

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

CET

大学英语测试系列

大学英语
四级考试
考优突破

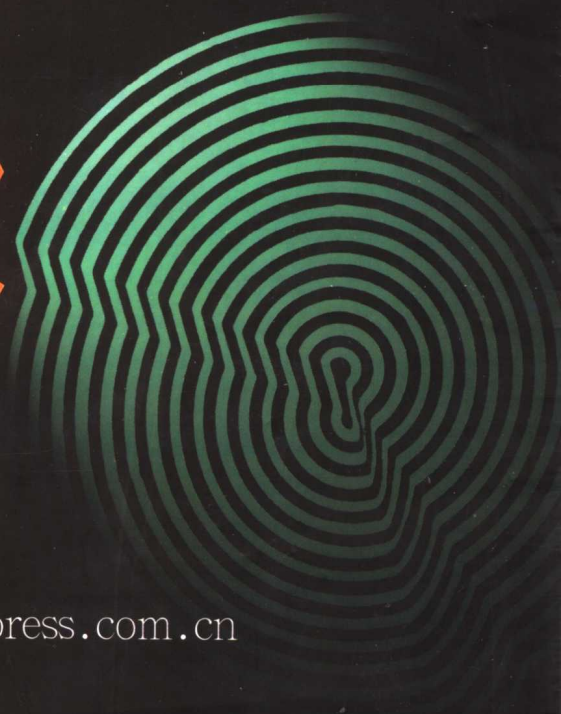
主编 王忠樑



復旦大學

出版社

www.fudanpress.com.cn





1200313421

大学英语 四级考试 考优突破

主 编 王忠樑



复旦大学

出版社

www.fudanpress.com.cn

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试考优突破/王忠樑主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社, 2003. 1
(大学英语四、六级考试系列)
ISBN 7-309-03449-X

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 088194 号

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

86-21-65118853(发行部) 86-21-65642892(编辑部)

fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

经销 新华书店上海发行所

印刷 江苏大丰市印刷二厂

开本 787×1092 1/16

印张 14.25

字数 361 千

版次 2003 年 1 月第一版 2003 年 1 月第一次印刷

印数 1—6 000

定价 21.00 元

如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

大学英语四级考试从1987年开始至今已走过了15个年头。它对促进我国的大学英语教学起到了不可磨灭的作用。尽管还存在着诸多不足,但尚无更积极、更有效的考试形式来取而代之。因此,在今后相当长的时间里必将继续存在下去。

大学英语考试在这漫长的15年中也在不断地发展。其难度、效度以及信度有了长足的进步。考分本身具有一定的说服力。如果能考得优秀,就更说明你在全国的大学生中,英语是佼佼者。突破85分,无限风光就在前面。

大学英语四级考试采用的是一种标准化试题。既有标准必然就有其规律可循。因此,在精心分析了考试的标准、全面解剖其试题的基础上编写而成的仿真模拟试题,必定会起到举足轻重的指导与参考作用。

本书是以考优为出发点,因此颇具一定的难度和深度。学生应从做题中发现自己的不足之处,以便加以改进、提高。比如在听力测试中自己是忽略细节处理,还是推理不当;在阅读测试中是对中心思想把握不定,还是深层含义理解不透;在词汇测试中是词汇量不够,还是未掌握词汇习惯搭配,或者是辨义能力不强;在语法测试中是基础语法知识匮乏,还是审题不够仔细;在完形填空测试中是自己知识面狭窄,还是理解过程中的前后脱节;在作文测试中是语法掌握得不好,还是文法不通,是用词缺乏深度,还是句型把握不当,或是构思不当以致落笔无力等等。总之,只有努力发现自己的不足,并尽力为此改进者,那么就有希望突破高分,考出优异成绩。

愿本书成为一面镜子,通过对照,发现不足,努力改进,深受启迪,创出佳绩。书中所有试题均配有答案,写作参考范文,以及听力理解录音文字稿,音带另配。

参加本书编写的教师还有李芳、文弟,以及王星等。本书还得到了许多同仁的帮助,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

