

大学英语语言实践指南丛书
最新大学英语四级考试模拟试题集

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SIJI KAOSHI

MONI TIJI

最新大学英语 四级考试模拟试题集

吴宪忠 马 毅 主编



东北师范大学出版社

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前 言

“大学英语语言实践指南丛书”根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语考试大纲》以及1995年全国大学英语考试广州会议、苏州会议精神编写而成。本丛书包括《听力实践》、《阅读与翻译实践》、《词语与结构实践》、《写作实践》、《大学英语精读(复旦)单元测试》(1~4册)、《最新大学英语四级考试模拟题集》，共六个分册。

本丛书六个分册根据各自的特点自成体系，又相互配合，通过大量的语言实践可使学生扎扎实实地打好语言基础，练好基本功，从而提高学生实际运用英语的能力。因此，这套丛书适用于各类高等院校的学生以及其他具有同等水平的英语学习者。

本丛书选用的语言材料大多选自国外最新出版的原文书刊，由作者悉心整理和精选后按“两纲”的规定和要求，并按大学英语四级统考试题改型的需要进行编写，以保证丛书的科学性、系统性、完整性与权威性。

《听力实践》包括15个单元，每单元精泛并举，既有对单句、对话和短文等方面的听力理解，又有听写与听写填空等新题型。因此，本书训练量足，针对性强，学生只要在教师的指导下认真训练，其听力能力必有较大突破。

本书音带由外籍专家朗读，音质清晰，语速标准。书后附有听力文字材料和答案，以便学生自测。使用本书及音带，既获提高听力之效，又得倍增信心之益。

《阅读与翻译实践》分阅读理解讲座“提高英语阅读能力的要素”和测试练习两部分。讲座部分系统地介绍了阅读方法以及基本阅读技巧，并配有内容丰富、针对性很强的范例。测试练习部分共40单元，每单元严格按照“两纲”的要求以及国家教委最新颁布的新题型编拟。阅读材料的体裁和题材丰富多样，语言规范。试题题型分布合理，具有典型性，有利于提高学生的阅读能力和应试能力。

每单元的画线句均经仔细斟酌，选定合理。全书200个画线句给学生提供大量的翻译实践，以考核学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。书后附有参考译文，译文行文过程中，尽量使其忠实原文，以便学生通过英汉对照对原文进行分析研究。在忠实原文的前提下，力求译文通顺流畅。学生通过翻译实践可提高英译汉水平与技能。

《词语与结构实践》分语法讲解和测试练习两部分。根据“两纲”对语法的要求，本书讲解部分将英语语法分为21个板块，简明扼要地进行了阐述，并配有若干针对性很强的练习用以强化。这一举措打破了系统学习英语语法的传统做法，突出了四级考试的针对性，又弥补了学生语法知识的空缺。

测试练习部分包括50个单元，共1500道题。此部分通过大量语言实践综合复习21个语法板块。本书所编试题均具有一定的典型性，覆盖面广。将试题与语法规则的讲解结合起来是本书的一大特色。我们深信，学生通过精讲多练必将深化与扩展语法知识，提高语言实践能力。

《大学英语精读(复旦)单元测试》(1~4册)是配合复旦大学《大学英语》精读教程，为满足使用该教程的广大师生的需要而精心编写的。

本书包括与精读教程(1~4册)同步的40套试题和5套综合试题。题型由对课文的阅读理解题、多项选择题、完型填空题和翻译题等形式组成。所有试题均由作者悉心编撰,力求依照大纲,紧扣教材,通过单元测试的形式使学生达到及时检验、巩固所学英语语言基础知识并不断提高运用英语语言基本技能的目的。

《最新大学英语四级考试模拟试题集》汇集了15套大学英语四级考试模拟试卷。所有试卷均按“两纲”的规定和要求并以国家教委最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1~4级)和新题型样题进行拟题。每套试卷的形式和题量与国家标准考试样题一致;试题难度、覆盖率、干扰项均与样题接近。学生若能按试题要求,认真答完每套试卷,不仅可以测出自己是否达到大学英语四级水平,同时也是一次语言技能的综合训练。

