

spark 星火英语  
ENGLISH

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# 模拟试卷

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# 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 ——

# 05

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### 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。

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### 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 5

## 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) August, 4th.                              | B) June, 26th.                       | C) July, 10th.                               | D) July, 24th.          |
| 2. A) He is not used to big cities.             |                                      | B) He is very tall and thin.                 |                         |
|   | C) He will be hard to find.          | D) He should watch what he does.             |                         |
| 3. A) Cash a check for the man.                 |                                      | B) Get money to pay a bill.                  |                         |
|   | C) Return Bill's books to the store. | D) Check to see whether she can pay in cash. |                         |
| 4. A) Five may be too many.                     |                                      | B) The decision must be made soon.           |                         |
|   | C) It would be smart to take more.   | D) Four people are enrolled in them.         |                         |
| 5. A) A furnished house.                        | B) A recent book.                    | C) A refinished cellar.                      | D) A new record.        |
| 6. A) In a bookstore.                           | B) In a library.                     | C) In a furniture store.                     | D) In the woman's home. |
| 7. A) She didn't like sitting beside Jim Smith. |                                      | B) She didn't like sitting beside the host.  |                         |
|   | C) She didn't like the dinner.       | D) She didn't like parties.                  |                         |
| 8. A) Father and daughter.                      |                                      | B) Mother and son.                           |                         |
|   | C) Salesman and customer.            | D) Husband and wife.                         |                         |
| 9. A) Happy.                                    | B) Resentful.                        | C) Disappointed.                             | D) Sentimental.         |
| 10. A) The woman hadn't sent a thank-you note.  |                                      | B) The woman hadn't noticed him.             |                         |
|   | C) The woman had left him a note.    | D) The woman hadn't gotten his note.         |                         |

### Section B Spot Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you

*have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

When you first arrive in the United States, you will be surprised at (S1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ going on every road in every city and between cities. (S2) \_\_\_\_\_  
roads within and near a city are almost filled with cars which carry people going to work or back home. In most  
states, a boy or a girl over 16 years old is allowed to learn to drive and (S3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ after passing a test. In 1985 there were in the whole country 158 million licensed drivers and 170  
million cars, buses, and trucks. (S4) \_\_\_\_\_, about 70 percent of (S5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, and (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ there are two cars for every three people.

Indeed, cars play a very important part and have brought about (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
people's life.

Today many people prefer living (S8) \_\_\_\_\_, where the air is fresher, the neighborhood  
quieter, and houses cheaper, than in the center of a city. There are good roads dotted with comfortable homes ten or  
even twenty miles away from the nearest city, where the inhabitants have jobs. As it takes them no more than half  
an hour to drive there in their own cars, the distance (S9) \_\_\_\_\_. (S10)  
\_\_\_\_\_, American cities have spread out into the countryside and the rural areas around cities have  
been urbanized.

## 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:**

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are  
in limited supply are rationed among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex net work com-  
posed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a great number of services,  
including labor, professions, transportation, and public-utility services. The interrelationship of all these prices  
makes the "system" of prices. (1) The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated  
system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

If one were to ask a group of randomly selected individuals to define "price", many would reply that price is an  
amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service, or the money value of a product or service as  
agreed upon in market transaction. This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of  
a price in any particular transaction, much more than the money involved must be known. Both the buyer and seller  
should be familiar with not only the money amount, but with the amount and quality of the product or service to be  
exchanged, the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made, the form of money  
to be used, the credit terms and discounts that apply to the transaction, guarantees on the product or service, deliv-  
ery terms, return privilege, and other factors. In other words, both the buyers and sellers should be fully aware of all  
the factors that compose the total "package" being exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that *they*  
may evaluate a given price.

11. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Inherent Weaknesses of the Price System
- C) Credit Terms in Transactions

- B) The Complexities of the Price System
- D) Resource Allocation and the Public Sector

12. According to the passage, the price system is related primarily to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) labor and education
- C) utilities and repairs

- B) transportation and insurance
- D) products and services

13. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a factor in the complete understanding of price?