编 者

2002年10月于上海交大

目 录

Chapter One Objective Parts	1
Test 1	1
Test 2	13
Test 3	26
Test 4	38
Test 5	51
Test 6	64
Test 7	76
Test 8	88
Test 9	100
Test 10	113
Test 11	125
Test 12	137
Chapter Two Subjective Parts	149
Part I Compound Dictation	149
Part II Spot Dictation	151
Part III Question and Answer	153
Part IV Short Answer Questions	154
Key to Chapter One Objective Parts	159
Key to Chapter Two Subjective Parts	171
Scripts for Listening Comprehension	183

Chapter One Objective Parts

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will be asked a question about what was said. The conversation and questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C, D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Now you will hear an example:

M: How is Mary feeling today?

W: She's still running a fever.

Q: What does the woman say about Mary?

You will read: A. She's still running.

B. She's all right.

C. She's still suffering.

D. She's very uncomfortable.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation, We know that Mary is sick and still running a fever. So C "She's is still suffering." is the best answer. Therefore, you should choose C on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. Six hundred dollars.

B. Four hundred dollars.

C. Two hundred dollars.

D. One hundred dollars.

2. A. Tuesday.

B. Thursday.

C. Next Tuesday.

D. Next Thursday.

3. A. She is not qualified for the job.

B. She might be competent to the job.

C. She just could not get a chance.

D. She is unable to be promoted.

4. A. The winner is proud of herself.

- B. The winner is pleased with his achievement.
 C. The winner is complained about by losers.
 D. The winner is nothing but a swimmer.
5. A. The house was too small. B. The house was big enough.
 C. The house was neither big nor small. D. The house was for the married.
6. A. To catch a train. B. To attend a meeting.
 C. To drive someone to a station. D. To take a trip in New York.
7. A. More people would be unemployed. B. More jobs would be offered.
 C. More automation would be used. D. More problems would be caused.
8. A. In a hospital. B. In a restaurant.
 C. On board a ship. D. At a dinner party.
9. A. His job is rather boring. B. His job is very interesting.
 C. His job is worth doing. D. His job is heavy indeed.
10. A. Bob. B. Betty.
 C. Bobby. D. Beck.

Section B Passages

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. Cleaning the windshield. B. Checking the tires out.
 C. Filling the oil up. D. Asking for the help.
12. A. If you have no money. B. If the car runs for a long distance.
 C. If the car is badly burned. D. If you enjoy no regular service.
13. A. 20. B. 10.
 C. 8. D. 4.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Different problems of learning English. B. Reading skills of learning English.
 C. Many differences of learning English. D. Four ways of learning English.
15. A. 100. B. 70.
 C. 50. D. 25.
16. A. Listening. B. Reading.

- C. Speaking. D. Writing.
17. A. Problems in them can be changeable.
B. Problems in them vary from person to person.
C. Problems in them are hard to solve.
D. Problems in them can be come up with.

Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. From the private sector of business.
B. From a federal committee on Foreign Investment.
C. From the close investigation of government agencies.
D. From home or foreign parent companies.
19. A. Transportation. B. Public service.
C. Foreign investment. D. Foreign companies.
20. A. U. S. economic strength is based on the private sector of business.
B. U. S. Department of Commerce exerts too much impact on foreign investment.
C. Government paperwork adds many protections on the private sector of business.
D. Government agencies restrict the activities of foreign investors in U. S. A.

Part II Reading Comprehension

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, D, you should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

A firm may select from two basic pricing strategies for new products: *skimming* and *penetration*. *Skimming* uses a relatively high initial price, followed by subsequent price reductions to tap successively more price elastic market segments. *Penetration* uses a relatively low introductory price to create and maintain mass market appeal.

A *skimming* price strategy is particular well suited to the introduction of revolutionary products, those products that are dramatically different and create entirely new markets, such as electric cars and personal computers. Under such circumstances, demand is usually fairly inelastic with respect to price, simply because consumers have no meaningful idea as to what such a product is worth. A substantial change in consumer behavior is required, so market resistance is high, and only a very limited number of people are willing to assume the risk involved in an untried product. This affluent group can well afford the product and may actually be attracted by a high price because of its implied exclusivity. Because the new product does not yet have real rivals, its vulnerability to competitive prices is low. As the product becomes better known and more widely

accepted, competition appears on the scene and consumer responsiveness to price incentives increases significantly.

