

大学英语四级

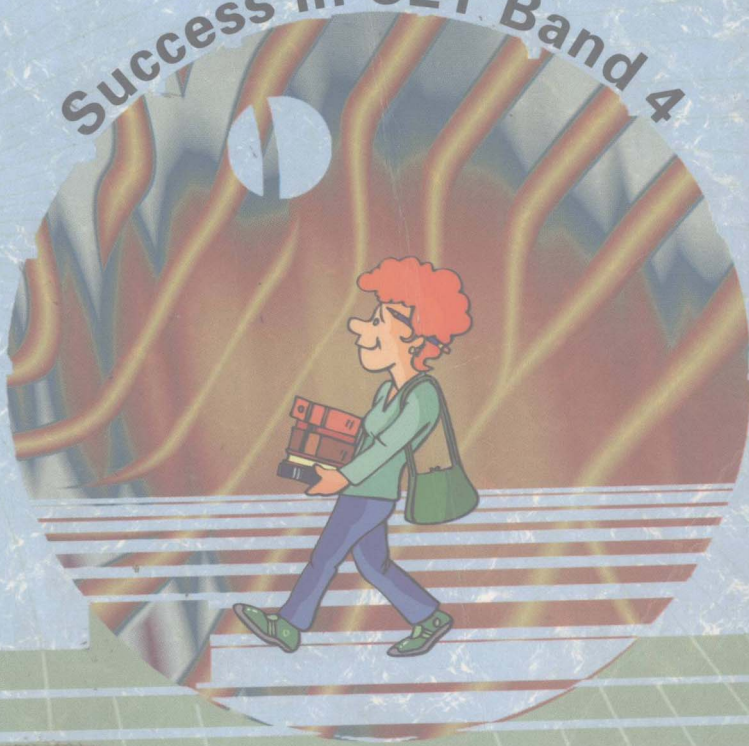
新  
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考试突破系列

# 四级冲刺

张进海 主编

Success in CET Band 4



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Success in CET Band 4  
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## 新大纲大学英语四级考试突破系列

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### 英语四级冲刺

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## 前 言

21 世纪是信息全球化、科学技术全球化的时代。针对新世纪对大学英语教学提出的挑战,教育部颁布了新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》。新大纲强调了英语在交流信息中的作用,在读、说、听、写、译诸方面均提出了较高的要求。为了有效地贯彻落实新大纲,我们组织编写了这套“新大纲大学英语四级考试突破系列”教材,包括《英语听力突破》、《英语语法·词汇突破》、《英语阅读突破》、《英语写作突破》及《英语四级冲刺》。

参加系列教材编写的人员均来自于四、六级英语统考成绩多年来连续优异的高等院校,且均为具有较丰富教学经验的资深英语教师。他们懂得新大纲与原大纲的区别,他们懂得什么是新大纲的要素,他们懂得如何对这些要素进行强化。

《英语四级冲刺》由 10 套模拟题组成。每份模拟题均严格按照新大纲对大学英语四级的全面要求,在听、读、写、译、语法和词汇诸方面均体现了新大纲的精神。在题型方面,本书包括了迄今为止国家教育部考试中心所公布的各种类型,使读者在使用本书后英语水平会有明显提高。内容新是本书的另一个显著特点。本书的模拟题贴近四级考试的要求,因而具有标准化测试的信度和效度。

2000 级大学生已正式实施新大纲,相信本系列教材会给读者提供一定的帮助。

编 者

2001 年 1 月

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说明



# Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**For example:** You will hear:

You will read: A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

**Sample Answer** [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking

说明:除第一套试题外,其他试题均省略题首说明部分。

about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A. He feels sorry for those students.  
B. He considers the punishment excessive.  
C. He thinks it right to punish those students.  
D. He disapproves of what the professor did.
2. A. \$ 240.      B. \$ 200.      C. \$ 300.      D. \$ 120.
3. A. The prettier one.  
B. The new one.  
C. The one that the man likes.  
D. The more comfortable one.
4. A. The man complains the price goes up every so often.  
B. The man agrees that the price is too high now.  
C. The man wants to know what the price will be later.  
D. The man needs to mail some letters next month.
5. A. At home.      B. At a party.  
C. At a restaurant.      D. In a car.
6. A. Patient-doctor.      B. Waitress-customer.  
C. Wife-husband.      D. Secretary-boss.
7. A. In the classroom.      B. In a bookstore.  
C. In the library.      D. In a reading-room.
8. A. Find a larger room.      B. Sell the old table.  
C. Buy two bookshelves.      D. Rearrange some furniture.
9. A. He was late.  
B. He is hoping for a promotion.  
C. He is a new employee.



