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ENGLISH

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模拟试卷

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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 ——

01

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 1

试卷一

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) At a hardware store. | B) At a garage. | | |
| C) At a dime store(出售五分、一角小商品的商店). | D) At a used-car shop. | | |
| 2. A) He likes to sleep. | B) He has a lot of dreams. | | |
| C) He does not have many good ideas. | D) He does not put his ideas into practice. | | |
| 3. A) She bought something for her aunt. | B) She missed it. | | |
| C) She was there only briefly. | D) She went to it on her way to the hospital. | | |
| 4. A) They work at the zoo. | B) They are going to do some artwork. | | |
| C) They enjoy watching elephants. | D) They are going to feed the elephants. | | |
| 5. A) She's working all the time. | B) She's out all the time. | | |
| C) She works every other day. | D) She studies twice a day. | | |
| 6. A) Helping a friend find the right department. | B) Buying herself some shoes. | | |
| C) Taking a class at the gymnasium. | D) Returning jogging suit she bought. | | |
| 7. A) Apologize to Donna. | B) Confront Donna directly. | C) Excuse Donna's behavior. | D) Write Donna a letter. |
| 8. A) Tailor. | B) Sculptor(雕塑家). | C) Gardener. | D) Hairdresser. |
| 9. A) She's putting it in a kennel. | B) Ken is taking it on vacation. | | |
| C) It will accompany her. | D) It will be staying with Ken. | | |
| 10. A) One baby. | B) Three men and two women. | C) None. | D) Two women and one baby. |

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 center.

Passage One

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

- 11. A) Ask for another gift. B) Exchange it for something useful.
C) Return it to the giver. D) Keep it only.
- 12. A) To make the marriage legal. B) To make the couple richer.
C) To express our good wishes. D) To show the importance of marriage.
- 13. A) Because he has to wait until he has three children.
B) Because he has to make enough money for his wife's family.
C) Because it is a necessary ceremony at marriage.
D) Because it is a necessary type of gift to exchange at marriage.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) They have stopped carrying out any activities. B) They went to sleep early.
C) They have gone to the swimming pool. D) They have kept quiet.
- 15. A) 15 000 meters. B) 10 000 meters. C) 40 000 meters. D) 5 000 meters.
- 16. A) They want to sleep well at night. B) Their parents want them to do so.
C) They fall far behind the others. D) They know that training is very important.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) Winds. B) Earthquakes. C) Flooding. D) Rain.
- 18. A) The sun's gravity alone. B) The moon's gravity alone.
C) The moon and the sun's gravity. D) The earth.
- 19. A) Two high tides. B) Two low tides.
C) Two high and one low tides. D) Two high and two low tides.
- 20. A) Edison. B) Newton. C) Einstein. D) Da Vinci.

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:

If I had to select a word that best describes the majority of American parents, that word would be GUILT-RIDDEN. How sad it is to see parents become the willing victims of the "give-me game", only to discover that no matter what they do, it isn't enough. In the end, they are despised for their lack of firmness and blamed when their spoiled children get into trouble. With this in mind, I shall first answer the question: "What do parents owe their children?" and I shall start with what they don't owe them.

Parents don't owe their children every minute of their day and every ounce of their energy. They don't owe them round-the-clock car service, singing lessons, tennis lessons, expensive bicycles, a motorcycle or a car when they reach sixteen, or a trip to Europe when they graduate.

I take the firm position that parents do not owe their children a college education. If they can afford it, they can certainly send them to the best universities. But they needn't feel guilty if they can't. If the children really want to go, they'll find a way. There are plenty of loans and scholarships for the bright and eager who can't afford to pay.

After children marry, their parents do not owe them down payment on a house or money for the furniture. They do not have an obligation to baby-sit or to take their grandchildren in their home when the parents are on vaca-

tion. If they want to do it, it must be considered a favor, not an obligation.

In my opinion, parents do not owe their children an inheritance, no matter how much money they have. One of the surest ways to produce a *loafer* is to let children know their future is assured.

