

COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS BAND FOUR

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大学英语

分级同步测试

四级



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College English Practice Tests Band Four

大学英语分级同步测试(四级)

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内 容 简 介

本书在题型设计上充分兼顾了四、六级考试的要求和变化,在内容、题型构成和难度系数方面与大学英语四级水平保持同步,既可与大学英语四级水平的教材配套使用,又可供学生进行自我测试,为考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试先行打好基础。全书共由10套同步测试题构成,每一套题包含写作、听力理解、阅读理解、词汇、完型填空或改错、翻译6个部分。书后附参考答案和听力部分的录音文字材料。

本书的读者对象为大学英语四级水平的学生和相当水平的英语学习者。

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前 言

《大学英语分级同步测试》一级、二级、三级、四级系列丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,参照2005年最新的“大学英语四级考试”试点考试样卷,结合第一线教师在一至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验和收集的资料,参考学生在学习、考试中反馈的问题编写而成的。编委们集思广益,力求通过此书帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应用技巧等方面的问题,以提高他们的外语综合文化素养,为以后实现语言交际能力、顺利通过英语各级考试打好基础。

每册书由三部分组成:(1)10套完整的模拟试题;(2)参考答案和听力理解录音文字材料;(3)随书附赠光盘一张。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本系列丛书具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

1. 遵循教学大纲精神,符合考试大纲标准

本系列丛书严格遵守教育部最新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,根据我们的教学经验,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,从而突出教材中的重点和难点。部分试题的材料选自国内外图书、报刊、字典和网络。本系列丛书选材广泛,内容新颖,前瞻性好。

2. 紧扣教材重点内容,同步分层训练

本系列丛书力求严格与现行教材同步,兼顾各项语言技能。依据教材各单元、各章节的课程目标,把课文中的重点和难点知识融入到试题当中,尤其是词汇题、翻译题和作文题,紧扣课本,注重学生实用能力的培养,帮助学生高效率地掌握相关知识和基本技能。同时,一些原创题的开发可以帮助学生在测试训练中构建自主学习和迎接考试的平台。

3. 搭建学习特色平台,构筑考试绿色通道

本系列丛书针对性强,重点围绕学生英语学习中共性的、需要掌握的语言知识和能力,在命题素材、角度和方式等方面均做到精、新、活、准。题项设置上,注重典型性、实用性、灵活性,以期举一反三、触类旁通;题型选择上,注重应用性、科学性、新颖性,以期稳中求进,开阔视野;思路点拨上,注重可操作性、通俗性、规律性,以期激发创新、拓展思维。

本系列丛书各套试题间以及每套试题的题项间都考虑到知识的系统性,内容的针对性,题量的适度性,题型的代表性和形式的多样性。

本系列丛书可供大学基础阶段准备参加各层次英语考试,尤其是大学英语四级考试前备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练使用。竭诚希望广大师生选用此参考书。

因编写时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,望不吝赐教。

编者

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Model Test 1

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

Will We Run Out of Water?

Picture a "ghost ship" sinking into the sand, left to rot on dry land by a receding sea. Then imagine dust storms sweeping up toxic pesticides and chemical fertilizers from the dry seabed and spewing them across towns and villages.

Seem like a scene from a movie about the end of the world? For people living near the Aral Sea (咸海) in Central Asia, it's all too real. Thirty years ago, government planners diverted the rivers that flow into the sea in order to irrigate (provide water for) farmland. As a result, the sea has shrunk to half its original size, stranding (使搁浅) ships on dry land. The seawater has tripled in salt content and become polluted, killing

all 24 native species of fish.

Similar large-scale efforts to redirect water in other parts of the world have also ended in ecological crisis, according to numerous environmental groups. But many countries continue to build massive dams and irrigation systems, even though such projects can create more problems than they fix. Why? People in many parts of the world are desperate for water, and more people will need more water in the next century.

“Growing populations will worsen problems with water,” says Peter H. Gleick, an environmental scientist at the Pacific Institute for studies in Development, Environment, and Security, a research organization in California. He fears that by the year 2025, as many as one-third of the world’s projected (预测的) 8.3 billion people will suffer from water shortages.

Where Water Goes

Only 2.5 percent of all water on Earth is freshwater, water suitable for drinking and growing food, says Sandra Postel, director of the Global Water Policy Project in Amherst, Mass. Two-thirds of this freshwater is locked in glaciers (冰山) and ice caps (冰盖). In fact, only a tiny percentage of freshwater is part of the water cycle, in which water evaporates and rises into the atmosphere, then condenses and falls back to Earth as precipitation (rain or snow).

Some precipitation runs off land to lakes and oceans, and some becomes groundwater, water that seeps into the earth. Much of this renewable freshwater ends up in remote places like the Amazon river basin in Brazil, where few people live. In fact, the world’s population has access to only 12,500 cubic kilometers of freshwater — about the amount of water in Lake Superior (苏必利尔湖). And people use half of this amount already. “If water demand continues to climb rapidly,” says Postel, “there will be severe shortages and damage to the aquatic (水的) environment.”

