

大学英语



DXYYQSYJFDCS

轻松越四级实战题宝

(含答案注解)

Success



题型仿真 资料翔实 模拟性强
题型仿真 资料翔实 模拟性强
题型仿真 资料翔实 模拟性强

李苏江等 编著

广西科学技术出版社

大学英语

轻松越四级实战题宝

主 审：郑理珍
主 编：李苏江
副 主 编：谢 予
作 者：(以姓氏笔画为序)
李苏江 黄 江
谢 予 蔡萍芳

责任编辑：于 宁
装帧设计：潘爱清
责任印制：梁 冰



广西科学技术出版社

大学英语轻松越四级

实战题宝

李苏江等 编著

*

广西科学技术出版社出版

(南宁市东葛路 66 号 邮政编码 530022)

广西新华书店发行

广西广播电视报印刷厂印刷

(南宁市植物路 55 号 邮政编码 530021)

*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 11.75 字数 264 200

2001 年 5 月第 1 版 2001 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—6 000 册

ISBN 7-80666-102-6 定价:13.00 元
H·2

本书如有倒装缺页,请与承印厂调换

序 言

在全国范围内进行大学英语四级(CET-4)、六级(CET-6)考试迄今已经十多个年头了。它的出现,对教与学起到了巨大的推动作用,它提高和改善了大学英语教学的地位和条件;促进了课程建设和教学改革;加强了常规管理,重视师资培训。特别是近几年来,大学英语教学生机勃勃,硕果累累,一扫过去沉闷的局面,使人为之振奋,受之鼓舞,为之拼搏!

在世纪之交,大学英语教学改革已势在必行。大学英语四、六级考试所走过的历程清楚地告诉我们:无论是教与学都要在教学实践中遵循外语学习规律。要学好外语,顺利通过大学英语等级考试,必须注重语言实践。为学生提供课内课外进行听、说、读、写的实践材料,众多教辅读物竞相问世。面对百花齐放的局面,广大师生多持肯定和支持的态度,认为这有利于实现教育资源的充分利用,解决以往英语教辅材料不足的问题,有助于使中国学生(尤其是边远地区的大学生)学习英语事半功倍、考试通过率偏低的情况得到缓解。多种教材和教辅读物的出现也有利于外语教学向纵深方向发展。

广西科学技术出版社组织编写的《大学英语轻松越级辅导丛书》,从选题策划、作者遴选到稿件编写等方面都下了一番功夫。这是一套大学三、四级英语题库式考试辅导丛书,四级辅导分为《听力训练》、《写作与范文》、《词汇、语法、完形填空》、《阅读、翻译、简答》、《四级实战题宝》五个分册,分别由广西大学、广西民族学院、广西师范学院和广西医科大学编写。三级辅导《大学英语轻松越三级》(综合本)和《三级实战题宝》同时出版,由广西大学、广西民族学院和广西商业专科学校联合编写。《大学英语轻松越六级辅导》正在酝酿和策划当中。整套丛书由郑理珍教授主审,作者均为各高校的英语骨干教师,他们长期在教学第一线从事大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验和开拓创新精神,不仅从浩如烟海的教辅读物中博采众长,还从 Internet 中拾掇精华,使本书内容新颖,材料翔实,重点突出,精益求精。所选各类习题知识含量高,具有典范价值特色,针对性、实用性和可读性强。广大读者掌握了这些知识和技巧,对在考试中脱颖而出、获得高分无疑有莫大帮助。此外,本丛书对研究生入学考试、各级职称英语考试以及 TOFEL、GRE 和 EPT 等测试也不无裨益。

本人预祝丛书出版成功。

刘上扶

前 言

根据国家教委最新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,我们编写了这本书,旨在帮助学生通过模拟测试,巩固所学过的英语知识,提高四级考试的应试能力,达到通过四级的目的。

本书 12 套模拟题覆盖了目前考试中所采取的新题型。其特点是:实用性强,题材广,内容丰富、新颖。尤其是作文的选材是以不同的作文类型出现。这样,更能使学生掌握写作的特点,从而提高写作能力。此外,本书所有练习都有答案和详细的解释,非常便于自学。通过大量的练习,读者可以参考答案进行分析,改正不足之处,从而迅速提高英语综合水平。听力部分附有录音文本(需要录音磁带者,可直接与广西医科大学外语部联系,电话:5350477—8874)。

