

MET4

英语专业四级考试 仿真试题集

孔庆华 主编

上海交通大学出版社

英语专业四级考试仿真试题集

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上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是依据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》和《高等院校英语专业四级考试大纲(修订本)》的基本要求,完全按照高校英语专业四级考试的题型和项目编写而成。全书由10套英语专业四级考试仿真试题组成,并附有答案和听力材料。

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前 言

为了满足英语专业学生学习和四级考试的需要,我们编写了这本《英语专业四级考试仿真试题集》。

本书是依据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》和 1997 年再版的《高等院校英语专业四级考试大纲(修订本)》的基本要求,完全按照高校英语专业四级考试的题型和项目编写而成。

本书由 10 套英语专业四级考试仿真试题组成,并附有答案和听力材料。试题的编写力求科学实用,所选题材广泛,材料较新并具有普遍性和代表性,难度与四级考试试题相仿。编者均为多年从事英语专业教学的富有经验的教师。

本书旨在使英语专业的学生及其他英语学习者充分了解四级考试的题型、题量及所涉及的语言技能和能力,提供大量的练习机会,使学生通过模拟自测,发现自身的不足,找出差距,运用正确的学习方法,逐步达到《大纲》要求的语言水平。

本书也是高等院校学生进行强化训练,准备专业四级考试的理想材料,也可供英语专业六级考生及其他中、高级英语学习者使用。

本书中的 10 套试题曾在我校英语专业的学生中试用,效果颇佳。

由于编者水平所限,书中错误在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者

2001 年 10 月于

青岛大学师范学院

11A305/109

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MET4 仿真试题 1

PART I

WRITING

[45 min.]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 min.]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topics:

Advertisements appear everywhere in modern society and play a very important role today. However, some people don't like advertisements because they think them annoying. But what do you think would happen if there were no advertisements?

IF THERE WERE NO ADVERTISEMENTS

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state what your suggested way is.

In the second paragraph, state one or two reasons for your suggestion.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instruction may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN.]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50-60 words on the following situation:

You are Peter/Mary. You are writing to a friend of yours, inviting him or her to spend a holiday with you in some part of your city. Explain your plans and tell him or her why you think the holiday will be interesting and enjoyable.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II

DICTION

[15 min.]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal

speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION [20 min.]

In section A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION A STATEMENT

In this Section you will hear eight statements. At the end of the statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following eight questions.

1. According to the statement, Mrs. Cronk
 - A. spent \$ 20.
 - B. saved \$ 16.
 - C. paid too much.
 - D. saved \$ 4.
2. What does the statement imply?
 - A. Now she takes one tablet.
 - B. Now she takes two tablets.
 - C. Now she takes three tablets.
 - D. Now she takes four tablets.
3. What do we know about the speaker?
 - A. He would like some orange juice now.
 - B. He likes orange juice but he does not want any now.
 - C. He'll never want to have orange juice again.
 - D. He is never tired of orange juice.
4. What does the speaker mean?
 - A. It was not late when we called you.
 - B. It was too late so we did not call you.
 - C. It was late but we called you.
 - D. It was not late but we did not call you.
5. According to the speaker,
 - A. Tom will ask them to admit him on Monday.
 - B. Tom will decide whether to go to school.
 - C. Tom will know about his admission on Monday.
 - D. They will decide whether to give Tom a scholarship.
6. According to the statement, Gary
 - A. expects to work hard in order to finish his thesis.
 - B. is planning a party.
 - C. will finish his thesis at the party.

- D. will not finish his thesis this quarter.
7. Where is the speaker?
- A. At a bank.
 - B. At a grocery store.
 - C. At a restaurant.
 - D. At a supermarket.
8. The weather last weekend was
- A. warm and dry.
 - B. cold and wet.
 - C. cool and cloudy.
 - D. warm and overcast.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following nine questions.

