

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

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- B) The man doesn't want to fix the woman's bike.
 C) The bike has been broken into several pieces.
 D) The brakes of the woman's bike can't work properly.
4. A) Either of the students is copying the composition.
 B) She believes John and Jim are telling the truth.
 C) She doesn't like the composition.
 D) In her opinion Jim is cheating.
5. A) He's leaving a message. B) He's coming home.
 C) He's talking to Mr. Green. D) He's making a phone call.
6. A) The man's. B) The woman's.
 C) The boss'. D) The brother's.
7. A) Policeman. B) Statistician.
 C) Taxi driver. D) Conductor.
8. A) It is no longer a French restaurant.
 B) The new cook is better than the previous one.
 C) It still serves the best French food in the town.
 D) It used to be the favorite restaurant of the speakers.
9. A) The situation is better than the woman thinks.
 B) Maybe the phone connection was good enough.
 C) She should have a face-to-face talk with her sister.
 D) He suggested the woman being more courageous.
10. A) He is a heavy beer drinker. B) Beer isn't good for him.
 C) Beer is too expensive. D) He needn't drink.

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) The type and size of a house.
 B) The sum money the house costs.
 C) The neighborhood the house is located in.
 D) The traffic conditions of the house.
12. A) It cost too much. B) The agent was too rude.
 C) It was really a bargain. D) The house was in a bad condition.
13. A) The speaker was a person who was hard to please.
 B) The house was the exact one she needed.

- C) The house needed a lot of repairs.
- D) The speaker got a bargain.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) The discovery of radio and telegraph.
B) The development of e-mails.
C) The device sounding like huge gongs.
D) Communication in the past and present.
- 15. A) To enjoy life.
B) To send warnings.
C) To accompany dance.
D) To promote drums.
- 16. A) Africans.
B) American Indians.
C) The South Sea islanders.
D) People who lost their voice.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) He drove in the country.
B) He went to see his aunt.
C) He visited an old friend.
D) He decided to have a walk.
- 18. A) His car was broken.
B) His car used up gasoline.
C) He lost the way in the country.
D) He couldn't find a person to ask the way.
- 19. A) She served him some tea.
B) She sold him some gasoline.
C) She was waiting for the speaker.
D) She kept calling him Alfred.
- 20. A) Her fiancé (未婚夫) left her thirty years ago.
B) She had been waiting for Alfred for many years.
C) She lived in the big house with her parents.
D) She behaved strangely but never hurt anyone.

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:

Visitors to Japan have long been *entranced* by the personal touch they find in the country when they haven't been amazed or dumbfounded (惊讶). Shoppers have marveled at the painstakingly wrapped presents that come from department stores. Or, at the other end of the fussiness scale, the half-hour needed for a group of clerks to cash a single traveler's check.

Goodbye to all that. Changes have been coming for decades. But in 2000, daily life in Japan is filled with man-to-machine encounters. Trains have no drivers on Tokyo's Yurikamone line. At the Tip Top Hair Salon, shampoos (洗头) are performed by machine. Order an ice cream at a store in Nagano, and a robot designed to look like a bird does the serving. Machines may not yet be able to make sushi as a master can — they are nowhere close, in fact — but they're trying anyway.

For a people renowned (有名的) for their interpersonal delicacies — bowing is an elaborate social code — this is quite a change. Japanese still bow on the telephone. But that's because they know a fellow human is on the other end. As machines begin to perform more and more of the jobs once filled by humans, as in convenience stores that have disposed of all clerks, those codes will either have to adapt or fall by the wayside. And where the Japanese go, the rest of the world is headed.

21. The word "entranced" most probably means _____.
A) surprised B) delighted C) frightened D) confused
22. What can we infer from the passage?
A) Train drivers in Japan are faced with serious unemployment.
B) Japanese still bow to each other now only on the telephone.
C) In Japanese stores, machines have performed all jobs once done by clerks.
D) If you visit Japan, you may have a chance to be served by a bird-like robot.
23. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Japanese bank clerks were not very efficient.
B) Personal touch in Japan is not strikingly special.
C) Numerous changes have begun to take place in many aspects since 2000.
D) Presents that have complicated package are now very difficult to find in Japanese shops.
24. What does the last sentence mean?
A) Japanese are the most advanced people in science and technology in the world.
B) The Japanese are fond of traveling around the world.
C) Many people of the world are heading for Japan.
D) People of other countries like to travel with Japanese.
25. What is the main idea of this passage?
A) Japan, a nation once famed for its human touch, has become a land of machines.
B) Japanese were renowned for their interpersonal delicacies.
C) Japan is an advanced country in science and technology.
D) Japanese are intelligent and clever people.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Those teen-aged years may not have been as good — or bad — as you remember. In a study published on Thursday spanning 34 years in a group of middle-aged men, researchers reported that the likelihood of accurately remembering events from adolescence (青春期) is no greater than chance.