由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,不足之处在所难免。敬请读者指正。

编 者

目 录

四级模拟试题

Band 4 Model Test 1	(1)
Band 4 Model Test 2	(11)
Band 4 Model Test 3	(21)
Band 4 Model Test 4	(31)
Band 4 Model Test 5	(41)
Band 4 Model Test 6	(51)
Band 4 Model Test 7	(61)
Band 4 Model Test 8	(71)
Band 4 Model Test 9	(81)
Band 4 Model Test 10	(91)
Band 4 Model Test 11	(101)
Band 4 Model Test 12	(111)

Transcripts and Answers	(121)
--------------------------------------	--------------

Band 4 Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

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. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) The story is really amusing. B) The story isn't helpful.
C) He disagrees with the woman. D) He likes the story very much.
2. A) There is only one thing that he doesn't understand.
B) He doesn't understand all the materials.
C) He would like some help.
D) It's no use explaining the problems to him.
3. A) She thinks it's better to go today. B) She thinks it's better to wait.
C) She disagrees. D) She doesn't think that the man's made a wise decision.
4. A) Not to drink too much iced water. B) Drink plenty of water.
C) Take care of his eyes. D) See a doctor about his stomach.
5. A) The woman went to the meeting, but the man didn't.
B) The man went to the meeting, but the woman didn't.
C) Neither of them went to the meeting. D) Both of them went to the meeting.
6. A) He's having a hard time finding an apartment. B) He had a bigger apartment before.
C) He can't find a suitable building. D) He's not accustomed to the large space.
7. A) No one will look at them. B) No one here knows how to dance.
C) It's not important how he dances. D) It's too crowded to dance anywhere.
8. A) Go to work. B) Go to bed. C) Stay awake. D) Read a while.
9. A) They've met before. B) They've never met before.
C) The man agrees with the woman. D) The man doesn't remember the woman.
10. A) The woman is also nervous. B) The man is not nervous.
C) The woman did not study. D) The man did not study.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer

Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) How the hotel business got started. B) How travelers paid for room and food.
C) Why travelers became storytellers. D) Why it is a custom to give a hotel keeper a gift.
12. A) They provided meals for them. B) They told them news.
C) They offered places for them to sleep in. D) They took care of their animals.
13. A) They told exciting stories. B) They gave the family something of value.
C) They helped to clean the house. D) Both A and B.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A librarian. B) A professor. C) A researcher. D) A student.
15. A) All second-year students who failed first-year English.
B) All first-, second-, and third-year students.
C) Students who don't know how to write a research paper.
D) Students who want extra credit in English.
16. A) Take notes. B) Help the others.
C) Speak to her after class. D) Enroll in another English class.

Passage 3

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Another traveler. B) A bear. C) A dead body. D) A tree.
18. A) Because he was frightened. B) Because he had no time to climb up into a tree.
C) Because he knew that the bear will never touch a dead body.
D) Because he wanted to see the bear clearly.
19. A) When the bear was nuzzling and snuffling at his friend's nose and ears.
B) When the bear left.
C) When his friend was lying on the ground. D) When the bear was still there.
20. A) Those who leave their friends when they are in difficulty.
B) Those who can climb to the top of the tree.
C) Those who pretend to be dead when in trouble.
D) Those who can communicate with a bear.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

It's tough enough these days for American companies to compete with their Pacific Rim rivals, even when the playing field is level. It's a lot tougher when trade secrets are peddled by competitors. One Dallas computer maker, for example, recently spotted its sensitive pricing

information in the bids of a South Korean rival. The firm hired a detective agency, Phoenix Investigations, which found an innocent-looking plastic box in a closet at its headquarters. Inside was a radio transmitter wired to a cable connected to a company fax machine. "American companies don't believe this kind of stuff can happen," says Phoenix president Richard Aznaran. "By the time they come to us the barn door is wide open."

