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本册主编 / 李晓红

# 大学英语 | 全真模拟 预测试卷



丛书主编 / 上海交通大学 外国语学院 赵晓红

- 权威预测，上海交通大学外语学院大英教研部主任担当主编，全面反映命题方向，涵盖考试重点；
- 10套全真模拟试卷，活页装订，方便考生熟悉考试形式；
- 答案线索定位，详尽答案解析，尽在超值光盘。



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考前冲刺热身系列

# 大学英语全真模拟 预测试卷(4级)

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上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书是“考试桥”丛书之一,被纳入“考前冲刺热身”板块。本书根据大学英语4级考试的命题要求,设计了10套全真模拟试卷,其深度、难度以及命题的形式和考点的覆盖具有很强的预测性,其中 Model Test 9 和 Model Test 10 反映了最新的命题趋势,对考生备考具有切实的指导意义。光盘中随赠详尽解析;随书附赠沪江网超值学习卡。

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## 丛书总序

大学英语四、六级考试是目前国内规模最大的标准化考试,2008年参加考试的人数达到840万。在这个庞大的人数背后,一方面是社会和学生对外语能力的要求在不断提高;一方面是大学英语教学的形式和内容也发生了很大的变化:教学不再只着重语言知识的传授,还要培养学生的各种应用能力。《大学英语课程教学要求》提出:大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。在这个前提下,各高校积极开设实用性强的各类英语选修课程,以此有效地培养学生用英语进行工作、沟通和学术交流的能力。同样,四、六级考试也进行了一系列的改革:增加听说环节、加强主观题考查力度、写作题材转向应用文等。

大学英语教学改革的目标是切实提高广大学生的英语实际运用能力,而大学英语四、六级考试改革则旨在科学、有效地评估广大考生的英语水平及其实际运用能力。考试和教学从来就不是一对矛盾,而是相互促进、相互依存的。作为从事大学英语教学的一线教师有必要、也有责任帮助学生掌握“大学英语教学基本要求”规定的教学内容,达到考试大纲所规定的目标,最终顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。这也是本套丛书编写的根本目的。

根据参加考试同学的水平,本丛书分为三个系列,从低到高依次为:基础备考知识系列、专项能力提高系列、考前冲刺热身系列。三个系列间既彼此独立,又相互关联,每个系列按照知识内容分若干册,针对学生在学习和考试中的难点作出分析和指点,使用者可结合自身情况,从低系列到高系列选择使用,有针对性地提高自身知识薄弱的环节。

本套丛书由上海交通大学外国语学院的教师领衔编写,参编教师均为在大学英语教学一线从事多年教学的骨干教师,编写中参照了“大学英语教学基本要求”,认真分析了大学英语考试大纲所规定的各项考试要点及样题,根据我国英语学习者英语学习中犯错的特点以及母语对英语学习可能造成的负面影响,在精讲的基础上设计了大量的练习。整套丛书具有较强的实用性和针对性,希望广大同学通过大量的操练、实践,达到学习掌握这些语言点和语言技能的目的。

作为正常课堂教学的补充,希望本丛书能有助于大学英语学习者打好语言基础,在学习语言,了解文化的同时,达到考纲要求,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

上海交通大学外国语学院

王同顺

# 前言

最新大学英语四级考试与从前相比,更加侧重学生的语言输入量与速度和语言输出能力,同时淡化了直接测试语法与词汇的概念,从而对考生实际应用语言的能力提出了新的挑战。为了帮助广大考生应对新型的四级考试,本书应运而生。本书的编写严格按照最新《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,力求在各方面与大学英语四级考试样卷及真题保持一致。模拟试题的选材均出自国内外的最新文章,考生可以在平时的训练中培养英语语感;对答案的分析透彻到位,帮助考生全面熟悉四级考试新题型,实现考前快速突破。

本书特点归纳如下:

1. 本书题目所选材料的难易程度、内容和题材参照历年真题和最新样卷的标准,力求为考生创造一个全真的考试氛围。听力和阅读材料题材多样,考生可以通过这些文章扩大自己各领域的知识和词汇,并积累相关的文化背景知识。事实证明,一定的文化背景对于解题是非常必要的。