Close to Home

Water woes (灾难) may seem remote to people living in rich countries like the United States. But Americans could face serious water shortages, too especially in areas that rely on groundwater. Groundwater accumulates in aquifers (地下蓄水层), layers of sand and gravel that lie between soil and bedrock. (For every liter of surface water, more than 90 liters are hidden underground.) Although the United States has large aquifers, farmers, ranchers, and cities are tapping many of them for water faster than nature can replenish (补充) it. In northwest Texas, for example, overpumping has shrunk ground-

water supplies by 25 percent, according to Postel.

Americans may face even more urgent problems from pollution. Drinking water in the United States is generally safe and meets high standards. Nevertheless, one in five Americans every day unknowingly drinks tap water contaminated with bacteria and chemical wastes, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. In Milwaukee, 400,000 people fell ill in 1993 after drinking tap water tainted with cryptosporidium (隐孢子虫), a microbe (微生物) that causes fever, diarrhea (腹泻) and vomiting.

The Source

Where do contaminants come from? In developing countries, people dump raw (未经处理的) sewage (污水) into the same streams and rivers from which they draw water for drinking and cooking; about 250 million people a year get sick from water borne (饮水传染的) diseases.

In developed countries, manufacturers use 100,000 chemical compounds to make a wide range of products. Toxic chemicals pollute water when released untreated into rivers and lakes. (Certain compounds, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (多氯化联二苯), or PCBs, have been banned in the United States.)

But almost everyone contributes to water pollution. People often pour household cleaners, car antifreeze, and paint thinners (稀释剂) down the drain; All of these contain hazardous chemicals. Scientists studying water in the San Francisco Bay reported in 1996 that 70 percent of the pollutants could be traced to household waste.

Farmers have been criticized for overusing herbicides and pesticides, chemicals that not only kill weeds and insects but pollutes water as well. Farmers also use nitrates, nitrogen-rich fertilizer that helps plants grow but that can wreak havoc (大破坏) on the environment. Nitrates are swept away by surface runoff to lakes and seas. Too many nitrates “over enrich” these bodies of water, encouraging the buildup of algae, or microscopic plants that live on the surface of the water. Algae deprive the water of oxygen that fish need to survive, at times choking off life in an entire body of water.

What's the Solution?

Water expert Gleick advocates conservation and local solutions to water-related problems; governments, for instance, would be better off building small-scale dams rather than huge and disruptive projects like the one that ruined the Aral Sea.

“More than 1 billion people worldwide don't have access to basic clean drinking water,” says Gleick. “There has to be a strong push on the part of everyone — governments

and ordinary people—to make sure we have a resource so fundamental to life.”

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 huge water projects led to the Aral Sea to shrink, seawater tripled in salt content, the distinction of 24 native species of fish.
2. By the year 2025, 8.3 million people will suffer from water shortages.
3. The chief causes of water shortage are population growth and water pollution.
4. A more urgent problem that American faced with is tap water pollution.
5. According to the passage, all water pollutants come from household waste.
6. Measures should be taken to protect the freshwater because more than 1 million people worldwide don't have access to basic clean drinking water.
7. Water expert Gleick has come up with the best solution to water-related problems.

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.*

11. A) To cancel his trip. B) To go to bed early.
C) To catch a later flight. D) To ask for a wake-up call.
12. A) They have different opinions as to what to do next.
B) They have to pay for the house by installments.
C) They will fix a telephone in the bathroom.
D) The man's attitude is more sensible than the woman's.
13. A) She will save the stamps for the man's sister.
B) She will no longer get letters from Canada.
C) She can't give the stamps to the man's sister.
D) She has given the stamps to the man's roommates.
14. A) Visiting the Brownings. B) Writing a postcard.

- C) Looking for a postcard. D) Filling in a form.
15. A) The man should work with somebody else.
B) The man should meet his partner's needs.
C) They should come to a compromise.
D) They should find a better lab for the project.
16. A) She can't finish her assignment, either.
B) She can't afford a computer right now.
C) The man can use her computer.
D) The man should buy a computer right away.
17. A) The visiting economist has given several lectures.
B) The guest lecturer's opinion is different from Dr. Johnson's.
C) Dr. Johnson and the guest speaker were schoolmates.
D) Dr. Johnson invited the economist to visit their college.
18. A) She's never watched a better game.
B) Football is her favorite pastime.
C) The game has been canceled.
D) Their team played very badly.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.
B) He works in an international insurance company.
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) She's worried about the seminar.
B) The man keeps interrupting her.