- A) Instructions that come with a product.
  - B) The quantity of a product.
  - C) The quality of a product.
  - D) Warranties that cover a product.
14. In the last sentence, the word "they" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) return privileges                      B) cash and credits                      C) buyers and sellers                      D) all the factors
15. The paragraph following this passage most likely discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) unusual ways to advertise products  
 B) types of payment plans for service  
 C) theories about how products affect different levels of society  
 D) how certain elements of a price "package" influence its market value

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

Most of us have an image of such a normal or standard English in pronunciation, and very commonly in Great Britain this is "Received Pronunciation" (标准音), which is often associated with the public schools, Oxford, and the BBC. Indeed, a pronunciation within this range has great prestige throughout the world, and for English taught as a foreign language it is more usually the ideal than any other pronunciation. (2) At the same time, it must be remembered that so far as the English-speaking countries are concerned, this "Received Pronunciation" approached the status of a "standard" almost only in England. Educated Scots, Irishmen, Americans, Australians, and others have their own different images of a standard form of English.

Even in England it is difficult to speak of a standard in pronunciation. (3) Pronunciation is infinitely variable, so that even given the will to adopt a single pronunciation, it would be difficult to achieve. Even people who do not think of themselves as dialect speakers may pronounce the word "dance" in a dozen ways; there is no sure way of any two people saying the same word with precisely the same sound. In this respect pronunciation much more closely resembles handwriting than spelling. In spelling, there are absolute distinctions which can be learnt and imitated with complete precision; one can know at once whether a word is spelt in a standard way or not. But two persons' handwritings and pronunciations may both be perfectly intelligible, yet have obvious differences without our being able to say which is "better" or more "standard".

16. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
 A) English pronunciation, spelling and handwriting.  
 B) The status of Received Pronunciation in the English-speaking countries.  
 C) The difficulty of achieving a standard in English pronunciation.  
 D) The importance of achieving a standard in English pronunciation.
17. What can we learn about "Received Pronunciation" from the passage?  
 A) It is sub-standard form of the English language.  
 B) It is an ideal form of English pronunciation in English-speaking countries.  
 C) It is a standard form of English pronunciation among intellectuals everywhere in the world.  
 D) It is a somewhat standard form of English pronunciation in England.
18. In what way is pronunciation more like handwriting than spelling according to the passage?  
 A) They can both be learnt with complete precision.  
 B) They vary from individual to individual.  
 C) Neither of them is essential to the acquisition of the English language.  
 D) They can hardly be imitated.
19. It is so difficult to achieve a single standard pronunciation even in England because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) most people do not go to public schools  
 B) there is a lot of controversy over the pronunciation  
 C) no two people can be said to pronounce words in exactly the same way  
 D) dialect speakers do not want to change their pronunciation

20. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) There is no such thing as a single standard English in pronunciation in the English-speaking world.
- B) It is necessary for people to agree on a single English pronunciation in order to avoid misunderstanding.
- C) The American model of pronunciation is gaining higher prestige in the English-speaking countries.
- D) Received Pronunciation will disappear soon.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Even the fairest and most impartial newspaper is a medium of propaganda. Every daily newspaper has an editorial page. The opinion is expressed on events and personalities in the news. But editorial judgment is so persuasively presented that many people accept these opinions as facts. Good journalists uphold a code of ethics that distinguishes between news and editorial opinion. This code holds that in an editorial column the publisher is entitled to advocate any cause he chooses. It is understood that there he is speaking as a partisan (坚决支持者) and may express any view he desires. Because a modern newspaper is so expensive to produce and so costly to establish, newspapers have increasingly become big business organizations. (4) Although there are exceptions, these large newspapers tend to reflect the views of their owners in their editorials on economic and political matters. In the news columns, however, the complete and unbiased facts should be reported. The better metropolitan newspapers and the great press associations usually can be relied on to keep their news impartial. But the less ethical publications often deliberately "color" the news to favor or oppose certain groups or movements.