2. 本书提供了 10 套模拟题,供考生在考前两个月进行冲刺训练。模拟题的数量不在于多,而在于精。试题解析主次分明,重点介绍解题技巧,帮助考生拓展自己的解题思路,达到举一反三的效果。

3. 很多考生对于作文有恐惧感。本模拟题提供的 10 个作文题目,涉及议论文、图表作文及应用文等,并附有范文,考生可以以范文为蓝本,替换其中的句子,练习用自己的语言表达,到最后实现自己可以独立完成一篇文章。

4. 每套模拟题都附赠有详尽的答案解析(见光盘),考生可以在查阅解析的同时,掌握四级考试的重要考点和语言知识点,这样才能使自测达到事半功倍的效果。

本书作者长期从事英语教学与四六级考试培训的工作,有丰富的教学实践、理论研究与测试指导的经验。相信本书会辅助广大考生把握英语四级的语言知识和技能的核心内容,在短时间内掌握成功的奥秘,使英语水平上一个新台阶,取得理想的考试成绩。

编者

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## Model Test 1

### Part I Writing ( 30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of “What Makes a Good Teacher”. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.*

- 1) 好老师要有好的性格,比如耐心。
- 2) 好老师要有足够的专业知识。
- 3) 好老师应该是学生学习的典范。

#### What Makes a Good Teacher

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注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### 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.*

#### Be a Friend

While the initial moment of contact can be a difficult hurdle to get past, especially for those of us who are shy, it's actually just one step in the process of making friends. There are four concrete steps one can take after the initial moment of contact. Although friendship isn't a science and so following these steps won't guarantee success, the steps should help.

**Be visible.** How many of you relate to the experience of hanging out at a favorite place of that person whom you're dying to date? The reasoning behind doing this is the more we're around a person, the more likely the person is to notice us, talk to us, and, ultimately, spend time with us! When Andy and I were developing our friendship, we consciously looked for ways to do things together. We'd watch the same television shows, play games that we both liked, share articles with the idea of sparking discussion, and show each other work projects, as well as other stuff. Sometimes Andy tells me that it's because of all the moments I initiated between us that we've developed such a strong friendship. As I also tell him the same

thing, it's obvious that we both cared enough about developing a friendship that we put effort into being friends.

**Share experiences.** Although Andy and I no longer need to consciously look for ways to get to know one another or spend time together, we still do share lots of experiences. We talk about work, hobbies, and life, and visit places together. We also still watch some television shows and play some games together, as well as exchange reading material that we find of interest. Plus, we share the highs and lows of our lives with each other. The more we share, the more comfortable we become with one another and the closer we become as friends.

**Expand upon the initial contact.** How many of you relate to the experience of going out on a date, thinking it went well, and then waiting for that phone call where your date would ask you out again? ( Or how many of you called to propose the second date, but had your phone call ignored?) When Andy and I first became friends, a few days would also pass before the next communication between us due to work commitments. The first time a week had passed before I heard from him, I suspected that interest was dwindling for him. ( We weren't sure we could be friends, due to personality differences, but fortunately I figured out he could be serious and he figured out I knew how to have fun!) He and I have both learned that if a person doesn't reciprocate contact, the person probably isn't interested in a friendship. We've also both learned that if we're interested in developing a friendship, we need to regularly make contact with the person we want as a friend. As I said earlier, the initial contact is just one step in building friendships.

**Allow time.** How many of you relate to the experience of not liking a person of the opposite sex, only to find several months later that you're dating this person? ( Or how many of you know the experience of falling in and out of love within a month?) One can follow instructions on how to set up a computer and within hours be using the computer. Unfortunately, one can't so easily follow instructions on how to build friendships and then within hours have a friend. First, the steps might not work. Second, even if the steps do work, time is needed to know who will stay around as a friend. Third, one can't ever stop working on a friendship. For this reason, comparing friendships to flowers is a good analogy. One can water a seed and give it sunshine but, even if a plant develops, one can't stop caring for it or else it'll start to die.

