

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

(2000 年 12 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 · 翻译题考试出题方向，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

2000 年 12 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small *liberal-arts* (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer; technical genius and sensitive *humanist* (人文学者) all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to *reconcile* (协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he

- _____.
- A) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
 - B) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
 - C) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
 - D) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can _____.
- A) broaden their horizons
 - B) become noble idealists
 - C) receive guidance in their careers
 - D) balance engineering and the liberal arts
28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.
- A) to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
 - B) to be a technical genius with a wide vision
 - C) to have an excellent academic record
 - D) to be wise and mature
29. The author's experience shows that he was _____.
- A) creative
 - B) irrational
 - C) ambitious
 - D) unrealistic
30. The word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to _____.
- A) practicality and rationality
 - B) engineering and the liberal-arts
 - C) reality and noble ideals
 - D) flexibility and a value system

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small *double-paned* (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of *formaldehyde* (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
A) failed to meet energy conservation standards
B) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
C) is well worth the money spent on its construction
D) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
A) Lack of fresh air. B) Gas leakage in the kitchen.
C) The newly painted walls. D) Poor quality of building materials.
33. The word "accentuate" (Line 5, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
A) worsen B) relieve C) improve D) accelerate
34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
A) Because environmental protection was given top priority.
B) Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.
C) Because they were technically unavoidable.
D) Because energy used to be inexpensive.
35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
A) Energy Conservation B) Air Pollution Indoors
C) House Building Crisis D) Traps in Building Construction

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on *beverage* (饮料) containers. Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products, but because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in *landfills* (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is *recycled* (回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life—and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast

especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

36. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?
- A) A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
 - B) Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
 - C) Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
 - D) Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.
37. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.
- A) be turned into raw materials
 - B) be separated from other rubbish
 - C) have a second-life value
 - D) end up somewhere underground
38. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.
- A) how to reduce their recycling costs
 - B) to sell them at a profitable price
 - C) how to turn them into useful things
 - D) to lower the prices for used materials
39. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.
- A) recycling causes little pollution
 - B) other methods are more expensive
 - C) recycling has great appeal for the jobless
 - D) local governments find it easy to manage
40. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A) recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
 - B) local governments in the U. S. can expect big profits from recycling
 - C) rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
 - D) landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

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

Part IV Cloze (71—90) (略)

Part V Writing (略)

2000 年 12 月四级试题参考答案

Part I (略)

Part I Reading Comprehension

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

Part II (略)

Part IV (略)

Part V (略)