

# I E M

## Quiz Kids

# T E M

You can be quiz kids

BEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

We help you learn English better

# 英语专业 考试 四级模拟 专家

主 编 吴耀武

A quiz kid is a kid who is able to make a very good performance, especially during exams.

He/she is always active and energetic.

He/she always gets the highest marks.

西北工业大学出版社

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主 编 吴耀武  
副主编 冯正斌 李雅玲 张 芸 李淑玲  
主 审 梁根顺

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**【内容简介】**《英语专业四级考试专家——模拟》是根据全国英语专业四级考试大纲的最新要求,针对专业英语四级考试中的重点、难点,精心编排设计的实战性强、覆盖面宽、预测率较高的考前辅导教材。

本书既可供参加英语专业四级考试的考生使用,也可供报考同等学力,托福,大学英语四、六级的考生以及英语自学者使用,还可供英语教师及广大英语爱好者参考。

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# 前 言

《英语专业四级考试专家——模拟》是根据全国英语专业四级考试大纲的最新要求,针对专业英语四级考试中的重点、难点,精心编排设计的实战性强、覆盖面宽、预测率较高的考前辅导教材,并附有系统而详尽的讲解,其目的是帮助考生清楚地掌握英语专业考试的大方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。

本书为“吴耀武英语图书”系列丛书之一,作者多年来工作在大学专业英语教学的第一线,具有丰富的教学实践经验,对于命题思想、考生误区等有较深入的了解。本书经过精心设计编写而成,旨在帮助读者在尽可能短的时间内掌握最核心的答题技巧,迅速提高做题能力,轻松通过英语专业四级考试。

英语专业四级考试对学生有三点要求:一是必要的词汇量、阅读量的积累和阅读技能的培养;二是听力理解能力的提高;三是做仿真度较高的模拟预测试题,因此在用本书学习时一定要细致入微,摸清专业英语四级新的命题规律。尤其值得一提的是,本书的作者针对考试最新大纲提出了切实可行的应试技巧和策略,一定会对考生有所帮助。考生在考前这一段时间,通过做题,要做到让自己适应考场气氛,提高全面应试能力。

本书既可供参加英语专业四级考试的考生使用,也可供报考同等学力,托福,大学英语四、六级的考生以及英语自学者使用,还可供英语教师及广大英语爱好者参考。

本书作者愿此书能成为广大考生成功之路的一盏明灯,并希望



考生在使用本书的过程中,提出宝贵意见和建议。欢迎大家在学习过程中随时通过吴耀武英语教学网([www.515english.net](http://www.515english.net))和我们交流,一起畅享英语学习的乐趣!

**吴耀武**



# CONTENTS

## **MODEL TESTS** /1

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Model Test One	/1
Model Test Two	/24
Model Test Three	/46
Model Test Four	/68
Model Test Five	/89
Model Test Six	/110
Model Test Seven	/131
Model Test Eight	/151

## **TAPESCRIPTS AND KEY**

/172

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Model Test One	/172
Model Test Two	/200
Model Test Three	/226
Model Test Four	/251
Model Test Five	/278
Model Test Six	/303
Model Test Seven	/328
Model Test Eight	/351



# MODEL TESTS

## Model Test One

### Part I Dictation (15 min)

*Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.*

*Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.*

### Part II Listening Comprehension (15 min)

*In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.*

#### Section A Conversations

*In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*



Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation.

1. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
  - A. Friends.
  - B. A police officer and an investigator.
  - C. Two police officers.
  - D. A police officer and a program hostess.
2. What does Sam mainly talk about?
  - A. His Job as a police officer.
  - B. His personal life.
  - C. How stressful patrol work is.
  - D. How police officers are taught to deal with stress.
3. What do you know about Sam?
  - A. He is an experienced police officer.
  - B. He will quit his present job sooner or later.
  - C. He is a good supervisor.
  - D. He enjoys being a police officer.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation.

4. What is a gene in its general sense?
  - A. A sequence of DNA.
  - B. Cells.
  - C. Proteins.
  - D. All of the above.
5. How genetically similar are we to each other?
  - A. Individual humans share 90 per cent of their DNA.
  - B. Individual humans share 95 per cent of their DNA.
  - C. Individual humans share 99.9 per cent of their DNA.
  - D. Individual humans share 99 per cent of their DNA.
6. What species is most closely related to human beings?



- A. Monkeys. B. Chimpanzees.  
C. Whales. D. Gorillas.
7. Will gene thereby lead to a cure for cancer?  
A. Yes, it will. B. No, it will not.  
C. It's hard to say. D. It depends.

*Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation. Now listen to the conversation.*

8. The man won't go to see the ballet performance because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he has to wait such a long time  
B. he is too dying to go  
C. he doesn't get a spare ticket  
D. he has to have a class that night
9. Why does the woman want to go with the man?  
A. She just wants a company.  
B. She has a spare ticket.  
C. She wants to enjoy the ballet with a professional dancer.  
D. She will be free tomorrow night.
10. According to the conversation, all the following sentences are right EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are both keen on ballet  
B. the woman has to go with someone else  
C. the man is a ballet dancer  
D. the man decides to go to the ballet performance instead of attending class

## Section B Passages

*In this section you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*



Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the passage.

