

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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CET-4

大学英语四级考试 优化训练试卷 (第5套)

(1997年12月, 2001年6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 bed. | B) Collecting stamps. | C) At work. | D) At home. |
| 2. A) 12:15 | B) 13:00 | C) 13:10 | D) 12:30 |
| 3. A) Taking an objective test. | B) Writing an essay. | | |
| C) Reading a book. | D) Taking a subjective test. | | |

4. A) 10 dollars. B) 14 dollars. C) 16 dollars. D) 18 dollars.
 5. A) Race car driver. B) Policeman. C) Ticket salesman. D) Conductor.
 6. A) Picnic. B) Concert. C) Theater. D) Restaurant.
 7. A) Better. B) Sick. C) Fine. D) Tired.
 8. A) Go to the mechanic. B) Go to the office.
 C) Go home. D) Go the groceries.
 9. A) He is overweight. B) He is sensitive to it.
 C) He doesn't like the woman. D) He doesn't like the chocolate.
 10. A) There was nothing wrong with the old one.
 B) They hadn't enough money to buy it.
 C) The washing machine is more expensive than racing bicycle.
 D) They both wanted to buy a racing bicycle.

Section B**Compound Dictation**

注意：听力理解的 Section B 节为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)，题目在试卷二上。

Part II**Reading Comprehension****(35 minntes)**

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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

You must face the fact that in your inmost heart you hate the thought of moving. You want to stay forever within familiar walls hung with familiar pictures, surrounded by long-known possessions and comforted by friendly furniture. It is easiest not to leave the rooms where your offspring pass through their enchanting childhood and annoying adolescence to a friendly but slightly distant maturity.

Until, suddenly one day, the distance is absolute and they are grown up and gone. Then you find yourself living in too large a house, which consumes in its maintenance too much energy and money. When we found ourselves in this situation a few years ago. We determined to move while we still had the strength and before the emotional tentacles that the old house had wrapped around us became too powerful to be broken. Move while you can! But be sure you really want to, and do not move too often. It is an exhausting process.

Your first task is to find a house that will suit you. You may not realize it at once, but after a few weeks you discover that you are really looking for a house closely resembling the one you are planning to leave.

However, it must be smaller, quieter, easier to run, and more conveniently placed for trans-

port. Not so small, though, that it will not elegantly accommodate your largest pieces of furniture, and located not too far from the neighborhood where so many friendships have been built up.

At last we found one, a late Victorian terrace cottage, in a street where the houses, all small, range from the late 18th-century to mid 20th-century. It was near enough to where we wanted to live. It had no basement, which was a great convenience for aging legs; there were only two floors above ground level; one for ourselves and one where friends, children, and grandchildren could spread themselves when they came to stay. Each floor had two rooms. There was a built-out kitchen on the ground floor, with the bathroom above it.

11. The passage concerns _____.
 - A) buying a house for a newly married couple
 - B) buying a large house for a growing family
 - C) buying a better house when people have more money to invest
 - D) buying a smaller house for older people whose children have left home
12. The passage suggests that grown-up children are _____.
 - A) more friendly to their parents when they are grown up
 - B) distant from their parents
 - C) friendly but not close
 - D) irritating
13. The author decided to move _____.
 - A) when their house gave them too much work and cost too much money to run
 - B) when they grew tired of their house
 - C) when they suddenly got the strength to do so
 - D) before the house collapsed
14. The author advises people in his own situation _____.
 - A) to move into a very small house
 - B) to move somewhere where the largest possible pieces of furniture will fit
 - C) not to move too far from the main road
 - D) to choose somewhere not so noisy
15. According to the passage, their new house had _____.
 - A) two floors
 - B) three floors
 - C) four floors
 - D) two bathrooms

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources-expert, notices this in the job applications that come across his desk everyday. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he said.

