

大学英语四级实考题热身与模拟题训练 —— 阅读·简答·翻译 (模拟试题二)



做题提示:

建议考生自我测试,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲ 本套试题中包括最新四级全真阅读·简答·翻译试题 5 套,涵盖全部阅读·简答·翻译题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲ 本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟阅读·简答·翻译试题 5 套,针对最新四级阅读·简答·翻译题考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲ 本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学四级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的四级考试辅导经验。
- ▲ 本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语四级考试研究组

模拟试题二

Part I Reading Comprehension

Question 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants and his objective is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. If the shop has it in stock, the salesman promptly produces it, and the business of trying it on proceeds at once. All being well, the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, slight problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. In that case the salesman, as the name implies, tries to sell the customer something else. He offers the nearest he can to the article required. No good salesman brings out such a substitute bluntly; he does so with skill and polish: "I know this jacket is not the style you want, sir, but would you like to try it for size? It happens to be the colour you mentioned." Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is: "This is the right colour and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on."

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look round." She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, even by what companions tell her. She will try on any number of things. Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro, often retracing her steps, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious process, but apparently an enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

1. When a man is buying clothes, _____.
 - A) he buys cheap things, regardless of quality
 - B) he chooses things that others recommend
 - C) he does not mind how much he has to pay for the right things
 - D) he buys good quality things, so long as they are not too expensive
2. What does a man do when he cannot get exactly what he wants?
 - A) He buys similar things of the colour he wants.
 - B) He usually does not buy anything.

- C) At least two of his requirements must be met before he buys.
D) So long as the style is right, he buys the thing.
3. In commerce a good salesman is one who _____.
A) treats his customers sharply
B) always has in stock just what you want
C) does not waste his time on difficult customers
D) sells something a customer does not particularly want
4. What does the passage tell us about women shoppers?
A) They welcome suggestions from anyone.
B) Women rarely consider buying cheap clothes.
C) Women often buy things without giving the matter proper thought.
D) They listen to advice but never take it.
5. What is the most obvious difference between men and women shoppers?
A) The time they take over buying clothes.
B) The fact that men do not try clothes on in a shop.
C) Women bargain for their clothes, but men do not.
D) Women stand up to shop, but men sit down.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

It is , everyone agrees, an immense task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months, one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly an indication of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their performance. This self-imitation leads on to deliberate imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

It is a problem we need not analyze in detail. The meaning of a word depends on what a particular person means by it in a particular situation; and it is clear that what a child means by a word will change as he gains more experience of the world. Thus the use at, say, seven months, of "mama" as a greeting for his mother cannot be dismissed as a meaningless sound simply because he also uses it at other times for his father, his dog, or anything else he likes.

Playful and apparently meaningless imitation of what other people say continues after the child has begun to speak for himself. I doubt, however, whether anything is gained

6. A baby's first noises are _____.

7. The problem of deciding at what point a baby's imitations can be considered as speech _____.

8. Which of the following statements is true?

9. The writer believes that _____.

10. What do you think “challenges” means in the first sentence of the passage?

- Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:**

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served", while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young

child stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels, either—far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that *communications in transport should be improved*, but also that *communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite*. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi-drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

11. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?
 - A) Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.
 - B) It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.
 - C) "Lady First" should be universally practiced.
 - D) Special consideration ought to be shown to them.
12. On the tube or bus, according to the author, older people _____.
 - A) often offer their seats to others
 - B) are treated better than younger people are
 - C) are no more considerate than younger people toward each other
 - D) from the Continent are more irritable
13. According to the author, communication between human beings would be smoother if _____.
 - A) people were more considerate towards each other
 - B) people were not so tired and irritable
 - C) women were treated with more courtesy
 - D) public transport could be improved
14. What is the possible meaning of the underlined word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?
 - A) Worsening of general situation.
 - B) Lowering of moral standards.
 - C) Declining of physical constitution.
 - D) Spreading of evil conduct.
15. The author's tone in writing this passage is _____.
 - A) worried
 - B) critical
 - C) indifferent
 - D) ironical

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

A scientist once said: "I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space."

If we take this as a reasonable explanation for UFOs (unidentified flying objects), questions immediately come up.

"Why don't they get in touch with us, then? Why don't they land right on the White House lawn and declare themselves?" people asked.

In reply, scientists say that, while this may be what we want, it may not necessarily be what they want.

"The most likely explanation, it seems to me," said Dr. Mead, "is that the responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don't set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects far outside our solar system."

Opinions from other scientists might go like this: "Why should they want to get in touch with us? They may want to observe us only and not interfere with the development of our civilization."

Some scientists have also suggested that Earth is a kind of zoo or wildlife reserve. Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

Are we being observed by intelligent beings from other civilizations in the universe? Are they watching our progress in space travel? Do we live in a gigantic "zoo" observed by our "keepers", but having no communication with them?

Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

16. People who ask the question "Why don't they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?" think that _____.

- A) there are no such things as UFOs
- B) UFOs are visitors from solar system
- C) there's no reason for UFOs not to land on Earth
- D) we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later

17. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space towards us is one of _____.

- A) unfriendliness
- B) suspicion
- C) superiority
- D) hostility

18. The underlined word "keepers"(Line 3, Para. 8) refers to _____.

- A) persons who look after animals in a gigantic zoo
- B) astronauts travelling in the manned spaceship
- C) intelligent beings observing us from outer space
- D) persons who are observing us

19. The writer thinks that _____.

- A) in the heavens there may be other worlds inhabited by intelligent beings

- B) human beings are as supreme as the intelligent beings in outer space
C) maybe human beings are not so supreme as the beings from other civilizations in the universe
D) Both A and C.

