

CET 4

大学英语四级实考题热身与模拟题训练  
—— 阅读·简答·翻译  
(1999 年 6 月)



**做题提示:**

建议考生自我测试,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲本套试题中包括最新四级全真阅读·简答·翻译试题 5 套,涵盖全部阅读·简答·翻译题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟阅读·简答·翻译试题 5 套,针对最新四级阅读·简答·翻译考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学四级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的四级考试辅导经验。
- ▲本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语四级考试研究组

## 1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

### Part I Listening Comprehension(1—20)(略)

### Part II Reading Comprehension

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the *aviation* (航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines *ban* (禁止) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.

The fact that aircraft may be *vulnerable* (易受损的) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.

21. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a new regulation for all airlines  
B) the defects of electronic devices  
C) a possible cause of aircraft crashes  
D) effective safety measures for air flight
22. What is said about the over 100 aircraft incidents in the past 15 years?  
A) They may have been caused by the damage to the radio systems.  
B) They may have taken place during take-off and landing.  
C) They were proved to have been caused by the passengers' portable computers.

- D) They were suspected to have resulted from electromagnetic interference.
23. Few airlines want to impose a total ban on their passengers using electronic devices because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they don't believe there is such a danger as radio interference  
B) the harmful effect of electromagnetic interference is yet to be proved  
C) most passengers refuse to take a plane which bans the use of radio and cassette players  
D) they have other effective safety measures to fall back on
24. Why is it difficult to predict the possible effects of electromagnetic fields on an airplane's computers?  
A) Because it is extremely dangerous to conduct such research on an airplane.  
B) Because it remains a mystery what wavelengths are liable to be interfered with.  
C) Because research scientists have not been able to produce the same effects in labs.  
D) Because experts lack adequate equipment to do such research.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is in favor of prohibiting passengers' use of electronic devices completely  
B) has overestimated the danger of electromagnetic interference  
C) hasn't formed his own opinion on this problem  
D) regards it as unreasonable to exercise a total ban during flight

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

The rise of *multinational corporations* (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their *corporate* (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian *counterparts* (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U. S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the *Wall Street Journal*. Overseas, their counterparts read the *Journal* as well as the *Financial Times* of London and *The Economist*, publications not often read in this

country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

26. According to the passage, U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies  
B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies  
C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U. S.  
D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations
27. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) British companies are more ambitious than U. S. companies  
B) British companies place more importance on PR than U. S. companies  
C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities  
D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
28. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) limited in outlook  
B) like people from the provinces  
C) rigid in thinking  
D) interested in world financial affairs
29. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) speak at least one foreign language fluently  
B) are ignorant about world geography  
C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts  
D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
30. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?  
A) American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.  
B) The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.  
C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.  
D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth—but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, *soap operas* (通俗电视连续剧) and

*instalment* (分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

"Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values—not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working," says Martine. "They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behaviour and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."

Meanwhile, the instalment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. "This led to an enormous change in consumption patterns and consumption was *incompatible* (不相容的) with unlimited reproduction," says Martine.

31. According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by educating its citizens                      B) by careful family planning  
C) by developing TV programmes              D) by chance
32. According to the passage, many Third World countries \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) haven't attached much importance to birth control  
B) would soon join Brazil in controlling their birth rate  
C) haven't yet found an effective measure to control their population  
D) neglected the role of TV plays in family planning
33. The phrase "puts it down to" (Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) attributes it to                                      B) finds it a reason for  
C) sums it up as                                        D) compares it to
34. Soap operas have helped in lowering Brazil's birth rate because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they keep people sitting long hours watching TV  
B) they have gradually changed people's way of life  
C) people are drawn to their attractive package  
D) they popularize birth control measures
35. What is Martine's conclusion about Brazil's population growth?  
A) The increase in birth rate will promote consumption.  
B) The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.  
C) Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory.  
D) A country's production is limited by its population growth.

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys *pattern their* play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true

because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the Americas, China, Japan and among the Arctic (北极的) peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

36. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their social roles are rigidly determined  
B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions  
C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers  
D) they like challenging activities
37. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys  
B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities  
C) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys  
D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over
38. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?  
A) The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.  
B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.  
C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.  
D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
39. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) follow a direct line of ascent  
B) also appeal greatly to adults  
C) are not characterized by technological progress  
D) reflect the pace of social progress
40. The author uses the example of a rattle to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials

- B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
- C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making
- D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure(41—70)(略)

### Part IV Short Answer Questions

For many women choosing whether to work or not to work outside their home is a luxury; they must work to survive. Others face a hard decision.

Perhaps the easiest choice has to do with economics. One husband said, "Marge and I decided after careful consideration that for her to go back to work at this moment was an *extravagance* (奢侈) we couldn't afford." With two preschool children, it soon became clear in their figuring that with *babysitters* (临时照看小孩的人), transportation, and increased taxes, rather than having more money, they might actually end up with less.

Economic factors are usually the first to be considered, but they are not the most important. The most important aspects of the decision have to do with the emotional needs of each member of the family. It is in this area that husbands and wives find themselves having to face many confusing and conflicting feelings.

There are many women who find that homemaking is boring or who feel *imprisoned* (被囚禁) if they have to stay home with a young child or several children. On the other hand, there are women who think that homemaking gives them the deepest satisfaction.

From my own experience, I would like to suggest that sometimes the decision to go back to work is made in too much haste. There are few decisions that I now regret more. I wasn't mature enough to see how much I could have gained at home. I regret my impatience to get on with my career. I wish I had allowed myself the luxury of watching the world through my little girl's eyes.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. Which word in the first two paragraphs best explains why many women have to work?

\_\_\_\_\_

S2. Why did Marge and her husband think it an extravagance for Marge to go back to work?

\_\_\_\_\_

S3. What are the two major considerations in deciding whether women should go out to work?

\_\_\_\_\_

S4. Some women would rather do housework and take care of their children than pursue a career because they fell \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

S5. If given a second chance, the writer would probably choose to \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part V Writing(略)**

**1999 年 6 月大学英语四级试题参考答案**

**Part I (略)**

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. A | 29. C | 30. A |
| 31. D | 32. C | 33. A | 34. B | 35. B |
| 36. A | 37. D | 38. B | 39. C | 40. D |

**Part III (略)**

**Part IV Short Answer Questions**

- S1. Economics. (或者: Survive/Survival/Surviving/Money.)
- S2. Because the increased cost will be more than Marge's income. (或者: They might end up with less money.)
- S3. Economic factors and emotional needs.
- S4. that homemaking gives them the deepest satisfaction.
- S5. stay (at) home. (或者: take care of her daughter at home.)

**Part V (略)**