

最新

710分

大学英语四级词汇及 预测试卷与详解

1

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ENGLISH

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前言

英语是目前中国高校最热门的课程,英语等级考试因此而成为广大学生以及社会上英语爱好者们关注的焦点。当前对大学们来说,大学英语四级考试至关重要,通过考试既达到了学校的课程要求,也对自己的英语水平有一个较为准确的判断。

为了帮助广大考生迅速提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试,我们根据最新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》,编写了《最新710分大学英语四级考试预测试卷与详解》,本书围绕考试大纲,选材广泛,内容新颖,每个题目都经过精心设计,每套试题都由名师把关点评,力求做到有的放矢,并从中提炼出四级考试之设题手段与命题规律,进而针对各种题型提出最为简便、最为实用的解题方法与应试技巧。

本书是大学英语四级考试类图书,主要帮助读者了解、熟悉大学英语四级考试的题型和难度,这些习题都经过认真的挑选和精心的设计,具有较强的预测性。

本书具有以下特点:

一、难易结合,紧扣考纲

本套试卷根据最近出版的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》编写,其内容、格式完全按照考试样卷设计,其文章的题材、体裁以及文章长度等方面均与大纲要求一致,每篇文章后所给出的试题的题型、难度系数都与《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》达到了同一高度,对考生的考前训练十分有利。而且本试卷采用比较新的文章为题材,是国内同类图书中较新的一本。

二、全真模拟、解析精细

该套试卷的解析全面深入地剖析试题,细致入微地讲解每道题的字、词、句,帮助学生零距离地接受知识。以详尽的参考答案,帮助学生排除学习障碍,这样既方便学生掌握考试试题,又有利于考生加深对考点的理解,提高对题型的识别能力,巩固对应该技巧的运用能力,这样同学们复习时就会更有针对性。

三、听力磁带,语音纯正

新四级考试,听力题量加大,本书配有相应得听力磁带,语音纯正,语速适当,力求达到并超越新大纲对四级听力的具体要求:“能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟130-150个单词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。听力试题一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于70%”。

本书在编辑排版的过程中,由于时间仓促,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大考生和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时,我们在编写过程中参阅了大量的国内外相关资料,借鉴了一些很有价值的文章,在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编者

2007年1月

Model Test One

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Part II Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1 - 7, mark

Y(for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Sharing Economic Losses Through Insurance

Each minute of the day or night, everyone faces a possible financial loss. A home may be destroyed by fire, damaged by lightning, or leveled by a tornado(龙卷风). Personal belongings may be stolen. A car may be damaged in an accident, or it may cause injury to people and property.

Income may be lost as the result of the death, disability, or unemployment of a family wage earner. The chance that a loss of this kind may occur is called an economic risk.

Savings provide one way to take care of financial losses. But savings are not the answer to large losses. The best way to guard against large financial losses is through insurance.

Insurance Is a Plan for Sharing Risks and Losses

Ted Mather and four of his friends have a rock group called Quint. Each member of the group owns a valuable instrument. Ted's bass alone cost \$900. If an instrument were stolen or damaged, it would be a serious financial loss for its owner.

Suppose, however, that the members of the group agree to share any losses that occur. For example, if Ted's bass is stolen, each member of the group would contribute \$180 to replace it. In other words, they would share the loss. This is the principle of insurance. Persons facing

the same risk share the losses that occur among them.

From an insurance standpoint, however, an informal agreement like that made by Quint would not provide much protection. Why? The reason is that all the instruments might be stolen or damaged at the same time. The group rehearses in the Mathers' garage and sometimes leaves their instruments there between rehearsals. They also travel together in a van when they perform. Suppose that a thief broke into the garage and stole all the instruments. What if the garage caught fire? What if all instruments were damaged in an accident on the way to or from a concert? Each member of the group would have to pay one - fifth of the total loss. For some members, this might be more than the amount of their own actual loss.

The purpose of insurance is to provide protection against financial loss at a reasonable cost. This is possible only when the cost of insurance is shared by many people who face a similar risk. But not all of them are likely to have actual losses at the same time.