20. The tone of the writer is that of _____.

- A) doubt B) warning C) indifference D) criticism

Part I Short Answer Questions

Perhaps the easiest way to understand the basis of all trade is to consider why each of us as individuals engages in trade. If people did not trade with each other everyone would have to be self-sufficient. However, the extreme *inefficiency* (低效率) of self-sufficiency people is well-documented throughout history, starting with the cave men. It didn't take long even the most primitive people, to discover that by specializing in one or a few activities, their total productivity could be increased greatly. For example, in tribal societies it is well known that certain people made the utensils, others hunted, and still others cared for domestic animals and crops. These people knew that output of the entire tribe was increased when even a modest amount of specialization took place.

The opportunity to increase output also accounts for present-day trade between people whether it be people in the same neighborhood or people of different regions of a country, or different countries. In the United States, for example, it would be foolish for people in the northern part of the nation to attempt to grow their own citrus fruits, for the output of the entire nation is increased when people in the South and West produce the nation's fruit, part of which is traded with the people of the North for items produced there. A trade barrier between North and South surely would reduce the output of the entire country because each region would have to undertake production for which it was not well suited. The same reasoning applies to trade between countries. (In the discussion that follows we will speak of international trade and trade between two countries, but keep in mind that in reality it is trade between people living within different national boundaries.) If the United States attempted to produce its own coffee, for example, it would have to forego the production of a relatively large amount of other products because of the resources that would have to be devoted to relatively inefficient coffee production. The above examples illustrate what is perhaps the most obvious reason for the increase in total output or productivity resulting from trade difference in climate or natural resources.

Questions

1. What is the biggest problem of being self-sufficient?
2. What will specialization bring about?
3. What is the basis of all trade?

4. What factors lead people in different region to specializing in different products?
5. Why do Americans not produce their own coffee?

模拟试题二参考答案与简释

Part I Reading Comprehension

1. C 第一段讲男人买衣服目标很明确,找到所要买的即刻买下来,价格倒是次要的。
2. B 当男人买不到自己想要的衣服时,他会干脆放弃。从第二段最后一句可知,他甚至会谢绝试穿店员向他推荐的其他服装。
3. D 第二段第二句表明 D)为正确答案。
4. A 从第三段“She is always open to persuasion”一句可知答案为 A)。
5. A 本文比较了男人、女人买衣服时的区别。文章末尾指出男、女最大的不同在于女人会花上很长的时间才会找到想要试穿的衣服,以至于大多数精明的服装店会为等待的丈夫提供椅子。
6. A 第三段指出试图弄清从婴儿发声到说话的发展过程是有许多困难的,但一般人都认为婴儿最初的发声是某种情感的表达方式。
7. B 第四段前三句话表明要确定婴儿模仿发声与说话之间的界限并不是一个非常重要的问题,因为从发声到说话是一个逐步发展的过程。
8. D 前三项选择均与短文内容不一致,只有 D)项符合短文所表达的意思。
9. D 从最后一段第一句话可以判断答案为 D)。
10. C 第一段说人们普遍认为小孩学会说话是一项巨大任务,而小孩在这么短的时间内就完成了任务。对这一情况需要作出解释。只有 C)项与上下文相吻合。
11. D 从第二段“...courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened”一句可得知,作者认为即便不是对所有女性,但对特殊情形下的女性还是应该表示出应有的谦让。
12. C 第三段第一句说得很清楚,年龄稍长的人因一天的工作所累并不比年轻人更体贴他人。
13. A 从第四段第一句话可判断 A)为正确答案。
14. B 本文以公交车上给女性让座为例,阐述了世风日下的社会现象。从上下文可以推断“deterioration”一词意为“道德水准的下降”。
15. B 文章罗列了一些世风日下的社会现象,从中我们可以清楚地体会到作者对所谈及的社会现象持一种批评的口吻。
16. A 从上下文看,提出这种质疑的人实际上表明他们不相信真的有 UFOs 存在。
17. B 根据 Dr. Mead 的解释,智慧外星人从外层空间监视我们以确保不会因我们的行为而给远离太阳系的地方造成他们不希望看到的后果。从这一意义讲,正说明外星人对人类表示出不放心。
18. C 根据上下文“keepers”指从外层空间观察人类的外星人。

19. D 从第五段 Dr. Mead 的解释以及最后一段可以判断 D) 是对的。
20. A 本文列举了科学家对智慧外星人这一问题的不同见解。从倒数第二段的三个问句可以看出作者对这一问题的态度。

Part II Short Answer Questions

1. The extreme inefficiency.

从第一段第三句可知自给自足带来的最大问题是极端的低效率,因为你得既生产资源充足的产品,也得生产那些资源条件不允许产生的产品。

2. Increase of productivity.

从第一段第四句可知如各地人们都专业化生产那些资源充足的产品,那么生产力就相应地获得提高。

3. Exchange of products.

文章第一句告诉我们理解贸易基础的最简单方法是了解人作为个体为什么要参与到贸易中去,而作者对此的解释就是产品交换。

4. Climate and resources.

见文章的最后一句。

5. Because coffee production is inefficient.

文章的倒数第二句告诉我们如果美国人自己生产效益低的咖啡,那么就会降低他们生产效益更高的其他产品的能力。