

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

2002年8月最新修订

模拟试卷

北京大学英语系 索玉柱
星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

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 ——

03

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本试卷是严格按照 2000 年新大纲的要求,由十多所全国颇有影响的高校的英语骨干教师编写,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 9 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词 汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻 译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10			15
自 测 分								
失 分								

Model Test 3

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Before dinner. | B) During dinner. |
| C) Right after dinner. | D) The next day. |
| 2. A) She wrote it last semester. | B) She'll finish it in a few minutes. |
| C) She never does assignments early. | D) She isn't going to write it. |
| 3. A) On the second floor. | B) At a men's store. |
| C) In the women's department. | D) In a department store. |
| 4. A) To enter the man's apartment. | B) The man forgot where he hid it. |
| C) The man forgot it. | D) The man lost it. |
| 5. A) 14. | B) 5. |
| C) 6. | D) 7. |
| 6. A) Visiting a friend on his way to another destination. | |
| B) Running into a friend at the coffee shop. | |
| C) Seeing a friend unexpectedly at the supermarket. | |
| D) Seeing a friend at the art museum. | |
| 7. A) They are too expensive. | B) They are too tight. |
| C) They are too big. | D) They are too ugly. |
| 8. A) The man's. | B) The woman's. |
| C) The boss's. | D) His own. |
| 9. A) Go to Paris. | B) Spend a weekend at home. |
| C) Go to London. | D) Visit his wife's cousin. |
| 10. A) Ellen received money from a relative. | B) Ellen was generous to a relative. |
| C) Ellen was relatively generous. | D) Ellen found some money. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some ques-

tions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

11. A) To learn why human population grows so fast.
B) To find out how rats live and die.
C) To learn in what way rats are like human beings.
D) To find out to what extent man is affected by living space.
12. A) They can't sleep well.
B) They can't eat well.
C) They tend to reproduce more.
D) They tend to bite each other.
13. A) Population explosion is inevitable.
B) Overcrowdedness can have the same effect on man.
C) Food and space are essential to all animals.
D) Population explosion can lead to violence.

Passage Two

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

14. A) On the sports page.
B) On the editorial page.
C) In the world news section.
D) On the financial page.
15. A) News.
B) Economic matters.
C) Public matters.
D) Several matters.
16. A) Fear.
B) Sad.
C) Happiness.
D) Sorrow.

Passage Three

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

17. A) A kitchen.
B) A tail.
C) A great theater.
D) A square.
18. A) 6, 000.
B) 700.
C) 600.
D) 400.
19. A) The plane appears to be safe, but it is not.
B) It is dangerous when two engines fail on the same side.
C) It is dangerous when human pilots can't fly the plane.
D) The plane is safe even if two engines fail on the same side.
20. A) Its length.
B) Its cost.
C) Its speed.
D) Its capacity of holding people.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

What, besides children, connects mothers around the world and across the seas of time? It's chicken soup, one prominent American food expert says.

From Russian villages to Africa and Asia, chicken soup has been the remedy for those weak in body and spirit. Mothers passed their knowledge on to ancient writers of Greece, China and Rome, and even 12th century philosopher and physician Moses Maimonides extolled (赞美) its virtues.

Among the ancients, Aristotle thought poultry should stand in higher estimation than four-legged animals because the air is less dense than the earth. Chickens got another boost (吹捧) in the *Book of Genesis*, where it is writ-

ten that birds and fish were created on the fifth day, a day before four-legged animals.

But according to Mimi Sheraton, who has spent much of the past three years exploring the world of chicken soup, much of the reason for chicken's real or imagined curative powers comes from its color.

Her new book, *The Whole World Loves Chicken Soup*, looks at the beloved and mysterious brew, with doses of recipes(食谱)from around the world. "Throughout the ages", she said, "there has been a lot of feeling that white-colored foods are easier to eat for the weak - women and the ill."

In addition, "soups, or anything for that matter eaten with a spoon" are considered "comfort foods," Sheraton said.