9. What does the woman say about Susan?
- A. She is a fast worker.
 - B. She did Jack's homework.
 - C. She didn't do all of her homework by herself.
 - D. She has not finished her homework.
10. What did the man have?
- A. He had some ice cream.
 - B. He had a piece of cake.
 - C. He had a piece of gum.
 - D. He had something to drink.
11. What does the man think of the car?
- A. It looks fine.
 - B. The engine is good but the brakes need repairing.
 - C. Though it runs well, it looks old.
 - D. It needs a complete overhaul.
12. What do we learn from this conversation?
- A. The travel agent is at the airport.
 - B. The theater is near Broadway.
 - C. The woman is going on a bus trip.
 - D. The woman bought an airplane ticket.
13. What are they discussing?
- A. A new shuttle bus.
 - B. A regularly scheduled space flight.
 - C. An airplane flight six years ago.
 - D. A new church mission.
14. What are the two people talking about?

- A. Mathematics.
 - B. Banking.
 - C. Credits.
 - D. Computers.
15. What are the man and woman doing?
- A. Making an appointment.
 - B. Fixing a clock.
 - C. Discussing a price.
 - D. Going to class.
16. What does the woman want to know?
- A. What the man told John.
 - B. Why the man told John to come at 10:30.
 - C. Where John was supposed to arrive.
 - D. How John was coming.
17. Where does this conversation probably take place?
- A. At a dress shop.
 - B. At a barber shop.
 - C. At a grocery store.
 - D. At an airport.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

18. Which of the following is true?
- A. Some American steel companies are selling their products at very low prices.
 - B. Some European steel companies are selling their products at very low prices.
 - C. Some companies are selling their products in Europe and America below the fair value.
 - D. Some European steel companies will sell their products below their value.
19. Why did the American steel industry reject the agreement?
- A. Because it reduced the prices of American steel.
 - B. Because it did not reduce the prices of European steel.
 - C. Because it did not have any effects.
 - D. Because it did not do enough to reduce the effects of unfair European steel prices.

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

20. _____ countries took part in the Disarmament Conference.
- A. 51
 - B. 60
 - C. 61
 - D. 50

21. Annan pressed the negotiators to
- A. prohibit transfers of nuclear weapons between countries.
 - B. adhere to the Ottawa Landmine Treaty.
 - C. prohibit the sales of land mines and nuclear arms race in outer space.
 - D. both B and C.

Question 22 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

22. The news reported a
- A. lorry crash.
 - B. ferry accident.
 - C. bridge wreckage.
 - D. traffic jam.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

23. According to the news, how many medical discharges were granted in 1996 and 1997?
- A. 5,000.
 - B. 10,000.
 - C. 2,500.
 - D. 20,000.
24. Why did the soldiers bribe military doctors?
- A. To be cured from physical or mental disabilities.
 - B. To get an early discharge.
 - C. To prompt an audit of military hospitals.
 - D. None of the above.

Question 25 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

25. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. Albright said that the two sides would work out details of the F-16 purchase.
 - B. Thai and US officials will discuss the technical specifications of the F-16 jet fighters.
 - C. Thailand is going to buy new F-16 jet fighters from America.
 - D. Thai and US officials considered Thailand's economic crisis on the sale of F-16 jet fighters.

PART IV

CLOZE

[15 min.]

Decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

One of the major pleasures in life is appetite, and one of our major duties should be to preserve it. Appetite is the (26) _____ of living; it is one of the senses that tells you that you are still curious to exist, that you still have an edge on your longings and want to bite into the world and taste its multitudinous (27) _____ and juices.

(28) _____ appetite, of course, I don't mean just the lust for food, but any condition of (29) _____ desire, any burning in the blood that proves you want more than you've got, and that you haven't yet (30) _____ your life. Wilde said he felt sorry for those who never got their heart's desire, but sorrier (31) _____ for those who did. I got mine once only, and it nearly killed me, and I've always preferred wanting (32) _____ since.

For appetite, to me, is this state of wanting, which keeps one's (33) _____ alive. I remember learning this lesson long ago as a child, when treats and orgies were (34) _____, and when I discovered that the greatest pitch of happiness was not in actually eating a toffee, but in (35) _____ it beforehand. True, the first bite was delicious, (36) _____ once the toffee was gone one was left with nothing, neither toffee nor lust.