Welcome to a world order where profits have replaced missiles as the currency of power. Industrial spy isn't new, and it isn't always illegal, but as firms develop global reach, they are acquiring new disadvantage in front of economic spy. In a survey by the American Society for Industrial Security last year, 37 percent of the 165 U. S. firms said they had been targets of spying. The increase has been so alarming that both the CIA and FBI have strengthened their economic counter-intelligence programs. The companies are mounting more aggressive safeguards, too. Kellogg Co. has halted public tours at its Battle Creek, because spies were slipping into photograph equipment. Eastman Kodak Co. classifies document, just like the government. Lotus Development Corp. Screens cleaning crews that work at night. "As our computers become smaller, it's easier for someone to walk off with one," says Lotus spokesperson Rebecca Seel.

To be sure, some U. S. firms have been guilty of spy themselves, although they tend not to practice it overseas, because foreign companies have a tighter hold on their secrets. And American companies now face an additional danger—the professional spy services of foreign nations. "We're finding intelligence organizations from countries we've never looked at before who are active in the U. S.," says the FBI's R. Patrick Watson. Foreign intelligence agencies traditionally thought friendly to the United States "are trying to plant moles in American high-tech companies and search the briefcases of American businessmen traveling overseas", warns CIA Director Robert Gates.

21. "An innocent-looking plastic box" is C.
- A) a box which looks quite special B) a box which a child would like to have
C) a box which is quite ordinary D) a box which innocent people would like to have
22. Industrial spy becomes a serious problem because BD.
- A) industrial power is important to win a war
B) competitions among nations are on the basis of economic forces
C) military spy has been turned into industrial spy
D) large firms can be easily beaten by industrial spy
23. Which of the following elements does not play any role in the increase of industrial spy?
- A) Industrial relationship. B) Profit. A
C) International competition D) High technology.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that B.
- A) American companies do not spy their competitors
B) American companies do not spy their overseas competitors
C) American companies will win the spy war in the end
D) American companies will lose the spy war in the end
25. What surprises American intelligence agencies most is the fact that A.
- A) some of their friends are trying to spy their companies

- B) some of their own professionals are working for the foreign countries
- C) foreign countries use animals such as moles to spy
- D) the briefcases of American businessmen traveling overseas were searched

Passage 2

The U. S. Department of Labor statistics indicate that there is an oversupply of college-trained workers and that this oversupply is increasing. Already there is an overabundance of teachers, engineers, physicists, and other specialists. Yet colleges and graduate schools continue every year to turn out highly trained people to compete for jobs that are not there. The results are that graduates cannot enter the professions for which they are trained and must take temporary jobs that do not require a college degree. These "temporary" jobs have a habit of becoming permanent.

On the other hand, there is a tremendous need for skilled workers of all sorts—carpenters, electricians, mechanics, and TV repairmen. These people have more work than they can handle and their annual incomes are often higher than those of college graduates. The old distinction that white-collar workers make a better living than blue-collar workers no longer holds true.

The reason for this situation is the traditional myth that a college degree is a passport to a prosperous future. Parents begin telling their children this myth before they are out of grade school. Under this pressure the kids fall in line. Whether they want to go to college or not doesn't matter. Everybody should go to college.

One result of this emphasis on a college education is that many people who go to college do not belong there. Of the 60 percent of high school graduates who enter college, half of them do not graduate with their class. Many of them drop out within the first year. Some struggle on for two or three years and then give up.

26. What do the U. S. Department of Labor statistics show?
 - A) Many college graduates find it increasingly hard to get jobs for which they were trained.
 - B) There is an oversupply of workers and this oversupply is increasing.
 - C) Teachers, engineers, physicists, aerospace experts and other specialists are extremely needed.
 - D) Colleges and graduate schools compete to turn out trained people.
27. By saying that "These 'temporary' jobs have a habit of becoming permanent" the author means that _____.
 - A) once college graduates take a temporary job, they soon become used to it
 - B) college graduates have the habit of taking temporary jobs
 - C) many college graduates might never find jobs for which they were trained
 - D) college graduates have the habit of taking permanent jobs
28. What is implied but not stated in the passage is that in the past _____.
 - A) blue-collar workers made a better living than white-collar workers
 - B) there were more white-collar workers than blue-collar workers
 - C) colleges and graduate schools trained more skilled workers
 - D) white-collar workers were looked up to
29. The word "myth" in the third paragraph means "_____".