You Buy Insurance from Insurance Companies

Almost 4,800 companies in the United States are in the business of providing insurance protection. These businesses are called insurance companies. Because most insurance companies operate on a big scale, they provide a way for large numbers of people to share their losses.

When you buy insurance, you enter into a written agreement with the insurance company. This agreement is called a policy. The person who buys insurance is the policyholder. According to the agreement, the insurance company promises to pay the policyholder if certain types of losses occur. The policy states exactly what losses the company will pay for. For this protection, the policyholder makes regular payments to the insurance company. Each payment is called a premium(保险费). The premiums paid by all policyholders are used to pay those who have losses. In this way, a loss that might result in great financial hardship for one person or household is shared by many people. Because only a portion of those insured will actually have losses, premiums are small compared to the amount of protection provided.

Many Kinds of Risks Can Be Insured

Insurance can provide protection against almost any kind of loss. Singers may insure their voices. Photographers may insure their negatives. The owner of a home freezer may insure against food loss in case of power failure. A business owner can insure his or her place of business. A business owner can also insure against a loss of profits during a shutdown following a fire or damaging accident.

However, the kinds of insurance protection that most people buy can be divided into three broad groups: property and liability(责任) insurance, life insurance, and health insurance.

Property insurance provides protection against possible financial losses resulting from damage to the policyholder's property. For example, a homeowner can buy insurance against los-

ses resulting from fire and lightning, windstorm, explosion, riot, aircraft, and vandalism(故意破坏). Liability insurance protects against financial losses resulting from injuries to other persons or damage to their property. Injuries or property damage resulting from an automobile accident are examples.

Life insurance, of course, protects against financial losses resulting from a person's death. Health insurance protects against financial losses resulting from illness or accident.

The Cost of Insurance Is Based on Probability

Like all private firms, insurance companies must charge enough for protection to pay their operating costs and make a profit. The main factor affecting the price of insurance, however, is the amount of risk involved. The more risk an insurance company assumes for a policyholder the higher the premium. Risk is measured in terms of probable losses.

An insurance company must collect enough money from all its policyholders to pay the claims of those who have losses. A claim is a request for payment of a loss. It is impossible to tell, of course, which policyholders will have losses. But it is possible to estimate with some accuracy how many will have losses. A company does this by studying its past losses.

For example, from its records, an insurance company can tell how many of its policyholders will probably die each year. It can tell how many policyholders will probably be hospitalized and unable to work. It can also predict how many homes will probably catch fire and what the average loss will probably be. Using this information a company can figure about how much it will have to pay in claims during a year. It can then determine what a policyholder must pay for protection. As some people would say, insurance premiums are based on probability.

Some Kinds of Insurance Are Provided by the Government

You have learned that needed goods and services cannot always be provided at a profit by business firm. Then they may be provided by government. This is how it is with some kinds of insurance. An example is flood insurance. To understand why, you need to keep in mind one of the principles of insurance. It works only when a large number of people share losses that only a few of them will have.

So, who needs flood insurance? Those who live where floods might occur. But if a flood did occur, it would result in losses to all those living in the flood area. To pay the losses, an insurance company would have to collect more in premium than most people would afford to pay. It would be as if each properly owner were paying his or her own entire loss. Flood insurance, therefore, is made available by the federal government in communities that qualify.

The federal government also operates a crime insurance program. This insurance protects people and business firms in high crime areas against burglary and robbery. If a private company provided this protection, the loss would be so great that most people could not afford it.

For somewhat the same reason, the federal government makes crop insurance available to

farmers. When crop losses occur, they usually affect most of the farmers in an area. The principle of sharing losses in that case would not work.

