

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 7 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) \$3. 45 | B) \$2. 45 | C) \$1. 45 | D) \$1. 00 |
| 2. A) The woman likes smoking. | B) The man doesn't want to smoke. | | |
| C) The man wants to smoke less than before. | D) The woman doesn't smoke. | | |
| 3. A) It's cool inside. | B) It's noisy outside. | | |
| C) The windows are okay. | D) The curtains need some care. | | |
| 4. A) At the post office. | B) At the bank. | | |

- C) At the railway station. D) In a restaurant.
5. A) Her job is now done by a machine.
B) She will operate an automatic machine.
C) Her job has been given to another person.
D) She has been transmitted to a new production line.
6. A) To start a new program at the college.
B) To go abroad to study in autumn.
C) To move to a better dormitory to live in.
D) To continue her study at a different college.
7. A) It's hard to say if it's difficult.
B) He doesn't believe it's hard for everybody.
C) It's even harder than people say it is.
D) It's not as hard as he thought, actually.
8. A) She fell down in the village store last night.
B) She broke her leg in an accident.
C) She drove on the wet slipper road.
D) She spent a whole night in the rain.
9. A) He appreciates Jason's speaking manner.
B) He has a negative opinion of Jason.
C) He feels envy at Jason's dress.
D) He doesn't like Jason at all.
10. A) Both biology and chemistry became easy for him to study.
B) Biology was more difficult than chemistry.
C) Chemistry was more difficult than biology.
D) Biology became easier than chemistry.

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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2,400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the season and time patterns.

The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do rape (强奸案) and other violent attacks. Murder, moreover, is more

than seasonal: it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime: 62 percent of murders are committed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, burglar had a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6 p. m. and 2 a. m. on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. The most uncriminal month of all? May — except for one strange statistic. More dog bites are reported in this month than in any other month of the year.

Apparently our intellectual seasonal cycles are completely different from our criminal tendencies. Professor Huntington, of the Foundation for the Study of Cycles, made extensive studies to discover the seasons when people read serious books, attend scientific meetings, make the highest scores on examinations and propose the most changes to patents. In all instances, he found a spring peak and an autumn peak separated by a summer low. On the other hand, Professor Huntington's studies indicated that June is the peak month for suicides and admission to mental hospitals. June is also a peak month for marriage!

Possibly, soaring thermometers and high humidity bring on you strange and terrifying summer actions, but police officials are not sure. "There is, of course, no proof of a connection between humidity and murder," they say. "Why murder's high time should come in the summer time we really don't know."

11. A murder would most likely occur _____.
 A) on a weekend night in winter B) on a weekday afternoon in summer
 C) on a weekend night in summer D) on a weekday night in summer
12. In paragraph 4, sentence 2 gives examples of _____.
 A) criminal tendencies B) the summer low
 C) intellectual activities D) the spring peak
13. Why is there an exclamation point (感叹号) after the last sentence in paragraph 4?
 A) Because the author is surprised that the marriage peak occurs in June.
 B) Because the author is surprised that the marriage peak occurs in the same month as the suicides and mental hospital admission peak.
 C) Because the author doesn't understand why the peak for suicides and marriage is in the same month.
 D) Because the author thinks suicides and marriage are closely connected with each other.
14. The information in the last paragraph says _____.
 A) there may be a connection between murder and hot weather
 B) there is a definite connection between murder and hot weather
 C) there is no connection between murder and hot weather
 D) police officials are sure of the connection between humidity and murder
15. A good title for this article would be _____.
 A) A Time for Murder B) Summer Crimes
 C) Crime Cycles throughout the Year D) Intellectual Seasonal Cycles

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Ambition is such a kind of words; define it and you instantly reveal a great deal about yourself. Even that most neutral of words, Webster's, in its Seventh New Collegiate Edition, gives itself away, defines ambition first and foremost as "an *ardent* desire for rank, fame, and power." Ardent immediately assumes a heat incomparable with good sense and stability, and rank, fame, and power have come under fairly heavy attack for at least a century. One can, after all, be ambitious for the public good, for the alleviation (减轻) of suffering, for the enlightenment of mankind, though there are some who say that these are precisely the ambitious people most to be distrusted.