《写作实践》详细论述了大学英语四级考试中各种题型作文的写作要领与技巧,旨在提高学生的英语写作能力和应试能力。本书依照“两纲”的规定与要求,并结合历次大学英语作文考试的题型,对大学英语写作的文体分门别类地进行了较为详尽的介绍。作者根据多年的教学与测试经验拟定了70道作文题,并附上范文以供讲授、学习和模仿。

本丛书在编写过程中得到了有关各方的大力支持,在此谨向他们致以衷心的感谢。

鉴于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,诚请广大读者批评指正。

《大学英语语言实践指南丛书》编写组

1995年11月

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SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

—Band Four—

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 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

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 have 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. You should choose answer [a] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [a] [b] [c] [d]

- 1. a. He wants to know if he can have breakfast there.
b. He wants to know when breakfast is served in the canteen.
c. He is not sure if they serve breakfast in the canteen.
d. He doesn't think the service is very good there.
- 2. a. Monday and Thursday.
b. Monday to Friday.
c. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
d. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
- 3. a. She agrees to lend him the car.
b. She offers him the car.
c. She refuses to lend him the car.
d. She is pleased to lend him the car.
- 4. a. A trip she has already taken.
b. A trip she takes frequently.
c. A restaurant she owns.
d. A famous statue in Philadelphia.
- 5. a. At a lawyer's office.
b. At a library.
c. At a post office.
d. At an airport.
- 6. a. That she did not get a letter from her family today.
b. That she got a letter from her family two days ago.
c. That she got a letter from her family today.
d. That she does not expect to get any letters from her family.
- 7. a. She is going to Hawaii.
b. She has travelled all over the world.
c. She likes to collect postcards.
d. She is going on vacation.
- 8. a. Tom. b. Peter. c. Nancy. d. Harry.

9. a. He doesn't keep his promise.
 c. He's not really busy.
 10. a. Go to a dance.
 c. Go to a lecture.
- b. He's very trustworthy.
 d. He will help.
 b. Go to the students' centre.
 d. Go to a theatre.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

11. a. The pilot lost consciousness.
 b. The fuel was used up.
 c. The hostess was seriously ill.
 d. One of the passengers took the pilot's seat by force.
12. a. At the airport.
 b. In the pilot's cabin.
 c. While the aeroplane was taking off.
 d. While the aeroplane was landing.
13. a. The hostess informed the passengers of what happened.
 b. The aeroplane shook violently.
 c. The airport sent urgent instructions by radio.
 d. The pilot congratulated the man on his success.

Passage 2

14. a. They were always short of time.
 b. They were very forgetful.
 c. They were very frightened of flying.
 d. They often suffer from airsickness.
15. a. An empty envelope.
 b. Some coins.
 c. The tickets.
 d. The insurance policy.
16. a. He had to do everything in a great rush.
 b. It was his first flight, and he was very worried about it.
 c. He had forgotten to bring a stamp for his mother's letter.
 d. He was very worried about his mother.

Passage 3

17. a. To keep fish alive.
 b. To punish criminals.
 c. To preserve dead bodies.
 d. To help heal wounds.
18. a. He would lose his life.
 b. He would lose his ear.
 c. He would lose all his salt.
 d. He would be heavily fined.
19. a. On the king's seat.
 b. In front of the king.
 c. A long way from the important guests.
 d. In front of everyone.
20. a. Three thousand years ago.
 b. When man began to salt fish.
 c. When man began to preserve the dead.
 d. No one knows.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes) and Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are four reading passages and five underlined items chosen from these four passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked

a. ,b. ,c. and d. You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre, and then translate the underlined items into Chinese.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is estimated that some seven hundred million people about half the world's adult population are unable to read or write, and there are probably two hundred and fifty million more whose level of attainment is so slight that it barely qualifies as literacy (有文化).

