

考试虫



考试虫英语学习体系

# 大学英语四级考试 优化训练试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TRAINING TEST  
PAPERS FOR BAND FOUR

主编：黄淑琳 王若平

CET-4

大学英语四级考试  
优化训练试卷 (第8套)

(2000年1月, 2002年1月题型)

试卷一  
(75分钟)

\*\*\*\*\*

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 centre.

**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 had 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 centre.

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

- 1. A) In a bookstore.
- B) In a drug store.
- C) In a stationery store.
- D) In a department store.

2. A) Go to the history class. B) Get some money.  
C) See the doctor. D) Prepare her presentation.
3. A) She's a little tired. B) She doesn't like music.  
C) She has an appointment. D) She's going to the library.
4. A) The food is expensive. B) She expected better food.  
C) She enjoys the meal very much. D) She doesn't agree with the man.
5. A) He ran into a bicycle. B) He hurt his back and his head.  
C) He ran into a tree. D) He was driving too fast.
6. A) Having a vacation with his wife.  
B) Looking for a house for the summer.  
C) Booking a train ticket to the beach.  
D) Trying to find suitable furniture for the house.
7. A) He is reading a newspaper.  
B) He is preparing a political program.  
C) He's writing about the world's situation.  
D) He is talking about the war in the Middle East.
8. A) He will go off as usual. B) He is rude with the patient.  
C) He may leave later than usual. D) He treats the patient impatiently.
9. A) She imagined the hotel exactly. B) She agreed with the man.  
C) She has been in worse hotels. D) She had other expectations.
10. A) The dinner was expensive.  
B) He likes Mexican food.  
C) He expected a better dinner.  
D) He enjoyed the food more than the woman did.

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

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

11. A) On the coast of the Pacific Ocean. B) On the coast of South Wales.  
C) In England. D) In America.
12. A) The special activities the students take part in.  
B) The big attraction of its unusual beauty.

- C) Its big experienced and sufficient staff.  
 D) Its students coming from over the world.
13. A) Sail to catch fish. B) Teach tourists to surf (冲浪).  
 C) Repair boats for tourists. D) Rescue people in danger.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) It's something giving people satisfaction.  
 B) It's something a person likes doing for fun.  
 C) It's worth to the owners only.  
 D) It's too valuable for anyone to buy.
15. A) Collecting coins. B) Collecting match boxes.  
 C) Participating sports. D) Making model planes.
16. A) Showed his valuable collection to the speaker.  
 B) Made an expensive purchase of a stamp.  
 C) Collected almost 600 matchboxes.  
 D) Spent \$ 250 on a rare coin.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Traveling in the countryside. B) An accident in a village.  
 C) A visit to one's friend. D) Losing one's way.
18. A) It's warm. B) It's raining.  
 C) It's snowing. D) The speaker didn't mention.
19. A) She couldn't recognize her friend's handwriting.  
 B) The bus driver gave her the wrong direction.  
 C) She got out of the bus at the wrong stop.  
 D) It was too dark to find the way.
20. A) Her friend lived in one of the hotels.  
 B) There were two hotels along the bus route.  
 C) She took an umbrella with her in case of rain.  
 D) She should have left the bus at the first stop.

## 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.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

To understand the marketing concept, it is necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then converts them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumer and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent (慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. These are always two sides to every business transaction — the firm and the customer — and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the customer presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca-Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The non-acceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new. King Customer ruled!

21. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) a form of persuasive salesmanship
  - B) the customer-centred approach
  - C) making goods available for purchase
  - D) the practice of turning goods into money
22. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?
  - A) The needs of the market.
  - B) The preferences of the dealer.
  - C) The efficiency production.
  - D) The satisfaction of the user.
23. According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" (sentence 2, Para. 1) means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A) to redesign these goods for large-sale production
  - B) to transport goods as efficiently as possible
  - C) to sell the largest possible amount of goods
  - D) to dispose of these goods in large quantities
24. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?
  - A) Products must be designed to suit the consumer.
  - B) Customers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.

- C) It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.  
 D) Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.
25. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) its social impact  
 B) its theoretical basis  
 C) its possible consequence  
 D) its main characteristic

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

With educational opportunities evolving so rapidly, the choice of a graduate program requires *introspection* and considerable research. Even people entering medicine or law, whose need for a degree is obvious, face new decisions about what studies will enhance their careers. Some 20 percent of the nation's medical schools now sponsor dual (双重的) M.D./M.B.A. programs, for example, nearly twice prepare doctors to become involved in hospital or HMO (health maintenance organization 保健组织) management, or to create their own health care companies.