Surely ambition is behind dreams of glory, of wealth, of love, of distinction, of accomplishment, of pleasure, of goodness. What life does with our dreams and expectations cannot, of course, be predicted. Some dreams, begin in selflessness, end in hatred; other dreams, begin in selfishness, end in large-heartedness. The unpredictability of the outcome of dreams is no reason to cease dreaming.

To be sure, ambition, the sheer thing unalloyed by some larger purpose than merely clambering up (攀爬), is never a pretty prospect to consider. As drunks have done to alcohol, the single-minded have done to ambition — given it a bad name. Like a taste for alcohol, too, ambition does not always allow for easy satisfaction. Some people cannot handle it; it has brought grief to others, and not merely the ambitious alone. Still, none of these seems a sufficient cause for driving ambition under the counter.

16. According to the author, ambitious people _____.
A) cannot be trusted
B) can fight for good cause
C) never consider other people's interests
D) are those who have a strong desire for rank, fame, or power
17. The word "ardent" (Line 3, Para. 1) in the context means _____.
A) full of warm emotion and enthusiasm B) hardworking
C) indifferent D) superstitious
18. It can be concluded from the second paragraph that _____.
A) one's dream of glory, wealth, love, distinction and so on is the source of his ambition
B) one's dream never changes throughout his life
C) selfless people are more likely to realize their dreams
D) only ambitious people can predict their fortunes
19. The author uses the example "drunks" to illustrate that _____.
A) ambitious people are selfish
B) ambition is unfairly treated
C) ambition causes people to feel suffered
D) ambitious people do not want others to give them bad names
20. According to the passage, the author believes that _____.

- A) defining ambition is hardly an objective job
- B) ambitious people are not easy to be satisfied
- C) ambitious people seldom realize their dreams
- D) many people stick to their dreams because they can foretell the outcome of their dreams

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

"Women's language" is that pleasant, euphemistic (委婉的), never-aggressive way of talking we learned as little girls. Cultural bias was built into the language we were allowed to speak, the subjects we were allowed to speak about, and the ways we were spoken of. Having learned our linguistic lesson well, we go out in the world, only to discover that we are communicative cripples (跛子) — damned if we do, and damned if we don't.

If we refuse to talk "like a lady," we are ridiculed and criticized for being unfeminine. ('she thinks like a man' is, at best, a *left-handed compliment*) If we do learn all the fuzzy-headed, unassertive (不武断的) language of our sex, we are ridiculed for being unable to think clearly, unable to take part in a serious discussion, and therefore unfit to hold a position of power.

It doesn't take much of this for a woman to begin feeling she deserves such treatment because of inadequacies in her own intelligence and education.

"Women's language" shows up in all levels of English. For example, women are encouraged and allowed to make far more precise discriminations in naming colors than men do. Words like mauve (淡紫色), beige (灰棕色), and so on, are unremarkable in a woman's active vocabulary, but largely absent from that of most men. It is simply that fine discriminations of this sort are relevant to women's vocabularies, but not to men's; to men, who control most of the interesting affairs of the world, such distinctions are trivial — irrelevant.

