

CET 710分

大学英语四级测试 试题集

(新题型版)

College English
Practice Tests(CET-4)

张增健 吴建衡

CET

CET 710分

大学英语四级测试

试题集

(新题型版)

College English
Practice Tests(CET-4)

张增健 吴建衡

CET

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级测试试题集: 新题型版 / 张增健, 吴建
衡编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2007

(CET710 分)

ISBN 978-7-5446-0403-1

I. 大… II. ①张…②吴… III. 英语-高等学校
-水平考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 143883 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-85425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: pookinfo@sflep.com

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 昆山市亭林彩印厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 19 字数 344千字

版 次: 2007 年 3 月第 1 版 2007 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0403-1 / G · 0201

定 价: 35.00 元 (附MP3光盘)

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

《大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 试点考试样卷》和《大学英语六级考试 (CET-6) 试点考试样卷》由全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会编写, 收录了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案 (试行)》简介、关于试点阶段的大学英语四、六级考试说明和最新大学英语四、六级考试试点考试样卷,

由上海外语教育出版社独家出版。

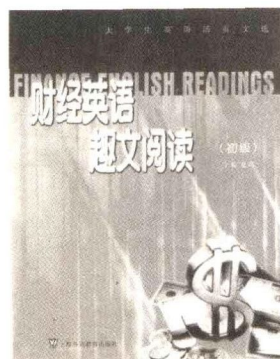
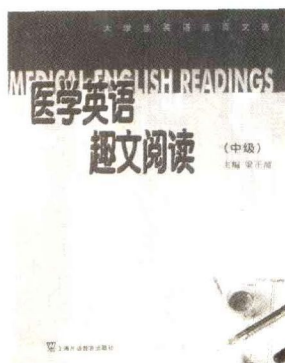
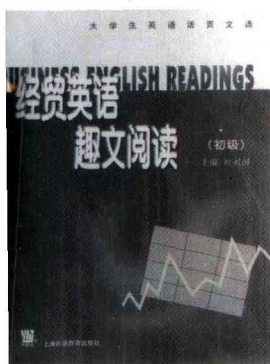


“大学生英语活页文选”系列

——“英语学习”与“专业学习”的融合



为了培养新世纪复合型人才，增强英语的实用能力，上海外语教育出版社为大学生精心编写了“大学生英语活页文选”系列，包括财经、医学、经贸等多个专业，每个专业包括初级、中级、高级，旨在拓宽学生的阅读视野，并将英语学习与专业学习有机地融为一体。



本系列图书兼顾知识性、专业性、文学性、趣味性和实用性，特点鲜明：

- ★ 权威性强，语言地道，大部分选自国外原版刊物、网站；
- ★ 选材新颖，视点独特，围绕各个领域的热点问题；
- ★ 时代感强，选文大都发表于近几年，向读者介绍各领域的基本情况、背景知识、相关词汇，使读者由浅入深地了解专业知识；
- ★ 内容丰富，每篇文章后都配有相应的阅读理解和词汇练习，供学生检测自己的阅读理解能力。

已出版的图书：

农科英语趣文阅读（初、中级）
医学英语趣文阅读（初、中级）
经贸英语趣文阅读（初、中级）
财经英语趣文阅读（初、中、高级）

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

地址：上海市大连西路558号 网址：www.sflep.com.cn
电话：021-65425300转各部 邮编：200083

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

前 言

《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》公布于2005年2月,经过一年多的宣传、试测、调研、修正之后,大学英语四级考试(新题型)(以下简称“新四级考试”)终于在今年6月下旬正式启动,全国共有180所院校参加了新题型的首次试点测试。按《四、六级考试改革方案》所定下的日程表,改革后的大学英语四级考试,将于2007年1月在国内所有高校全面实施。为配合大学英语新四级考试的推广,帮助考生熟悉新设定的题型、顺应测试作业流程的变化,我们参照(CET-4)大纲样卷及今年6月24日的(CET-4)真卷,对《大学英语四级测试试题集》(第三版)从内容到形式作了全面的修订。2006年《大学英语四级测试试题集》(新题型版)所提供的模拟试卷,不仅在卷面题型、试项安排方面,与样卷或真卷保持一致,而且在设计过程中,更着眼于体现考试改革方案的精神——从写、听、读、译等方面考查学生的语言实际运用能力,进而切实有效地推动大学英语教学的全方位改革。