21. Whom is the author condemning?
 - A) The guilty parents.
 - B) The spoilt children.
 - C) All the parents.
 - D) All the children.
22. Which of the following inferences is TRUE?
 - A) Parents ought to send their children to college as a duty.
 - B) Parents should feel guilty if they are unable, for whatever the reason, to send their children to college.
 - C) If they can't afford, parents should take loans for their children to go to college.
 - D) Parents must support their children even after their marriage.
23. The word "loafer" in the last paragraph most probably refers to _____.
 - A) an industrious person
 - B) a hard-working person
 - C) an aggressive person
 - D) a lazy person
24. The author's attitude towards the parents is _____.
 - A) ironical
 - B) pitiful
 - C) respectful
 - D) affirmative
25. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 - A) children despise their parents
 - B) the distinction between parents' duties and the children's
 - C) over-devotion to the children results in trouble for the parents themselves
 - D) how a loafer is produced

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded and available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating, has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

26. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.
A) 36 B) 12 C) 20 D) 16
27. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.
A) to live in a different university
B) to take a particular course in a different university
C) to live at home and drive to classes
D) to get two degrees from two different universities
28. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.

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

However, the process is subject to random fluctuations. Unplanned or uncontrollable influences may cause the actual output to differ from planned output. Random fluctuations can arise from external disruption (fire, floods or lightning, for example) or from internal problems inherent in the conversion process. Inherent variability of equipment, material imperfections, and human errors all affect output quality. In fact, random variations are the rule rather than the exception in production processes; therefore, reducing variation becomes a major management task.

31. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

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- A) is good to the desired transformation
- B) will affect the quality of the goods produced
- C) can provide information for the managers as feedback
- D) does not help to provide enough information for the managers

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The random fluctuation.
- B) The function of feedback.
- C) The transformation process.
- D) The investment in all forms in the production.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In only two decades Asian Americans have become the fastest-growing U.S. minority. As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their education abroad arrived in the U.S. with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in areas like mathematics and science because they will be judged more objectively. And the return on the investment in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian culture that breeds success, such as ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

36. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students _____.

- A) feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English
- B) are afraid that their academic successes bear a strong Asian character
- C) still worry about unfair treatment in society
- D) generally feel it a shame to have to depend on their parents

37. What are the major factors that determine the success of Asian Americans?

- A) A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian culture.
- B) Hard work and intelligence.
- C) Parents' help and a limited knowledge of English.
- D) Asian culture and the American educational system.

38. Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because _____.

- A) their English is not good enough
- B) they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgment in these areas
- C) there is a wide difference between Asian and Western cultures
- D) they know little about American culture and society

39. Why do "both explanations" (Line 1, Para. 3) worry Asian Americans?

- A) They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general.
- B) People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success.
- C) Asian Americans would be a threat to other minorities.
- D) American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character.

40. The author's tone in this passage is _____.
A) sympathetic B) doubtful C) critical D) objective

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. At the bus stop _____ a soldier and two young people on their way to North Carolina.
A) were B) was C) is D) waiting
42. Every means _____ tried out but never with success, as far as my knowledge goes.
A) is B) has been C) is D) have been
43. He concluded his speech with a remark that failure _____ the mother of success.
A) is B) were C) was D) must be
44. Until then, Siemens _____ 10 000 thyristor valves.
A) produced B) has been producing C) has produced D) had produced
45. The design liaison meeting _____ ten days by the time it ends.
A) must have lasted B) will have lasted C) would last D) has lasted
46. As a _____ woman she was then among the few mothers who sent their daughters to school and encouraged them to take part in social activities.
A) sensitive B) sensible C) serious D) senseless
47. These measuring devices should be tested and calibrated (校对) at regular _____ to ensure their accuracy.
A) gaps B) rate C) length D) intervals
48. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of the next semester.
A) takes effect B) takes place C) takes turns D) takes part
49. The mayor made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh
50. It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
A) from B) with C) to D) for
51. Buying such a streamline car has always been _____ his dreams.
A) under B) over C) above D) beyond
52. It is not easy to learn English well but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
A) hang up B) hang about C) hang on D) hang onto
53. _____ students at college want to get a degree.
A) The most B) Most of C) Most D) The most of
54. The telephone rates _____ by 20 percent last year.
A) raised B) aroused C) arose D) rose
55. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive
56. She seemed to be _____ of deciding anything for herself.
A) unable B) ineffective C) incapable D) incompetent
57. As _____ clear from his manners, he is a teacher.
A) being B) is C) to be D) been
58. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A) the instant B) on the instant C) for an instant D) in an instant
59. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our