"I love soup and love making soup and as I was collecting recipes I began to see this as an international dish - It has a universal mystique as something curative, a strength builder," Sheraton said from her New York home.

Her book treats the oldest remedy as if it was brand new.

The National Boiler Council, the trade group representing the chicken industry, reported that 51 per cent of the people it surveyed said they bought chicken because it was healthier, 50 per cent said it was versatile(多用途的), 41 per cent said it was economical and 46 per cent said it was low in fat.

21. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A) Prominent American Foods
- B) Chicken Soup Recipes
- C) Chicken Soup, a Universal Cure-all
- D) History of the Chicken Soup

22. Since ancient times, the value of chicken soup has been _____.

- A) widely acknowledged
- B) over-estimated
- C) appreciated only by philosophers
- D) known to mothers

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Chicken soup has a very long history.
- B) Since ancient times, chicken soup has been a home remedy.
- C) Poultry usually stands higher than four-legged animals.
- D) Four-legged animals were said to be created on the sixth day.

24. Chicken soup has curative powers mainly for its _____ according to Sheraton.

- A) taste
- B) color
- C) flavor
- D) recipe

25. It can be said from the survey that chicken is _____.

- A) a popular food
- B) a main dish
- C) cheaper than any other food
- D) all of the above

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

More surprising, perhaps, than the current difficulties of traditional marriage is the fact that marriage itself is alive and thriving. As Skolnick notes, Americans are a marrying people; relative to Europeans, more of us marry and we marry at a younger age. Moreover, after a decline in the early 1970s, the rate of marriage in the United States is now increasing. Even the divorce rate needs to be taken in this pro-marriage context: some 80 percent of divorced individuals remarry. Thus, marriage remains by far the preferred way of life for the vast majority of people in our society.

What has changed more than marriage is the nuclear family. Twenty-five years ago, the typical American family consisted of a husband, a wife, and two or three children. Now, there are many marriages in which couples have decided not to have any children. And there are many marriages where at least some of the children are from the wife's previous marriage, or the husband's, or both. Sometimes these children spend all of their time with one parent from the former marriage; sometimes they are shared between the two former spouses(配偶).

Thus, one can find every type of family arrangement. There are marriages without children; marriages with children from only the present marriage; marriages with "full-time" children from both the present and former marriages; marriages with "full-time" children from the present marriage and "part-time" children from former marriages. There are stepfathers, stepmothers, half-brothers, and half-sisters. It is not all that unusual for a child to

have four parents and eight grandparents! These are enormous changes from the traditional nuclear family. But even so, even in the midst of all this, there remains one constant: Most Americans spend most of their adult lives married.

26. By calling American marrying people the author means that _____.
A) Americans are more traditional than Europeans
B) Americans expect more out of marriage than Europeans
C) there are more married couples in U.S.A. than in Europe
D) more of Americans, as compared with Europeans, prefer marriage and they accept it at a younger age
27. Divorced Americans _____.
A) prefer the way they live
B) will most likely remarry
C) have lost faith in marriage
D) are the vast majority of people in the society
28. Which of the following can be presented as the picture of today's American families?
A) Many types of family arrangements have become socially acceptable.
B) A typical American family consists of only a husband and a wife.
C) Americans prefer to have more kids than before.
D) There are no nuclear families any more.
29. "Part-time" children _____.
A) spend some of their time with their half-brothers and some of their time with their half-sisters
B) spend all of their time with one parent from the previous marriage
C) are shared between the two former spouses
D) cannot stay with "full-time" children
30. Even though great changes have taken place in the structure of American families, _____.
A) the vast majority of Americans still have faith in marriage
B) the functions of marriage remain unchanged
C) most Americans prefer a second marriage
D) all of the above