为了更好地发挥本试题集的作用,我们觉得有必要在此向读者——采用本试题集作为“热身”材料的高校师生——简单介绍一下新四级题型设计方面的某些特点及其用意。

新四级考试最显眼的-一个特点,是将“写作”(Writing)列为首考试项。就“写作”这一题型本身来说,并没有什么变化:仍然是要求考生就某一社会“热点”现象,按所列(中文)提纲表述自己的看法。我们知道,写作最能反映考生的语言综合使用能力,至于作为考试项目,是用在“开场”还是用来“压轴”,照理说并无关大局。但问题是,写作乃是目前大学英语教学中最薄弱的环节之一。平时学生疏于练笔,教师也少有点评。单凭试前的几周辅导和苦练,正式应考时似乎很难在30分钟内写出一篇像样的短文来。如果开局没找准感觉,势必会影响到整场考试的正常发挥。所以“写作”虽说是旧题型,但还得有充分的实战准备才行。

新四级考试的另一显著特点,是将“快速阅读”单独列为一个试项:要求考生在15分钟内读完一篇千余字的文章,并就十道试题即时作出回答。严格说来,Skimming和Scanning本应包含在整体的阅读技能之内。之所以在新四级考试中被设为一单独试项,想必是为了强调这两项技巧的实际应用价值。而在目前的大学英语教学中,对这两项技巧的训练、培养,并未给予应有的重视:精

读、泛读课程固然很少顾及,就连快速阅读课程本身,也未将其定为强化训练的重点。该试项所着重考查的,是考生对通篇文章的整体理解(Skimming)及信息检索时的定位能力(Scanning)。该试项的设置,会对今后的快速阅读教学起到一定的促进推动作用。

“仔细阅读理解”(Reading in Depth)试项中的第一部分——“选词填空”,也是新四级考试增设的一项新题型,其目的在于考查学生对篇章语境中的词汇理解能力。考生必须根据一段文章上下文之间的内在涵义及逻辑关系,来琢磨、确定词语的选择。该试项与原四级的词汇试项有很大的不同,看似容易,实际上有相当的难度,考生必须对选文、对所提供的词汇,有较为确切的深层理解,才能在选词方面作出正确的判断。而在现有的英语教学中,又很少有这方面的练习或训练。

新四级考试中变量最大的,当属“听力理解”(Listening Comprehension)。该试项由原来的两个组成部分,扩展为三个组成部分。第一部分原含十组短对话,现在改由八组短对话和两组长对话构成。“长对话”(Long Conversation)是新四级考试增设的内容,用于检测考生捕捉、提炼信息的能力。第二部分“短文听力”,仍保持原样。至于第三部分“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation),原属供选用的题型,在新四级考试中则转为固定题型。

新四级考试的最后一项题型变化,是以“汉译英”替换原有的“英译汉”。就目前“汉译英”的测试内容来看,并不要求考生作整句翻译,而是侧重考查英语常用词、短语和基本句型的掌握以及语法知识在语言表达时的实际运用。

很显然,改革后的大学英语四级考试,更加注重考察学生的语言实际运用能力。从客观效果来看,考试改革方案的逐步实施,也确实对大学英语教学改革,起到一定的促进推动作用。大学英语教学中的某些薄弱环节正逐步得到强固。我们还该注意到,大学英语新四级考试除了题型、内容方面的变化,对各试项的分值比例也进行了调整。例如,“听力理解”从原来的 20%,增加至 35%;“阅读理解”内容扩充、题量增多之后,分值比例却由原有的 40%,降为 35%;“写作”加“翻译”,占 20%;而以词汇、语法为主要测试内容的“完形填空”项目,仍保持原有的 10%。我们应该意识到,新的大学英语四级考试正是通过上述两方面的变化,在向我们传递这样一个信息:向来以语法、阅读为核心的大学英语教学,现在正朝着语言技能全面并举的方向发展。

总的来说,新四级考试题型繁多,题目分散,考生应把握好考试流程的节奏。2006 年《大学英语四级测试试题集》(新题型版),能在一定程度上满足大学英语新四级考生的需求。本试题集为考生提供了一个系统复习、进行适度模拟测试的机会。这不仅能帮助我们熟悉各种新题型、顺应新的流程变化,而且还



使我们的英语运用能力在实际训练中得以巩固、提高。

最后,我们恳切希望使用《大学英语四级测试试题集》(新题型版)的教师和同学,能在使用过程中及时提出宝贵的批评和建议。

编 者

2006年8月

CONTENTS

COLLEGE ENGLISH CET-4 PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1	1
PRACTICE TEST 2	23
PRACTICE TEST 3	43
PRACTICE TEST 4	65
PRACTICE TEST 5	85
PRACTICE TEST 6	105
PRACTICE TEST 7	125
PRACTICE TEST 8	147
PRACTICE TEST 9	167
PRACTICE TEST 10	187
 APPENDIX I KEY TO CET-4 PRACTICE TESTS	 209
 APPENDIX II TAPE SCRIPTS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION (1 – 10)	 232

Practice Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Note: The topic and directions for writing are shown on **Answer Sheet 1**. (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.