- A) truth B) false belief C) rumor D) interesting topic

30. We can infer from the passage that the author believes that _____.

- A) every young man and woman should go to college
B) college education has become worse and worse
C) people with a college education should receive higher pay
D) fewer people should go to college while more should be trained for skilled jobs

Passage 3

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7 ~ 8 hours "sleep alternating with some 16 ~ 17 hours" wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a. m. one week; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. the next, and 4 p. m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work, the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

31. Why is the question of "how easily people can get used to working at night" no mere academic one?

- A) Because few people like to reverse the cycle of sleep and wakefulness.
B) Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.
C) Because people are required to work at night in some fields of industry.
D) Because shift work in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits.

32. The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in _____.
A) the inconveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
B) the disturbance of the daily cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
C) the fact that people working at night are often less effective
D) the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers
33. The best solution for implementing the 24-hour working system seems to be _____.
A) to change shifts at longer intervals B) to have longer shifts
C) to employ people who work on night shifts only
D) to create better living conditions for night workers
34. It is possible to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine by measuring his body temperature because _____.
A) body temperature changes when the cycle of sleep and wakefulness alternates
B) body temperature changes when he changes to night shift or back
C) the temperature reverses when the routine is changed
D) people have higher temperatures when they are working efficiently
35. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A) Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.
B) The selection of a number of permanent night shift workers has proved to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.
C) Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of routine.
D) Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among those on permanent night or day shifts.

Passage 4

Telecommuting—substituting the computer for the trip to the job—has been hailed as a solution to all kinds of problems related to office work.

For workers it promises freedom from the office, less time wasted in traffic, and help with child-care conflicts. For management, telecommuting helps keep high performances on board, minimizes tardiness and absenteeism by eliminating commutes, allows periods of solitude for high-concentration tasks, and provides scheduling flexibility. In some areas, such as South California and Seattle, Washington, local governments are encouraging companies to start telecommuting programs in order to reduce rush-hour congestion and improve air quality.

But these benefits do not come easily. Making a telecommuting program work requires careful planning and an understanding of the differences between telecommuting realities and popular images.

Many workers are seduced by rosy illusions of life as a telecommuter. A computer programmer from New York City moves to the tranquil Adirondack Mountains and stays in contact with her office via computer. A manager comes into his office three days a week and works at home the other two. An accountant stays home to care for her sick child.

These are powerful images, but they are a limited reflection of reality. Telecommuting workers soon learn that it is almost impossible to concentrate on work and care for a young child at the same time. Before a certain age, young children cannot recognize, much less respect the

necessary boundaries between work and family. Additional child support is necessary if the parent is to get any work done. Management, too, must separate the myth from reality. Although the media has paid a great deal of attention to telecommuting, in most cases it is the employee's situation, not the availability of technology that hastens a telecommuting arrangement.

That is partly why, despite the widespread press coverage, the number of companies with work-at-home programs or policy guidelines remains small.

36. What does the author mean by "telecommuting"?
- A) Communicating by means of telephone. B) Using the computer during the trip to job.
C) Working through computer at home without going to office.
D) Communicating by means of television.
37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem for office employees?
- A) Being restricted to the office. B) Incurring expenses for lunches and clothing.
C) Taking care of sick children. D) Driving in heavy traffic.
38. Which of the following may be a possible disadvantage of telecommuting?
- A) Small children cannot understand the boundaries of work and play.
B) Computer technology is not advanced enough to accommodate the needs of every situation.
C) Electrical malfunctions can destroy a project.
D) The worker often does not have all the needed resources at home.
39. Which of the following is an example of telecommuting as described in the passage?
- A) A scientist in a laboratory developing plans for a space station.
B) A technical writer sending via computer documents created at home.
C) A computer technician repairing an office computer network.
D) A teacher directing computer-assisted learning in a private school.
40. What is the main subject of the passage?
- A) Business management policies. B) Driving to work.
C) Extending the workplace by means of computers.
D) Computer for child-care purposes.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the One answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Jack is not AL, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
A) gloomy 阴郁的 B) awkward 尴尬的 C) dull 愚笨的 无味的 D) tedious 乏味的 冗长的
42. Having considered the problem more carefully, he regretted having made such a A.C decision.
A) haste n. v. 匆忙 B) hasten v. 催促 C) hasty adj. 草率的 D) fast
43. He packed a(n) CB shirt in case he had to stay another day.
A) surplus 剩余的 B) extra 额外的 C) additional 附加的 D) excess 超过的

