

CET-4 MODEL TESTS

大学英语四级考试 最新模拟试题集

主编 李欣 副主编 李建勇 郭良



随书附光盘一张



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四级考试最新模拟试题集
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· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书在精心研究新考纲和新题型的基础上,结合编者大学英语教学和四、六级考试辅导经验编写而成。全书共10套全真模拟试题,题型设置、重点、难点的分布和覆盖范围都与样题保持一致,并附有详细的注释和讲解。本书有很强的针对性和实用性,对考生具有较好的指导作用。

本书适用于所有准备参加大学英语四级新题型考试的考生。

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前 言

本书是根据《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,并参照 2005 年最新的“大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷”编写而成的。它旨在使考生熟悉新大纲的要求和新题型的变化。书中大量的模拟训练和详细而重点突出的讲解,可帮助考生从整体上提高听、说、读、写、译的能力,顺利通过英语四级考试。

本书由以下几个部分组成:(1)10 套完整的全真模拟试题;(2)听力理解录音文字材料;(3)作文参考范文;(4)客观题参考答案和难点注释。

就整体而言,本书有以下几个与众不同的显著特点。

一、紧扣大纲,突出重点

本书严格按照最新修订的《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的题型、难度和范围的要求编写而成。题型设置、重点、难点的分布和覆盖范围与改革方案提供的样题保持一致,既考虑到难度适中,覆盖面广,又兼顾到重点、难点的重现率,有助于考生很好地把握四级考试命题的脉络和考察的重点、难点,为四级考试做好充分的准备。

二、精讲详解,全面渗透

本书对阅读理解、完型填空、改错和翻译都做了详尽的解析。在详解中,作者不但给出正确答案,而且说明选择正确答案的原因,力求使读者不但知其然,而且知其所以然,能够举一反三,准确把握试题的命题范围。这对提高学生的学习效果、实战能力和通过率有很大的参考价值。

三、内容新颖,题材广泛

本书内容选材十分丰富和新颖,具有时代气息。内容涉及文化、社会热点、政治、历史、气象、医学、海洋、科技等诸多方面。听力部分特聘来自美国的外籍教师灌音制作而成。

四、难度适中,适合练兵

本书严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》进行操作,力求使试题的难度始终与真题保持一致。因此,本书可以帮助考生准确地了解自己的英语水平,发现自己的优势与弱项,有针对性地学习与复习。

本书的完成,得益于空军工程大学理学院各级领导的大力支持,同时也汇聚了英语语言文学教研室各位老师的心血和汗水。希望考生在本书的指导下,在大学英语四级考试的复习过程中能够获益良多,并顺利通过四级考试。

由于编写时间紧,编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请各位读者不吝斧正。

编 者

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Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡(Answer Sheet)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 questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Tops in 2004 by “Science”

The conclusive discovery by a pair of wheeled robots that Mars once had vast pools of water and possibly could have harbored life was chosen by the editors of the journal *Science* as the most important scientific achievement of 2004.

Scientists announced in March that the Mars once played host to salty seas. This Mars Express image indicates water erosion.

NASA's two Mars *rovers*(漫游者) Opportunity and Spirit, landed on the Red Planet early in 2004 and have since found clear and conclusive evidence that Mars was *drenched with*(浸透) water at some time in its history.

The editors of *Science*, one of the world's leading publishers of peer-reviewed, original research, judged the robotic accomplishment as the top scientific “Breakthrough of the Year.”

“*Inanimate*(无生命的), wheeled, one-armed boxes roaming another planet have done something no human has ever managed,” *Science* reported in this week's edition. “They have discovered another place in the universe where life could once have existed.”

Nine other scientific achievements, including discovery of another species of human, were selected as runners-up, but *Science* editor-in-chief Donald Kennedy said “there wasn't much doubt about this year's winner.”

Opportunity and Spirit found unmistakable proof of Martian water: rippled *sediments*(沉积物) that were once at the bottom of a shallow sea, and rock that once was so water-soaked that “it had rotted,” the journal said.

“Their finds mark a milestone in humankind’s search for life elsewhere in the universe,” *Science* said.

Kennedy said one of the most important messages from the remote exploration is “the extraordinary efficiency of these robot missions.”