Why You Can't Ignore the Changing Climate

— by Eugene Linden

PARADE Magazine (June 25, 2006)

As we learned last year in New Orleans, weather can be a weapon of mass destruction. With the 2006 hurricane season now upon us, scientists say the climate is changing in ways that could produce many more super-hurricanes, as well as extreme floods, droughts and heat waves that could threaten our way of life.

Still, it's easy to ignore the signs of global warming because we've always had crazy weather. Unfortunately, many of the predicted changes have begun, and they already affect our health and pocketbooks. Here's what we know:

Look Outside: The Weather Already Is Changing

Every year since 1997 has been in the Top 10 list of hottest years, and 2005 set a record. The Earth has warmed about 1.4°F since the late 19th century, and the warming has accelerated during the past four decades.

That increase sounds small, but it has been sufficient to make weather records fall by the thousands. Studies by Kerry Emmanuel at MIT and others have documented that hurricanes are getting more intense. Extreme storms like the one that flooded New England with more than 10 inches of rain in May are becoming more frequent too. Birds are migrating earlier. Trees are blooming, and flowers and crops are popping up unseasonably early across the country.

The warming has produced clear winners: pests. Mosquitoes love the warmer weather and are celebrating by bringing infectious diseases to new places. A recent Duke University study found that increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has led to out-of-control growth of poison ivy (常春藤), as well as increased levels of allergy-producing pollen (引起过敏的花粉). Beetle populations have exploded in evergreen trees. Why should we care about beetles? It was beetles that killed the trees in Southern California, which provided the dry fuel for the wildfires that destroyed hundreds of homes in 2003.

Higher temperatures also are causing glaciers (冰川) to melt fast. Mount Kilimanjaro (乞力马扎罗山——非洲的最高山峰), for instance, has been topped with ice for at least 11,700 years. Within the next 15 years, however, its summit might be ice-free, according to Lonnie Thompson, a glaciologist at Ohio State University. The fastest warming is taking place in the far north, where glaciers are receding. You may think this isn't relevant to those of us farther south, but snow and ice play a big role in balancing Earth's climate by reflecting sunlight back into space. Melting snow and ice could push climates everywhere past a tipping point: As the Earth warms, melting snow and ice expose dark surfaces such as land and oceans, and the switch from heat-reflecting to heat-absorbing surfaces could turbo-charge further warming.

We're Making It Worse

"I'm changing the climate! Ask me how" reads a bumper sticker that

activists have been plastering on SUVs. Their point is that gas-guzzlers (耗油量大的车) contribute to climate change. In a more sober way, the great majority of scientists are saying the same thing: Burning gas or oil in engines and furnaces has pushed carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere far above where they've been for hundreds of thousands of years, and the debate has ended over whether these emissions are making the planet hotter. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a group of more than 1,500 scientists from 60 countries, asserts that some portion of the recent warming is the result of human activities.

Last year, the world's leading scientific journal, *Science*, looked back at all the scientifically credible articles published between 1993 and 2003 that dealt with modern climate change. Not one took issue with the consensus that humans are contributing to the changes we are seeing.

A Darkening Financial Forecast

Changing weather already costs *you* money. Of course, many Americans have felt the impact of hurricanes and floods, but even those not directly affected by extreme weather are paying a steep price:

On May 13, the front page of the *Sarasota Herald-Tribune* trumpeted the news that State Farm Insurance, Florida's largest property insurer, was seeking to raise rates *by* more than 70% for houses and 95% for mobile homes. That would jump average insurance costs from about \$1,733 to \$3,101. But even if *you* live on Cape Cod — more than 1,000 miles from the Gulf Coast — insurers are raising rates and pulling out of some markets as they try to adjust to a new world in which the past behavior of hurricanes is no longer a reliable guide to the future.

Southern California — where water availability is largely determined by snowfall in faraway mountains — already must scramble for water. Scarcities will become a severe problem if the snow pack continues to shrink and melt earlier because of warming temperatures, leaving residents extremely thirsty during the summer months. An extended water crisis will likely hurt house prices, setting off a chain reaction of job losses, foreclosures (回赎权取消) and bank failures.

Drought in the West already affects hydro-electric power production.

Power shortages could reach the Pacific Northwest if the region's river flows dropped below the levels needed to cool even coal- and gas-fired power plants. For America's workers, climate change will feel like an enormous tax, stripping savings and imposing costs ranging from disrupted jobs to a rash of health threats.

