

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

2002年8月最新修订

模拟试卷

北京大学英语系 索玉柱
星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

CET4

青岛海洋大学出版社

大学英语四级考试



大学英语四级考试模拟试卷

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Four ——

08

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本试卷是严格按照 2000 年新大纲的要求,由十多所全国颇有影响的高校的英语骨干教师编写,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 9 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10			15
自测分								
失分								

Model Test 8

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

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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A) He's surprised she chose that agency. | B) He wonders why she's kept her job. |
| C) He doesn't know when her classes started. | D) He doubts she makes much money now. |
| 2. A) Some people sometimes. | B) Nobody. |
| C) Everybody. | D) Some people all the time. |
| 3. A) By bus. | B) By subway. |
| C) By taxi. | D) In their own car. |
| 4. A) Mr. Davis. | B) Mr. Ward. |
| C) Mr. Davis' secretary. | D) Mr. Thomas. |
| 5. A) By December thirtieth. | B) By December third. |
| C) By New Year's Day | D) By December thirteenth. |
| 6. A) The man should handle the worst things first. | |
| B) Things may not be as bad as they seem. | |
| C) Unfortunate events often happen at the same time. | |
| D) Going to the dentist probably will not do any good. | |
| 7. A) She had disliked novels until she went to college. | |
| B) She would rather read novels than history books. | |
| C) She enjoyed the class even though the teacher was poor. | |
| D) Her study of literature spoiled her enjoyment of novels. | |
| 8. A) 5. | B) 8. |
| C) 11. | D) 14. |
| 9. A) At a hairdresser's. | B) At a butcher's. |
| C) At a tailor's. | D) At a photographer's. |
| 10. A) He would send a postcard if he went away. | B) He wouldn't be able to take a vacation. |
| C) He had already gone back to work. | D) He didn't want to go to Florida. |

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what

you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Social life in America (S1) _____ tremendously from office to office. Big (S2) _____ may have (S3) _____, sports, teams, trips, (S4) _____, classes, or other (S5) _____ activities which you can (S6) _____ or not as you like, while small (S7) _____ usually can't (S8) _____ these activities.

In general, people go to lunch with each other by invitation when they feel like it. Usually people of higher ranks would invite those of lower ranks rather than the other way around. (S9) _____. It's social customs.

It is quite acceptable for men and women colleagues, single or married, to go out together for lunch. This may be the extent to which your office friends will invite you. (S10) _____. If this is the case in your place of work, you will have to seek your friendship through other channels.

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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Under the 1944 act, primary and secondary education became a local responsibility. Local Education Authorities (LEAs) employ the teachers and are the major providers of education. In addition, a few schools are run by voluntary bodies, mostly religious. There is also a small private sector.

Primary education is free and compulsory from age 5 to 11. Secondary education, which is organized in a variety of ways, is provided by LEAs for children aged 11 to 19; it is free and compulsory to age 16 (the minimum leaving age being raised from 15 in 1972). Teacher employed by the LEAs are paid on an agreed national scale. Primary and secondary education is financed almost entirely by the state out of central and local tax revenues.

Under the 1944 act children were examined at age 11 (the so-called eleven plus), on the basis of which they were assigned either to grammar schools, which prepared them for higher education, or to secondary modern schools, which they usually left at the minimum leaving age, often without having passed public examinations or having been awarded a certificate. In 1964 the Labour government reorganized secondary education on comprehensive lines; that is, each school accepted pupils of all abilities. The eleven plus was abolished in many areas, and the great majority of children now go to comprehensive schools.

The education Reform Act of 1988 brought about substantial changes. Of its provisions for schools, five were particularly important. It laid on the secretary of state a duty to establish a national curriculum(课程设置), applicable to all state schools; introduced a system by which individual schools controlled their own management and finance; and permitted schools to apply to get out of control by local authorities. In addition, schools were required not overly to restrict numbers, and the Inner London Education Authority, which provided education in the inner London boroughs, was abolished.