So for me, one of the keenest (37) _____ of appetite remains in the wanting, not the satisfaction. In this condition, of course, I know that the object of desire is always at its most flawlessly (38) _____, which is why I would carry the preservation of appetite (39) _____ of deliberate fasting, simply because I think that appetite is (40) _____ to lose, too precious to be bludgeoned into insensibility by satiation and over-doing it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 26. A. wanting | B. interest | C. keenness | D. eagerness |
| 27. A. dishes | B. meals | C. smells | D. flavors |
| 28. A. By | B. With | C. Through | D. Of |
| 29. A. dissatisfied | B. unsatisfied | C. dissatisfying | D. unsatisfying |
| 30. A. used up | B. used all | C. used over | D. finished |
| 31. A. more | B. the same | C. even | D. still |
| 32. A. to having | B. rather than having | C. instead of having | D. but not having |
| 33. A. wanting | B. desiring | C. curiosity | D. expectation |
| 34. A. popular | B. many | C. few | D. a few |
| 35. A. tasting | B. imagining | C. biting | D. gazing at |
| 36. A. but | B. however | C. and | D. for |
| 37. A. happiness | B. delights | C. pleasures | D. well-being |
| 38. A. good | B. best | C. perfect | D. perfection |
| 39. A. at a degree | B. to an extent | C. to some extent | D. to the extent |
| 40. A. too good | B. so good | C. too hard | D. too easy |

PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY [15 min.]

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

41. I have to collect _____ about the topic before I start writing the book.

- A. a few more materials
B. a few more material
C. a little more materials
D. a little more material
42. You can go out, _____ you promise to be back before 11 o'clock.
A. as long as
B. unless
C. lest
D. in case
43. Were it not for the fact that his father is on the board of directors, he _____ the job.
A. will never get
B. will never have got
C. would never get
D. would never have got
44. _____ transistor is small in _____ size and highly reliable.
A. A, /
B. The, /
C. A, the
D. The, the
45. He resented the suggestion that he _____ conscientiously.
A. should not work
B. did not work
C. would not work
D. is not working
46. He made a long speech _____ his ignorance of the subject.
A. only showing
B. only showed
C. only to show
D. only as to show
47. Some men would do more for a dog than _____ for a wife.
A. they would
B. they do
C. they did
D. do
48. Under no circumstances _____ do anything that will benefit ourselves.
A. we should
B. should we
C. that we should
D. that we will
49. Two hundred miles _____ a long distance _____ in two hours even by a fast car.
A. are, to cover
B. are, to be covered
C. is, to cover
D. is, to be covered
50. If reading is to accomplish anything _____ passing time, it must be active.
A. more than
B. better than
C. other than
D. without
51. It was to New York _____ he went in the hope of finding work on one of the New York newspapers.
A. which
B. where
C. as
D. that
52. _____ has been said above, grammar is not a set of dead rules.
A. It
B. Which
C. As
D. As it
53. He left _____ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon.
A. words
B. a word
C. the word
D. word
54. The cat _____ out in front of the fire.
A. extended
B. stretched
C. spread
D. squeezed

Mark your choice on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

Vehicle vogue(流行,时尚) seems to have taken a decidedly luxurious turn, if this week's annual North American International Auto Show in Detroit is any indicator. Nearly a dozen automakers are unveiling(展出) new models or concept cars aimed at affluent(富裕的) buyers — the goal being to win a place on the open, prosperous highway of the American luxury-car market. Says Michael Dale, president of Jaguar North America: "The economy is wonderful. Wall Street is doing great, and people want to buy a car that feels like more than just transportation. Frankly, you're just not going to get that in a Firebird." John Smith, general manager of GM's Cadillac division, puts it another way: "Baby boomers have always been a relatively self-indulgent(放纵自我的) generation. Now that they're becoming empty nesters, the luxury segment is benefiting." . . .