And who hasn't heard of government insurance program best known as social security? The basic purpose of social security is to provide income for retired, disabled, or unemployed workers.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上作答;8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. In this passage, the author gives a brief introduction of different kinds of insurance policies.
2. The purpose of insurance can be realized only when the cost of insurance is shared by many people who face a similar risk.
3. There are almost 4,800 insurance companies in America, most of which operate on a small scale.
4. In the policy, the exact kinds of losses for which the insurance company will pay will be written.
5. Insurance can provide many kinds of protection which can be divided into three types.
6. Both property insurance and liability insurance protect against possible financial losses resulting from damage to the policyholder's property.
7. When a claim is made by a policyholder, it is the insurance company's responsibility to assess the loss.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. A) 4,840 kilometers. | B) 4,080 kilometers. |
| C) 4,480 kilometers. | D) 4,048 kilometers. |
| 12. A) All day. | B) Only in the morning. |
| C) Only in the afternoon. | D) The same as during the week. |
| 13. A) Boston. | B) Honolulu. |
| C) Chicago. | D) Midwest. |
| 14. A) \$3.00. | B) \$1.50. |
| C) \$2.25. | D) \$2.75. |
| 15. A) Listening to the radio. | B) Watching television. |

- C) Reading a newspaper. D) Reading a novel.
16. A) Alan finished his degree long ago.
B) Alan will be working for at least four more years.
C) Alan began his studies more than four years ago.
D) Alan has just started working on his degree.
17. A) Tidying up the room. B) Eating peanuts.
C) Cleaning the floor. D) Smoking.
18. A) New England. B) India.
C) Canada. D) New Guinea.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He wants to become a teacher.
B) He hopes to go on to graduate school.
C) He would like to work at a hotel.
D) He wants to be a manager.
20. A) She had a part - time job. B) She received a scholarship.
C) Her parents are paying for it. D) She has a full - time job.
21. A) At a bakery. B) In a library.
C) At a restaurant. D) At a travel agency.
22. A) His colleagues are kind to him.
B) The restaurant is near the campus.
C) He works long hours.
D) The pay is not bad.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) He has a cold. B) He has the flu.
C) He has a stomachache. D) He has a headache.
24. A) It works quite well. B) It seems helpless.
C) It helps to get rid of bad colds. D) It helps to get rid of the fever.
25. A) Go to see the doctor again. B) Have more rest.
C) Dance with her. D) Take some herbal tea.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Like many other dogs, it tried to please its master.
B) Unlike many other dogs, it wanted its master to please it.
C) It was more intelligent than many other dogs.
D) It was the most faithful dog of his friend's.
27. A) To please the visitor.
B) To be pleased by the visitor.
C) To ask the visitor to leave immediately.
D) To invite the visitor for a walk.
28. A) It is more intelligent than German shepherds.
B) It has only one eye.
C) It can help blind people go to special schools.
D) It can help and see for blind people.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) In our daily life. B) In business and universities.
C) In government and industry. D) Both A and B.
30. A) To test students through computers.
B) To store statistics about students.
C) To help professors do research work.
D) To aid students in registration.
31. A) By computerized traffic control and personal computers at home.
B) By computerized cash registers in the stores.
C) By computerized billing of credit card companies.
D) All of above items mentioned.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Your eyesight. B) Your driving ability.
C) Your car's mechanical condition. D) Your knowledge of traffic regulations.
33. A) To practice driving with an experienced driver.
B) To drive under normal highway condition.
C) To have the car checked by the license officer.
D) To use it as an identification card.
34. A) The license office provides the test vehicle.
B) The examiner shows how to start, stop or park.
C) The examiner watches you driving in your car.
D) The test is carried out where there is little traffic.
35. A) Drivers to be. B) Traffic regulation makers.
C) License examiners. D) Policemen.

Section C

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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will spoil your house, destroy your belongings, bark 47, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all 48 problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the 49 setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the 50 for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to 51 your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog 52 a simple request of "come here, sit", it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to 53 yourself as top dog or leader of the pack (群) by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love 54 tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and 55 for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more 56 and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A engaging	B rewarding	C establish	D severely
E confident	F interaction	G performing	H domestic
I foundation	J entitle	K obeys	L behavior
M generous	N excessively	O instruct	

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The British psychoanalyst (心理分析家) John Bowlby maintains that separation from the parents during the sensitive "attachment" period from birth to three may scar a child's personality and predispose to emotional problems in later life. Some people have drawn the conclusion from Bowlby's work that children should not be subjected to day care before the age of three because of the parental separation it entails (需要), and many people do believe this. But there are also arguments against such a strong conclusion.