11. The first paragraph tells the reader that in Britain, in accordance with the 1944 act, _____.

- A) the government no longer cared about the secondary and primary education
- B) Scotland had to be responsible for its secondary and primary education
- C) there were more schools run by voluntary religious organizations
- D) private organizations and institutions could also run their own schools

12. Before 1972, _____.

- A) children under the age of 15 must go to school

- B) only children under 16 did not pay for their education
 - C) children could choose not to receive secondary education
 - D) secondary education was not completely free
13. The eleven-plus examination was one that _____.
- A) tested the students on their grammar knowledge
 - B) prepared the students for higher education
 - C) prepared the students for secondary modern schools
 - D) placed children into different secondary schools
14. In 1964 in Britain, _____.
- A) secondary modern schools were improved to include children of all abilities
 - B) primary education was adjusted to include children of all abilities
 - C) most children began to go into comprehensive schools after primary education
 - D) the eleven-plus examinations were declared illegal in most cities
15. The Inner London Education Authority was abolished for the reason that _____.
- A) it refused to carry out educational reform
 - B) it limited school enrollment to a certain district
 - C) it failed to follow the national curriculum
 - D) it applied to get out of control by local authorities

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Marshall Field's, a department store in Chicago, has long used the motto: "Give the lady what she wants." Finding out what the customer wants is one of the problems marketing research tries to solve. Marketing research has been defined as trying to analyze marketing problems scientifically. It studies people as buyers and sellers, examining their habits, attitudes, preferences, dislikes, and purchasing power. It often studies specific groups of people, such as teenagers, high-income groups, or senior citizens. Marketing research also investigates distribution systems, pricing, promotion, product design, packaging, brand names, and almost every aspect of the seller-buyer relationship.

Marketing research is divided into number of sub-areas. Advertising research attempts to find out the effectiveness of advertising. It also seeks to learn the best media for advertising specific products; television, newspapers, radio, magazines, billboards, and others. Market analysis tries to identify and measure markets for specific products and to estimate sales potential. Markets may be differentiated by population groups or by geography. Some types of clothing are more likely to sell in Florida and California than in the northern Midwest. Some cosmetics(化妆品) will appeal more to black customers than to white customers. Performance analysis helps a company learn how well it is meeting its goals of sales and profits. Product research covers the whole area of new-product development. Marketing research is an expensive undertaking, and its costs are built into the prices of products.

16. The distribution system aims to _____.
- A) sell goods in markets
 - B) deliver products to different places
 - C) analyze products
 - D) produce and sell goods
17. As far as advertising is concerned, television _____.
- A) is the best medium for direct advertising
 - B) is the best medium for indirect advertising
 - C) is a suitable medium only for certain goods
 - D) is the quickest and cheapest means of advertising
18. Sweaters produced for and sold to young women are examples of market differentiation according to _____.
- A) age and education
 - B) population group
 - C) quality and size
 - D) gender and occupation
19. Performance analysis and product analysis differ in that _____.
- A) the former aims to find out how a goal is met in a more efficient way
 - B) the former is to find out if the present performance is directed to the goal
 - C) the latter aims to find out how the present product is marketed
 - D) the latter aims to find out whether a product is being sold well
20. According to the last paragraph, the cost of marketing research _____.

- A) is supplied by the producer and seller together
- B) is met by increasing the price of the product
- C) is too expensive to be met only by the producer
- D) is high but the price of the product should be kept low

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

As the horizons of science have expanded, two main groups of scientists have emerged. One is the pure scientist; the other, the applied scientist.

The pure or theoretical scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature that govern our world. The applied scientist adapts this knowledge to practical problems. Neither is more important than the other, however, for the two groups are very much related.

Sometimes, however, the applied scientist finds the "problems" for the theoretical scientist to work on. Let's take a particular problem of the aircraft industry: heat-resistant metals. Many of the metals and alloys that perform satisfactorily in car cannot be used in a jet-propelled(喷气推进式的)plane. New alloys must be used, because the jet engine operates at a much higher temperature than an automobile engine. The turbine wheel(涡轮)in a turbojet(涡轮喷气发动机)must withstand temperatures as high as 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit, so air craft designers have to turn to the research metallurgist for the development of metals and alloys that would do the job in jet-propelled planes.