One force that propels (推动) many people into graduate school is the desire for more money. But researchers caution that an unknown portion of the income differential between those with a master's or Ph.D. and those with a bachelor's degree is explained by personality and ability — and that an advanced degree won't automatically make up for lack in those areas.

Prospective students thus need to assess both their abilities and dynamics of the job market that interests them for clues about whether immediate schooling will pay off and which type of program offers the greatest advantages. Because of their proven ability to work independently and to solve complex problems, science Ph.D.'s are now regularly employed to work in investment banking, management consulting, and other industry; English grads find opportunities in publishing. Meanwhile, demand remains so great for new M.B.A.'s that many get a signing bonus.

Experts and experienced students also caution new college grads against going immediately on to school as a default (不遵守协议) move, without clear goals and commitment to reach them. As the ballooning population of older students suggests, there's no need to feel compelled to continue your schooling right away.

26. What can we infer from the second paragraph?  
 A) People with Ph.D. are sure to obtain higher income than those with bachelor's degree.  
 B) Researchers encourage people to go into graduate school so as to earn more money.  
 C) Researchers argue that personality and ability may partly account for the income differential between bachelor's degree holders and master's or Ph.D. holders.  
 D) Researchers warn that people who complete graduate schooling to make up for lack of personality and ability may receive lower salary.
27. What can we infer from the passage?  
 A) Medical school graduates find it easier than those of other majors to earn an advanced de-

gree.

- B) College students should not necessarily feel compelled to continue graduate schooling.
  - C) It is not advisable for college grads to commit a default in order to go on to school.
  - D) Science Ph.D.'s are the most welcome among all advanced degree holders.
28. Which of the following is NOT the reason for people's need for a degree?
- A) Longing for a better career.
  - B) Desire for higher salary.
  - C) Possibility of getting a promised bonus.
  - D) Dream of becoming a doctor.
29. The word "introspection" (Lines 1~2, Para. 1) means \_\_\_\_.
- A) observation                      B) reflection                      C) inspection                      D) encouragement
30. Before deciding which graduate programme to take, college students should do the following except \_\_\_\_.
- A) job market research
  - B) judgment of one's real ability
  - C) forecast of future reward
  - D) establishment of one's own health care company

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In the tradition handed down from the British House of Common, the new Speaker of parliament has always gone through the charade (几乎没有掩饰的伪装) of being dragged by his colleagues to the chair after being elected to the position.

The reluctance was not exactly feigned (假装) in olden times. If the Parliament's actions did not suit the king, it was usually the Speaker who got the blame and paid for it with a spell in prison, or his head.

There was no such reluctance when Jonathan Hunt was elected Speaker of New Zealand's new Parliament, which was opened with traditional pomp (盛况) and ceremony.

It is a job he has wanted for years — nearly 33 years, in fact, from the time he became a Member of Parliament.

Despite his experience as the longest serving MP, which earned him the title "Father of the House", and his age, 61, Mr. Hunt is no stubborn traditionalist.

Not only did he walk to the Speaker's chair of his own accord, he was the first New Zealander since the position was established here in 1854 to reject the traditional horse-hair wig (假发). He will wear it only on ceremonial occasions.

And knowing all the tricks MPs on all sides of the political spectrum try to pull to gain political advantage, he is introducing a piece of football discipline to keep control of MPs in the hallowed chamber.

The New Zealand Parliament is not known for the outbreaks of fisticuffs (拳斗) that occur in some legislatures (立法机关), but at his swearing in, Mr. Hunt produced a soccer referee's yellow warning card and a red sending off card for politicians who overstep the limits of protocol (礼仪). He added he hoped he would not have to use them.

31. "Speaker" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a person who makes speeches                      B) the chairman of the House of Commons  
 C) loud-speaker    D) an officer of the Government
32. In olden time, the new Speaker was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) usually reluctant to the position                  B) willing to walk to his chair by himself  
 C) frightened to be elected to the position          D) joked by his colleagues
33. If the Parliament's actions did not suit the king, it was usually the Speaker who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) had the duty to explain to the king  
 B) got the blame but paid nothing for it  
 C) would not be allowed to wear wig  
 D) would be sent to prison or even lose his life
34. Jonathan Hunt was \_\_\_\_\_ to be elected to be the Speaker.  
 A) willing                      B) reluctant                      C) sad                      D) angry
35. He produced a joke to keep control of MPs on the ceremony by using \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) his own guards                                      B) his own power  
 C) fisticuffs    D) a soccer referee's yellow card and red card

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Thank you for sharing your views on the United States' relationship with China.