- C) She finds it too hard.
- D) She lacks interest in it.
- 23. A) The lecturers are boring.
- B) The course is poorly designed.
- C) She prefers Philosophy to English.
- D) She enjoys literature more.
- 24. A) Karen's friend.
- B) Karen's parents.
- C) Karen's lecturers.
- D) Karen's herself.
- 25. A) Changing her major.
- B) Spending less of her parents' money.
- C) Getting transferred to the English Department.
- D) Leaving the university.

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 center.*

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) They often take place in her major industries.
- B) British trade unions are more powerful.
- C) There are more trade union members in Britain.
- D) Britain loses more working days through strikes every year.
- 27. A) Such strikes are against the British law.
- B) Such strikes are unpredictable.
- C) Such strikes involve workers from different trades.
- D) Such strikes occur frequently these days.

28. A) Trade unions in Britain are becoming more popular.
B) Most strikes in Britain are against the British law.
C) Unofficial strikes in Britain are easier to deal with now.
D) Employer-worker relations in Britain have become tenser.

Passage Two

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

29. A) The victory over one's fellow runners.
B) The victory over former winners.
C) The victory of will-power over fatigue.
D) The victory of one's physical strength.
30. A) The runner who runs to keep fit.
B) The runner who breaks the record.
C) The runner who does not break the rules.
D) The runner who covers the whole distance.
31. A) He won the first prize.
B) He fell behind the other runners.
C) He died because of fatigue.
D) He gave up because he was tired.

Passage Three

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

32. A) 17,000.
B) 1,700.
C) 24.
D) 9,000.
33. A) It's located in a college town.
B) It's composed of a group of old buildings.
C) Its classrooms are beautifully designed.
D) Its library is often crowded with students.
34. A) Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.
B) Students are mainly from New York State.
C) The length of schooling is two years.

- D) Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
35. A) Take a walk in the desert.
- B) Go to a cinema.
- C) Watch TV programmes.
- D) Attend a party.

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 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.

One of the most interesting paradoxes in America today is that Harvard University, the oldest 47 of higher learning in the United States, is now engaged in a serious debate about what a university should be, and whether it is measuring up. Like the Roman

Catholic Church and other ancient institutions, it is asking — still in private rather than in 48 — whether its past assumptions about faculty, authority, admissions, 49 of study, are really relevant to the problems of the 1990's. Should Harvard or any other university be an intellectual sanctuary, apart from the political and social revolution of the age, or should it be a laboratory for 50 with these political and social revolutions; or even an engine of the revolution? This is what is being discussed 51 in the big clap-board houses of faculty members around the Harvard Yard.

The issue was defined by Waiter Lippmann, a 52 Harvard graduate, several years ago. "If the universities are to do their work," he said, "they must be independent and they must be disinterested. They are places to which men can turn for 53 which are unbiased by partisanship and special interest. Obviously, the moment the universities fall under political control, or under the control of private interests, or the moment they themselves take a hand in politics and the leadership of government, their value as independent and disinterested sources of judgement is 54 ." This is part of the argument that is going on at Harvard today. Another part is the argument of the militant and even many moderate students: that a university is the keeper of our ideals and morals, and should not be "disinterested" but activist in bringing the nation's ideals and actions together.

Harvard's men of today seem more troubled and less sure about personal, political and academic purpose than they did at the beginning. They are not even clear about how they should debate and 55 their problems, but they are struggling with them privately, and how they come out is 56 to influence American university and political life in the 1990's.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A) judgements | I) privately |
| B) institution | J) resolve |
| C) impaired | K) experimentation |
| D) solution | L) distinguished |
| E) disinterested | M) political |
| F) public | N) courses |
| G) private | O) academic |
| H) bound | |

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.

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second — slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a stethoscope (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. The passage is chiefly about _____.
A) the civilian use of military detection system
B) the exposure of a U.S. Navy top-secret weapon
C) an effort to protect an endangered marine species
D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
58. The underwater listening system was originally designed _____.
A) to replace the global radio communications network
B) to study the movement of ocean currents
C) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
D) to trace and locate enemy vessels
59. The deep-sea listening system made use of _____.
A) the capability of sound to travel at high speed
B) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under way
C) low-frequency sounds traveling across different layers of water
D) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
60. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
B) military technology has great potential in civilian use
C) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
D) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
61. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network?
A) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
B) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.
D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Most episodes of absent-mindedness — forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room — are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. “You’re supposed to remember something, but you haven’t encoded it deeply.”

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that

has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe (衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table — don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
- A) It expands our memory capacity considerably.
 - B) It helps understand our memory system better.
 - C) It slows down the process of losing our memory.
 - D) It enables us to recall something from our memory.
63. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that ____.
- A) they are more interested in what's happening around them
 - B) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
 - C) they are more reliant on the environment
 - D) they have a wider range of interests
64. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because ____.
- A) it might get mixed up with other things
 - B) it's not clear enough for you to read