11. For what do Englishmen go to the pubs?
  - A. They go there to make friends.
  - B. They go there to meet and talk with their friends over some beer.
  - C. They go there to see the pretty barmaids.
  - D. They go there to do business dealings.
12. What doesn't the speaker like about the pubs?
  - A. The smell of alcohol and tobacco.
  - B. The complaints men make about their family life.
  - C. The male-dominated atmosphere.
  - D. The spilled beer all around.
13. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?
  - A. The speaker is a feminist.
  - B. The speaker is nostalgic about his school days.
  - C. The speaker never goes to pubs with his female friends.
  - D. The speaker was once an army man.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the passage.

14. What were Darwin's ideas based on?
  - A. nothing but conjecture
  - B. Studying hard
  - C. Facts
  - D. Wisdom
15. Why did the men of the churches fight against Darwin's ideas?
  - A. Because Darwin had got a lot of facts
  - B. Because Darwin condemned the men of the church for their nonsense
  - C. Because Darwin was not a religious believer
  - D. Because Darwin's story of the world was different from theirs
16. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?



- A. Man is also a kind of animals
- B. There have been men for more than a million years
- C. Like any other animals, man slowly changed through time
- D. There were men a few million years ago

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the passage.*

17. When did REBEL launch their advertising campaign?
- A. November last year.
  - B. The summer of 2001.
  - C. February 16, 2001.
  - D. February 6, 2001.
18. Who are the members of REBEL?
- A. Teenagers from New Jersey.
  - B. Students from West New York.
  - C. Teen volunteers from West New York and across New Jersey.
  - D. Eighth grade students from West New York and across New Jersey.
19. What did REBEL do for their campaign against tobacco companies?
- A. They appeared in all the advertisements for the campaign.
  - B. They went from school to school to expose lies to students.
  - C. They were involved in many aspects of the campaign and appeared in some of the advertisements.
  - D. They put up "Not for Sale" posters outside tobacco companies.
20. What did REBEL do recently?
- A. They held a pizza and pool party to attract teenagers to watch their commercial.
  - B. They held a recruiting party to make it known that new members are needed.
  - C. They held a pizza and pool party to welcome 50 new members.
  - D. They began a training program for the 50 new members.

### **Section C News Broadcast**

*In this section you will hear several news items. Listen to the broadcast*



carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

21. Who opened fire on a tourist bus in the Egyptian capital?  
A. Three people. B. A suicide bomber.  
C. Two women. D. Four foreigners.
22. Why did the Islamic militants carry out a number of attacks on foreign tourists?  
A. To weaken the country's crucial tour industry.  
B. To bring down the government.  
C. Neither A nor B.  
D. Both A and B.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

23. Lloyds of London was charged by a group of African Americans NOT for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. providing insurance for ships which brought African slaves to America  
B. aiding the commission of genocide (种族屠杀)  
C. participating in enslaving African Americans  
D. refusing to provide insurance to African Americans
24. We can infer from the news that if the claimants (原告) want to win the case, they should first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. identify their own as descendants from slaves  
B. provide the evidence that Lloyds of London was responsible for genocide  
C. provide the evidence that Lloyds of London participated in slave trading  
D. buy insurance from the Lloyds of London

25. Four Colombian police officers are dead and at least five more wounded after leftist rebels ambushed a police patrol in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the country.

- Questions 27 to 29 are based on the following news item. At the end of the news item you will be given 15 seconds to answer the three questions. Now listen to the news.

- A. to review a cease-fire agreement
- B. to appeal to the world for aid
- C. to review a disarmament agreement
- D. to look at Somalia's political future

- A. the Ethiopian government  
B. the United States  
C. the United Nations  
D. the warring factions

- A. the US Forces will withdraw from the country  
B. the US Forces will take over from the UN  
C. the UN will postpone its decision

D, the UN forces will move away from the country

Question 30 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

30. What can we learn from the news?

- A. Two Iraqi terrorists killed a journalist working for the Arab satellite television station.
- B. Two Iraqi journalists working for the Arab satellite television station were killed by the US troops.
- C. A bomb attacked the Arab satellite television station and killed two Iraq journalists.
- D. A bomb attacked the Arab satellite television station and killed two US journalists.

### Part III Cloze (15 min)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

Flight simulator (飞行模拟器) refers to any electronic or mechanical system for training airplane and spacecraft pilots and crew member by simulating flight conditions. The purpose of simulation is not to completely substitute 31 actual flight training but to thoroughly familiarize students with the vehicle 32 before they 33 extensive and possibly dangerous actual flight training. Simulations also is useful for review and for familiarizing pilots with new 34 to existing craft.