Recently the attack on illiteracy (文盲) has been stepped up. A world plan has been drawn up by a committee of UNESCO experts in Paris, as part of the United Nations Development Decade, and an international conference on the subject has also been held. UNESCO stresses that functional literacy is the aim. People must learn the basic skills of responsible citizenship and the ability to read notices, newspapers, timetables, letters, price-lists, to keep simple records and accounts, to sort out (分类) the significance of the information gathered, and to fill in forms.

The major areas of illiteracy are in Asia, Africa, and Central and South America. In Africa there are at least one hundred million illiterates, comprising eighty to eighty-five per cent of the total population. In Europe the figure is about twenty-four million, most of them in Southern Europe, with Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Yugoslavia heading the list (the United Kingdom has about seven hundred thousand).

21. Studying carefully the clues in the passage, we learn that the total population of Africa is _____.

- a. approximately seven hundred million
- b. approximately one hundred and twenty-five million
- c. approximately eight or eight point five thousand million
- d. exactly twenty-four million

22. The figure of illiteracy in Britain comprises _____.

- a. zero point one per cent of that of illiteracy in the world
- b. zero point two per cent of the world's adult population
- c. thirty-five per cent of Europe's population
- d. three point five per cent of that of the illiteracy in Southern Europe.

23. It is obvious that UNESCO _____.

- a. is a company in France
- b. is a world organisation attached to the U.N.
- c. works mainly at combating illiteracy
- d. has many experts whose level of attainment is far from literacy

24. A world plan mentioned in the passage aims at _____.

- a. training responsible citizens
- b. enforcing the functions of UNESCO
- c. helping illiterates learn how to read and write
- d. urging Southern European countries to take the lead in attacking illiteracy.

25. The author implies that this world plan is to _____.

- a. be carried out in the major areas of illiteracy like Africa
- b. be realised in ten years
- c. be drawn up by Parician experts
- d. be debated at an international conference

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There were no blank spaces on the map of Great Britain, the most carefully mapped piece of geography

on earth. No other country was easier to travel in. And yet I had seen practically nothing of it. But when I began to think about travelling round Britain, I became excited because I knew so little.

The problem was one of perspective. How and where to go to get the best view of the place. But it was also a problem of itinerary (旅行路线). In a place that was criss-crossed (道路纵横交错的), my route was a problem because there were too many routes. My route was crucial. In choosing a route I was also choosing a subject for my book. But every mile of Britain had a road through it. There was a track across every field, a footpath in every acre of the woods.

And then I decided to go around the entire coast. It answered every need. There was only one coast, it formed one clear route and this way I could see the whole of Britain. In many respects Britain was its coast nowhere in the country was more than sixty-five miles from the sea. As soon as I decided on the coastal route for my itinerary, I had my justification (理由) for the trip — the journey had the right shape; it had logic; it had a beginning and an end.

The greatest advantage in this tour was that the country tended to move towards its coast; it was concentrated there, deposited against its beaches like the sea plants brought in and left there by the sea. People naturally made their way to the coast.

The best trains went to the coast. Many of these branch lines seemed likely to close soon. Some people said that none would be left in ten years, and most people agreed that the impending (即将发生的) railway strike, planned for the early summer, would kill the branch lines. There were also the green buses and there were footpaths.

26. "There were no blank spaces on the map of Britain" implies _____.

- a. people live in every part of Britain
- b. railways can take you to every corner of the country
- c. map-makers have fully recorded the entire country
- d. tourists go to every area in Britain

27. The author said that choosing a route was a problem because _____.

- a. he didn't know Britain very well
- b. there were so many possibilities that it was hard to choose
- c. a lot of the possible routes were very narrow
- d. he wanted to avoid the towns

28. Why did the author decide to travel around the coast?

- a. He would never be far from towns inland.
- b. He enjoyed visiting islands in this way.
- c. It seemed the most sensible route to take.
- d. It had the most beautiful views.

29. What does "the greatest advantage" of such a route mean?

- a. Lots of people spend their holidays beside the sea.
- b. People who live near the sea are usually friendlier.
- c. You find interesting people near the sea.
- d. Most people live near the coast of a country.