Firstly, anthropologists point out that the insulated (隔离) love affair between children and parents found in modern societies does not usually exist in traditional societies. For example, we saw earlier that among the Ngoni the father and mother of a child did not rear (抚养) their infant alone - far from it. Secondly, common sense tells us that day care would not be so widespread today if parents, care takers found children had problems with it. Statistical studies of this kind have not yet been carried out, and even if they were, the results would be certain to be complicated and controversial. Thirdly, in the last decade, there have been a number of careful American studies of children in day care, and they have uniformly reported that day care had a neutral or slightly positive effect on children's development. But tests that have had to be used to measure this development are not widely enough accepted to settle the issue.

But Bowlby's analysis raises the possibility that early day care has delayed effects. The possibility that such care might lead to, say, more mental illness or crime 15 or 20 years later can only be explored by the use of statistics. Whatever the long-term effects, parents sometimes find the immediate effects difficult to deal with. Children under three are likely to protest at leaving their parents and show unhappiness. At the age of three or three and a half almost all children find the transition to nursery easy, and this is undoubtedly why more and more parents make use of child care at this time. The matter, then, is far from clear-cut, though experience and available evidence indicate that early care is reasonable for infants.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. This passage primarily argues _____.

A) infants under the age of three should not be sent to nursery schools

- B) whether children under the age of three should be sent to nursery schools
C) there is no negative long-term effect on infants who are sent to school before three
D) there is some negative effect on children when they are sent to school after the age of three

58. The phrase "predispose to" (Lines 2 ~ 3, Para. 1) most probably means _____.

- A) lead to B) dispose of C) get into D) tend to suffer

59. According to Bowlby's analysis, it is quite possible that _____.

- A) children's personalities will be changed to some extent through separation from their parents
B) early day care can delay the occurrence of mental illness in children
C) children will be exposed to many negative effects from early day care later on
D) some long-term effects can hardly be reduced from children's development

60. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.

- A) traditional societies separated children from their parents at an early age
B) children in modern societies cause more troubles than those in traditional societies
C) a child did not live together with his parents among the Ngoni
D) children in some societies did not have emotional problems when separated from their parents

61. The writer concludes that it is _____.

- A) difficult to make clear what is the right age for nursery school
B) not settled now whether early care is reasonable for children
C) not beneficial for children to be sent to nursery school
D) reasonable to subject a child above three to nursery school

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

This is supposed an enlightened age, but you couldn't think so if you could hear what the average men think of the average women, who still carry on the sex war because their attitude remains basically hostile. Even in the most progressive societies, women continue to be regarded as second-rate citizens. To hear some men talk, you'd think that women belonged to a different species.

On the surface, the comments made by men about women's abilities seem lighthearted. The same tried jokes about women drivers are repeated day in and day out. This apparent lightheartedness does not conceal the real contempt that men feel for women. No matter how much men sneer at women, their claims to superiority are not borne out by statistic.

Let's consider the matter of driving, for instance. We all know that women cause far fewer accidents than men. They are too conscientious and responsible to drive like an insane man. But this is a minor argument about small differences. Women have succeeded in any job you care to come.

Yet men go on maintaining the fantasy that there are many jobs which women can't do. Top - level political negotiations between countries, business and banking are almost entirely controlled by men, who jealously guard their so - called "right". Even in otherwise enlightened places like Switzerland, women haven't even been given the vote. This situation is certainly preposterous! The arguments that men put forward to exclude women from these fields are all too familiar. Women, they say, are unreliable and irrational. They depend too little on cool reasoning and too much on intuition and instinct to arrive at decisions. They are not even capable of thinking clearly. Yet when women prove their abilities, men refuse to acknowledge them their due. So much for a man's ability to think clearly!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. According to the passage, men _____.
 A) are always reliable enough to control the top level business talks
 B) always prove their superiority by their successes
 C) are always capable of thinking clearly
 D) always take unfriendly attitudes towards women
63. The "preposterous" (Line 4, Para. 4) can be replaced by _____.
 A) ridiculous B) indifferent C) rigid D) indispensable
64. By saying "men refuse to acknowledge them" (Line 8, Para. 4), the author refers to men's unwillingness to recognize _____.
 A) women's rights B) women's progress
 C) women's proven abilities D) women's clear thinking
65. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) Switzerland is a civilized country in many aspects
 B) Our time is already an enlightened age in all aspects
 C) Men tell those repeated jokes to show their care for women
 D) There are actually many jobs women cannot do
66. Which of the following can best summarize the passage?
 A) Men shouldn't make those lighthearted comments on women.
 B) Women should be granted equal rights in the workplace.
 C) It's high time men ceased to regard women as second - class citizen.
 D) Women have proved that they are equal and even superior to men in many fields.