In light of the uncertainties associated with the launching of a new product in the marketplace, skimming is the safer pricing strategy. The idea behind setting introductory prices high is to recover the cost of development and introduction before the competitors enter and initiate competition based on cost. It is always easier to reduce a price that is too high (to generate sufficient volume) than to increase a price that is too low (to provide a satisfactory profit). A company can afford to use skimming if it is likely to be the sole supplier of a new product for some time into the future. This may be due to advanced technology, a patent or license, or simply a wait-and-see attitude on the part of potential competitors.

21. The difference between Skimming and penetration price strategies lies in that the former _____.
- A. is an expensive pricing strategy B. is a successful marketing strategy
C. is a way to promote products D. is a strategy to reduce price
22. A skimming price strategy is commonly used in putting a new market because it is _____.
- A. more economical B. more ideal
C. more costly D. more initiate
23. From the passage we know consumers will have a strong _____ to the new product.
- A. demand B. desire
C. resistance D. response
24. Competition will be getting more and more severe as the products are _____.
- A. much cheaper B. widely accepted
C. of high quality D. known to all
25. What will the passage continue to talk about?
- A. How to reduce prices B. Ways of dealing with consumers
C. Advantages over potential competitors D. Penetration Price Strategy

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Smith considered himself to have been very fortunate in life. From his father he had inherited, at the age of seventeen, an easy-going disposition (性情), five hundred pounds in cash from a life insurance policy, and a good mathematical brain. The first legacy had enabled him to endure without resentment (怨恨) the supervision of a reluctant and ill-tempered guardian (保护人); the second had enabled him to use the scholarship he had won to a university; the third resulted in his gaining a science doctorate in his middle twenties. By the time he was thirty he was in the employ of a large engineering concern and running one of the experimental departments, a little surprised that he should be financially so well rewarded for pursuing his personal interests.

At the age of thirty-two he had made his first trip abroad. It had been a success. To their delight, his employers discovered that, in addition to technical ability which earned the respect of all those whom he dealt with, he had the faculty of making himself popular, which was rare in a man of his particular qualifications. And so, in the years that followed, occasional trips abroad had become part of his working life. The excitement he felt on arriving in strange cities never dulled. He enjoyed meeting men of other nationalities and learning some knowledge of their languages, especially the former. It did not take him long to appreciate that all men were individuals and that none could truly be called "typical" of his nation.

26. Smith's father was _____.
A. very wealthy
B. an ill-tempered person
C. mathematically gifted
D. a reluctant guardian
27. Smith's attitude to his guardian could be described as _____.
A. reluctant
B. grateful
C. resentful
D. tolerant
28. From this passage we can know that Smith was _____.
A. the employer of a large engineering concern
B. a well-qualified manager of a company
C. the leader of an experimental department
D. a financially rich businessman
29. Which did Smith enjoy most?
A. Learning some knowledge of foreign languages.
B. Meeting men of other nationalities.
C. Finding men typical of their nations.
D. Appreciating that all men were individuals.
30. It is suggested in the passage that men of Smith's qualifications _____.
A. earned respect easily
B. were always successful in their careers
C. travelled abroad quite often
D. were not usually popular socially

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and vice versa.

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a bearer of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are

acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "culture", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture, and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

31. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "environment" as the author sees it?
- A. Elaborate. B. Oversimplified.
C. Faultless. D. Prejudiced.
32. According to the author the concept of "environment" is difficult to explain because _____.
- A. the organism and the environment influence each other
B. it involves both internal and external forces
C. it doesn't distinguish between the organism and the environment
D. the relationship between the organism and the environment is unclear
33. In analysing the environmental forces acting on man the author suggests that _____.
A. biological factors are less important to the organism than cultural factors to man
B. man and other animals are modified equally by the environmental forces
C. man is modified by the cultural environment as well as by the natural environment
D. physical and biological factors exert more influences on other organisms than on man
34. As for culture, the author points out that _____.
A. it develops side by side with environmental factors
B. it is generally accepted to be part of the environment
C. it is also affected by environmental factors
D. it is a product of man's biological instincts
35. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.
A. the evaluation of man's influence on culture
B. the discussion on organism and biological environment
C. the comparison between internal and external factors influencing man
D. the interpretation of the term "environment"