30. The writer's main reason for wanting to travel round Britain was _____.

- a. to write a book about his travels
- b. to see places he had not been to before
- c. to travel on railways that would soon close

d. to take a long holiday

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Years ago, when you were looking for a job, you could present yourself at an interview with resume (简历) in hand and be hired because you were well groomed (穿戴整洁), semiqualfied, and somewhat experienced. Things have changed in recent years, though. A large number of very qualified people are likely to apply for a desirable position, and in this competitive situation, the impression one makes during an interview can be crucial. A wealth of books and magazine articles are now available to help people compete in this job market and sell themselves to companies, following many of the same techniques used by advertising agencies to market and sell products.

Printing companies boast about their ability to edit, format (排版), and print quality resumes that will convince employers of their need for you even before you set your foot in the door for an interview. Books on how to "dress for success" give detailed advice. For example, men must wear a three-piece suit with a color-coordinated designer's shirt and tie and have a confident, relaxed air about them.

Other books give advice on how to prepare mentally for an interview, suggesting that you "hire yourself an employer" by taking the initiative (主动) in your meeting with the interviewer, showing that you have done research about the company, demonstrating that your qualifications are appropriate for the position, and persuading an employer that you are the right person for the job are the keys to a successful interview. Even if you are not hired, you will have gained valuable knowledge that will come in handy at the next interview.

Job interviews have become an increasingly important part of the U. S. employment scene, not only because of the competition for positions, but also because of the growing trend for Americans to have several different jobs during the course of their working years. The rapid rate of technological advances and the expanding and changing economy increase the likelihood that a person will have more than one or two employers in a lifetime. This phenomenon has created the need for many Americans to learn how to "sell themselves" to prospective employers.

31. The author remarks that in earlier days _____.
- a. people were hired if they took a resume to the interview
 - b. people didn't wear suits to interviews
 - c. it was easier to be hired for a job
 - d. there were very few positions available
32. Which of the following does not directly help people at job interviews?
- a. Previous interviews.
 - b. Books and magazine articles.
 - c. Printing companies.
 - d. Technological advances and an expanding economy.
33. Having an attractive resume is important because _____.
- a. interviewers compare its appearance with yours
 - b. it shows how sincere and earnest you are
 - c. prospective employers examine it before they call you for an interview
 - d. it can meet certain standards
34. Doing which of the following would go against the idea of "hiring yourself an employer"?
- a. Asking questions about the position and talking about how well qualified for it you are.
 - b. Listening to the interviewer and speaking only to answer questions.
 - c. Speaking about the company and how much you would like to work for it.

- d. Taking a positive approach during the interview.
35. Job interviews have become more important in the United States because _____.
- many Americans have learned how to "sell themselves"
 - any job seeker must ask for an application interview
 - a person has to change their jobs more often than before
 - job interviews have become more and more popular

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

During the Christmas shopping rush in London, a story was reported of a tramp (流浪汉) who, apparently through no fault of his own, found himself locked in a well-known chain store late on Christmas Eve. No doubt the store was crowded with last-minute Christmas shoppers and the staff were dead beat and longing to get home. Presumably all the proper security checks were made before the store was locked and they left to enjoy the three-day holiday untroubled by customers desperate to get last-minute Christmas presents.

However that may be, our tramp found himself alone in the store and decided to make the best of it. There was food, drink, bedding and camping equipment, of which he made good use. There must also have been television sets and radios. Though it was not reported if he took advantage of these facilities, when the shop reopened, he was discovered in bed with a large number of empty bottles beside him. He seems to have been a man of good humour and philosophic temperament — as indeed tramps very commonly are. Everyone else was enjoying Christmas, so he saw no good reason why he should not do the same. He submitted (服从), cheerful enough, to being taken away by the police. Perhaps he had had a better Christmas than usual. He was sent to prison for seven days. The judge awarded no compensation to the chain store for the food and drink our tramp had consumed. They had, in his opinion, already received valuable free publicity from the coverage the story received in the newspapers and on television.