Indeed, the luxury movement represents the industry's first significant market shift since the introduction of the minivan(厢型车) and the Jeep Grand Cherokee in the mid-1980's. And it suggests that the old model developed by General Motors' Alfred P. Sloan in the early 1920's, which sliced(切成薄片) the industry into carefully graded segments and moved consumers up as their income rose, may be headed for extinction(灭绝). Instead, as automakers lavish(慷慨地给予) more and more attention on a narrower, wealthier band of consumer, the U. S. is moving to a more European marketing model built around sales of luxury cars to the affluent and small, inexpensive shoeboxes on wheels for everyone else.

66. Firebird is
- A. a luxury car.
 - B. a practical car.
 - C. a car that everybody likes.
 - D. a car that only American like.
67. According to the passage, the introduction of the minivan in the mid-1980's was
- A. a steady development of the car industry.
 - B. an insignificant change to luxury movement.
 - C. a noted change in the car industry.
 - D. the gradual change to luxury movement.
68. Alfred P. Sloan developed a model, which
- A. dealt mainly with the self-indulgent customers.
 - B. evaluated the customers.
 - C. was the reference of the customers.
 - D. was General Motor's principles in producing cars.
69. In European market, the car makers pay more attention to the sales of
- A. costly cars.
 - B. cheap cars.
 - C. boxes containing shoes.
 - D. minivans.

TEXT B

First, the bad news: in the past year, Asians seeking education abroad have found it harder than usual to locate the requisite (所需的) funding. Loans have become more expensive, and government grants have shrunk. As their currencies depreciated (贬值) drastically against the dollar, countries like Thailand and Malaysia that had been nurturing overseas education programs simply ran out of cash. Malaysia, which had the largest state-funded study-abroad program in Asia, used to shell out \$ 660 million for its top students to study overseas. But the program has been cut back by about 90%, and the Education Ministry is urging students to be "patriotic" and stay home. Thailand, which has 2,000 government-sponsored (资助) students scattered through the U. S. , is also scaling back its study-abroad programs. Although 120 undergraduates were selected to study abroad for free this academic year, just 20 are projected to receive the \$ 28,000 grant each in 1999.

And don't expect foreign governments to help fund Asian students either. Although Britons pay only \$ 1,600 a year for their undergraduate education, international students don't get the same subsidy (补助金) break and must pay an average of \$ 20,000 annually for tuition, living costs and travel expenses. U. S. law prohibits foreign students from receiving any federally funded financial aid, including grants and loans. Unlike their American classmates, most foreign students cannot supplement their income by getting an off-campus job. To keep their visa status as students, international scholars need to carry a full course load and may work at non-college jobs only with a special permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Services — and it can take months to get approval. (Some of these rules have been relaxed for Asian students hit by the economic crisis, but the grace period won't last forever.)

70. According to the passage, how much will Thailand grant the students who will study abroad in 1999?

- A. \$ 594,000.
- B. \$ 336,000.
- C. \$ 560,000.
- D. Not mentioned.

71. Which of the following is Not true?

- A. It is difficult for Asians to get enough money to study abroad.
- B. The Asians studying abroad already feel it hard for them to live and study.
- C. The Asians studying in the U. S find life easier for the U. S government may grant them the working permits for good.
- D. Many foreign students are not entitled to get a part-time job.

72. Which of the following can international students get from U. S. in the following year?

- A. Grants and loans.
- B. An average of \$ 20,000.
- C. Some financial aid.
- D. Visa status as students.

TEXT C

It's the 24th century, and aboard the U. S. S. Enterprise, Star Trek chief engineer Geordi LaForge scans the heavens by means of the sophisticated prosthetic (修复的) lenses (隐形眼镜)

that give him superhuman vision. That may be science fiction, but we mere myopes of the 21st century may not have to wait 300 years before we can boldly see where no one has seen before. A new high-performance contact lens under development at the department for applied physics at the University of Heidelberg will not only correct ordinary vision defects but will enhance normal night vision as much as five times, making people's vision sharper than that of cats, owls — and Goerdi LaForge.