Of course, there are also many other things a person can do to be a friend. One can be there for a friend in need. Early into our friendship, I told Andy about a night when I had felt depressed and alone. He told me to call him if I ever felt like that again, because he didn't want to hear about me being sad and having no one to console me. On the flip side, one can allow a friend to be there for one. When I first moved to Nebraska for work, I struggled with homesickness. I also struggled with letting anyone help me get past how I felt. One can also do nice things for a friend. One year for Christmas, before I lived in the same city as him, Andy made me a CD that showed his family, friends, and coworkers, as well as showing where he lived and where he worked. Plus, one can share important moments. When my work visa was renewed in July, allowing me to stay in the United States for another year, Andy and I went out for sushi ( 寿司) and a movie to celebrate!

The list of things one can do to be a friend is numerous, which is why it's difficult to explain how to make friends—and more importantly, how to keep friends. Moreover, what works in one friendship might change over time and might not work in another friendship. Let's keep sharing ideas with one another and so keep learning about the incredible experience of friendship!

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。



1. Following the four steps mentioned in the passage will guarantee making a friend.
2. The more one is around a person, the more likely one is to make friends with that person.
3. The moments the author initiated between her and Andy helped them develop strong friendship.
4. Shared experiences will make friends closer to each other.
5. If a person doesn't reciprocate contact, the person probably isn't interested in a friendship.
6. If you don't like a person, it is not likely that you will date him several months later.
7. Comparing friendships to flowers is a good analogy.
8. One can be there for a friend when is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways to be friends.
10. What is true in one friendship may not \_\_\_\_\_ in another one.

### 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 centre.

注意: 此部分试题在答案卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Two floors down. B) To the right.  
C) On the floor above. D) Next to the stairs.
12. A) Judy came to the party. B) Judy hasn't appeared yet.  
C) Judy planned the party. D) Judy hasn't any imagination.
13. A) He doesn't live in the dormitory anymore.  
B) He came back to school this semester.  
C) He's busy moving into a new room.  
D) He can't talk about it right now.
14. A) 4. B) 3. C) 7. D) 8.
15. A) She baked the cake herself.  
B) She bought the cake from the shop.  
C) She wants the man to bake it for her.  
D) The bakery baked the cake.
16. A) To buy some potatoes. B) To pass him some potatoes.  
C) To have some potatoes. D) To help him cook some potatoes.
17. A) Jim looks nice in anything.  
B) Jim doesn't look nice in the new shirt.  
C) Jim doesn't look nice in the old shirt.  
D) The man wants Jim to lend him that shirt.
18. A) The rain has stopped.  
B) The woman wants to clean her clothes.

- C) The woman is looking for her clothes.  
D) It's raining heavily outside.

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

19. A) Viewing football games. B) Attendance at college.  
C) Interview with football players. D) Types of college cheers.  
20. A) She doesn't like football. B) She isn't feeling well.  
C) She has no money left. D) She's too busy to go.  
21. A) Attend the game. B) Find someone to sing with.  
C) Watch the game on television. D) Run to the track.  
22. A) Photographing the stadium. B) Spectators' enthusiasm.  
C) Watching the ball. D) Player reactions.

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

23. A) In a classroom. B) In a snack bar.  
C) In the dormitory. D) In a camera shop.  
24. A) The man's brother. B) The man's roommate.  
C) A neighbor. D) A photographer.  
25. A) Ed turns his radio up too loud. B) Ed leaves his books lying around.  
C) Ed works too late at night. D) Ed doesn't like him.

**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 centre.

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) Have to buy a special electronic ticket.  
B) Have to travel a long way to visit the university.  
C) Need an expensive device designed especially for the museum.  
D) Need a computer linked to a telephone.  
27. A) To provide a place for computer artists to show their work.  
B) To sell the art works more easily.  
C) To save space of museum for other purposes.  
D) To provide more fun for the artists.  
28. A) It helps a computer artist to record his pictures electronically.  
B) It helps a computer artist to send his pictures to others.  
C) It helps a computer artist to print pictures on paper.  
D) It helps a computer artist to connect his computer to the art museum.