- D. The boss usually leaves messages for him.
10. A. It's excellent.  
 B. The other place is far superior.  
 C. It's overrated.  
 D. The menu isn't very large.

## 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. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

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

11. A. San Francisco.      B. Los Angeles.  
 C. California.      D. New York.
12. A. High-tech and wealth.  
 B. Scientific research.  
 C. Traffic problems.  
 D. The American economic center.
13. A. Economic crisis.      B. A shortage of talent.  
 C. The worst traffic jam.      D. A shortage of housing.

### Passage Two

◇ Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. A product which is made from plant.  
B. A product that has less impact on the environment.  
C. A product that is of the color of green.  
D. A product that is no harmful to the body.
15. A. It might use less resources.  
B. It may create less waste.  
C. It costs less.  
D. It may be more efficient.
16. A. Meat made from soybeans.  
B. A toothbrush made of recycled materials.  
C. Clothes washers that use fifty percent less water.  
D. Shirt made from old bottles.

### Passage Three

◇ Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. Old people fear death.  
B. It is justifiable for young people to fear death.  
C. An old man will not fear death if he knows that there are others who will carry on what he can no longer do.  
D. An old man may not fear death if he has known human joys and sorrows and has accomplished whatever work it was in him to do.
18. A. Because he is young.

二、阅读理解

- B. Because he has not experienced human joys and sorrows.  
C. Because he has not achieved whatever work it was in him to do.  
D. Because he may feel bitter in the thought that he has been cheated of the best things that life has to offer.
19. A. It is justifiable.  
B. It is somewhat abject and ignoble.  
C. It is abnormal.  
D. It is ridiculous.
20. A. To enrich his knowledge.  
B. To make his interests gradually wider and more impersonal.  
C. To continue his work.  
D. To make more friends.

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

### Passage one

◆ Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In a competitive economy, the consumer usually has the

compete (竞争)  
competent (能胜任的)  
competition. 竞争

choice of several different brands of the same product. Yet underneath their labels, the products are often nearly identical. One manufacturer's toothpaste tends to differ very little from another manufacturer's. Thus, manufacturers are confronted with a problem—how to keep sales high enough to stay in business. Manufacturers solve this problem by advertising. They try to appeal to consumers in various ways. In fact, advertisements may be classified into three types according to the kind of appeals they use.

One type of advertisement tries to appeal to the consumer's reasoning mind. It may offer a claim that seems scientific. For example, it may say the dentists recommend Flash toothpaste. In selling a product, the truth of the advertising may be less important than the appearance of truth. A scientific approach gives the appearance of truth.

Another type of advertisement tries to amuse the potential buyer. Products that are essential boring, such as insecticide, are often advertised in an amusing way. One way of doing this is to make the products appear alive. For example, the advertisers may personify cans of insecticide, and show them attacking mean-faced bugs. Ads of this sort are silly, but they also tend to be amusing. Advertisers believe that consumers are likely to remember and buy products that the consumers associate with fun.

Associating the product with something pleasant is the technique of the third type of appeal. In this class are ads that suggest that the product will satisfy some basic human desire. One such desire is the wish to be admired by other people. Many automobile advertisements are in this category. They imply that other people will admire you—may even be jealous—when they

see you driving the hot, new Aardvark car. Another powerful desire to which advertisers appeal is the desire for love. (71) Thus ads for bandages are unlikely to emphasize the way the bandages are made or their low cost; instead, the ads may show a mother tenderly binding up and then kissing her small boy's cut finger. In the picture there is an open package of Ouch Bandages. The advertiser hopes the consumer will mentally insert an equal sign to create the equation "Ouch Bandages = Love".

One only needs to look through a magazine or watch an hour of TV in order to see examples of these three different advertising strategies.