21. According to this passage, we know that "women's language" _____.
 A) exists in almost every aspect of life
 B) is inherited
 C) is superior to men's language in vocabulary
 D) is often ridiculed and criticized as left-handed compliment
22. Women can make far more precise discriminations in naming colors than men do because _____.
 A) women are more intelligent than men
 B) women see a wider range of colors than men do
 C) women are encouraged and supposed to pay more attention to fine discriminations of names than men do
 D) women intentionally learn more of this kind of knowledge to show they are equal to men in intelligence
23. The expression "a left-handed compliment" (Line 2, Para. 2) means _____.
 A) a heartfelt compliment
 B) a neutral comment
 C) an insincere compliment
 D) a criticism

24. The third paragraph suggests that _____.
A) most women are reluctant to learn "women's language"
B) to learn "women's language" doesn't take much of women's time
C) most women feel unfairly treated just because of inadequacies in their intelligence and education
D) many women have accepted the treatment of being thought as "unfit to hold a position of power"
25. The author's attitude towards the phenomenon of "women's language" is _____.
A) supportive B) critical C) compromising D) worried

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

What exactly is Information Technology (infotech)? 85% of people polled (民意测验) recently had not a clue what it meant, although 53% of those polled said they thought it sounded pretty important. They were right. It is. So what is it? Well, put simply, it is the "marrying-up" of products from several key industries: computers, telephones, television, satellites. It means using microelectronics, telecommunication networks, and fibre optics to help produce, store, obtain and send information by way of words, numbers, pictures and sound more quickly and efficiently than ever before.

The impact infotech is having and is going to have on our lives and work is tremendous. It is already linking the space industry with those of cable television so programmes can be beamed directly into our homes from all over the world. Armies of "steel collar" workers, the robots, will soon be working in factories doing the boring, complex and unpleasant jobs which are at present still done by man. In some areas such as the car industry *this* has already started. Television will also be used to enable customers to shop from the comfort of their homes by simply ordering via the TV screen, payment being made by direct debit (记入借方的款项) of their cards. Home banking and the automatic booking of tickets will also be done through the television screen. Cable television which in many countries now gives a choice of dozens of channels will soon be used to protect our homes by operating burglar and alarms linked to police and fire stations. Computers will run our homes, controlling the heating, air conditioning and cooking systems while robots will cope with the housework. The friendly postman will be a thing of the past as the postal service and letters disappear with the electronic mail received via viewdata screens.

26. Which of the following does NOT result from information technology?
A) Postmen are not needed any longer.
B) People spend little time on housework.
C) TV programmes of other countries are available.
D) People may call police for help to catch burglars.
27. According to this passage, information technology _____.
A) is not as important as many people thought

- B) develops through joint efforts of many different important industries
 C) may help us to link the skills of the space industry with those of cable television in the near future
 D) makes robots useless in car industry because jobs of this sort are boring, complex, unpleasant
28. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 A) People will be freed from jobs in car industry.
 B) People dislike electronic mail because it is not as friendly as postmen.
 C) People may do more housework by themselves with the help of robots.
 D) People may go to banks less frequently than before.
29. The passage is meant to explain _____.
 A) how infotech develops
 B) how robots are invented
 C) what infotech is
 D) what impact infotech has on our work
30. In some areas such as the car industry "this" (Line 5, Para. 2) refers to _____.
 A) invention of advanced robots
 B) replacing workers with army-men in certain jobs
 C) replacing workers with robots in certain jobs
 D) replacing robots with workers in certain jobs

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. Human population is not _____ trees seriously and they will die if it does not change its attitude to them.
 A) seeing B) thinking C) taking D) coming
32. The fantastic Sydney Olympic site is _____ by bus, train or ferries.
 A) acceptable B) attractive C) attendant D) accessible
33. I am quite tired; this is the third time tonight he _____ me.
 A) telephones B) telephoned C) should telephone D) has telephoned
34. Anna said in her letter that she'd appreciate _____ from you.
 A) to hear B) hearing C) having heard D) to have heard
35. For developing countries, growth in output has followed a/an _____ pattern.
 A) similar B) familiar C) alike D) likely
36. John Dewey believed that education should be a preparation for life, that a person learns by doing, and that teaching must _____ the curiosity and creativity of children.
 A) stimulate B) seek C) shape D) secure
37. I see a young man out in the audience who is the first American _____ a law student in China.
 A) being B) been C) to be D) is being