## Passage Two

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

29. A) 4 years.                      B) 5 years.                      C) 8 years.                      D) at least 9 years.  
30. A) Biology.                      B) Chemistry.                      C) Philosophy.                      D) Medicine.  
31. A) Each student must pass a national examination.  
    B) Students who do best in their studies have a greater chance.  
    C) They can seek to enter a number of medical schools.  
    D) Chances to gain the entrance are many.

## Passage Three

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

32. A) Guarding the coasts of the United States.  
    B) Being part of the United States.  
    C) Guiding people along the coast.  
    D) Protecting people from army attack.  
33. A) Enforcing laws controlling navigation, shipping, immigration and fishing.  
    B) Enforcing laws affecting the privately-owned boats in the U.S..  
    C) Searching for missing boats and rescuing people.  
    D) Training people to good swimmers along the beach.  
34. A) 17,000.                      B) 1,700.                      C) 70,000.                      D) 7,000.  
35. A) Dangerous.                      B) Hard.                      C) Exciting.                      D) Dull.

## Section C

### Compound Dictation

**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 just 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: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Inventors have developed a new way to identify people, using a machine that scans their eyeballs. Developed by IriScan, this new technology takes 36. \_\_\_\_\_ of the fact that the iris of each person's eye is unique, and remains 37. \_\_\_\_\_ throughout a lifetime.

The process will 38. \_\_\_\_\_ an older technology called retina identification, which 39. \_\_\_\_\_ the pattern of vein in the back of the eye. Used to 40. \_\_\_\_\_ access to nuclear weapons, retina identification has 41. \_\_\_\_\_ caught on with the public because it requires the 42. \_\_\_\_\_ to pull their eyeball right up against the lens. Iris scanning, on the other hand, 43. \_\_\_\_\_ from a distance.

44. \_\_\_\_\_, as well as for the Internet economy. Before long, your computer monitor may be equipped with an iris scanner that can identify you when you shop online, thus preventing fraud.

45. \_\_\_\_\_ and no long numbers to memorize. And eyes will be very difficult to counterfeit.

Did you lose your ID card? No, you didn't. 46. \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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.**

Transplant surgeons 47 miracles. They take organs from one body and integrate them into another, granting the lucky 48 a longer, better life. Sadly, every year thousands of other people are less 49, dying while they wait for suitable organs to be found. The terrible constraint 50 organ transplantation is that every life extended depends on the death of someone young enough and 51 enough to have organs worth transplanting. Such donors are few. The waiting lists are long, and getting longer.

Freedom from this constraint is the dream of every transplant surgeon. So far 52 to make artificial organs have been disappointing: nature is hard to mimic, 53 the renewed interest in trying to use organs from animals.

Doctors in India have just announced that they have successfully transplanted a heart from a pig into a person. In Europe and America, herds of pigs are being specially 54 and genetically engineered for organ donation. During 1996 at least two big reports on the subject—one in Europe and one in America—were published. They agreed that xenotransplants were permissible on ethical 55, and cautiously recommended that they be allowed.

The 56 of xenotransplantation are relatively unworrying. People already kill pigs both for food and for sport; killing them to save a human life seems, if anything, easier to justify. However, the science of xenotransplantation is much less straightforward.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |              |                 |                  |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| A) fortunate | B) acquired     | C) ethics        | D) work    |
| E) grounds   | F) recipient    | G) acceptance    | H) bred    |
| I) on        | J) hence        | K) decent        | L) healthy |
| M) attempts  | N) breakthrough | O) automatically |            |

### 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.

When Mike Kelly first set out to build his own private space-ferry service, he figured his bread-and-butter business would be lifting satellite into high earth orbit. Now he thinks he may have figured wrong. "People were always asking me when they could go," says Kelly, who runs Kelly Space & Technology, "I realized the real market is in space tourism."

According to preliminary market survey, there are 10,000 would-be space tourists willing to spend \$1 million each to visit the final frontier. Space Adventures in Arlington has taken more than 130 deposits for a two-hour, \$98,000 space tour set to occur years later. This may sound great, but there are a few hurdles. Putting a simple satellite into orbit—with no oxygen, life support or return trip necessary—already costs an astronomical \$22,000/kg. And that doesn't include the cost of insuring rich and possibly litigious passengers. The entire group of entrepreneurs trying to corner the space-tourism market have between them "just enough money to blow up one rocket".

The U.S. space agency has plenty money but zero interest in making space less expensive for the little guys. So the little guys are racing to do what the government has failed to do: design a reusable launch system that's inexpensive, safe and reliable. Kelly Space's prototype looks like a plane that has sprouted rocket engines. Rotary Rocket in California has a booster to make a helicopter-style return to Earth. The first passenger countdowns are still years away, but bureaucrats at the Federal Aviation Administration in Washington are already informally discussing flight regulations. After all, you can't be too prepared for a trip to that galaxy far, far away.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) Taking Vacations in Space.
- B) Building Hotels in Space.
- C) Flight Regulations in Space.
- D) Cost of Space Traveling.

58. The phrase "bread-and-butter" in paragraph 1 most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a business to sell bread and butter
- B) a business to produce bread and butter
- C) the business to make a living
- D) a travel agency

59. How much is the 2-hour space tour for each person according to Space Adventures in Arlington?

- A) \$1 million.
- B) \$10,000.
- C) \$98,000.
- D) \$22,000.

60. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The biggest hurdle for the space-tourism project is the lack of a life supporting system.
- B) The entrepreneurs trying to explore the space-tourism have plenty of money.
- C) The government have little interest in this project.
- D) The first passenger countdowns are within a few years.

61. What is the author's tone in the last sentence of the passage?

- A) Objective.
- B) Ironical.
- C) Approving.
- D) Enthusiastic.

## Passage Two

**Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.**

For more than a decade, dieticians and nutritionists harangued us to lower the amount of fat in our diet. As it happens, their message was only partly correct. Although all fats are high in calories, certain fats, like the omega-3 fatty acids commonly found in fish, are actually good for us, provided we consume them in moderation. Not only do omega-3s reduce the risk of clot formation in blood vessels, they also lower the amount of triglycerides, another fatty substance in the blood. The bottom line is that folks who eat 6 to 8 oz. of fatty fish a week experience significant fewer heart attacks and strokes.

Still on the consume-sparing lists are saturated fats, commonly found in red meats and whole-milk dairy products. Recent studies also suggests that another group fats, called trans-fatty acids, found in abundance in crackers and cookies prepared with hydrogenated oils, may be an even more dangerous promoter of high cholesterol than saturated fats.

The most immediate benefit from adopting a healthy diet is that it can lower blood pressure. Even if you don't have hypertension, decreasing your blood pressure makes your blood vessel springier and can help stabilize potentially dangerous plaques in the arteries. Two major studies have shown that DASH (Dietary Approaches to Stopping Hypertension) diet—which emphasizes fruits and vegetables, promotes low-fat dairy and high-fiber grains, and permits modest portions of lean meat and reduces sodium intake can lower blood pressure as effectively as taking a prescription anti-hypertension drug. Just as important, the foods are filling, taste good, and aren't that different from what most Americans are used to eating.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) To Eat Right.
- B) Go on Diet.
- C) Get Fit.
- D) Healthy Habits.

63. Which of the following about omega-3 fatty acids is not true according to the passage?

- A) They are not fats actually.
- B) They are good for our health if taken properly.
- C) They can reduce clot formation in blood vessels.
- D) They can lower the amount of triglycerides.

64. The author states that trans-fatty acids \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are not on the consume-sparingly list
- B) are found commonly in blood vessels
- C) may promote high cholesterol
- D) are not so dangerous as saturated fats

65. The "DASH" may include all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) emphasizing fruits and vegetables
- B) promoting low-fat dairy and high-fiber grains
- C) reducing sodium intake
- D) encouraging large portions of lean meats

66. The word "harangue" in the first sentence most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) threaten
- B) ask
- C) order
- D) persuade

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked

A) , B) , C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

The United State is known as “a nation on wheels”. The Americans like traveling. 67, the most popular method of traveling 68 by Americans is the privately-owned automobiles. The vast 69 of Americans have a car, and many families have two. 70 during your visit to the United States, you 71 decide to rent a car to travel 72 the city or to travel to other parts of the country.

