| 12.A) contain | B) include |
| C) involve | D) cover |
| 13.A) off | B) on |
| C) down | D) in |
| 14.A) back | B) down |
| C) out | D) up |
| 15.A) fall | B) turn |
| C) get | D) take |
| 16.A) in | B) up |
| C) off | D) to |
| 17.A) alive | B) lively |
| C) living | D) livable |
| 18.A) therefore | B) hence |
| C) consequently | D) however |
| 19.A) take | B) spend |
| C) cost | D) exist |
| 20.A) appear | B) come |
| C) grow | D) return |

Part III : Translation

Section A Sentence Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. 我们已经取得了很大的成绩,但不能因此说我们就没有缺点了 (follow)。
2. 我希望你能想出一个更好的办法来解决这个问题 (come up with)。
3. 这些改革将使职工家庭得到好处 (benefit)。
4. 面对突然而来的问题,汤姆一时不知道如何回答才好 (at a loss)。

Section B: Passage Translation

Directions: Put the following paragraph into English, using as many phrases or structures you have learned as possible.

地方性城镇(a provincial town)即使到了上下班高峰期也决不会像伦敦那么繁忙;尽管如此,那里还是人来人往,络绎不绝。长长的人流神色疲惫(wearily),人们耐心地等待着公共汽车。

Part IV: Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

Wastes on University Campus

1. 大学校园内各种浪费现象(如水、电、粮食等)。
2. 出现这些现象的原因。
3. 你的看法以及如何制止这些现象。