21. Under the disguise of different brands \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the products are quite different from each other
  - ☒ B. the products are more or less the same
  - C. the manufacturers tend to differ very little
  - D. the brands may vary only in name or color
22. A scientific approach is used to prove \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. the true value of the product
  - ☒ B. the true appearance of the product
  - C. the buyers' reasoning mind
  - D. the appearance of the product
23. "potential buyer" (Para. 3) in this context probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. those who may amuse the product
  - B. those who appear to be alive
  - C. those who may associate the product with fun
  - ☒ D. those who may probably buy the product
24. In this passage, the picture of a mother tenderly kissing her

small boy is to show \_\_\_\_\_. C

A. human love from everyone

B. sympathy from the majority

C. the usefulness of bandages

D. insertion of love in people's minds

25. What does the passage imply?

A. People should have a clear mind not to be easily lured by the advertisements.

B. Advertisers should be more clever to make their products attractive.

C. More scientific methods should be used to make advertisements imaginative.

D. People's desires can be more satisfied by the improved advertisements.

### Passage Two

◇ Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

(72) Acculturation, which begins at birth, is the process of teaching new generations of children the customs and values of the parents' culture. How people treat newborns, for example, can be indicative of cultural values. In the United States it is not uncommon for parents to put a newborn in a separate room that belongs only to the child. This helps to preserve parents' privacy and allows the child to get used to having his or her own room, which is seen as a first step toward personal independence. Americans traditionally have held independence and a closely related value, individualism, in high esteem. Parents try to instill these prevailing values in their children. American English expresses these value preferences: children should "cut the (umbil-



ical) cord" and are encouraged not to be "tied to their mothers' apron strings". In the process of their socialization children learn to "look out for number one" and to "stand on their own two feet". Many children are taught at a very early age to make decisions and be responsible for their actions. Often children work for money outside the home as a first step to establishing autonomy. Nine- or ten-year-old children may deliver newspapers in their neighborhoods and save or spend their earnings. Teenagers (13 to 19 years) may baby-sit at neighbors' homes in order to earn a few dollars a week. Receiving a weekly allowance at an early age teaches children to budget their money, preparing them for future financial independence. (73) Many parents believe that managing money helps children learn responsibility as well as appreciating the value of money.

26. Financial independence for American youth is one way of

- ☒ A. establishing self-independence  
☐ B. rebelling against parents  
☒ C. learning to deliver newspapers  
☐ D. going to get prepared for attending college

27. "To cut the cord" is

- ☒ A. to become dependent on one's parents  
☐ B. to cut a piece of string  
☐ C. an expression used by electricians  
☒ D. to become independent of one's parents

28. Children who are "tied to their mothers' apron strings"

- ☒ A. are those caught in their mothers' aprons

- B. must always wear an apron when they eat  
 C. are very dependent on their mothers  
 D. are those who are busy with making aprons
29. Teenagers are children \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. from 13 to 17 B. from 13 to 19  
 C. from 12 to 13 D. from 13 to 18
30. What could be the best title for this passage?  
 A. Independence of Children.  
 B. Child Raising in America.  
 C. How to Look After the Newborns.  
 D. How to Be a Good Mother.

### Passage Three

◆ Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or subtract nine thousand times a second, multiply a thousand times a second, or divide five hundred times a second. Its percentage of error is about one in a billion digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred digits.

The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes, or transistors. Its electronic circuits work a thousand times faster than the nerve cells in the human brain. (74) A problem that might take human being two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute, but in order to work properly, a com-

puter must be given instructions —it must be programmed.

Computers can be designed for many specialized purposes—they can be used to prepare payrolls, guide airplane flights, direct traffic, even to play chess. Computers play an essential role in modern automation in many plants and factories throughout the world.

31. A computer is a machine designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. perform work mathematically
- B. perform complicated calculation
- C. store and select information
- D. all of the above

32. The passage calls vacuum tubes the electronic computer's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nerve cells
- B. brain
- C. nervous system
- D. heart

33. The passage says that computers play an essential role in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. automation processes
- B. mathematical computations
- C. traffic control
- D. the development of mathematical theory

34. The use of computers for specialized purposes depends on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. design of the computer
- B. power used to operate the computer
- C. difficulty of the mathematical calculations involved
- D. the ability of the programmer

35. The passage implies that human beings differ from comput-