He said it is clear that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration must not abandon its robotic exploration while gearing up for President Bush’s program to send humans to the moon and later to Mars.

“To do one at the expense of the other would be a mistake,” Kennedy said. “It remains to be demonstrated what a human exploration could do that we can’t do now or couldn’t do in the next 10 years with robotic technology.”

The first *runner-up*(亚军) for breakthrough of the year was the discovery on the Indonesian island of Flores of fossils from a species of tiny humans who stood about 3 feet tall and had a brain less than a third the size of modern humans. Yet, the *diminutive*(小的) *hominid*(原始人) lived about 18,000 years ago. This suggests that the hominid shared the Earth with *Homo sapiens*(人类), or modern people. *Science* said some described the find as “the biggest discovery in half a century of anthropological research.”

Third on *Science*’s list of 2004 breakthroughs was the cloning of human *embryos*(胚胎) by South Korean researcher Woo San Hwang and his colleagues. The work was not an attempt to genetically duplicate a human. Instead, the researchers hoped to make embryonic stem cells for research purposes. Although many other mammals have been cloned, the work was the first to demonstrate that cloning techniques would work with human cells.

Following are the rest of *Science*’s 2004 selections.

4. U. S. and Austrian scientists created a new form of *condensate*(冷凝物), an ultra-cold gas that slips into a quantum state where a group of atoms act as a single superatom. The achievement was notable because it used *fermions*(费米子), a class of atoms with a nuclear structure that makes it difficult to create a condensate.

5. Scientists discovered that “junk DNA,” the base pairs between known genes in the human genetic structure, plays an important role. Several research teams have found that DNA between genes helps determine how vigorously and often the genes are activated and shapes the coding for protein production.

6. Astronomers discovered a pair of *neutron stars*(中子星) locked in orbit of each other and spewing out beams of radiation. Both objects are *pulsars*(脉冲星), rapidly flickering on and off with pulses of energy. One object is pulsing at the rate of 44 times a second. By studying the radiation, astronomers hope for the first time to learn about the density of matter within a neutron star.

7. Naturalists tracking the fate of wild species worldwide reported bad news. A survey of *amphibians*(两栖动物) found that of 5,700 known species, about 30% were at risk of extinction. A survey in the United Kingdom found that butterflies, songbirds and native plant species are all losing ground in the battle for species survival.

8. It is one of the most common and universally known substances, but researchers are still learning more about water. Several teams of researchers made new discoveries about how water *molecules*(分子) bind together and how *electrons*(电子) and *protons*(质子) dissolve in water. Some of the findings are questioned and *Science* noted: "Water still gives researchers much to scratch their heads about."

9. A new form of research and aid is creating "a revolution in public health," said *Science*. The partnership of public and private organizations worldwide is changing the way drugs are developed, tested and distributed to the poorest nations on Earth, the journal said. Researchers tallied at least 92 public-private partnerships worldwide attacking such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV.

10. Researchers have developed techniques to identify genes in ocean water or in specimens recovered from deep underground. Thousands of new genes have been found. By sequencing these genes, researchers hope to identify new species and, perhaps, learn how organisms survive in harsh and forbidding locations on Earth.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡(Answer Sheet)1上作答;8~10题在答题卡(Answer Sheet)1上。

1. This passage is about the top ten scientific achievements of 2004 chosen by the world famous scientists.
2. Two Mars rovers Opportunity and Spirit's landing on the Red Planet proved that there had been life there.
3. This year's winner is the discovery of another species of human.
4. Opportunity and spirit have found evidence of water existence on Mars.
5. South Korean researcher Woo San Hwang and his colleagues' duplication of human cells is severely criticized by the humanists.
6. Junk DNA often determines the shape of the coding for protein production.
7. By studying the radiation, astronomers have already learned about the density of matter within a neutron star.