The study from Northwestern University Medical School involved 67 mentally healthy men who were questioned first at age 14 and again at 48 regarding family relationships, home environment, dating, religion, parental discipline and general activities. It found significant differences between what adults remembered about adolescence and what they said when they were adolescents.

"It is often said that adolescence is the period in the life cycle that is most difficult to see clearly," said Daniel Offer, a co-author of the report. "Our study of the emotionally full experience of adolescence as seen through the lens of 48-year-olds demonstrated that this may indeed be so." He said the findings are important for psychiatrists (精神病学家) and others who have to obtain historical and biographical information from patients. "If accurate memory of past events and relationships is no better than chance for normal, mentally healthy individuals, we might expect that the reports of past experiences by people who are currently medically ill, psychologically disturbed or otherwise compromised would be even less accurate," he said.

The study was published in the June issue of the Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (精神病学). It did find two exceptions to the fogging of memory: The men remembered their father's incomes compared to their ability to make more as adults and those who had girlfriends retained stronger recollections of that.

26. The main point discussed in the passage is _____.
A) the study of memories
B) U. S. study finds memories cheat
C) the different memories of adults and teenagers
D) new findings in psychiatry and psychology
27. According to the passage, the likelihood of accurately remembering events from adolescence is _____.
A) greater if you take a chance
B) not as good as people expected
C) no greater no matter how hard you try
D) just the same as you remember them at will
28. According to the passage, adolescence is most difficult to see clearly because _____.
A) the study proves this
B) people always think so
C) some people see experience in it through glasses
D) adolescence is a special period in the life that is difficult to be remembered for adults
29. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?
A) Medically ill people have the same accurate memory as healthy ones since healthy ones hardly remember anything from adolescence.
B) One exception the study found is that people remember their father's incomes by comparing them with their own when grown up.
C) The study shows that people who had girlfriends would have more accurate memory of their father's incomes.

- D) The study has been made public and has been accepted by the public.
30. The first sentence in paragraph 1 means _____.
 A) what you were when you were teenagers might be different from what you remember you were
 B) you remember you were good when you were teenagers; but in fact it is not the case at all
 C) whether you were good or bad is entirely different from what you remember
 D) you can remember what you were when you were in the state of adolescence

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The U. S. government on Wednesday agreed to do more to prevent harmful smog in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. and other major U. S. cities by 2002 to *settle* a charge brought by six environmental groups.

The agreement settles a case brought by Environmental Defense and five other groups who wanted the government to carry out clean air plans to protect public health by setting firm deadlines for cities' and states' progress in controlling pollution, Environmental Defense Fund said in a statement.

The settlement gives states additional time to correct deficiencies and adopt Sound-smog control plans, making the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) responsible for designing smog control plans if states fail to create adequate air pollution cleanup plans by setting deadlines in the Clean Air Act.

EPA and medical experts have shown smog air pollution damages lung tissue, reduces lung function, and makes the lungs sensitive to other irritants (刺激物). Smog affects people with weakened breathing systems, such as those suffering from asthma (哮喘), and harms healthy adults and children as well.

It is estimated that during the summer of 1997 smog pollution was associated with over 50,000 breathing-related hospital admissions, over 150,000 emergency room visits, and over 6 million asthma attacks in the Eastern United States. The urban areas covered by the settlement are: New York, including northern New Jersey and Long Island, Hartford and surrounding areas, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. areas and so on.

31. What has been discussed in the passage?
 A) U. S. agrees to cut smog by 2002.
 B) A big problem has been resolved.
 C) Smog has taking away many people's lives.
 D) A new plan will prevent smog in America effectively.
32. The word "settle" in paragraph 1 & 2 can be best replaced by _____.
 A) live in
 B) end
 C) come to rest
 D) sink slowly
33. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the sentence "... smog pollution was