Dividing scientists into two groups - pure and applied - is only one broad way of classifying them, however. When scientific knowledge was very limited, there was no need for men to specialize. Today, with the great body of scientific knowledge, scientists specialize in many different fields. Within each field, there is even further subdivision. And, with finer and finer subdivisions, the various sciences have become more and more interrelated until no one branch is entirely independent of the others. Many new specialties - geophysics and biochemistry, for example - have resulted from combining the knowledge of two or more sciences.

21. The applied scientist _____.
 - A) does original research to understand the basic laws of nature
 - B) applies the results of research to practical problems
 - C) provides the basic knowledge for the pure scientist
 - D) is not interested in practical problems
22. The example given in the third paragraph illustrates how _____.
 - A) pure science operates independently of applied science
 - B) the applied scientist discovers the basic laws of nature
 - C) applied science defines all the areas in which basic research is done
 - D) applied science suggests problems for the basic scientist
23. Finer and finer subdivision in the field of science has resulted in _____.
 - A) the loss of the need for specialists
 - B) greater interdependence of each science
 - C) greater independence of each science
 - D) the need for only one classification of scientists
24. Geophysics and biochemistry are _____.
 - A) examples of new specialties resulting from combining sciences
 - B) totally dependent sciences
 - C) among the oldest sciences known to man
 - D) both B) and C)
25. "The horizons of science have expanded" (Para. 1) means that _____.
 - A) scientists can see further out into space
 - B) science has developed more fields of human endeavor
 - C) the horizon changes size from year to year

D) scientists have made a machine for enlarging the horizon

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with only a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few. For example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common — they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background and break down barriers of age, class or race.

26. According to the author, _____.
A) all those who get on well with each other are friends
B) friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
C) everyone understands clearly how to make friends
D) every student has 6 friends
27. When we make friends, we consider such things as age, race, and background because _____.
A) it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a marked difference in age and background
B) the degree of friendship between people and the reason for their shared interests can vary greatly
C) friends need to know all these things
D) these are the most important factors to make friends
28. In Paragraph 2, “being on the same wavelength” means _____.
A) using the same frequency while talking
B) keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
C) having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
D) having the same background
29. Which of the following is NOT implied or directly stated in the passage?
A) Even friends may have differences of opinions.
B) Friends never argue with each other.
C) It generally takes time for people to become close friends.
D) Someone's habits may annoy his friends.
30. To strengthen friendly relationship, people _____.
A) must hold friendship ceremonies
B) have to eliminate differences in background
C) should make friends with those who are of the same age and of the same race
D) should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

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.

31. In America, the lawyers and doctors charge a lot of _____ for their services.
A) fines B) pay C) fees D) fares
32. On this busy road bus drivers ought to be especially careful, _____?
A) ought it B) oughtn't they C) oughtn't it D) don't they
33. It took us many hours to _____ John of his wife's guilt.
A) convince B) persuade C) advice D) believe
34. Can you give me a light for my cigarette? I have _____ my matches.
A) got out of B) burnt up C) done away with D) run out of
35. Only when the war was over in 1945 _____ to his hometown.
A) did he return B) he did return C) he returned D) had he returned
36. _____ his eyes when she told him that it was time for them to leave.
A) Hardly had he opened B) Scarcely did he open
C) No sooner did he open D) He had no sooner opened
37. Please wait for the next boat. There isn't _____ for you on this one.
A) place B) room C) seat D) corner
38. Scientists all over the world are trying to _____ a cure for this kind of fatal disease.
A) discover B) expect C) invent D) make
39. We are late. I expect the film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.
A) has started B) will have started C) will start D) may start
40. If I found the book, I _____ it to you.
A) will bring B) would have brought C) would bring D) might have brought
41. I have finished translating all the documents you assigned to me, _____.
A) and so she has B) and neither has she C) and so has she D) but she has
42. But for sunlight, there _____ no moonlight.
A) will be B) would be C) had been D) was
43. In old bookstores, you often come _____ the early editions of many valuable books.
A) across B) about C) with D) on
44. He asked me how many days _____ to complete the experiment.
A) it had taken B) had it taken C) would it take D) it was taken
45. He argued _____ having a meeting, because he was too busy these days.
A) to B) with C) against D) on
46. Many young couples plan to put _____ RMB 1, 000 ~ 2, 000 every year to finance their children's future education.
A) down B) aside C) up D) on
47. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
A) had been canceled B) were canceled C) have been canceled D) having been canceled
48. The employment _____ in this area is getting worse and worse.
A) problem B) question C) issue D) case
49. _____ seeing the damage he had done, he felt ashamed.
A) By B) On C) At D) For
50. It was in 1979 _____ China began its economic and political reforms.
A) that B) when C) which D) and
51. He _____ a bus slowing down before the stop.
A) caught hold of B) caught sight of C) caught at D) caught on