36. The tramp was locked in the store _____.
- through an error of his own
 - due to the mistake of Christmas shoppers
 - by accident
 - through a trick of his
37. "The staff were dead beat" in the first paragraph means that they were _____.
- wounded
 - exhausted
 - irritable
 - forgetful
38. What did the tramp do after he had been locked in?
- He stole some expensive items from the store.
 - He made himself at home.
 - He kept himself in bed for 3 days.
 - He had a Christmas party.
39. When the tramp was arrested, he _____.
- gave good reasons to protect himself
 - said a lot of humorous words
 - felt rather sad
 - seemed to be willing to be taken away
40. The judge did not award compensation to the chain store because he thought that _____.
- the tramp had stolen nothing of value
 - the store had profited by the incident
 - the tramp deserved a happy Christmas
 - the store was responsible for what had happened

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 centre.

41. Charles has not the least _____ of giving up his research.
a. intention b. idea c. play d. desire
42. It doesn't seem _____ that John has left for the show.
a. like b. alike c. likeable d. likely
43. Take an umbrella _____ it rains.
a. lest b. in case c. in the case d. because
44. With the population explosion, scientists will have to _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.
a. lead to b. stick to c. carry out d. come up with
45. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.
a. Each b. Any c. Either d. One
46. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain doesn't seem high at all.
a. When compared b. Compare c. While comparing d. Comparing
47. Most Americans don't object _____ them by their first names.
a. that I call b. for calling c. to my calling d. that I am calling
48. Hardly had he finished his speech _____ the audience started cheering.
a. and b. when c. than d. as
49. There were no tickets _____ for Friday's performance.
a. preferable b. considerable c. possible d. available
50. The picture _____ me of my native country.
a. retains b. recollects c. refreshes d. reminds
51. You can arrive in London this evening _____ you don't change an airline in Paris.
a. except b. provided c. unless d. so far as
52. If these shoes are too big, ask the clerk to bring a smaller _____.
a. suit b. set c. one d. pair
53. John regretted _____ to the meeting last week.
a. not going b. not to go c. not having been going d. not to be going
54. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
a. take b. hand c. think d. get
55. Their profits have grown rapidly in recent years, and this upward _____ is expected to continue.
a. action b. increase c. stream d. tendency
56. The factory is said _____ in a fire two years ago.
a. to be destroyed b. to have been destroyed c. to destroy d. to have destroyed
57. My friend talked me _____ buying a bottle of perfume for my wife in Paris.
a. to b. into c. onto d. over
58. As the managing director can't go to the reception, I'm representing the company _____.
a. in his consideration b. on his behalf c. for his part d. from his point of view
59. John is a good student, _____ his best subject.
a. as English b. is English c. English as d. English being
60. If Watergate _____, Nixon would not have resigned from the presidency.
a. had not occurred b. did not occur c. was not occurring d. would not occur
61. The traffic is very _____. It's quicker to walk.

- a. noisy b. narrow c. near d. heavy
62. _____ he can be very stubborn.
- a. In time b. On time c. At times d. Some time
63. We were working _____ time to get everything ready for the exhibition.
- a. in b. with c. on d. against
64. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.
- a. that b. which c. as d. what
65. What you have done is _____ the doctor's orders.
- a. attached to b. responsible to c. resistant to d. contrary to
66. The dictionary is a _____ of many kinds of information about words.
- a. organ b. origin c. source d. series
67. In the meeting he put forward some suggestions _____ consideration.
- a. worthy b. worthless c. worth of d. worthy of
68. Some countries in Latin America were deeply _____ debt.
- a. involved in b. related to c. included in d. damaged by
69. Michael used to look hurt and surprised when _____.
- a. scolding b. to scold c. having scolded d. scolded
70. The child climbed up into the tree and picked some apples _____.
- a. with hand b. by turns c. within reach d. in order

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are twenty 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