- associated. . . hospital admissions" in the last paragraph?
- A) People associated smog pollution with illness in breathing system, which has been proved by more than 50,000 cases.
 - B) Smog made it possible for 50,000 people to have developed illness in breathing system and some of them were cured in the hospital.
 - C) Patients have been admitted more than 50,000 times by the hospital just because they are thought to have been harmed by smog pollution.
 - D) It is believed that over 50,000 patients had been hospitalized because they had developed breathing-related illness as the result of smog.
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the harmfulness of smog air pollution?
- A) It leads to a lot of people suffering from illness in breathing system.
 - B) It damages lung tissue and makes the lungs sensitive to irritants.
 - C) It reduces lung function and as a result reduces the life span.
 - D) It does harm to every one including patients and normal people.
35. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Environmental Defense and five other groups will punish states, if they fail to create adequate air pollution cleanup plans by deadlines set in the Clean Air Act.
 - B) Environmental Defense and five other groups will not appeal to court because the government has made the agreement to carry out environment-protect plan.
 - C) Environmental Defense and five other groups will give some states longer time than the one required by the settlement to allow them to improve their smog control plans.
 - D) Environmental Defense and five other groups let the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in charge of designing good smog control plans if states fail to do so by deadlines.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Microsoft Corp. said on Friday it had no plans to move to Canada, pouring cold water on a report that authorities in British Columbia were trying to attract the software north amid (在...当中) its antitrust battle with the U. S. government.

"There is no truth to the reports of any intent to move the company," Microsoft spokesman Jim Cullinan said. "Microsoft believes we will win this (antitrust) case in the court of appeals and we are very happy here in Seattle," he said. "We believe we're going to win this case here in the U. S. court system."

The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) said in a report on its Web site that officials in British Columbia had offered to do a deal with Microsoft, which faces the possibility of being split into two or more companies as a result of the antitrust case. The report said Canadian officials had offered Microsoft favorable treatment, which may include a loan to build a new headquarters, if the company agreed to move its operations there.

Officials in British Columbia were not immediately available for comment, but some observers said it was unlikely that the world's biggest software company would *pack up* and move.

"Microsoft may have its battles with the U.S. government, but it's an excellent corporate (社团的, 法人的) citizen of Seattle. The suggestion that they'd move their headquarters to Vancouver would be wonderful if it were possible, but I just wouldn't put belief in it."

36. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- Microsoft Refused the Offer from British Columbia.
 - Microsoft Wouldn't Move to Canada.
 - Microsoft's Announcement.
 - A Report on Microsoft.
37. It is impossible for Microsoft to move to Canada because _____.
- Microsoft will not believe Canadian government will build a new headquarters for it by loans
 - Microsoft believes it is happy in Seattle and will win the case in the U.S. court system
 - Microsoft will not accept the favorable treatment offered by Canadians
 - if Microsoft moves out of U.S., it will lose the game
38. Which of the following has been mentioned in the passage?
- If Microsoft lose the case, it will probably split into two.
 - British Columbia in Canada will do a great deal to Microsoft.
 - Microsoft has done a lot in Seattle to the society free of charge.
 - Microsoft will have a battle against the government for the benefit earned by the company.
39. British Columbia did a lot to attract Microsoft to move to Canada EXCEPT that _____.
- it did not give any comments on Microsoft's move to Canada
 - it allowed a loan to Microsoft to build a new headquarters
 - it asked some observers to speak out their ideas
 - it offered Microsoft favorable treatment
40. The phrase "pack up" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably means _____.
- put things into cases for traveling
 - push things into a smaller space
 - settle down
 - finish work

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. Soon after returning from hospital, Tom _____ the text which he left off last week.
- took up
 - took with
 - took out
 - took in
42. One of the achievements of the 20th century has been that the conditions are _____ for direct communication with each other far in the distance.
- favourite
 - backward
 - favourable
 - healthy
43. His father told him of the largest fish that _____ in this lake and he dreamed that he might be

- so lucky.
- A) have ever caught B) have ever been caught
C) had ever caught D) had ever been caught
44. She did not regret _____ in the military for so long, which had modeled her forceful personality.
A) to live B) to living C) living D) had lived
45. I have a tradition to _____, because my father and my grandfather were best shoemakers in Italy.
A) live up to B) live through C) live on D) live with
46. At the entrance to the railway station the police noticed two men, whose behavior appeared _____.
A) noticeable B) suspicious C) visible D) ambitious
47. The American people have shown that they are ready to respond when _____ the opportunity.
A) give B) giving C) to give D) given
48. On the wall there is a notice showing arrivals and _____ of trains.
A) leave B) departures C) departments D) flights
49. He was saved in time, otherwise, he _____ suicide.
A) was committed B) would committed
C) committed D) would have committed
50. The doctor was stiff and dry; he appeared _____ to the presence of his patients.
A) forgotten B) careless C) blind D) indifferent
51. My parents expected too much of me, but I _____ hard.
A) let them by B) let them down
C) let them in D) let them alone
52. _____ when someone is fired, it is not because he couldn't do the work, but because he has bad relationship between people.
A) No more than B) All the more
C) More often than not D) And what is more
53. They were standing near enough _____ their conversation.
A) for us overhearing B) so as we can overhear
C) for us to overhear D) to us for overhearing
54. Had Joseph been more careful about his diet, he _____ climbing mountains and swimming right now.
A) could have enjoyed B) was enjoying
C) is enjoying D) could be enjoying
55. There was not a person _____ gave us help, so we succeed.
A) who B) that C) but D) whose
56. We can't give up our plan, _____ great a difficulty may be.
A) however B) how C) though D) as
57. Hardly _____ when the three policemen left their hiding places and gathered round him.
A) he appeared B) had he appeared

