

大学英语四级新路

模 拟 题

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Model Test 1



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. Both 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

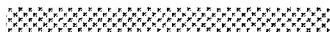
From the conversation, we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most

目 录

Model Test 1	1
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	21
Model Test 2	39
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	59
Model Test 3	75
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	96
Model Test 4	111
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	130
Model Test 5	142
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	160
Model Test 6	173
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	191
Model Test 7	203
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	221

Model Test 8	233
听力理解文字材料及试题详解	252

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Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation, we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) Go out to work.
B) Listen carefully to John.
C) Be calm and patient.
D) Do the easiest thing.
2. A) He doesn't like to talk.
B) He is a very kind man.
C) He is friendly.
D) He is not a pleasant person.
3. A) The doctor won't see her tomorrow.
B) The doctor is busy tomorrow.
C) The doctor is busy all day today.
D) The doctor will see her today.
4. A) Young people are too quick in making decisions.
B) Young people seldom stay long on the same job.
C) Young people lose their jobs easily.
D) Young people are too eager to succeed.
5. A) She felt it was tiring.
B) She felt it was very nice.
C) She thought it took less time.
D) She thought it was expensive.
6. A) They are having breakfast.
B) They are eating some fruit.
C) They are preparing a hot soup.

- D) They are drinking cold milk.
7. A) The woman doesn't want to spend Christmas with the man.
B) The woman is going home for Christmas.
C) The woman has not been invited to the Christmas party.
D) The woman is going to spend Christmas abroad.
8. A) By car. B) By bus.
C) By plane. D) By train.
9. A) It closes at four on weekdays.
B) He doesn't know its business hours.
C) It isn't open on Sundays.
D) It is open till four on Sundays.
10. A) Tennis shoes. B) Some clothes.
C) Nothing yet. D) Music records.

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

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

11. A) In about 20 years. B) Within a week.
C) In a couple of weeks. D) As early as possible.
12. A) Yes, of course. B) Possibly not.

- C) Not mentioned. D) Definitely not.
13. A) Her complaint was ignored.
B) The store sent her the correct order.
C) The store apologized for their mistake.
D) The store picked up the wrong items.

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

14. A) The prison gates are always open.
B) Its prisoner can work outside.
C) The prison has no armed guards.
D) The prison is open to the public.
15. A) The prisoners are provided with jobs on release.
B) Its prisoners are seldom made to work overtime.
C) It is run on the principle of trusting prisoners.
D) It has no security measures.
16. A) One year. B) Two years.
C) Thirteen years. D) Fourteen years.
17. A) Doubtful. B) Positive.
C) Critical. D) Indifferent.

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

18. A) It's good for training one's character but not good for one's health.
B) It cannot prepare pupils to be good citizens.
C) It has less effect on a child's character than sports and games.
D) It's as important as after-class activities.
19. A) Because pupils there have to spend most of the time

studying.

B) Because the school authorities insist on traditional ways of teaching.

C) Because the school authorities have neglected discipline.

D) Because pupils there are too fond of playing.

20. A) Practical work.

B) Collective activities.

C) Teacher's encouragement. D) Book knowledge.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

People tend to be more impressed by evidence that seems to confirm some relationship. Thus many are convinced their dreams are prophetic (预言的) because a few have come true; they neglect or fail to notice the many that have not.

Consider also the belief that "the phone always rings when I'm in the shower". If it does ring while you are in the shower, the event will stand out and be remembered. If it doesn't ring, that nonevent probably won't even register (留下印象).

People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world. Consider, for example, the common belief that things like personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths "happen in threes". Such beliefs stem from the tendency of people to allow

the third event to define the time period. If three plane crashes occur in a month, then the period of time that counts as their "happening together" is one month; if three crashes occur in a year, the period of time is stretched. Flexible end points reinforce such beliefs.

We also tend to believe what we want to believe. A majority of people thinks they are more intelligent, more fair-minded and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. Part of the reason we view ourselves so favorably is that we use criteria that work to our advantages. As economist Thomas Schelling explains, "Everybody ranks himself high in qualities he values; careful drivers give weight to care, skilled drivers give weight to skill, and those who are polite give weight to courtesy." This way everyone ranks high on his own scale.

Perhaps the most important mental habit we can learn is to be cautious (谨慎的) in drawing conclusions. The "evidence" of everyday life is sometimes misleading.

21. In the first paragraph the author states that _____.

- A) dreams cannot be said to be prophetic even though a few have come true
- B) dreams are prophetic because some of them did come true
- C) dreams may come true if clearly remembered
- D) dreams and reality are closely related

22. By "things like..." "happen in threes" (Para. 3, Lines 2~4), the author indicates that people believe _____.

- A) personal misfortunes tend to happen every now and then
- B) personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths usually happen together

- C) misfortunes tend to occur according to certain patterns
- D) misfortunes will never occur more than three times to a person in his lifetime

23. The word "courtesy" (Para. 4, Line 9) probably means _____.

- A) good manners
- B) appropriate speech
- C) friendly relations
- D) satisfactory service

24. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Happenings that go unnoticed deserve more attention.
- B) In a series of misfortunes the third one is usually the most serious.
- C) People tend to make use of evidence that supports their own beliefs.
- D) Believers of misfortunes happenings in threes are cautious in interpreting events.

25. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A) there is some truth even in the wildest dreams
- B) one should take notice of other people's merits
- C) there is no order or pattern in world events
- D) we should not base our conclusions on accidental evidence

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to think that all Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical spectators.

Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most of situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but such is often not the case in Africa. Alban Syipaga, a Kasena semiprofessional musician from northern Ghana, says that when his flute (长笛) and drum ensemble (歌舞团) is performing. "Anybody can take part." This is true, but Kasena musicians recognize that not people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. Performances often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

26. The difference between us and Africans, as far as music is concerned is that _____.

- A) most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music
- B) we are musical performers and they are semiprofessional musicians
- C) most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators
- D) we are the audience and they are active spectators

27. The word "such" (Line 12) refers to the fact that _____.
A) music is performed with the participation of the audience
B) music is performed without the participation of the audience
C) people tend to distinguish the audience from the performers
D) people have records, television sets and radio to fulfil their musical needs
28. The author of the passage implies that _____.
A) all the Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed in Africa
B) not all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their life
C) most Africans are capable of joining in the music by playing musical instruments
D) most Africans perform as well as professional musicians
29. The word "nucleus" (Line 23) probably refers to _____.
A) musicians famous in Africa
B) musicians at the centre of attention
C) musicians acting as the core in a performance
D) active participants in a musical performance
30. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) The Importance of Music to African People
B) Differences Between African Music and Music of Other Countries
C) The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience
D) A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no corresponding increase in wisdom. But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define "wisdom" and consider means of promoting it.

There are several factors that contribute to wisdom, of these I should put first a sense of proportion; the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time; you study the make-up of the atom from a disinterested desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race.

Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase augments our capacity for realizing our purposes, and therefore augments

our capacity for evil, if our purposes are unwise.

31. Disagreement arises when people try to decide _____.

- A) how much more wisdom we have now than before
- B) what wisdom is and how to develop it
- C) if there is a great increase of wisdom in our age
- D) whether wisdom can be developed or not

32. According to the author, "wisdom" is the ability to _____.

- A) carefully consider the bad effects of any kind of research work
- B) give each important problem some careful consideration
- C) acquire a great deal of complex and special knowledge
- D) give suitable consideration to all the possible elements in a problem

33. Lowering the infant death-rate may _____.

- A) prove to be helpful everywhere in the world
- B) give rise to an increase in population in Europe
- C) cause food shortages in Asia and Africa
- D) raise the living standard of the people in Africa

34. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that _____.

- A) it's extremely difficult to consider all the important elements in problem
- B) success in medical research has its negative effects
- C) scientists may unknowingly cause destruction to the human race
- D) it's unwise to be totally absorbed in research in scientific medicine

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) It is unwise to place the results of scientific research in the hands of a powerful mad man.
- B) The more knowledge one has, the wiser one become.
- C) Any increase of knowledge could lead to disastrous results without the guidance of wisdom.
- D) Wisdom increases in proportion one's age.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

For any given task in Britain there are more men than are needed. Strong unions keep them there in Fleet Street, home of some London's biggest dailies, it is understood that when two unions quarrel over three jobs, the argument is settled by giving each union two. That means 33 percent overmanning, 33 percent less productivity than could be obtained.

A reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe has an impression that the pace of work is much slower here, nobody tries hard. Tea breaks do matter and are frequent. It is hard to measure intensity of work, but Britons give a distinct impression of going at their tasks in a more leisurely way.

But is all this so terrible? It certainly does not improve the gross national product or output per worker. Those observant visitors, however, have noticed something else about Britain. It is a pleasant place.

Street crowds in Stockholm, Paris and New York move quickly and silently heads down, all in a hurry. London crowds tend to walk at an easy pace (except in the profitable, efficient city, the financial district).

Every stranger is struck by the patient and orderly way in which Briton queue for bus; if the saleswoman is slow and out of stock she will likely say, "Oh dear, what a pity"; the rubbish collectors stop to chat and call the housewives "Luv". Crimes rises here as in every city but there still remains a gentle tone and temper that is unmatched in Berlin, Milan or Detroit.

In short, what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right. Having reached a tolerable standard, Britons appear to be choosing leisure over goods.

36. What happens when disputes over job opportunities arise among British unions?
- A) Thirty three percent of the workers will be out of work.
 - B) More people will be employed than necessary.
 - C) More jobs will be created by the government.
 - D) The unions will try to increase productivity.
37. What does the reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe think about Britain?
- A) Tea breaks do not affect the intensity of work in Britain.
 - B) Britons do their work in an unhurried sort of way.
 - C) The pace of work in Continental Europe is much slower than in Britain
 - D) Britons give the impression of working intensively.
38. "Tea breaks do matter" (Para. 2, Line 3) indicates that _____.
- A) they are an important aspect of the British way of life
 - B) they are greatly enjoyed by British workers
 - C) they can be used by the workers as an excuse to take time off from work