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field

demonstration, they usually discover that many of the “important relationships” they may have criticized other researchers for failing to demonstrate are very elusive (难以捉摸的) indeed. They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates for criticism, that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research. For example, student researchers are likely to begin with a general question but find themselves forced to narrow its focus. They may learn that questions whose meanings seem perfectly obvious to them are not clearly understood by others, or that questions-which seemed entirely objective to them appear to be highly subjective to someone else. They usually find that the formulation of good research questions is much more subtle and difficult task than is generally believed by those who have not actually attempted it.

36. What does the author think about the criticism of other people's research?
 - A. It should only be attempted by experienced researchers.
 - B. It may cause researchers to avoid publishing good work.
 - C. It is currently being done to excess.
 - D. It can be useful in planning future research.
37. What is one major criticism students often make of published research?
 - A. The research has not been written in an interesting way.
 - B. The research has been done in unimportant fields.
 - C. The researchers did not adequately establish the relationships involved.
 - D. The researchers failed to provide an appropriate summary.
38. How do students in class often react to another student's research?
 - A. They react the way they do to any other research.
 - B. They are especially critical of the quality of the research.
 - C. They offer unusually good suggestions for improving the work.
 - D. They show a lot of sympathy for the student researcher.
39. What do student researchers often learn when they discuss their work in class?
 - A. Other students rarely have objective comments about it.
 - B. Other students do not believe the researchers did the work themselves.
 - C. Some students feel that the conclusions are too obvious.
 - D. Some students do not understand the meaning of the researchers' questions.
40. According to the passage, student researchers may have to change their research projects because _____.
 - A. their budgets are too high
 - B. their original questions are too broad
 - C. their teachers do not give adequate advice
 - D. their time is very limited

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, 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.

A. distinct
B. outcome
C. consequence
D. difference

A. sharp B. keen
C. considerable D. weighty

A. consideration B. notice
C. preparation D. note

A. reaction B. criticism
C. comment D. controversy

A. steadily B. promptly
C. readily D. simultaneously

A. stand up to B. give way to
C. appeal to D. give rise to

A. rather than B. more than
C. other than D. less than

A. gratitude B. gradient
C. fraction D. fragment

• 8 •

- A. glance B. stare
C. outlook D. glimpse
50. Well, have you any suggestions as to what I should say in the _____.
A. condition B. environments
C. occasion D. circumstances
51. We were all made _____ for the host apologized many times to the guests for the oversight.
A. ashamed B. nervous
C. embarrassed D. anxious
52. It's said that the case against him has been _____ for the lack of sufficient evidence.
A. dismissed B. discarded
C. discharged D. disapproved
53. When such a symptoms occur, have the camera recorder _____ by qualified service personnel.
A. repaired B. examined
C. tested D. checked
54. The air-conditioner factory guaranteed that all defective parts could be replaced without _____.
A. money B. charge
C. fee D. fund
55. The dependence of our knowledge on the skill of our hands has been true since the _____ of science.
A. outset B. start
C. down D. opening
56. It's obviously _____ to review your lessons earnestly before the achievement test.
A. incredible B. credible
C. sensible D. sensitive
57. The energy radiated into space by a star is generated by the _____ of hydrogen to helium.
A. transformation B. conversion
C. transmission D. transition
58. In 1911 Sir Ernest Rutherford took two of the decisive experiment that _____ the foundation of nuclear physics.
A. founded B. found
C. laid D. lain
59. There is no point _____ of the experiment unless you want to give it up.
A. in complaining B. to complain
C. to complaining D. at complaining