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

A proven method for effective textbook reading is the SQ3R method developed by Francis Robinson. The first step is to survey (the S step) the chapter by reading the title, introduction, section headings, summary, and by studying any graphs, tables, illustrations or charts. The purpose of this step is to get an overview of the chapter so that you will know before you read what it will be about. In the second step (the Q step), for each section you ask yourself questions such as "what do I already know about this topic?" and "What do I want to know?" In this step you also take the section heading and turn it into a question. This step gives you a purpose for reading the section. The third step (the first of the 3 R's) is to read to find the answer to your questions. Then at the end of each section, before going on to the next section, you recite (the second of the 3 R's) the answers to the questions that you formed in the question step. When you recite you should say the information you want to learn out loud in your own words. The fifth step is done after you have completed steps 2, 3, and 4 for each section. You review (the last of the 3 R's) the entire chapter. The review is done much as the survey was in the first step. As you review, hold a mental conversation with yourself as you recite the information you selected as important to learn. The mental conversation could take the form of asking and answering the questions formed from the headings or reading the summary, which lists the main ideas in the chapter, and trying to fill in the details for each main idea.

31. The passage implies that the SQ3R method _____.
A) needs to be proven
B) turns out to be practicable
C) leaves much to be desired
D) cannot be used by every reader
32. The SQ3R method consists of _____ steps.

- A) three B) four C) five D) seven
33. According to the passage, the first step helps the readers _____.
 A) read first several paragraphs B) scan the whole chapter
 C) study the graphs D) get the theme of the chapter
34. Which of the following is the fourth step?
 A) To question yourself. B) To read for information.
 C) To draw a conclusion. D) To utter your answers.
35. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A) In the last step, you should remember all the information.
 B) When you finish the last step, you will get both the main idea and the details.
 C) The mental conversation involves answering the questions asked by the author.
 D) While you are holding a mental conversation you select the important information.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Though it is mere 1 to 3 percent of the population, the upper class possessed at least 25 percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two segments: upper-upper and lower-upper. Basically, the upper-upper class is the "old rich" families that have been wealthy for several generations — an aristocracy of birth and wealth. Their names are in the Social Register, a listing of acceptable members of high society. A few are known across the nation, such as the Rockefellers, Roosevelts, and Vanderbilts. Most are not visible to the general public. They live in grand seclusion (深居简出), drawing their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. In contrast, the lower-upper class is the "new rich". Although they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have hustled(急于) to make their money like everybody else beneath their class. Thus their prestige is generally lower than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who tend to look down upon the new rich.

However its wealth is acquired, the upper class is very, very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to cultivate an interest in arts and to collect rare books, paintings, and sculptures. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclusive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind — all of which keeps them so distant from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be conscious of being members of a class. They also command an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they hold many top government positions, run the Council on Foreign Relations, and control multinational corporations. Their actions affect the lives of millions.

36. All the following statements are true except that _____.
 A) the upper class owns at least a quarter of the country's wealth
 B) the "old rich" enjoy higher prestige than the "new rich"
 C) the "old rich" isolate themselves and lead a lonely life
 D) the upper-upper class is of aristocracy origin
37. The "old rich" get richer _____.
 A) through the Social Register B) through their reputation
 C) by investing their inherited wealth D) by collecting paintings and sculptures
38. The reason why the "old rich" look down upon the "new rich" is that _____.
 A) the former are wealthier than the latter
 B) the latter sweat themselves to make money
 C) the "old rich" are conscious of being members of the upper class
 D) the "new rich" have no interest in arts
39. The upper class is also called the out-of-sight class because _____.
 A) they don't communicate with any people B) they spend most of their time abroad