44. One of the essentials of effective research is free B to accurate information.
A) approach B) access C) admission D) entrance
45. The album of paintings in this museum is a gift from an old professor.
A) present 礼物 B) gift 礼物 C) talent D) genius
46. Fresh air, enough exercise and nutritious food lead to good health.
A) contribute 有助 B) add C) attribute 归因 D) distribute 分发
47. The old man recalled on the changes that had taken place in the world since his youth.
A) recalled 回忆 B) remembered 记得 C) reminded 提醒 D) reflected 回顾 思考
48. The ability to conceal themselves by camouflages(伪装) enables some defenseless animals to survive.
A) conceive 构思 B) conceal 伪装 C) deceive 欺骗 D) distort 歪曲
49. He has not a dollar to his name, but he is working hard to earn money.
A) in his name B) to his name 名下所有 C) under his name 名下 D) from his name
50. The liberation of the whole nation in 1949 was a great change by nature.
A) by nature 本来 B) in nature 本质上 C) against nature 违抗 D) of nature
51. It's laid out in the regulation that you can take 20 kilos of luggage with you.
A) laid upon 承担 B) laid out 摆出 设计 C) laid up 使卧床不起 D) laid down 制定 规定
52. On entering another country, a tourist will have to pass through the Customs.
A) pass through 经历 B) pass by 路过 C) pass over 跨越 D) pass for 冒充
53. A man who could bear upon such treatment was a man of remarkable physical courage and moral strength.
A) bear upon 忍耐 B) insist on C) stand up to D) persist in 坚持
54. The Greyhound pulls out outside of New York Bus Station at 6 p. m. and started for Washington D. C. at 6:20 p. m..
A) pulled up 停下 B) pulled down C) pulled out 驶出 D) pulled on
55. All the books and papers are carefully arranged in a(an) orderly desk.
A) cleanly adv B) neatly adv C) tidily adv D) orderly adv
56. According to the urban construction program, old buildings that are beyond repair should be blown up.
A) in repair 维修中 B) under repair 维修中 C) out of repair 维修 D) beyond repair 无法修复的
57. Their dog was a substitute for the child they had never had.
A) as B) of C) to D) for
58. There are no such insects nearby in Britain during the winter; it is too cold for them.
A) near 附近 B) about 周围 C) nearby 附近 D) over 在...上
59. Only about one of twelve young men and women in this country receive a college education.
A) receive B) receives C) have received D) are receiving
60. I hope I will make no great mistakes in my work so far.
A) will make B) have made C) made D) will have made
61. Not only the surface of metal, but also weakens it.
A) Not only does rust corrode B) Not only rust corrodes

- C) Rust which not only corrodes D) Rust not only corrodes
62. By the end of this month, we surely C a satisfactory solution to the problem.
A) have found B) will be finding C) will have found D) are finding
63. Having no money but B to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.
A) not to want anyone B) not wanting anyone
C) wanted no one D) to want no one
64. In the course of a day students do far more than just A classes. *just 所有 do. did. does 后接 to*
A) attend B) attended C) to attend D) attending
65. I remember B to help us if we ever got into trouble.
A) once offering B) him once offering C) him to offer D) to offer him
66. "Don't forget to walk the dog while I am away. " " B ."
A) I don't B) I won't C) I can't D) I haven't
67. We ^(should) desire that the tour leader A us immediately of any change in plans.
A) inform B) informs C) informed D) has informed
68. Mr. Johnson preferred A heavier work to do.
A) to be given B) to be giving C) to have given D) having given
69. The residents, C had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
A) all their homes B) all whose homes C) all of whose homes D) all of their homes
70. B the 1500's D the first European explored the coast of California.
A) It was not until... than B) It was until... that
C) It was not until... when D) It was not until... that