"Resumes arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate." Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the tress," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "but a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break. But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

16. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
A) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
B) because they failed to give a detailed description of their background in their applications
C) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
D) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
17. The word "perfectionists" (paragraph 3) refer to those who _____.
A) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
B) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
C) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
D) demand others to get everything absolutely right
18. Which of the following is the author's advice to readers?
A) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
B) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
C) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
D) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
19. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
A) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
B) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
C) failure is the mother of success
D) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
20. The best title for the passage would be _____.
A) Hard Work Plus Good Luck
B) Details and Major Objectives
C) Importance of Adjustments
D) Don't Be a Perfectionist

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In Belgium, only one man in ten is still in the labor market at the age of 65, the official retirement age. On average, men retire before their 58th birthday. Back in 1960, Belgian men typically worked until they were 63. Yet in the interim (期间), elderly Belgians have become healthier and live longer.

Belgium is an extreme example of a trend occurring all over the rich world. The average age of retirement has been falling for both men and women in almost every OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) country, from around 66 for men in 1960 to 62 by 1995. When OECD social-security ministers meet in Paris on June 23rd, one of the main items on their agenda will be the need to reverse this trend.

Why should ministers care if people choose, as they grow richer, to take some of their increased wealth in the form of more years of leisure? Many people doubtless love their jobs, but plenty of others would clearly prefer to grow dahlias (大丽花) or take up golf. The problem is that early retirement compounds the increasing imbalance between the numbers in and out of work. Moreover, unlike increases in longevity, it has a double impact: it both cuts the number of productive, tax-paying workers and raises the number of retired people. The rough rule of thumb is that if all employees retired one year earlier, GDP would decline by 2% and the pension contributions made by those still working to pay-as-you-go schemes would increase by 7%.

21. What percentage of Belgians is still working when they reach the official retirement age?
A) 10%. B) 20%. C) 15%. D) Not mentioned.
22. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A) Belgians have become healthier and live longer since 1960.
B) Belgians now retire earlier than they did.
C) Time is flying.
D) The official age of retirement is 65.
23. What is the main item that the OECD social-security ministers will discuss?
A) How to make people work for more years.
B) How to prevent GDP from declining.
C) How to deal with longevity.
D) How to make people love their jobs.
24. What may be the reason that people now prefer to retire earlier?
A) People are now lazier than in the past.
B) People now have more money and they needn't work until the official retirement age if they don't like to.
C) If they retire earlier, they can get more pensions.
D) Earlier retirement has gradually become a fashion.
25. What result may early retirement cause?
A) It may be harmful to their health.

- B) Young people may be influenced by them and don't like to work hard any more.
- C) It may increase the burden of those who are working.
- D) People will live longer and longer.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

More people are now going to dentists' offices, but fully one half of the United States population will not see a dentist. Why? They are scared. And, really, what experience is worse than seeing a traditional dentist? You wait in silence, thumbing through old magazines, in a sterile white waiting room in which no one ever speaks. All is silent until an assistant calls your name and leads you back to another white room which is filled with machinery to frighten you still further.

At the Medical College of Georgia, dentists are taught principles of behavior and techniques of office design that should help reduce the patients' anxiety and tension. Assistants and receptionists are taught to smile and speak to the patient. This helps create an environment of trust. Dentists themselves are being taught to communicate more fully with the patient. A phrase such as "you are doing fine" tells the patient that the dentist is appreciative of the patient's predicament (困境).

Dentists' office is being repainted in soothing colors. A startling color such as red should be avoided at all costs, for red brings to mind blood and pain. Paintings and other distractions are strategically located. Until recently, dentists had ignored the fact that most patients never see much more than the ceiling of the practice room. Most of the time, patients are lying flat on their backs with little to busy their minds other than their pains. Now dentists are not only building ceilings with fancy patterns, but also distracting their Patients with ceiling TV sets, computer games and mobile sculptures.

In addition, the practice room is redecorated to include less of white. Uniforms are also being made in pastel and earth colors, no longer in white. Some dentists take an active role in teaching their patients deep muscle relaxation and breathing control. Some use advanced techniques, such as hypnosis (催眠) and biofeedback (生物反应) to help their patients relax in the chair. Drugs and painkillers may still be used to ease physical pain, but all these techniques of relaxation help the patient relax and avoid anxiety over their pain.

26. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Physical surroundings can have an effect on people's emotional reactions.
- B) Most people are anxious about physical pain during the dentist's operation.
- C) Many people cannot go to dentists' offices because there are insufficient dentists.
- D) Decoration plays a primary role in relieving patients' fears.

27. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Phrase such as "you are doing fine" by the dentist means that there is no trouble with your teeth.
- B) The color "red" should be avoided in dentists' offices in that it is connected with blood and pain on the part of patients.

- C) Some dentists make every effort to decorate their offices in a special way for the purpose of attracting patients to them.
- D) Dentists' offices are usually painted white because this is required by dentistry.
28. What conclusion can be made from the passage?
- A) Dentists at the medical college of Georgia are the best ones in the U.S.
- B) Relaxation helps block out all patient's pain in the course of the dentist's operation.
- C) Being anxious intensifies the pain a patient feels.
- D) It's a good way to let patients only see the ceiling of the practice room during operation.
29. We can know from the passage that _____.
 A) patients should lie in flat of their backs with little to busy their minds other than their pains
 B) warm colors and doctor's smiling face help ease physical pain
 C) dentists can do nothing about the pain connected with dentistry
 D) some of the pain patients feel may be psychological
30. The passage suggests that dentists should _____.
 A) try to communicate with their patients
 B) use hypnosis and biofeedback on most patients
 C) comfort their patients constantly with encouraging words
 D) use some non-medical means to relieve patients' pain in addition to using drugs and painkillers

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. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he should have _____ opportunity to change his mind.
 A) accurate B) adequate C) urgent D) excessive
32. _____ one task, we started on another one.
 A) To complete B) To have completed
 C) Having completed D) Being completed
33. It's essential that all the figures _____ twice.
 A) check B) are checked C) checked D) be checked
34. Tired _____ he was, he wouldn't stopped to have a rest.
 A) for B) as C) although D) if
35. In order to show his boss what a careful worker he was, he took _____ trouble over the figures.
 A) extra B) extensive C) spare D) supreme
36. I hate people who _____ the end of film that you haven't seen before.

- A) reveal B) rewrite C) revise D) reverse
37. _____, students are prohibited from smoking in the language laboratory.
 A) As has been mentioned in the regulations
 B) As having mentioned in the regulations
 C) Mentioned as in the regulations
 D) As being mentioned in the regulations
38. The shape of Italy on a map has often been compared _____ a long boot.
 A) with B) as C) to D) like
39. _____ that the pilot couldn't fly through it.
 A) So was the storm severe B) Such was the storm
 C) Such severe was the storm D) So was the storm
40. The frog _____ dense, all the ferry boats were suspended.
 A) is B) being C) having been D) was
41. While in London, they paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ the nurse Nightingale.
 A) in line with B) in honor of C) in favor of D) in place of
42. I agree with your conclusions _____ some extent, but I cannot quite see their application to the present problem.
 A) in B) to C) at D) on
43. Learning English involves _____ as much as you can.
 A) to speak B) speaking C) having spoken D) being spoken
44. I was told that this material would not _____ in the wash but it has.
 A) shrink B) decrease C) contract D) reduce
45. It was demanded at the meeting that all the facts _____ public.
 A) not to be made B) were not made
 C) not be made D) mustn't be made
46. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
 A) one B) that C) what D) which
47. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
 A) put up with B) come up with
 C) make up for D) stand up on
48. _____ Jane first heard of the man referred to as an expert.
 A) It was Stephen that B) It was from Stephen that
 C) It was Stephen whom D) That was from Stephen
49. By the time you _____ my letter, I will have left for New York.
 A) are going to receive B) will receive
 C) are able to receive D) receive
50. I'm satisfied _____ should be done has already been done.
 A) with what B) that what C) by what D) that
51. The budget is unrealistic _____ it disregards increased costs.

- A) in that B) if that C) which D) when
52. By the end of the year, those professors surely _____ a satisfactory solution to the problem.
A) have found B) will be finding
C) will have found D) are finding
53. Mr. Smith and his wife haven't been on speaking terms recently. They _____ about something.
A) could have quarreled B) must have quarreled
C) should have quarreled D) might have quarreled
54. _____ the TV camera does is to break the picture into a number of lines consisting of very small points of light.
A) That B) What C) Which D) It
55. Please dial 4389 _____ information.
A) in place of B) in front of
C) by way of D) in case of
56. Without proper lessons, you could _____ a lot of habits when playing the piano.
A) keep up B) pick up C) draw up D) catch up
57. In the end, the headmaster was _____ with the murder case.
A) charged B) accused C) blamed D) involved
58. All particulars should be carefully checked. Nothing should be _____.
A) born in mind B) put up with
C) taken for granted D) taken into consideration
59. Sciences usually _____ two kinds: pure science and applied science.
A) is fallen into B) are fallen into
C) falls into D) fall into
60. So absorbed _____ in his work that he did not realize I was standing behind him.
A) was he B) he was C) did he D) he did

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) 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.