Josef Bille, a 54-year-old physics professor, and his colleagues at the university hope that their ultra-customized (特别为个人设计的) vision aids will enable hunters to better spot their quarry at dawn, campers to pitch their tents at dusk without flashlights, drivers to make out the road ahead with more ease and persons suffering from night blindness to see in the dark. Theatergoers might also benefit: the lenses work best when the pupils are fully dilated (使膨胀), as when looking at a lighted stage from the depths of a dark auditorium. "Forget opera glasses," crows Bille, "they will no longer be necessary."

Bille and his team work with an optical instrument called an active mirror — a device used in astronomical telescopes to spot fledgling stars and far distant galaxies. Connected to a wavefront sensor that tracks and measures the course of a laser beam into the eye and back, the aluminum mirror detects the deficiencies of the cornea, the transparent membrane that covers the lens of the human eye. The highly precise data from the two instruments — which, Bille hopes, will one day be found at opticians all over the world — serve as a basis for the production of completely individualized contact lenses that correct and enhance vision so well that the wearer's sight is actually better than nature's perfect 20-20.

73. Which of the following is true?
- A. In the 24th century, people may have superhuman vision.
 - B. In the 21th century, people can see more clearly at night than owls.
 - C. In the 21th century, there have existed prosthetic lenses.
 - D. In the 24th century, there will be prosthetic lenses.
74. What's a "myope"?
- A. An astronaut.
 - B. A computer fan.
 - C. A near-sighter.
 - D. A far-sighter.
75. According to the passage, under what condition can the ultra-customized vision aids work best?
- A. Hunting in a mountain.
 - B. Hunting with the help of a flash light.
 - C. Looking at a well-lit stage from the darkness.
 - D. Pitching a tent.
76. What are the two instruments mentioned in the third paragraph?
- A. The active mirror and the laser beam.
 - B. The laser beam and the cornea.
 - C. The cornea and the wave-front sensor.
 - D. The wave-front sensor and the active mirror.

TEXT D

The push for men to express their feelings presumes that we have feelings and we do have a few, but they remain submerged (沉入水中的), and the airing of them often violates their authenticity. We are, as a gender (性别), as dull as we seem. Contrary to the claptrap (空话) of the men's movement, men gain power through not talking. "The strength of the genie," said poet Richard Wilbur, "comes from being in a bottle." I'm no biologist, but my guess is that the male human animal was programmed for silence. One can make us talk counter to our genetic makeup, but it is like training kangaroos to box. It's mildly entertaining but pointless.

There's a deep, basically serene well of silence in most men, which, for better and worse, is where we live. I do not mean to start clap-trapping myself, but I often think that all our acts of aggression and posturing (故作姿态) arise from that well as forms of overcompensation of panic. Unlike women, men are not social creatures, not born administrators. It's politically correct to think of God as female, but no woman would have thrown Lucifer (恶魔, 撒旦) out of heaven; she would have offered him a desk job. Had Lucifer been a woman, she would have dropped all that "myself am hell" business and taken it.

I would go so far as to argue that men were programmed to be isolated from one another and that aloneness is our natural state. Silence in male friendships is our way of being alone with each other. Once men have established a friendship, that itself is the word. The affection is obvious, at least to us. A main component of our silence is an appreciation of the obvious.

77. Which of the following statements about men is true?
- A. Men are talkative.
 - B. Men are powerful.
 - C. Men are reticent.
 - D. Men are authentic.
78. Richard Wilbur said, "The strength of the genie comes from being in a bottle." What does he mean?
- A. Men take advantage of the men's movement.
 - B. Men don't enjoy talking.
 - C. Men attain control over the others by saying nothing.
 - D. Men enjoy keeping the genie in a bottle.
79. When a man tends to be aggressive, that's the result of the following except
- A. his terror.
 - B. his excessive desire to make up for his loss.
 - C. his administrative instinct.
 - D. his isolation from the others.
80. The example of Lucifer in the second paragraph suggests all of the following except
- A. a man is more qualified for office job.
 - B. a woman is more practical than a man.
 - C. a man is not as easy-going as a woman.
 - D. a man tends to remain isolated.