Car rental companies are 73 in the telephone book and are located in most cities and towns. 74, there are usually rental cars at airports and train and bus stations. 75 is true everywhere in the world, you can rent a car 76 the day, week, or month. Some companies 77 have special weekend rates that you may find especially interesting if you have only a limited 78 of time to travel around the area you are visiting. 79 each company has its own rules and rates, it is a good idea to 80 prices among companies to get the best rates to 81 your purposes. For example, most car rental costs 82 how long you plan to keep the car and how far you travel. However, some companies may 83 gasoline in their rates, but 84 do not. Some companies require that you 85 the car to its starting point; others will 86 you to leave the car in another city.

67. A) Constantly	B) Fortunately	C) Certainly	D) Surprisingly
68. A) asked	B) made	C) taken	D) used
69. A) majority	B) number	C) amount	D) degree
70. A) Some time	B) Sometimes	C) Sometime	D) Some times
71. A) can	B) may	C) need	D) must
72. A) near	B) outside	C) from	D) of
73. A) written	B) recorded	C) copied	D) listed
74. A) However	B) Therefore	C) In addition	D) Consequently

( continue)

75. A) Also	B) Just	C) So	D) As
76. A) at	B) in	C) of	D) by
77. A) still	B) even	C) and	D) too
78. A) amount	B) number	C) quantity	D) quality
79. A) Since	B) Although	C) For	D) Despite
80. A) connect	B) compare	C) contrast	D) combine
81. A) make	B) suit	C) finish	D) fulfill
82. A) insist on	B) work on	C) count on	D) depend on
83. A) occupy	B) include	C) add	D) plus
84. A) the other	B) other	C) others	D) one another
85. A) return	B) returned	C) must return	D) will return
86. A) force	B) order	C) permit	D) suggest

Part VI Translation ( 5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答, 只需写出译文部分。

87. Energy shortage becomes more and more severe, \_\_\_\_\_( 应该为我们的未来寻找新的能源了) .
88. ( 燃料危机已有所转机) \_\_\_\_\_,—a new type of fuel cells, ceramic fuel cell, is on the way.
89. The candidate lost out badly in the presidential election, \_\_\_\_\_( 由于前不久有关他私生活的丑闻) .
90. The car company was quick to spot the market demand and developed a new model, \_\_\_\_\_( 但其他的公司也不甘示弱) .
91. Many think that his idea, though patent-pending, \_\_\_\_\_( 将引发一场照明技术的革命) .





## Model Test 2

### Part I Writing ( 30 minutes)

**Directions** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of “No Car Day”. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

- 1) 一些大城市开始实行“无车日”活动。
- 2) “无车日”活动非常具有现实意义。
- 3) 尽管带来一些不便,但我还是支持“无车日”活动。

#### No Car Day

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### 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.

#### What Will They Think of Next

—The Upcoming Innovations of the 21th Century

The 18th century produced the steam engine. The 19th yielded the light bulb. The 20th gave us television and the Internet. So what’s ahead in the 21st? Here are a few upcoming innovations that historians may—or may not—notice 100 years from now.

**Crops of corpuscles.** You can’t get blood from a turnip, but how about from corn? Tests at the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research indicate that artificial blood for human use can be made by implanting the hemoglobin-making gene into stalks of corn or leaves of tobacco.

**Bionic nurse.** Space travel is just one of the roles intended for a robot that scientist Joseph Engelberger is helping NASA develop. Engelberger, who sold General Motors its first industrial robot for assembly-line work in 1961, wants the space agency’s two-armed, voice-controlled machine to serve also as a health aide to the elderly. It would fetch things, assist with walking, and communicate with doctors. Engelberger