60. He _____ several students at random from the class to help him with the experiment.
A. selected B. elected
C. chose D. picked
61. More and more fire fighters were assigned to _____ the raging forest fire.
A. put off B. put out
C. put away D. put down
62. The doctor once warned him that _____ should he take on overwork any more.
A. at no time B. in no way
C. on no account D. under no circumstance
63. Robin was not _____ in the environment outside the hospital where she spent so much of her time.
A. at heart B. at large
C. at ease D. at home
64. If one link in a chain is broken, the chain will not function _____.
A. accurately B. properly
C. reliably D. promptly
65. Remember to _____ the battery pack from the camera recorder to extend its operate life.
A. replace B. remove
C. recharge D. refresh
66. Strangely enough, some personnel's still think that man is _____ to woman in not only strength but in competence.
A. superior B. inferior
C. favourite D. unfavourable
67. They are still reluctant to inform them of the method by which each person was _____.
A. conveyed B. conducted
C. confirmed D. contacted
68. The retailer must always be _____ of opportunities for improving operating efficiency.
A. characteristic B. approved
C. aware D. conscious
69. The large general mechanized store _____ a transformation to a series of specialty store.
A. underwent B. undermined
C. witnessed D. withstand
70. Without sunlight, enough energy for artificial light to grow plants could not be _____.
A. widespread B. cultivated
C. generated D. accelerated

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, 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.

As energy costs continue to climb, everyone is looking for suggestions that will save watts and BTU's. 71 beware! Some of the measures do not deliver the savings they 72 while others can cause damage to the home or 73 health and safety problems.

Turning down the hot water heater will save energy, but there are 74. If you have a dishwasher, solid wastes will probably not be completely 75. That is because dishes will not be 76 cleaned. In a clothes washer, the water will not be hot enough for 77, athletic clothes, and so on.

Turning the refrigerator 78 a warmer temperature will save only pennies a day and may 79 food spoilage. Keep the food section below 40 F and the freezer 80 zero. Coal-burning and wood-burning stoves that are not 81 properly can actually increase your heat loss as well as create 82 fire disasters, stoves should also have fireproofing on all 83.

In addition, the temperature in winter were too low, some old people will be weak rather 84 health, thus causing circulating problems. Some children may be

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. While | B. Or |
| C. But | D. Therefore |
| 72. A. profit | B. protect |
| C. provide | D. promise |
| 73. A. favour | B. create |
| C. encourage | D. maintain |
| 74. A. problems | B. difficulties |
| C. drawbacks | D. shortcoming |
| 75. A. damaged | B. removed |
| C. washed | D. cleaned |
| 76. A. simply | B. properly |
| C. regularly | D. evenly |
| 77. A. work | B. working |
| C. worked | D. works |
| 78. A. to | B. down to |
| C. down | D. up to |
| 79. A. risk | B. risk of |
| C. take a risk of | D. risking |
| 80. A. to | B. near |
| C. from | D. around |
| 81. A. developed | B. designed |
| C. equipped | D. installed |
| 82. A. serious | B. severe |
| C. separate | D. secure |
| 83. A. occasions | B. ways |
| C. sides | D. aspects |
| 84. A. with | B. of |
| C. in | D. on |

susceptible to a possibly 85 drop in body temperature. An automatic timer that lowers and 86 the furnace thermostat can 87 heating. But if someone is usually at home to 88 the thermostat manually, you can 89 the timer cost (about \$175). If you do one, it 90 have a UL label. Some unapproved models have caused fire.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 85. A. essential | B. deadly |
| C. fatal | D. killing |
| 86. A. raises | B. rises |
| C. arises | D. increases |
| 87. A. shorten | B. reduce |
| C. decrease | D. minimize |
| 88. A. adjust | B. adapt |
| C. suit | D. fit |
| 89. A. save | B. cut |
| C. reduce | D. shrink |
| 90. A. will | B. shall |
| C. should | D. would |

Part V Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **The Development of Internet.** Your composition should be based on the outline given in English and it should be no less than 120 words. Remember to write your composition on the Composition Sheet.

Outline:

1. popularity of Internet
2. problems of Internet
3. prospect of Internet

The Development of Internet