- A) reminds me of B) reminds me to C) remembers me of D) remember me to
58. To master a foreign language like French requires hard work, so you _____ study too hard.
A) ought to B) mustn't C) should D) can't
59. _____ a fine day, we decided to go out for a picnic.
A) Having been B) Being C) What D) It being
60. He came to know that the knowledge from books can be useful only _____ it is linked with practice.
A) as B) when C) while D) for
61. _____, it is quite easy to drill a hole in it with laser.
A) Hard although a diamond is B) As a diamond is hard
C) Hard as a diamond is D) How hard is a diamond
62. I will need _____ about the climate before I make a final decision.
A) a few informations B) a little informations C) a few information D) a little information
63. We congratulated him _____ the success of his latest research.
A) on B) in C) with D) under
64. Silk, printing, paper, the compass and powder originated in China, and _____ introduction in the west had far-reaching effects.
A) these B) their C) those D) its
65. The problem is believed _____ at the meeting two days ago.
A) to have discussed B) to have been discussed C) being discussed D) having been discussed
66. Ultrasonic sounds produce pulsed signals _____ various defects in metal can be detected.
A) for which B) of which C) as a result of which D) by means of which
67. All particulars should be carefully checked. Nothing should be _____.
A) taken into consideration B) taken delight in C) taken for granted D) taken notice of
68. In computer programming, this model is _____ to any of the others we have ever had.
A) more superior B) the more superior C) the most superior D) superior
69. The introduction of the coal pulverizing system in Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant vastly reduces the time it took _____.
A) to mill the coal B) milling the coal C) for milling the coal D) while milling the coal
70. Some members suggested _____ a party for the visitor, but the Chairman didn't approve.
A) to arrange B) arrange C) arranging D) to be arranging

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This 71 called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy 72. During the hours when you 73 your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most 74 is when your cycle of body temperature is 75 its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For 76 it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it 77 such familiar monologues(自言自语) as: Get up

71. A) might be B) must
C) need be D) can be

72. A) circle B) recycle C) cycle D) crisis

73. A) go through B) see through
C) break through D) labour through

74. A) energetic B) active C) strenuous D) idle

75. A) on B) at C) over D) in

76. A) other B) another
C) one another D) others

77. A) owes to B) leads to

John! You'll be late for work again! The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his 78 and energy peak in the evening. 79 family quarreling ends when husbands and wives realize 80 these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the 81 has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life 82 it better. 83 can help, Dr. Kieitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must 84 late anyway. Counteract (对换) your cycle 85 by habitually staying up late than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have important job to do 86 in the day, 87 before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point. Whenever possible, do 88 work in the afternoon and 89 tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your 90 hours.

- C) leads into D) attributes to
78. A) temper B) thought C) temperature D) mood
79. A) Much B) Many C) Such D) More
80. A) how B) that C) which D) what
81. A) house B) family C) home D) room
82. A) fit B) adapt C) like D) look
83. A) Hobby B) Characteristic
C) Interest D) Habit
84. A) stay away B) stay out C) stay at D) stay up
85. A) to extent B) to some extent
C) to the extent D) to an extent
86. A) early B) daily C) yearly D) monthly
87. A) rise B) raise C) arise D) arisen
88. A) usual B) routine C) normal D) average
89. A) keep B) maintain C) save D) hold
90. A) clearer B) harder C) sharper D) easier

试卷二

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed to write a composition entitled **My Idea of Internet** in 3 paragraphs. You are given the last sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Write 100~120 words, not including the given words in each paragraph.

My Idea of Internet

1. _____. Indeed, Internet is one of the most wonderful human inventions.
2. _____. So we can see just like most other inventions, Internet has its own problems.
3. _____. I think a stricter administration will be of considerable help in making better use of Internet.



星火英语**网上课堂** 名校名师在线主讲
<http://www.sparkenglish.com>

本 试 卷 特 色

- ※ 按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的具体要求编写,采用全真试题的体例与格式,保证同学们备考复习的正确方向。
- ※ 由北京大学、山东大学等名校有着多年考试辅导经验的专家精心编写而成,取材广泛,典型性强,努力为同学们创造良好的实战氛围。
- ※ 试题解析详备、透彻,策略性与知识性强,有利于同学们提高自己的实际语言应用技能。夺取高分,从从容容!

责任编辑 李曦聪 封面设计 星火视觉设计中心
E-Mail: xinghuo@jn-public.sd.cninfo.net



★《大学英语四级考试历年全真题型透视导考》★

ISBN 7-81067-226-6



9 787810 672269 >



另附音带
(价格另计)



版权所有
侵权必究

ISBN 7-81067-226-6/H·06

本册: 15.00 元(总定价:30.00)