Climate Has Destroyed Past Civilizations

From the Fertile Crescent to the Yucatan Peninsula (尤卡坦半岛——中美洲北部), past civilizations made the fatal mistake of assuming that good weather would continue. An abrupt shift to drought in Mesopotamia (美索不达米亚地区) 4,200 years ago probably spelled the doom of the Akkadian (古巴比伦阿卡得人的) culture, which united city-states into the first known empire. Others see the fingerprints of climate in the collapse of the Mayans (玛雅人) around 900 AD., the disappearance of the Anasazi from the American Southwest a few centuries later and the end of Norse expansion into the New World in the 14th century. A recurrent pattern of history has been for civilizations to take root and flourish while the weather is good, only to fall when the weather suddenly changes.

But don't our technology and markets make us different? Absolutely, but 6 billion people still rely on crops grown in fertile areas like the American Midwest — areas vulnerable to drought in a warming world.

Past civilizations had no way to know that climates could change. We *do*. But if we are to prevent disaster from happening, we have to act on our knowledge, and we haven't done that yet.

Note: Please put down on **Answer Sheet 1** your answers to the following questions and Questions 8 to 10 are just shown on this **Sheet**. (注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答; 8-10 题在答题卡 1 上。)

1. The extreme weather we have experienced in the past decades resulted from the ever increasing global warming.
2. The warming causes population explosions of mosquitoes as well as beetles, but it has been documented that the latter have done more damage to man than the former have.

3. The fastest warming is taking place in the regions around the South Pole, where glaciers are disappearing at an astonishing speed.
4. Scientists from many countries agree that the recent warming is caused in part by such human activities as man's ever-increasing consumption of gas or oil.
5. As the result of insurance rates rising nationwide, Americans as a whole are suffering financially, no matter whether they are directly affected by destructive weather or not.
6. To a large extent, our ancestors' total ignorance of sudden changes in weather led to the destruction of some ancient civilizations.
7. The author holds optimistically that with the aid of our knowledge and technology, we will eventually be able to find ways to prevent sudden changes in climates and avoid natural disasters.

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 center.*

Note: Please put down on **Answer Sheet 2** your answers to the following questions. (注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。)

11. A) She is very much afraid.
B) She has never heard of the place.
C) She is not familiar with the place.

D) She has never taken the bus before.

12. A) Two boys and a girl. B) Four boys and a girl.
C) Two boys and three girls. D) Two boys and two girls.
13. A) Yes, he did. B) No, he didn't.
C) Yes, he has. D) No, he hasn't.
14. A) The rooms are better but not the service.
B) The service is better but the rooms are dirty.
C) It is even worse.
D) Both the rooms and the service are better.
15. A) She doesn't want to see the game; she prefers to stay at home.
B) She thinks it's going to be difficult to get tickets.
C) She already has got tickets for both of them.
D) Anyway, they can have the chance of watching the game on TV.
16. A) Forty-five minutes. B) Fifteen minutes.
C) Five minutes. D) Ten minutes.
17. A) The woman tells the man where to have a snack.
B) The man wants to know how to get to Joe's house.
C) The woman tells the man how to get to a cinema.
D) The man lost his way in the street.
18. A) Even though finals are over, they still have to study for a few more weeks.
B) They've been in school a few weeks.
C) They are studying hard for their finals.
D) The school year seemed to go by very quickly.

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

19. A) To do some window-shopping.

- B) To do some shopping with his girlfriend.
C) To buy a birthday present for his girlfriend.
D) To look for some gifts for his friends.
20. A) Buying a pair of gloves.
B) Buying a scarf.
C) Choosing a necklace.
D) Choosing something nice and expensive.
21. A) Some cosmetics. B) Some jewelry.
C) Some candy. D) Some stylish clothes.
22. A) To use a credit card for payment.
B) To choose a suitable greeting card for him.
C) To put in a greeting card with the gift.
D) To get the present wrapped up.

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

23. A) Work. B) Study.
C) Eat dinner. D) See a movie.
24. A) Working. B) Studying.
C) Dancing. D) Eating.
25. A) To complain about school.
B) To explain working hours.
C) To request help in finding books.
D) To set a time to meet again.

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the cor-*

responding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Note: Please put down on **Answer Sheet 2** your answers to the following questions. (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) Every other day. B) Twice a week.
C) Twice a day. D) Only during the summer.
27. A) The heat of the sun.
B) The pull of the sun and the moon.
C) The shape of the moon.
D) The light of the moon.
28. A) The moon is directly over it.
B) The moon disappears over the horizon.
C) There is no tide.
D) There is a low tide.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Visiting friends. B) Taking pictures.
C) Buying presents for his family. D) All of the above.
30. A) A shirt. B) An alarm clock.
C) A woolen sweater. D) A suitcase.
31. A) Because he forgot one of his suitcases.
B) Because he was asked to get off.
C) Because he wanted to go out to smoke.
D) Because he had lost his passport.
32. A) Alarm clocks are not allowed on board a plane.