38. In 10 to 20 years, you'll see garbage _____ in every major city of this country.
A) studying B) being studied C) to be studied D) to study
39. We see to it that our plan _____ the development of the situation.
A) keeps pace with B) keeps to
C) keeps a hold on D) keeps in mind
40. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
A) has to get B) had got C) could have got D) were to get
41. He was absent at the meeting because he has _____ the flu.
A) suffered with B) come down with
C) caught up with D) broken with
42. We left for the airport at 7 a.m. yesterday, but we missed the plane, we _____ earlier.
A) should leave B) could leave
C) ought to have left D) needn't have left
43. The offence _____ which he is going to be charged carries a heavy penalty.
A) at B) with C) of D) on
44. Walking is the most _____ exercise for the greatest number of people.
A) acceptable B) accessible C) accurate D) accidental
45. With supply of fresh water _____ greater difficulties, groundwater is becoming more and more important.
A) presents B) presented C) presenting D) is presenting
46. _____ from the tenth floor when the policeman pointed his pistol at him.
A) Jumped down the burglar B) Down the burglar jumped
C) The burglar down jumped D) Down jumped the burglar
47. Any student who _____ his homework is unlikely to pass his examination.
A) practices B) neglects C) misses D) omits
48. This novel is so badly written that I can hardly _____ what the writer is trying to say.
A) fill out B) find out C) think out D) figure out
49. The drama differs from the novel _____ the story is not told directly by the author but is acted on a stage by actors before an audience.
A) in that B) in which C) in what D) in how
50. His strange behavior aroused the _____ of the police.
A) suspicion B) doubt C) misbelief D) disbelief
51. Burning all that coal and oil without pollution protection could have drastic _____ on the environment.
A) affects B) effects C) results D) consequences
52. John Stuart, English economist and philosopher, is estimated to have had the incredible intelligence quotient of 200, we can't help but _____ him.
A) respect B) respecting C) to respect D) having respected
53. Although we still have some problems to face, _____ our work has been successful.

- A) on the run B) on end C) by all means D) by and large
54. Don't be so disappointed at the failure. The task, _____, is difficult to all of us.
A) above all B) all but C) after all D) all along
55. _____ the food has profound effects on our health, perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet.
A) As much B) Much as C) Even so much D) That much
56. When we make a decision, we should first consider whether it is _____ the fundamental interests of the people.
A) in advance of B) in agreement with
C) in honor of D) in accord with
57. I have given up trying to convince her; there is no point _____ with her.
A) in arguing B) for arguing C) to argue D) argue
58. Bob missed five days of classes because of _____.
A) his eyes were operated B) his eyes was operated
C) having his eyes operated on D) operating on his eyes
59. Ireland is about as big, _____ manpower, as a good-sized American city — Boston.
A) in case of B) at the cost of
C) in terms of D) at the request of
60. Whatever changes are _____, movies will always remain an important art form.
A) brought around B) brought about
C) brought down D) brought to

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.

For the past two years, I have been studying cancer survivors at UCED, trying to find out why it is that some people respond much better 61 their treatment than others do. At first I thought that some patients did well because their illnesses were not as severe as the illnesses of others. On closer 62 however, I discovered that 63 of the illness was only one of a number of factors that accounted 64 the difference between those who get well and those who don't. The patients I am talking about here re-

61. A) by B) to
C) with D) on
62. A) exams B) looks
C) scrutiny D) watch
63. A) severity B) serious
C) attack D) corruption
64. A) on B) by
C) for D) in
65. A) through B) upon
C) by D) with

ceived 65 diagnosis whatever treatments — medication, radiation, surgery — their individual cases demanded. 66 the response to such treatments was hardly uniform. Some patients 67 much better in their therapies (治疗) than others.

What was it, then, that was different? Was there any one thing that all survivors had 68 common? Yes. I have found that the major characteristics of these survivors were very similar. Among the 69 are: they all had a strong will to live; they were not 70 about their illness; they had confidence 71 their ability to persevere (坚持不懈); 72 all the forecasts 73 the contrary, they believed they could make it; they were capable of joyous response; they were convinced that their treatment would work.