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:此部分试题请在答题卡(Answer Sheet)2 上作答。

11. A. To invite the man to join them.
B. To ask him to help cook.
C. To suggest politely that he leave.
D. To encourage him to have another drink.
12. A. It's raining.
C. It's not a sunny day.
13. A. Thursday afternoon.
C. Tuesday morning.
14. A. Husband and wife.
C. Doctor and patient.
15. A. The gas station.
C. The lost and found department.
16. A. French. B. American. C. Chinese. D. Japanese.
17. A. \$ 150. B. \$ 200. C. \$ 50. D. \$ 250.
18. A. At the stationer's.
C. At the bank.
- B. She doesn't want to get sunburned.
D. It's not warm enough outside.
- B. Thursday morning.
D. Tuesday afternoon.
- B. Teacher and student.
D. Lawyer and client.
- B. The bookstore.
D. The supermarket.

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

19. A. Four, three. B. Five, four. C. Three, five. D. Two, three.
20. A. It will take about half a month.
C. It will take about 8 days.
21. A. British Embassy in Beijing.
C. United States.
22. A. 95 yuan. B. 13 yuan. C. 148 yuan. D. 40 yuan.
- B. It will take about 20 days.
D. It will take about 12 days.
- B. Beijing Embassy in Britain.
D. Britain.

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

23. A. Speed limits are the same in all areas.
B. She'd told him that there was a speed limit in this street.
C. There are signs along the road.
D. He has learned the news of the speed limits.
24. A. He was on his way to his job interview.
B. He knew he was speeding when he was driving.
C. He had seen the sign.
D. His car was broken.
25. A. She took away the man's license.
B. She gave the man a speeding ticket.
C. She gave the man a warning.
D. She fined the man.

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 question 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(Answer Sheet)2上作答。

Passage 1

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. People don't sign their names on greeting cards.
B. Young men express their love directly to their loved ones.
C. Young boys and girls have appointments at night.
D. Girls are more enthusiastic in sending cards.
27. A. There was a similar festival in ancient Rome on February 14.
B. Two Italian saints named Valentine were killed with love affairs on February 14.
C. It was believed February 14 was the day birds chose mates.
D. The manufacturers of greeting cards set up the day for profits.
28. A. He made a romantic card to his wife.
B. He wrote poems on the card.
C. He gave his wife a card made from 500 million bacteria.
D. He bought a card for his wife.

Passage 2

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

29. A. 10% of men and 20% of women.
B. 20% of men and 10% of women.
C. 10% of men and half of one percent.
D. 20% of men and half of one percent.
30. A. Blue. B. Red. C. Yellow. D. Green.
31. A. Cones help us to see things in the bright light.
B. Cones help us to see things in the dark light.
C. Cones can help us avoid suffering from color blindness.
D. Cones help us to see the shape of things.

Passage 3

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

32. A. Awkward. B. Shy. C. Sympathetic. D. Rich.
33. A. He scolded them.
B. He guided and advised them.
C. He took them to the police station and charged them.
D. He behaved badly towards them.
34. A. She'd lost her money at the races. B. Someone had made her cry.

- C. She had been attacked. D. She'd lost her purse.
35. A. 10. B. 30. C. 50. D. 80.

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 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:此部分试题在答题卡(Answer Sheet)2上;请在答题卡(Answer Sheet)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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage

President Bush's inaugural 47 on Thursday was an effort to put his foreign policy in a sweeping historical context and an uncompromising 48 of his doctrine of pre-emption and the invasion of Iraq.

In lofty language, he 49 most of his 21-minute speech on a single theme: his belief that his mission, and "the calling of our time," is "ending tyranny in our world." He hammered home that theme with 50, using the word "freedom" 27 times and "liberty" 15 times. "51, the call of freedom comes to every mind and every soul," he said.

Bush did not 52 Iraq but referred to those who have "shown their 53 to our country in deaths that honored their whole lives." He *chided* (责骂) critics of the war.

Bush's pledge to bring the "untamed fire of freedom" to "the darkest 54 of our world" was open-ended. He condemned tyranny, but he did not describe his domestic goals in any detail.

That vagueness probably was 55, said William Benoit, a professor of communications at the University of Missouri. Like most presidents in their inaugural addresses, he said, Bush highlighted values, ideals and goals that are indisputably American.

Bush's speech, although well-crafted, probably won't have the *galvanizing* (激励) effect that the most 56 inaugural addresses have had.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡(Answer Sheet)2上作答。

A repetition	I otherwise
B grant	J mention
C defense	K focused
D corners	L mightily
E explore	M intentional
F address	N parallel
G memorable	O devotion
H eventually	

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.