- C) he was appearing D) was he appearing
58. I will send you a copy of the manuscript _____ you care to read it.
A) in case of B) on case C) in case D) out of case
59. A girl always looks _____ the mirror after she has finished dressing.
A) on B) in C) across D) over
60. The great noise from the street down below _____ me from my study.
A) distracts B) contracts C) attracts D) protracts
61. Awful _____ the weather was, they went on sailing the sea.
A) though B) despite C) although D) as
62. Fashion, after all, is rules; _____ changes is who makes the rules.
A) what B) that C) who D) which
63. Prisons in some countries are short of staff, _____ means each prison officer is overworked and underpaid.
A) which B) this C) what D) it
64. Groundwater, which _____ its natural state is more protected than surface water, is the preferred source of drinking water for cities.
A) with B) of C) to D) in
65. I didn't see her at the lecture yesterday. She _____ it.
A) needn't have attended B) cannot have attended
C) mustn't attend D) shouldn't attend
66. Your performance at yesterday's concert was better than _____.
A) anyone's B) anyone else C) anyone elses' D) anyone else's
67. In no way _____ responsible for the events that led to the war.
A) were they B) are they C) they were D) they are
68. I think I'll take _____ of the rain stopping to go out shopping.
A) chance B) opportunity C) advantage D) advance
69. In promoting him to the important post, you must take into _____ that he is in poor health.
A) consequence B) consciousness C) consideration D) thought
70. He remembered the boy's mother whose husband had been killed in the war and she _____ four children as best as she could.
A) brought up B) grew up C) held up D) kept up

- 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、试卷二为两部分: Short Answer Questions 和 Writing, 注意不要漏做。
- 三、答案直接做在试卷二上,用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his life eats anything derived from animals. The main objection to vegetarianism on a long-term basis is the difficulty of getting enough protein —the body building element in food. If you have ever been without meat or other animal foods for some days or weeks you will have noticed that you tend to get physically rather weak.

Protein build up from approximately twenty food elements called “animods”, which are found more abundantly in animal protein than in vegetable protein. This means you have to eat a great deal of more vegetables than animal food in order to get enough of these aminoacids. A great deal of the vegetable food goes to waste in this process and from the physiological point of view there is not much said in favor of life-long vegetarianism.

Whether or not vegetarianism should be advocated for adults, it is definitely unsatisfactory for growing children who need more protein than they can get from vegetable sources.

Most nutrition experts today would recommend a balanced diet containing elements of all foods, largely because of our need for sufficient vitamins. Vitamins were first called "accessory food factors" since it was discovered, in 1906, that most foods contain, besides carbohydrates, fats, minerals and water, these other substances necessary for health. The most common deficiencies in Western diets today are those of vitamins. A well-balanced diet having sufficient amounts of milk, fruit, vegetables, eggs, meat, fish or fowl usually provides adequate minimum daily requirements of all the

vitamins.

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. Without enough protein people tend to

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

S2. What kind of people are called vegetarians?

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

S3. Vegetarianism is not favorable especially for

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

S4. What do nutrition experts recommend?

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

S5. According to the passage, what are Western diets commonly short of?

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Part V

Writing

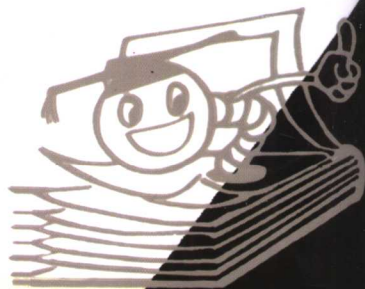
(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "My View on Internet." You should write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline below.

1. 国际互联网给我们带来的好处。
2. 国际互联网给我们带来的问题。
3. 我的看法。

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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。

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