One woman with whom I worked closely is perhaps symbolic 74 the entire group. Let's call her Annie. Her illness was diagnosed 75 cancer of the liver. An exploratory operation convinced the surgeons that the disease was too far 76 to be treated by any known means. But Annie, 77 from being discouraged or depressed by this verdict (定论), was absolutely determined to overcome her illness. She decided to fight with all of her powers of mind and 78. Her family physician was so impressed 79 her spirit that he felt the dismal prediction of the specialists ought not to preclude further efforts. Very supportive, he encouraged Annie to see a surgeon in Hovetone who had a high 80 of success with patients who had a strong will to live and a confident attitude. His name was John Smith.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 66. A) So | B) Therefore |
| C) Despite | D) Yet |
| 67. A) go | B) get |
| C) are | D) fared |
| 68. A) in | B) a |
| C) the | D) within |
| 69. A) similarity | B) difference |
| C) similarities | D) patients |
| 70. A) panicky | B) noisy |
| C) peaceful | D) troublesome |
| 71. A) on | B) in |
| C) about | D) with |
| 72. A) besides | B) knowing |
| C) despite | D) concerning |
| 73. A) on | B) to |
| C) about | D) in |
| 74. A) among | B) within |
| C) on | D) of |
| 75. A) for | B) as |
| C) with | D) about |
| 76. A) away | B) out |
| C) along | D) beyond |
| 77. A) without | B) not |
| C) instead | D) far |
| 78. A) body | B) hand |
| C) head | D) might |
| 79. A) through | B) with |
| C) on | D) to |
| 80. A) point | B) degrees |
| C) record | D) rates |

大学英语四级考试
优化训练试卷（第7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.

The Old and the New

Our factory makes domestic and office furniture — the sort of very modern, steel and canvas articles you see in new flats all over the country. I never use them myself, because, being (S1) _____, I am rather old-fashioned and prefer the solid, comfortable and (S2) _____ furniture of a rapidly passing age. Visitors are (S3) _____ astonished to see heavy oak desks and (S4) _____, comfortable old armchairs and a Turkish carpet in the offices of so modern a factory. (S5) _____ when I

S1 _____
S2 _____
S3 _____
S4 _____
S5 _____

retire the whole (S6) _____ of the place
will be changed; but, while I am still here, I see
no reason to (S7) _____ my habits of
years.

S6 _____

S7 _____

People sometimes ask whether the fact that I
do not make use of the products of our factory does
not discourage prospective buyers. My argument
against this view is simple: all my heavy oak furni-
ture was made at least a century ago by handwork-
ers now long dead. (S8) _____

S8 _____

_. Besides, to fit in with them, one would have
to have a suitably decorated office, expensive car-
pets and curtains, and so on. Then there is the
question of cleaning: a heavy carved and ornament-
ed table takes a long time to clean properly, and
(S9) _____. I am prepared to pay
for all these things out of my pocket; but is every-
body?

S9 _____

No, I usually find that my visitors leave my
office regretting (S10) _____, but glad
that, in our steel tables, chairs, cupboards, etc.,
they can find something cheap, clean, strong and
at the same time attractive in a modern, efficient
way.

S10 _____

Part V

Writing

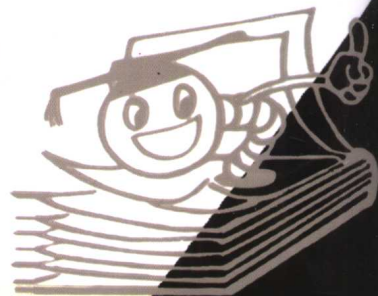
(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "What are the important characteristics for a person to be successful in life?" You should write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline below:

1. Important characteristics of succeeding in life.
2. How can we be successful in life?

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封面设计 朝 晖

考试虫



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● 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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