I think highly of the House of Representatives' approval of my decision to renew Most Favored Nation (MFN) trade status for China. I renewed MFN because, like every other President who has dealt with this issue, I believe that it will continue to advance vital U.S. interests in Asia. Renewal of MFN does not give China a special deal — rather it brings a trading status equal to that enjoyed by most other nations. China is at a critical turning point, and the United States' and the world's engagement with China will help to determine whether it becomes a constructive force in Asia and the world. Not giving MFN would raise tariffs (关税) on Chinese imports dramatically, seriously damaging our economic relationship and weakening our capacity to engage China on matters of vital concern — such as human rights, trade, and Taiwan relations. It would also reverse three decades of China policy and seriously weaken our influence not only in China, but also throughout Asia.

U.S. exports to China currently support more than 170, 000 American jobs and have been growing at a rate of 20 percent annually. If we don't give MFN, Chinese retaliation (报复) would eliminate these jobs and give up an open field to our competitors. Doing so would not be effective in

advancing human rights in China and would set back a process that is helping China to prepare for the next century.

Nevertheless, engagement does not mean agreement with the Chinese policies and practices we oppose. We remain prepared to use other means at disposal to promote America's interests which are the right tools to use in advancing U.S. interests. Engagement, not isolation, is the best way to advance America's interests with China, as elsewhere.

36. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in order to control China in the future, U.S. should give MFN  
 B) America should give China MFN to promote healthy relationship with China  
 C) not giving China MFN will lead to both economic and political failure to America  
 D) whether or not to give China MFN is a question needed to be discussed carefully later
37. U.S. gives China MFN because of many reasons EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it will continue to promote vital U.S. interests in Asia  
 B) presidents in other countries dealt with this issue in this way  
 C) not giving MFN would damage Sino-American economic relationship  
 D) not giving MFN would interfere with American future influence on Chinese policies
38. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) China is not the only nation that enjoyed MFN  
 B) if not given MFN, China will close its door to the world  
 C) whether China becomes a superpower in Asia and the world is decided largely by U.S.  
 D) if not giving China MFN, U.S. would become less competitive in the world's economic market
39. Which of the following can we learn from the passage?  
 A) U.S. exports to China provide increasing employment in America.  
 B) U.S. is actively engaged with China rather than separated from China.  
 C) Because U.S. is trying to promote China's reform it gives China MFN.  
 D) U.S. gives China MFN for fear that China should slow down the pace of economic development.
40. This passage is probably a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) letter                      B) report                      C) observer's view                      D) argument

### 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. \_\_\_\_\_ a punishment or a burden, work is the opportunity to realize one's potential.

- A) More than      B) Rather than      C) Less than      D) Other than
42. I \_\_\_\_\_ that we would see and hear the geese again this spring, but we were disappointed.  
A) expect      B) was expected      C) had expected      D) was expecting
43. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.  
A) expansive      B) extensive      C) intensive      D) expensive
44. When the others went into the park, I couldn't stand \_\_\_\_\_ behind.  
A) leaving      B) to leave      C) being left      D) to be left
45. The prisoner has been \_\_\_\_\_ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.  
A) informed      B) deprived      C) assured      D) relieved
46. We don't want \_\_\_\_\_ another war between the two neighbouring countries.  
A) to be      B) that be      C) there to be      D) there being
47. The problem \_\_\_\_\_, all of us returned to the building site and set to work.  
A) having solved      B) solves      C) solving      D) solved
48. If you want to leave the hospital, you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of medical tests.  
A) suffer      B) undergo      C) endure      D) undertake
49. It is necessary that the argument with the referee \_\_\_\_\_ an end.  
A) put      B) is put      C) was put      D) be put
50. Income tax rates are usually \_\_\_\_\_ to one's annual income.  
A) related      B) associated      C) depended      D) changed
51. He \_\_\_\_\_ completely absorbed in what he was reading, for he didn't hear the knock at his door.  
A) would be      B) must have      C) must have been      D) should have been
52. Look! That is the river \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago.  
A) on which we swam      B) where we swam  
C) where we swam in      D) which we swam
53. He won't \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he is too old to do the physical work.  
A) face up to      B) come up to      C) give up to      D) live up to
54. Your story wasn't boring me, \_\_\_\_\_, it is the most interesting story I've ever heard.  
A) in addition      B) what's more      C) on the contrary      D) in opposition to
55. He was ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ his son had committed such a crime.  
A) owing to      B) because of      C) for      D) that
56. \_\_\_\_\_ a child ever so clever, if he does not learn, he knows nothing.  
A) Be      B) Let      C) Is      D) Was
57. Grown people should never say or do anything wrong before children \_\_\_\_\_ they should set them a had example.  
A) lest      B) unless      C) in order not      D) in case of
58. You may make good grades by studying only before examinations, but you will succeed \_\_\_\_\_ only by studying hard every day.