21. The author states that no modern newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is free of propaganda  
B) is controlled by big business interests  
C) separates fact and opinion  
D) operates according to a code of ethics
22. According to the journalistic code of ethics, a newspaper must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) accept only responsible advertisers  
B) separate editorials from news  
C) interpret news according to its editorial viewpoint  
D) determine what the reader should know about the news
23. According to the passage, a newspaper publisher may use the editorial page to support \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only the cause which is most popular  
B) any cause supported by the advertisers  
C) any cause he believes in  
D) only the cause of the owners
24. Newspapers have entered the category of large business organizations because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their influence on the reading public  
B) their reports of stock market activity  
C) the millions of papers sold daily  
D) the tremendous costs of production
25. When only one side of the news is regularly presented in a newspaper, the reader may assume that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the paper is a member of a large press association  
B) the paper's ethical standards are suspected  
C) the paper is in financial trouble  
D) the paper upholds a journalistic code of ethics

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

Under normal conditions the act of communication requires the presence of at least two persons; one who sends and one who receives the communication. (5) In order to communicate thoughts and feelings, there must be a conventional system of signs or symbols which mean the same to the sender and receiver.

The means of sending communications are too numerous and varied for systematic classification; therefore, the analysis must begin with the means of receiving communication. Reception of communication is achieved by our senses. Sight, hearing, and touch play the most important roles. Smell and taste play very limited roles, for they cannot receive intellectual expression from fully developed systems of signs and symbols.

Examples of visual communication are gesture and mimicry (模仿). Although both frequently accompany speech, there are systems that rely solely on sight, such as those used by deaf and dumb persons. Another means of

communicating visually is by signals of fire, smoke, flags, or flashing lights. Feelings may be simply communicated by touch, such as by handshaking or backslapping, although a highly developed system of handstroking(抚摸手) has enabled blind, deaf, and dumb persons to communicate intelligently. Whistling to someone, applauding in a theater, and other forms of communication by sound rely upon the ear as a receiver. The most fully developed form of auditory communication is, of course, the spoken language.

The means of communication mentioned so far have two features in common: they last only a short time, and the persons involved must be relatively close to each other. Therefore, all are restricted in time and space.

26. The author explains that he will deal with reception of communication first because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) communication actually takes place when the message is received  
 B) there are more means of receiving than of sending communications  
 C) reception of communications involves use of the senses  
 D) it is difficult to organize by the means of sending communications
27. Applauding is specifically mentioned as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) communication by sound  
 B) gesture and mimicry  
 C) communication by touch  
 D) a simple system of visual communication
28. Persons who cannot see, hear, or speak are able to communicate through a system of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) gesturing  
 B) handshaking  
 C) handstroking  
 D) backslapping
29. The author specifically mentions that speech is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) often used when communicating by touch  
 B) the most developed form of communication based on hearing  
 C) the only highly developed system of communication  
 D) necessary for satisfactory communication by gesture
30. Which of the following statements about the ways of communicating ideas and feelings mentioned in the passage is NOT TRUE?  
 A) They can be used to communicate over long distances.  
 B) They require both a sender and a receiver.  
 C) They involve use of conventional signs and symbols.  
 D) They utilize the senses for reception.

### 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. The shutdown of the machine was due to its \_\_\_\_\_ parts.  
 A) decayed  
 B) defective  
 C) deficient  
 D) spoiled
32. My train arrives in Shenzhen at seven o'clock tomorrow. The plane I would like to take from there \_\_\_\_\_ by then.  
 A) would leave  
 B) will have left  
 C) has left  
 D) had left
33. Having failed to find a better-paid job, he feels very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) oppressed  
 B) suppressed  
 C) depressed  
 D) compressed
34. Most people chose him as one of the \_\_\_\_\_ statesmen of that year.  
 A) popular  
 B) favored  
 C) favorite  
 D) favorable
35. A survey was carried out on the default rate of the assembly line, \_\_\_\_\_ were surprising.  
 A) as results  
 B) which results  
 C) the results of it  
 D) the results of which
36. \_\_\_\_\_ the building did he realize that there was danger everywhere in it.  
 A) Upon entering  
 B) When he entered  
 C) Only after entering  
 D) After he had entered