Two early flight simulators appeared in England within a decade after the first flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright. They were designed to enable pilots to stimulate simple aircraft 35 in three dimensions; nose up or down; left wing high and right low, or vice versa; and 36 to left or right. It took until 1929, however, for a truly effective simulator, the Link Trainer, to appear, devised

by Edwin A. Link, a self-educated aviator and inventor from Binghamton, New York. 37, airplane instrumentation had been developed sufficiently to permit "blind" flying on instruments alone, but training pilots to do so involved 38 risk. Link built a model of an airplane cockpit equipped 39 instrument panel and controls that could realistically stimulate all the movements of an airplane. Pilots could use the device for instrument training, manipulating the controls 40 instrument readings so as to maintain straight and level flight or 41 climb or descent with no visual reference 42 any horizon except for the artificial one on the instrument panel. The trainer was modified 43 aircraft technology advanced. Commercial airlines began to use the Link Trainer for pilot training, and the US government began purchasing them in 1934, 44 thousands more as World War II approached.

Technological advances during the war, particularly in electronics, helped to make the flight simulator increasingly 45. The use of efficient analog computers in the early 1950s led to further improvements. Airplane cockpits, controls, and instrument displays had by then become so individualized that it was no longer feasible to use a generalized trainer to prepare pilots to fly anything 46 the simplest light planes. By the 1950s, the US Air Force was using simulators that precisely 47 the cockpits of its planes. During the early 1960s 48 digital and hybrid computers were adopted, and their speed and flexibility revolutionized simulation systems. Further advances in computer and 49 technology, notably the development of virtual-reality simulation, have made it possible to 50 highly complex real-life conditions.

- |                       |                    |                  |             |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 31. A. for            | B. to              | C. with          | D. on       |
| 32. A. concerning     |                    | B. concern       |             |
|                       | C. being concerned | D. concerned     |             |
| 33. A. undertake      | B. undergo         | C. underplay     | D. underuse |
| 34. A. models         | B. modifications   | C. modifiers     | D. modica   |
| 35. A. manifestations |                    | B. manipulations |             |
|                       | C. manifestoes     | D. maneuvers     |             |
| 36. A. yawling        | B. yawning         | C. yawing        | D. yawping  |



37. A. From then on    B. From now on    C. By now    D. By then
38. A. considerable    B. considerate    C. considering    D. considered
39. A. for    B. in    C. with    D. on
40. A. on the part of    B. on the basis of  
C. on the track of    D. on the verge of
41. A. control    B. controllable    C. controlled    D. controller
42. A. to    B. for    C. on    D. in
43. A. as for    B. as to    C. as    D. for
44. A. acquiring    B. requiring    C. sustaining    D. retaining
45. A. actual    B. realistic    C. realizing    D. true
46. A. except    B. except for    C. apart from    D. but
47. A. replenished    B. replaced    C. replicated    D. reposed
48. A. electronic    B. electric    C. electricity    D. electron
49. A. program    B. programmable    C. programmed    D. programming
50. A. resurrect    B. reproduce    C. resuscitate    D. resume

#### Part IV Grammar and Vocabulary (15 min)

*There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

51. We feel it is high time that the Government \_\_\_\_\_ something to check the inflation.  
A. did    B. do    C. should do    D. would do
52. Televisions enable us to see things happen almost at the exact moment \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. which they are happening    B. they are happening  
C. which they happen    D. they have happened
53. \_\_\_\_\_ in the past, at the moment it is a favorite choice for wedding gown.  
A. Unpopular has as white been    B. White has been as unpopular



- C. Unpopular has been as white      D. Unpopular as white has been
54. Returning to the hotel, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. my watch was missing      B. I found my watch missed  
 C. I found my camera missing      D. my watch was missed
55. It was not until midnight \_\_\_\_\_ the snowcapped peak.  
 A. did they sight      B. that they did not sight  
 C. that they sighted      D. did they not sight
56. You should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ when you join them for the first rehearsal.  
 A. from being mocked at      B. being mocked at  
 C. to be mocked at      D. mocking at
57. We are \_\_\_\_\_ with these experienced technicians.  
 A. too pleased to work      B. too pleased working  
 C. only too pleased to work      D. only too pleased working
58. I know you've no acquaintances here yet. But \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Chambers called just now.  
 A. the      B. /      C. a      D. an
59. The old farmer was run down by a car. He was taken to the hospital and \_\_\_\_\_ on by the chief surgeon right now.  
 A. operated      B. having been operated  
 C. is operated      D. is being operated
60. \_\_\_\_\_ that is found is valuable.  
 A. It is not every pearl      B. When not every pearl  
 C. Not every pearl      D. Every pearl that is not
61. Why shouldn't we use the garden, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. weather permitting      B. weather permitted  
 C. weather permits      D. weather having been permitted
62. It is of the utmost importance that you \_\_\_\_\_ here on time.  
 A. must      B. are to be      C. be      D. shall be
63. The price of seafood used to be much lower than now, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wasn't there      B. wasn't it  
 C. doesn't it      D. didn't it