52. There are more and more customers who like to _____ about prices when buying goods.
A) debate B) consult C) dispute D) bargain
53. Two were killed in the earthquake. One was an old woman and _____ was a little boy.
A) another B) the another C) any other D) the other
54. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.
A) lack B) withdraw C) omit D) leak
55. It is high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world.
A) realized B) have realized C) realizes D) will realize
56. These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.
A) to that B) besides that C) in that D) except that
57. According to the relevant statistical analysis, about 20% of the television _____ watch the CCTV news report in China.
A) spectators B) viewers C) audience D) lookers-on
58. If he hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ here now.
A) wouldn't be smiling B) won't smile C) couldn't have smiled D) didn't smile
59. We will visit Huangshan next year _____ we have enough money.
A) lest B) until C) unless D) provided
60. The older worker and the young each _____ their own tools.
A) have B) has C) are having D) is having

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. Everybody knows that the nicest men become monsters behind the wheel. It is all very well, again, to have a tiger in the tank, but to have one in the driver's seat is another matter altogether. You might tolerate the odd road-hog(横冲直撞的司机), the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps, the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise it may get completely out of hand.

Road politeness is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered drivers to resist the temptation to revenge when subjected to uncivilized behavior. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or wave of acknowledgment in response to an act of politeness helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgments of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, misplaced politeness can also be dangerous. Typical examples are the driver who brakes violently to allow a car to emerge from a side street at some hazard to following traffic, when a few seconds later the road would be clear anyway; or the man who waves a child across a zebra crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to. It always amazes me that the highways are not covered with the dead bodies of these grannies. A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learnt to filter correctly into traffic streams one at a time without causing the total blockages that give rise to roadman'ship. Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion could demand a lot more give-and-take(互相谦让) from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

71. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by _____.

72. What does the sentence "... the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule" (Line 4 - 5, Para. 1) imply?

73. What does "good sense" mean according to the passage?

74. What did the experts point out in face of car-ownership explosion?

75. What's the author's opinion towards drivers' manners?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part , you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to apply for a post as part-time secretary.
You are required to state your qualifications in your letters.*



星火英语**网上课堂** 名校名师在线主讲
<http://www.sparkenglish.com>

本 试 卷 特 色

- ※ 按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的具体要求编写,采用全真试题的体例与格式,保证同学们备考复习的正确方向。
- ※ 由北京大学、山东大学等名校有着多年考试辅导经验的专家精心编写而成,取材广泛,典型性强,努力为同学们创造良好的实战氛围。
- ※ 试题解析详备、透彻,策略性与知识性强,有利于同学们提高自己的实际语言应用技能。夺取高分,从从容容!

责任编辑 李曦聪 封面设计 星火视觉设计中心
E-Mail: xinghuo@jn-public.sd.cninfo.net



★《大学英语四级考试历年全真题型透视导考》★

ISBN 7-81067-226-6



9 787810 672269 >



另附音带
(价格另计)



版权所有
侵权必究

ISBN 7-81067-226-6/ H · 06

本册: 15.00 元(总定价:30.00)