Part V 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sounds (语声), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 67 in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, 68 distinguishes man from the rest of the 69 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 70 of cries: for example, many birds utter 71 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 72 cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 73 these various means of communication differ in important ways 74 human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 75 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 76 us to divide a human utterance into 77.

We can change an utterance by 78 one word in it with 79: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e. g., "tanks approaching from the north", 80 who can change one word and say "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single alarm cry, 81 means "danger!"

This is why the number of 82 that an animal can make is very limited: the great tit (山雀)

67. A) classification B) definition
C) function D) perception
68. A) that B) it
C) as D) what
69. A) native B) human
C) physical D) animal
70. A) ways B) means
C) methods D) approaches
71. A) mating B) exciting
C) warning D) boring
72. A) identical B) similar
C) different D) unfamiliar
73. A) But B) Therefore
C) Afterwards D) Furthermore
74. A) about B) with
C) from D) in
75. A) infer B) explain
C) interpret D) express
76. A) encourages B) enables
C) enforces D) ensures
77. A) speeches B) sounds
C) words D) voices
78. A) replacing B) spelling
C) pronouncing D) saying
79. A) ours B) theirs
C) another D) others
80. A) so B) and
C) but D) or
81. A) this B) that
C) which D) it
82. A) signs B) gestures
C) signals D) marks
83. A) in B) at
C) of D) for
84. A) whereas B) since
C) anyhow D) somehow
85. A) boundless B) changeable

is a case 83 point; it has about twenty different calls, 84 in human language the number of possible utterances is 85 It also explains why animal cries are very 86 in meaning.

- C) limitless D) ceaseless
86. A) ordinary B) alike
C) common D) general

Part VI Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

密
封
线
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要
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题

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

学校:		准 考 证 号															
姓名:		[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	
划 线 要 求		[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	
		[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	
		[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Telecommunication Brings Convenience to Modern Life*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

Telecommunication Brings Convenience to Modern Life

1. 电信在现代生活中无处不在。
2. 电信在现代生活中的作用。
3. 电信给人们带来的不便。

Telecommunication Brings Convenience to Modern Life

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[illegible]

(15 minutes)

- 四级预测试卷与详解(一) 第14页(共16页)

答题卡 2 (Answer Sheet 2)

学校:		准 考 证 号															
姓名:		[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
		[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
		[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
		[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part III

Section A

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|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11. [A][B][C][D] | 12. [A][B][C][D] | 13. [A][B][C][D] |
| 14. [A][B][C][D] | 15. [A][B][C][D] | 16. [A][B][C][D] |
| 17. [A][B][C][D] | 18. [A][B][C][D] | 19. [A][B][C][D] |
| 20. [A][B][C][D] | 21. [A][B][C][D] | 22. [A][B][C][D] |
| 23. [A][B][C][D] | 24. [A][B][C][D] | 25. [A][B][C][D] |

Section B

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 26. [A][B][C][D] | 27. [A][B][C][D] | 28. [A][B][C][D] |
| 29. [A][B][C][D] | 30. [A][B][C][D] | 31. [A][B][C][D] |
| 32. [A][B][C][D] | 33. [A][B][C][D] | 34. [A][B][C][D] |
| 35. [A][B][C][D] | | |

Section C

We find that bright children are (36) _____ held back by mixed ability teaching. On the (37) _____, both their knowledge and experience are (38) _____. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not so bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the (39) _____ of the top grade! Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their (40) _____ ability. This is only one aspect of their total (41) _____. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their (42) _____ ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed ability teaching (43) _____ to all these aspects of learning. In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to cooperate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. (44) _____. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

(45) _____. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter what age the child is. (46) _____.