It was a cold, unfriendly day in early December. I walked 61 into the drugstore beside the bus stop and bought a bar of chocolate. The bus 62; I climbed in and set down, I turned the candy bar 63 and read the back.

61. A) hurriedly B) happily
C) proudly D) confidently
62. A) stopped B) reached
C) arrived D) parked
63. A) over B) up
C) down D) aside

"We want this chocolate to 64 you in perfect condition. If you have anything to 65 about, please return the chocolate, with the wrapper and the name of the 66 where you purchased it." This reminded me 67 my old friend, William.

I am not a complainer. If I go to a restaurant where the soup is cold and the waiters are 68, I do not call for the manager and complain. I just don't go to 69 restaurant again; but William is different. I called 70 him one Sunday morning when he was cleaning out his desk, and he showed me a whole collection of letters from 71 manufacturers whose products he had complained about.

One day he bought an apple pie. The 72 on the outside of the package showed a pie, cut 73 half, and filled with fruit. William did not think that this illustration 74 the true state of affairs. "75 opening the apple pie in 76," he wrote, "I found that it was approximately half full of fruit I am 77 of the opinion that your 78 was totally misleading."

The manufacturer sent William a selection of the company's products, trusting that William 79 find them much to his 80.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 64. A) meet | B) give |
| C) reach | D) present |
| 65. A) speak | B) talk |
| C) complain | D) mention |
| 66. A) street | B) factory |
| C) house | D) store |
| 67. A) about | B) for |
| C) to | D) of |
| 68. A) serious | B) rude |
| C) cruel | D) greedy |
| 69. A) another | B) such |
| C) other | D) that |
| 70. A) at | B) on |
| C) for | D) to |
| 71. A) unexpected | B) unfortunate |
| C) unfriendly | D) unwise |
| 72. A) picture | B) paper |
| C) wrapper | D) cover |
| 73. A) into | B) in |
| C) by | D) through |
| 74. A) responded | B) related |
| C) reflected | D) recommend |
| 75. A) In | B) On |
| C) By | D) At |
| 76. A) issue | B) problem |
| C) relation | D) question |
| 77. A) furthermore | B) however |
| C) nevertheless | D) therefore |
| 78. A) explanation | B) illustration |
| C) instruction | D) direction |
| 79. A) should | B) dare |
| C) would | D) ought to |
| 80. A) desire | B) happiness |
| C) surprise | D) satisfaction |

大学英语四级考试
优化训练试卷 (第5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、试卷二为两部分: Compound Dictation 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。

Part I

Section B

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

At 2 P. M. on December 5, 1945, five navy bombers took off from the Naval Air Station in Florida in a routine training mission over the Atlantic Ocean. Less than two hours later, the flight (S1) _____ radioed that he was "completely lost". Then there was (S2) _____. A rescue plane was sent to search for the (S3) _____ aircraft and it, too, disappeared. In all, six planes and 27 men (S4) _____ that day without a trace. Despite one of history's most (S5) _____ search efforts, the Navy was unable to discover even (S6) _____ wreckage. This was just one of the many chilling stories of "the Bermuda Triangle", a (S7) _____ area of the Atlantic Ocean.

During the past 30 years, (S8) _____. Among sailors, it is known as "The Triangle of Death". Officially, the U. S. Navy does not recognize the triangle as a danger zone and the U. S. Coast Guard is convinced that the majority of disappearances in the triangle (S9) _____. These include the swift Gulf Stream current, the unexplored underwater canyons of the Atlantic and (S10) _____.

Part II

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "An Inquiry for Study Abroad". You should write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:*

假如你是张鹏，西南大学计算机系四年级的一名学生，正准备到美国去留学。请你在询问信中说明你个人的学业情况，如有特殊请求，也可以向对方提出。

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。



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