- A) in the long run                      B) in the distance  
C) in the least                          D) in the course
59. Many a movie fan \_\_\_\_\_ seen the film "The Sound of Music" time and again.  
A) have                      B) has been                      C) has                      D) is
60. We are certain \_\_\_\_\_ wins the election will be given a post as general manager.  
A) who                      B) whoever                      C) one                      D) that
61. The white must \_\_\_\_\_ racial discrimination. People must all be equals.  
A) give away                      B) do away with                      C) put away                      D) get away with
62. We all respect the martyrs who have given \_\_\_\_\_ to the pages of Chinese history.  
A) significance                      B) importance                      C) role                      D) glory
63. It is unfortunate that violence is \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.  
A) on the increase                      B) of increase  
C) by the increase                      D) with increase
64. Having written the letter, the applicant \_\_\_\_\_ a stamped and addressed envelope.  
A) contained                      B) placed                      C) enclosed                      D) maintained
65. Michael, my younger brother, will not be at the picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ to the family's disappointment.  
A) too much                      B) much more                      C) more                      D) much
66. Many of the highways built last year are \_\_\_\_\_ high standard.  
A) with                      B) as                      C) of                      D) in
67. The small Melanesian Country, made up of 922 islands, is \_\_\_\_\_ travelling.  
A) worth                      B) worth of                      C) worthy                      D) worthwhile
68. The representative of China made a 40-minute speech at the UN Security \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Congress                      B) Convention                      C) Committee                      D) Council
69. The company could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the claims for damages.  
A) answer                      B) satisfy                      C) fulfill                      D) reply
70. The president will \_\_\_\_\_ his message by radio so that a very large number of people will be able to hear it.  
A) transfer                      B) transform                      C) transport                      D) transmit

## Part IV

## Cloze

(15 minute)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. 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 centre.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did      71. A) sometimes      B) ever

you 71 wonder how it is possible for us to 72 people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the 73 that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child 74 an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces. We all 75 this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart 76 how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean 77 in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks, and feels that 78 that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality 79 words is somewhat easier than 80 his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you 81 have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person," you 82 begin to think about someone who was kind, 83, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe 84 a person thinks, feels, and acts. Gordon Allport, 85 U. S. psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words 86 differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a 87 for describing, or typing, a 88. Hippies, bookworms, 89, military types-people are described with such 90.

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| C) always             | D) anytime         |
| 72. A) spot           | B) locate          |
| C) know               | D) recognize       |
| 73. A) features       | B) characteristics |
| C) distinctions       | D) qualities       |
| 74. A) or even        | B) and also        |
| C) and then           | D) and too         |
| 75. A) have           | B) use             |
| C) take               | D) regard          |
| 76. A) in             | B) by              |
| C) from               | D) with            |
| 77. A) the manners    | B) the means       |
| C) the ways           | D) the patterns    |
| 78. A) causes         | B) cause           |
| C) makes              | D) make            |
| 79. A) with           | B) by              |
| C) in                 | D) using           |
| 80. A) describe       | B) describing      |
| C) to describe        | D) description of  |
| 81. A) will           | B) would           |
| C) shall              | D) should          |
| 82. A) may            | B) can             |
| C) might              | D) will            |
| 83. A) considerate    | B) considerable    |
| C) considering        | D) concerned       |
| 84. A) why            | B) when            |
| C) how                | D) what            |
| 85. A) a              | B) an              |
| C) the                | D) that            |
| 86. A) characterizing | B) characterize    |
| C) characterized      | D) to characterize |
| 87. A) base           | B) foundation      |
| C) point              | D) criterion       |
| 88. A) person         | B) personality     |
| C) man                | D) woman           |
| 89. A) politicians    | B) scholars        |
| C) professionals      | D) conservatives   |
| 90. A) nouns          | B) nicknames       |
| C) jargon             | D) terms           |

大学英语四级考试  
优化训练试卷 (第8套)

试卷二

\*\*\*\*\*

注 意 事 项

- 一、将校名、姓名、学校代号填入本页左面各项内,准考证号填入右下角。
- 二、答案直接做在试卷二上,用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "What Will the WTO Entry Bring to China?" You should write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline below:*

1. Benefit and harm of the WTO (World Trade Organization) entry.
2. My opinion.

责任编辑 王战航  
封面设计 朝 晖

# 考试虫



考试虫学习体系

● 本书试题的命制经命题、初审、预测、试卷项目分析、审题和构卷等多个流程完成，具有很高的信度、效度和很强的科学性。



ISBN 7-80183-061-X  
G·007

定价：15.00 元