Part IV 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) below the passage. You should choose the One that fits in the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

A recent development is the local area network (LAN). (71) its name implies, it serves a local area—possibly as (72) as a single room, typically an area like an university campus or the premises (73) a particular business. Local area networks were developed to (74) a need specific to microcomputers—the sharing of expensive resources. Microcomputers are cheap, (75) high capacity disc stores, fast and/or good quality printers, etc. are expensive. The (76) of the LAN is to allow a (77) microcomputers shared access to these expensive resources. (78) the microcomputers are cheap, it is a necessary feature of a LAN that the method of connection to the network, and the network hardware (79), must also be cheap.

A local area network links a number of computers and a number of servers which provide communal facilities, e. g. file storage. (A server usually includes a small microprocessor for control purposes). The computers and server (80) stations. There are two methods of (81) in common use, rings and broadcast networks.

In the ring method (often called a Cambridge Ring) all the stations are linked in a ring, (82) includes one special station, the monitor station.

In broadcast networks, all the stations are (83) to a single linear cable (usually co-ax cable), and any transmission (84) be received by all stations.

(85) technology is used, local area networks are a development of the (86) importance. (87) as programming is simplified by an approach that thinks in terms of small procedures or programs, (88) doing a well-defined job, the computer system of tomorrow is likely to be (89) lots of small systems, each doing a specific job, linked (90) a local area network.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| A 71. A) As | B) Like | C) Since | D) Because |
| C 72. A) large | B) little | C) small | D) big |
| B 73. A) about | B) of | C) in | D) on |
| D 74. A) adapt | B) satisfy | C) content | D) meet |
| D 75. A) however | B) therefore | C) nevertheless | D) but |
| B 76. A) goal | B) object | C) aim | D) purpose |
| C 77. A) a great deal of | B) a lot | C) number of | D) a bit of |
| A 78. A) Since | B) For | C) As | D) Because |
| A 79. A) itself | B) themselves | C) it | D) its |
| B 80. A) are known to | B) are known as | C) are known by | D) are known at |
| B 81. A) linked | B) linking | C) to link | D) links |
| D 82. A) that | B) who | C) when | D) which |
| B 83. A) associated | B) connected | C) tough | D) related |
| A 84. A) will | B) must | C) can | D) may |
| B 85. A) Whatever | B) Whichever | C) Wherever | D) Whoever |
| A 86. A) greatest | B) more great | C) greater | D) most great |
| C 87. A) In this way | B) In a way | C) In the same way | D) By the way |
| B 88. A) every | B) each | C) another | D) other |
| A 89. A) made up of | B) consist of | C) make up of | D) compose of |
| B 90. A) to | B) by | C) in | D) with |

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about the picture in no less than 120 words.



Band 4 Model Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

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. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) That the woman comes to the party. B) A date with Barbara.
C) That the woman cooks for the party. D) A present for Bill.
2. A) Sally hates her. B) Sally doesn't understand her.
C) Sally is mad at her. D) Sally has forgotten her.
3. A) She should find someone who likes children.
B) She should hire someone responsible and trustworthy.
C) She should hire the man's son. D) She should hire his son's girlfriend.
4. A) He wanted a job. B) He is very important.
C) He has important evidence. D) He wanted to make a good impression.
5. A) They must be persistent. B) They don't sell enough.
C) They sell too much. D) They are rude.
6. A) Shave. B) Finish with green paint. C) Move in here. D) Travel.
7. A) To see the dean. B) To watch the tea.
C) To weigh herself. D) To give a demonstration.
8. A) That he's prepared for it. B) That it will be difficult.
C) That he missed it. D) That it's hopeless to study it.
9. A) In a library. B) In a bookstore.
C) In a post office. D) In a supermarket.
10. A) She finished her thesis three weeks ago. B) She finished her thesis quickly.
C) She can help him in a few weeks. D) Jennie made her thesis shorter than the man's.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer