

CET - 4

跨越丛书在握
四级必将通过

跨越四级

模拟题

2003 版

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

寇菊霞 主编



西北工业大学出版社

CET - 4

大学英语

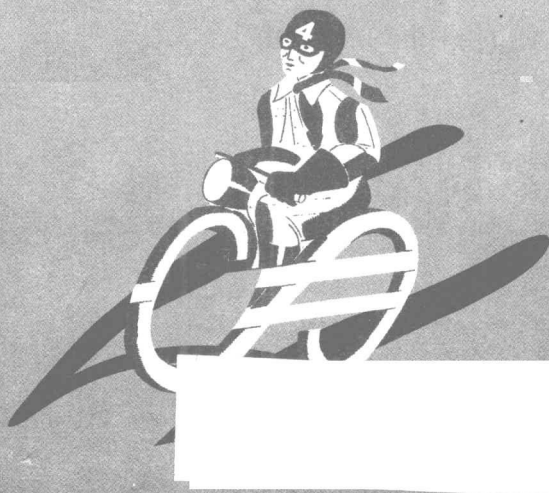
四级必将通过

跨越四级

模拟题

2003 版

主 编 寇菊霞
编 者 贺金安 寇菊霞
许建忠 申丽霞



西北工业大学出版社

【内容简介】 本书共有 9 套模拟试题(不含听力),包括语法与词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作、英译汉、简答题等题型。第一套模拟试题由近几年的全真试题组成。根据题型变化,第四、五套模拟题由“英译汉”替换“完型填空”;第八、九套模拟题由“简答题”替换“完型填空”。全部 9 套模拟试题都附有简单明了的答案注解,便于考生快速掌握题型变化规律,提高应试能力。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

跨越四级·模拟题(2003 版)/寇菊霞主编. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,2002. 8

ISBN 7-5612-1369-7

I. 跨… II. 寇… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-习题
IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 040034 号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号 邮编:720072

电 话:029-8493844

网 址:<http://www.nwpup.com>

印刷者:兴平市印刷厂

开 本:850 mm×1 168 mm 1/32

印 张:42.562 5

字 数:1 135 千字

版 次:2002 年 8 月 第 2 版 2002 年 8 月 第 1 次印刷

印 数:1~10 000 册

定 价:55.00 元(本册 8.00 元)

总 序

大学英语四、六级考试作为一种标准化英语水平测试在全国高校实施已有十多年了,受到社会各界前所未有的关注和认可。全国各高校都要求大学生毕业前必须通过四级考试,社会用人单位将四、六级考试成绩作为选拔人才的主要标准之一。由此可见,大学英语四、六级考试对于每一位大学生来说具有十分重要的意义。为了帮助大学生提高英语应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们组织编写了这套《跨越四(六)级》丛书。

本丛书是目前国内大学英语四、六级考试指导书中的最新版本丛书,书中全方位反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,并且每次考试题型都有所变化,本丛书分析了近两年四、六级全真试题,详细介绍了新题型,并在模拟题分册中采用动态模拟的新方法指导考生进行模拟强化训练,以有利于他们熟悉、掌握题型变化规律,在考试中取得高分。

本丛书的另一个特点是多角度快速提高考生的语言综合能力。丛书的每个分册都精讲该部分的基础知识和技能,并针对这些基础知识和技能配有专项和综合练习及答案注解,使考生将知识、技能和练习有机地结合为一体,以有效掌握基础知识和技能,快速提高其应试能力和英语成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外有关最新资料,选材广泛,内容新颖,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。





值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语和计算机图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社。近年来为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次所推出的《跨越四(六)级》丛书旨在为广大考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供最有效的帮助,为大学英语学习者奉献优质的精神食粮。可以说,这套丛书的出版不仅是各位主编和编者辛勤劳动的成果,而且是出版社领导和编辑人员努力工作的结果。常言说得好,付出总会有回报。我们坚信,这套丛书必将以其丰富的内容、鲜明的特点和应考的实用受到广大读者的欢迎。

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

2002年6月

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

丛书主编 白靖宇

丛书编委 白靖宇 贺金安 寇菊霞 许建忠
吴莹 申丽霞 王健 苟利娟





前言

近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,每次考试的题型采用动态组合的办法,即每次考试题型都有所变化。为了帮助考生熟悉新题型,掌握题型变化规律和进行考前强化训练,我们编写了这本《跨越四级·模拟题》。

本书共有9套模拟试题(不含听力),包括语法与词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作、英译汉、简答题等题型。第一套模拟试题由近几年的全真试题组成,目的是让学生掌握考题最新动向,发现自己的优势和不足,以便在做下面的模拟题时扬长避短,快速提高。根据题型变化,第四、五套模拟题由“英译汉”替换“完型填空”;第八、九套模拟题由“简答题”替换“完型填空”。全书9套模拟试题全都附有简单明了的答案注解,便于考生快速掌握题型变化规律,提高应试能力。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2002年6月





目 录

模拟试题一	1
模拟试题一答案及题解	16
模拟试题二	23
模拟试题二答案及题解	38
模拟试题三	46
模拟试题三答案及题解	61
模拟试题四	69
模拟试题四答案及题解	83
模拟试题五	89
模拟试题五答案及题解	102
模拟试题六	108
模拟试题六答案及题解	123
模拟试题七	131
模拟试题七答案及题解	146
模拟试题八	153
模拟试题八答案及题解	168
模拟试题九	175
模拟试题九答案及题解	190



模拟试题一

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.



One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog pack (群) by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.
 A. be just part of their nature B. worsen in modern society
 C. occur when they go wild D. present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
 A. teach the dog to perform clever tricks
 B. make the dog aware of its owner's authority
 C. provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
 D. enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
 B. _____



- A. essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
 B. the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
 C. a good way to teach the dog new tricks
 D. an extreme measure in obedience training
- D 24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
 A. To avoid being punished.
 B. To show their affection for their masters.
 C. To win leadership of the dog pack.
 D. To show their willingness to obey.
- C 25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
 A. can give the dog more rewards
 B. will enjoy a better family life
 C. can give the dog more freedom
 D. will have more confidence in himself

Questions 26 to 30 are based to the following passage:

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as "regular" coffee, and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage). At one point, though, instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity, and many brands were introduced (stage of rapid growth). After a while, people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity). Sales went into a slight decline(衰退) when freeze-dried coffees were introduced (stage of decline).

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and



market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may re-position the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

- B 26. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales, will _____.
A. decrease gradually B. remain at the same level
C. become unstable D. improve enormously
- A 27. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is _____.
A. not easily accepted by the public
B. often inferior to old ones at first
C. often more expensive than old ones
D. usually introduced to satisfy different tastes
- B 28. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to _____.
A. promote its production B. work out marketing policies
C. speed up its life cycle D. increase its popularity
- C 29. The author mentions the example of "backpacks" (Line 7, Para. 2) to show the importance of _____.
A. pleasing the young as well as the old

- B. increasing usage among students
- C. exploring new market sections
- D. serving both military and civil needs

A 30. In order to recover their share of the world market, U. S. auto makers are _____.

- A. improving product quality
- B. increasing product features
- C. modernizing product style
- D. re-positioning their product in the market

Questions 31 to 35 are based to the following passage:

For an increasing number of students at American universities, Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the greaying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom(生育高峰) generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology (老年学).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law", which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination(歧视). Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to



print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior to USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria." So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

31. "... Old is suddenly in" (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".
- A. America has suddenly become a nation of old people
 - B. gerontology has suddenly become popular
 - C. more elderly professors are found on American campuses
 - D. American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students
32. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit _____.
- A. from the adoption of the "elder law"
 - B. from rendering special services to the elderly
 - C. by enriching their professional knowledge
 - D. by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests
33. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?
- A. Retirees are more generous in spending money.
 - B. They can employ more gerontologists.
 - C. The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power.
 - D. There are more elderly people working than before.
34. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?
- A. Retirees who are business-minded.
 - B. The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
 - C. College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
 - D. Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology.
35. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population _____.

- A. will provide good job opportunities in many areas
- B. will impose an unbearable burden on society
- C. may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination
- D. will create new fields of study in universities

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes (运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological, and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw (缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other like lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game, many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances.



Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

36. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.
 A. to make sports less competitive
 B. to make sports more challenging
 C. to reduce their mental stress
 D. to increase their sense of success
37. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that _____.
 A. it can help them learn more about society
 B. it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
 C. it enables them to find flaws in themselves
 D. it can provide them with valuable experiences
38. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____.
 A. without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence
 B. in order to make them remember life's lessons
 C. believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
 D. so as to put more pressure on them
39. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____.
 A. help children to win every game
 B. pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
 C. enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
 D. train children to cope with stress
40. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
 A. to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
 B. to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children

D. to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- 7.5
- D 41. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for London.
A. would be leaving B. am leaving
C. have already left D. shall have left
- A 42. Purchasing the new production line will be a _____ deal for the company.
A. profitable B. tremendous
C. forceful D. favorite
- B 43. I'll never forget _____ you for the first time.
A. to meet B. meeting
C. to have met D. having to be meeting
- B 44. Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
A. to separate B. sparating
C. for separating D. of separating
- C 45. That young man still denies _____ the fire behind the store.
A. start B. to start
C. having started D. to have started
- A 46. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most business letters are the main situations _____ formal language is used.
A. in which B. on which C. in that D. at what
- X 47. Without proper lessons, you could _____ a lot of bad
B



habits when playing the piano.

A. keep up B. pick up C. draw up D. catch up

48. In the Chinese household, grandparents and other relatives play _____ roles in raising children.

A. incapable B. indispensable
C. insensible D. infinite

49. He always did well at school _____ having to do part-time jobs every now and then.

A. in spite of B. regardless of
C. on account of D. in case of

50. Jack wishes that he _____ business instead of history when he was in university.

A. had studied B. study
C. studied D. had been studying

51. There is no _____ to the house from the main road.

A. access B. avenue C. exposure D. edge

52. The basic features of the communication process are identified in one question: Who says _____ through what channel to whom?

A. how B. when C. what D. such

53. Extensive reporting on television has helped to _____ interest in a wide variety of sports and activities.

A. gather B. generate C. assemble D. yield

54. The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.

A. in which B. on which C. when D. that

55. The _____ stuck on the envelope says "By Air".

A. diagram B. label C. signal D. mark

56. All the tasks _____ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.