37. Because he is busy making money now, he is \_\_\_\_\_ of new developments in his original field.  
A) ignorant                      B) innocent                      C) illiterate                      D) negligent
38. The baby can't even walk, \_\_\_\_\_ run.  
A) as well as                      B) still less                      C) no less than                      D) still more
39. It is said that the necklace worn by the actress in the film *Titanic* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) worthy                      B) valueless                      C) valuable                      D) priceless
40. \_\_\_\_\_ person with a little common sense should be able to answer so easy a question, but the so-called famous singer couldn't.  
A) Each                      B) Any                      C) Either                      D) One
41. The man to whom we handed the forms pointed out that they had not been \_\_\_\_\_ filled in.  
A) consequently                      B) regularly                      C) comprehensively                      D) properly
42. The last time we had a family reunion was \_\_\_\_\_ my brother's wedding ceremony 4 years ago.  
A) in                      B) at                      C) during                      D) over
43. The wooden clock is old; \_\_\_\_\_, it works well.  
A) therefore                      B) so                      C) but                      D) nevertheless
44. He will do anything for us except \_\_\_\_\_ us his oxen.  
A) lending                      B) lend                      C) will lend                      D) has lent
45. The suspect at last admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the stolen goods but he denied \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A) receiving...selling                      B) to receive...selling  
C) receiving...to sell                      D) to receive...to sell
46. How close parents are to their children \_\_\_\_\_ a strong influence on the character of the children.  
A) have                      B) has                      C) having                      D) to have
47. You told me there were many taxis but \_\_\_\_\_ over there.  
A) there was not one                      B) there was no one                      C) there were none                      D) was none
48. \_\_\_\_\_ on a clear day, far from the city crowds, the mountains give him a sense of infinite peace.  
A) If walking                      B) Walking                      C) While walking                      D) When one is walking
49. The material for us to read is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult because it is abstracted from the foreign magazine.  
A) fairly too                      B) rather too                      C) quite too                      D) pretty too
50. He is as \_\_\_\_\_ as donkey, doing everything in his own way and refusing to listen to advice.  
A) stubborn                      B) strict                      C) particular                      D) objective
51. Professor Smith's dedication to \_\_\_\_\_ earned him the respect of both his colleagues and students.  
A) being taught                      B) be taught                      C) teach                      D) teaching
52. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ what you wanted!  
A) knew                      B) know                      C) had known                      D) have known
53. He was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
A) to be lost                      B) lost                      C) losing                      D) having lost
54. I'd rather that they \_\_\_\_\_ during the bad weather, but they insist that they must return home today.  
A) don't travel                      B) didn't travel                      C) shouldn't travel                      D) not travel
55. Every citizen has the \_\_\_\_\_ obligation to defend his country.  
A) secret                      B) obscure                      C) sacred                      D) obedient
56. During the Second World War, every man, woman and every child in that town \_\_\_\_\_ by fascists.  
A) is killed                      B) were killed                      C) was killed                      D) are killed
57. My typist has not returned my paper yet, but she promised \_\_\_\_\_ by tomorrow.  
A) for me to have it ready                      B) to have it ready for me  
C) it was ready for me                      D) me it was ready
58. Either my elder brother or I \_\_\_\_\_ able to persuade my father to change his ideas.



- A) are                                      B) is                                      C) were                                      D) am
59. I know you think I'm talking nonsense, Tom, but \_\_\_\_\_ you will realize I am right.  
A) at one time                                      B) in time                                      C) at times                                      D) on time
60. \_\_\_\_\_, he is always modest.  
A) With all his profound knowledge                                      B) Because of all his profound knowledge  
C) With his all profound knowledge                                      D) For his profound knowledge

## Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Line 5-6, Para. 1, Passage 1)

The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

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2. (Line 4-6, Para. 1, Passage 2)

At the same time, it must be remembered that so far as the English speaking countries are concerned, this "Received Pronunciation" approached the status of a "standard" almost only in England.

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3. (Line 1-2, Para. 2, Passage 2)

Pronunciation is infinitely variable, so that even given the will to adopt a single pronunciation, it would be difficult to achieve.

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4. (Line 7-8, Passage 3)

Although there are exceptions, these large newspapers tend to reflect the views of their owners in their editorials on economic and political matters.

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5. (Line 2-3, Para. 1, Passage 4)

In order to communicate thoughts and feelings, there must be a conventional system of signs or symbols which mean the same to the sender and receiver.

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## Part V Writing (30 minutes)

### Writing My Ideal Job

提示:多数人都拥有自己理想的工作。有些人喜欢在大公司供职,因为那里有挑战性的工作;有些人喜欢当医生,可以为病人解除痛苦;有些人喜欢做老师,可以做学问并与学生在一起。你理想的工作是什么?请给出你的理由。请以 **My Ideal Job** 为题,写一篇 100~120 字的文章。



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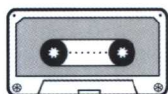


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