time.

- A) are to challenge B) may be challenged C) have been challenged D) are challenging
60. It is necessary that the students _____ more exercises to do.
A) have B) must have C) will have D) can have
61. Some people don't like the pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.
A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo
62. If only the arbitration court _____ the disputes.
A) resolve B) will resolve C) can resolve D) would resolve
63. Nobel was happy when together with others, and often felt very lonely _____.
A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual
64. Though the long-term _____ cannot be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.
A) affect B) effort C) effect D) afford
65. In writing one has to _____ the rules of grammar.
A) confess to B) correspond to C) confine to D) compare to
66. I advise you _____ of _____ out such a dangerous plan.
A) to stop to think... carry B) to stop thinking... carrying
C) stop thinking... carry D) to stop thinking... to carry
67. _____ the balcony, it could have saved me a lot of troubles.
A) Have I known B) Had I known C) I have known D) I had known
68. Only in recent years _____ begun to realize that ability training is more important than profession training.
A) people have B) since people have C) have people D) people who have
69. She bought _____ plates.
A) one dozen beautiful pale blue dinner B) one dozen pale blue beautiful dinner
C) beautiful one dozen pale blue dinner D) one dozen dinner beautiful pale blue
70. The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.
A) from B) with C) by D) after

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). 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 center.

We know the kiss as a form of expressing affection.

But long before it became 71, it was customary in many countries to use it as a(n) 72 of respect. Some native Africans 73 the ground over which a chief has walked. Kissing the hand and foot has been a mark of respect from the 74 times.

The early Romans kissed the mouth or eyes 75 a form of dignified greeting. One Roman emperor allowed his important nobles to kiss his lips, but the 76 important ones had to kiss his hands, and the 77 important ones were 78 allowed to kiss his feet!

Most likely the kiss as a form of affection can be traced back to primitive times when a mother 79 fondle(爱抚) her child, just as a mother 80 today. It only remained for society to 81 this as a custom for expressing affection be-

tween adults.

We have evidence that this was already the 82 by the time of the sixth century, but we can only assume it was 83 long before that. The first 84 where the kiss became accepted in courtship was in France. From France the kiss spread rapidly all over Europe. Russia, which loved to 85 the customs of France, soon adopted it. A kiss from the Tsar became 86 of the highest forms of recognition from the 87.

In time, the kiss became a part of courtship. 88 marriage customs developed, the kiss became a part of the wedding ceremony. Today, we regard it as an expression of love and tenderness. 89 there are still many places in the world where the kiss is 90 of formal ceremonies and is intended to convey respect.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| C) kiss | D) accept | | |
| 82. A) case | B) event | | |
| C) history | D) evidence | | |
| 83. A) expressed | B) practised | | |
| C) kissed | D) discovered | | |
| 84. A) city | B) tribe | C) society | D) country |
| 85. A) allow | B) copy | C) spread | D) quote |
| 86. A) one | B) it | C) this | D) that |
| 87. A) queen | B) tyrant | C) Crown | D) dictator |
| 88. A) Since | B) Once | C) While | D) As |
| 89. A) And | B) Thus | C) But | D) When |
| 90. A) bit | B) part | C) some | D) an |

试卷二

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Honesty** in three paragraphs.

You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Write 100~120 words, not including the given words in each paragraph.

Honesty

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. There are cases in which it is wiser and kinder not to be honest.
3. No one is absolutely honest.



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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!

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