Sailors and fishermen in particular, have always been extremely superstitious. This is hardly surprising when one considers the changeable nature of the sea where, even today without sophisticated weather-forecasting techniques, a sudden storm can blow up quite unexpectedly. In the days before radio and engines, where there could be no long-distance communication with another ship or land, and when sails were the only means of movement, it was only natural for the sailor to take every precaution to avoid offending the gods who control the sea.

One way of pleasing these gods was to make an annual offering. This custom survives in the ceremony of blessing the sea, which can still be seen once a year in some fishing ports. Next to pleasing the sea-gods, the most important thing for the sailor is to know that his boat is free from evil influences. The time to make sure of this is at the launching ceremony. It is clear that the well-known custom of launching a ship by breaking a bottle of champagne against the side goes back a very long way.

On the North coast of Brittany new ships are launched with sea-water, and on the North-East coast of Scotland a similar ceremony takes place but with whisky substituted for sea-water. In both cases the launching is followed by drinking and celebration. The purpose of these ceremonies is to keep away evil spirits, rather than to ask for the god's protection.

Starting on a new voyage or fishing trip was a dangerous business at the best of times. Once the fisherman had set out for his ship he dared not, on any account, look back. It was bad luck even to call after him, so if he had forgotten anything, someone had to run after him and put the object into his hands.

But bad luck could also result from some chance meeting on the way to the boats. In some countries it was considered particularly unlucky to meet a priest, a rabbit or a woman. In such an event, the only thing to do was to turn back and sail next day.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡(Answer Sheet) 2 上作答。

- ### Passage Two

In 1776, when the Declaration of Independence captured worldwide attention by proclaiming that all men are endowed with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, a massive work was published explaining how men could also guarantee their economic freedom.

8

was Smith who first proclaimed the principles of the free enterprise system, on which most of the world's capitalistic economies are based.

Adam Smith was born on or about June 5, 1723, in Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland, Smith's father, who had died about six months earlier, had been an attorney and comptroller of customs at Kirkcaldy, so Smith was raised by his mother, who was a member of the Scottish upper middle class.

Smith was educated at the University of Glasgow and at Oxford, where he remained as a scholarship student until 1746, when supposedly he refused to pursue holy orders. Two years later he began lecturing at University of Edinburgh on law, philosophy, literature, and rhetoric. In 1751, he returned to the University of Glasgow, becoming first a professor of logic and later transferring to the chair of moral philosophy.

In 1763 Smith left the academic life to become personal tutor to the young Duke of Buccleuch, with whom he traveled extensively in France between 1764 and 1766. He then returned to his home in Kirkcaldy where, over the next ten years, he composed his greatest work. *The Wealth of Nations*, which was published in 1776. Smith later moved to Edinburgh to live out the rest of his life with his mother. After his death on July 17, 1790, it was disclosed that he had disposed of much of his wealth through secret gifts to a number of charities.

The effect of Smith's *Wealth of Nations* on world economic history is almost incalculable. In this work, which is divided into five parts, Smith proposed an economic system of "natural liberty" through which the "invisible hand" of the law of supply and demand would dictate the division of labor, the terms of trade, and the proper price of goods and services.

Smith believed that the least government was the best government and that no government should or could interfere with the natural changes occurring in the marketplace, except to restrain those few individuals who might endanger society and its economic life.

In *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith wrote, "Every man, as long as he does not violate the laws of justice, is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man, or order of men. The sovereign is completely discharged from a duty, in the attempting to perform which he must always be exposed to innumerable delusions, and for the proper performance of which no human wisdom or knowledge could ever be sufficient; the duty of superintending, the industry of private people, and of directing it towards the employment's most suitable to the interest of the society." Enlightened self-interest on the part of the individual, Smith said, is the surest road to national prosperity.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡(Answer Sheet)2上作答。

62. Adam Smith was educated at _____.

A. Glasgow and Oxford

B. Oxford and France

C. Edinburgh and Glasgow

D. Kirkcaldy and Edinburgh

63. *The Wealth of Nations* has a much impact on the course of human history because