If you have a telephone in your own house you will admit that it 71 to ring when you least want it to ring — when you are asleep, or 72 a meal or a conversation, or when you are 73 going out, or when you are 74 your bath. Are you strong-minded 75 to ignore it, to say to yourself, "Ah, well, it will all be the same in 76 time"? You are not. You think there 77 some important news or message 78 you. Have you never rushed 79 from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed (晕眩的) from the bed, 80 that you are a wrong 81? You were told the truth. 82 all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide 83 it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic (愚蠢的) bell ringing and ringing in 84 is supposed to be the 85 of your own house. You 86 buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

Suppose you 87 the telephone when it rings, and suppose that, for once, somebody has an important message for you. I can 88 you that if a message is really important it will 89 you sooner or later. Think of the proverb: "Ill news travels apace". I must say good news seems to travel 90 fast.

71. a. likely b. tends c. inclined d. tries
72. a. in the middle of b. among c. eating d. carrying on
73. a. about b. on the point c. just d. even
74. a. for b. on c. at d. in
75. a. only b. enough c. sufficient d. just
76. a. a hundred years' b. a hundred year's c. a hundred year d. a hundred years
77. a. should be b. may be c. ought to be d. has to be

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 78. a. waiting | b. to | c. for | d. about |
| 79. a. dripped | b. dripping | c. having dripped | d. being dripped |
| 80. a. only to tell | b. only to be told | c. just to tell | d. simply to be told |
| 81. a. number | b. person | c. mistake | d. fool |
| 82. a. Accordingly | b. In my opinion | c. As for me | d. Generally speaking |
| 83. a. to not answer | b. to answer not | c. not to answer | d. to answer no |
| 84. a. there | b. what | c. that | d. where |
| 85. a. privacy | b. exclusiveness | c. individual | d. quiet |
| 86. a. ought to | b. might as well | c. just well | d. can well |
| 87. a. neglect | b. don't mind | c. disregard | d. ignore |
| 88. a. assure | b. promise | c. ensure | d. trust |
| 89. a. attain | b. reach | c. arrive | d. make for |
| 90. a. quite | b. the same | c. just as | d. just so |

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **No More Video Games**. You are given the first sentence or part of the sentence and are required to develop its idea. Write about 100 words, not including the words given.

No More Video Games

- Teenagers are spending far too much time and money in video arcades(游艺室)these days. _____

- Young people could spend their time in far healthier places than inside video arcades. _____

- Playing video games does not allow people to use any of their creativity. _____

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 2

Band Four

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 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

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 have 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. You should choose answer [a] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

- 1. a. Sunday. b. Tuesday. c. Wednesday. d. Thursday.
- 2. a. Wait while she looks for the books he wants.
b. Find out for himself about the library's hours.
c. Hang up the receiver.
d. Wait while she gets the information he wants.
- 3. a. The boy is still in danger.
b. The boy had a car accident the other day.
c. The boy has been in the hospital for a long time.
d. The boy has not recovered.
- 4. a. Approximately 1/3. b. Approximately 1/4.
c. Approximately 1/5. d. Approximately 1/6.
- 5. a. The prettier one. b. The new one.
c. The one that the man likes. d. The more comfortable one.
- 6. a. It was imported from Europe. b. It was made by a European company.
c. It was a copy of a European chair. d. It is being sold by Europeans.
- 7. a. At the doctor's b. At a store. c. At a library. d. At a bank.
- 8. a. By plane. b. By car. c. By bus. d. By train.
- 9. a. Leave immediately. b. Stay longer.
c. Dine with her. d. Prepare the dinner.

- d. It's 10 minutes slow.

Section B

Directions : *In this section, you will hear 3 short 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage 1

- d. Because there is not a green tree there.

Passage 2

- d. The guard asked the train driver to signal for stop.

Passage 3

- d. Once a day.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes) and Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, there are four reading passages and five underlined items chosen from these four passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked a, b, c, and d. You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre, and then translate the underlined items into Chinese.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

With the prospect of coal and petroleum supplies running short and with air pollution becoming an in-