



大学英语四级考试

710分

新题型全真模拟

■ 上海交通大学潘晓燕 主编



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大学英语四级考试

710分新题型全真模拟

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Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 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)

N (for NO)

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

How to Get Ready for Studying Abroad

It was all so misleadingly simple. I had studied French in college, and my university offered a year abroad in France. My scholarship would apply; credit for courses was assured; advisers were available on campus to discuss passports, visas, shots, international student IDs and driver's licenses. A charter flight had been booked and housing had been arranged. There was even a list of suggestions for packing. What could be simpler?

Of course, we were told at the orientation meetings that it might be difficult to adjust to a foreign language, strange customs, and the European academic system. I remember paying insufficient attention. "The tour is arranged," I said to myself. "Everything works out."

And everything did work out—more or less—but I came across some big surprises. If you are planning to study overseas, let me suggest a few key points to consider before you leave the USA.

Learn the Language

In France, they speak French. Why, then, did I not strive vigorously to learn the language before I arrived? The requirement of two years of college French is minimal. One of my teachers warned that I was only marginally grounded in the language.

But learning to speak French in the US was hard work, so I put it off until I got to France, where I assumed language skills could be acquired effortlessly. Unfortunately, I was so embarrassed by my poor command of the language that I was afraid to speak.

Help came in the form of a Gallic proverb: "In order to speak good French, you have to relax; and in order to relax, you have to drink wine." At least half of that adage (谚语) proved to be true. The greatest obstacle to learning a foreign language isn't vocabulary or grammar or

pronunciation; it's self-consciousness. I eventually learned to relax while making ridiculous mistakes.

Don't Insist on the American Way

Adjusting to another country demands changes in behavior and an open mind. Daily bathing, for example, is an American way of life, while many European cannot imagine why anyone would want to shower more often than once a week. Because I lived in a dorm, I could follow my hygienic habits, and the French theirs. But in some student housing, such freedom wasn't possible, either because the proprietors (经营者) considered daily showers extravagant or because there were no showers at all.

Social interactions can be a lot more complex. In France, for instance, a woman will not let a man pay for so much as a cup of espresso (浓咖啡) —to do so would be equal to inviting amorous (性爱的) advances. American women were assumed to play by the same rules, whether they knew the rules or not.

On the other hand, the French see absolutely nothing wrong with a group of young men dancing together. We male Americans were not about to dance without women—until one night when we went out on the town with several male French friends, and the lot of them took to the dance floor. Whenever such cultural customs conflicted, I had to choose to remain aloof and risk offending, or embrace their ways. I dance.

Some of these rules and customs can be learned in advance; others are picked up easily abroad. Remaining flexible is the key.

Be Prepared for Independent Study

The cultural difference that jolted me the most was in the university system itself. In Europe, the professor is a man on a pedestal (显要地位), expecting and receiving deference. His contact with students is minimal. Even in the classroom, students neither question nor discuss the material presented.

Attendance at the once-a-week classes is entirely voluntary. No assignments are given. The final exam does not consist of materials presented in lectures. The course is defined not by how much material a professor covers, but by a syllabus which lists the texts, periods, or literary works the student is expected to be familiar with. The classroom is supplemental, a model for the kind of preparation the student should be doing.

Classroom discussion, mid-term exams, threats of pop quizzes, an occasional paper—in short, all those methods of forcing the students to do the work—are missing.

Go the Tourist Route in Moderation

When classes meet infrequently, the lust to wander is hard to resist. Living abroad meant

that I could usually take short excursions—a week here, four days there. At Easter I splurged (挥霍) with a 25-day swing (two weeks were a school holiday) through seven European countries. After three weeks, churches, museums, historic sites, even countrysides and people began to run together. I can still recall Florence, one of the first stops on that marathon, in great detail; Munich, one of the last stops, is hazy, indistinct. All in all, the brief trips I made were far more satisfying than my longer expeditions.

Moreover, all that art and history can become a blur (模糊的东西) if you don't know what you are seeing. When touring Notre Dame, Sacre Coeur and Montmartre, the Louvre, I could respond to their beauty with considerable respect but no much understanding. I wished I had taken a general course in art and history before going to Europe.

Stay Loose

Because we had come for an extended stay and spoke (at least haltingly) the language, many opportunities for making friends were opened up to us. We met French undergraduates in university classes and at the student restaurants where we ate all our meals. Others came to the meetings of a Franco-American club, which also arranged parties, dances, evenings of entertainment, and sporting events to bring Americans and French together.

Some strong attachments were formed, but we naturally met with some anti-American sentiment as well. The best course was to ignore it, but discussions with fellow students about American political actions and policies were inevitable.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答；8—10题在答题卡1上。

1. This passage tells us how to apply for studying abroad in America.
2. In France, there is a minimal requirement for international students to study the French language for at least two years.
3. The European people usually have a shower once a week.
4. In France, if an American woman lets a gentleman pay her bill, it will not be regarded as an invitation of amorous advances because she might not know the rule.
5. In France, a foreigner should be flexible when there are some cultural conflicts.
6. As is the case in the US, there are also classroom discussions, mid-term exams, threats of pop quizzes, and occasional papers in France.
7. In France, Americans and Frenchmen can easily get on well with each other, and there is little anti-American sentiment.

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2上作答。

11. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV. B) He has visited the TV tower twice.
C) He has visited the TV tower once. D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
12. A) He has to work with his brother. B) He has no definite plans.
C) He usually works on weekends. D) His plan depends on the woman.
13. A) In a laundry. B) In an elevator.
C) In a library. D) In a bakery.
14. A) Go on with the game. B) Draw pictures on the computer.
C) Review his lessons. D) Have a good rest.
15. A) He wants her to pick up some stamps. B) He wants her to buy some tables.
C) He wants her to buy a stapler. D) He wants her to buy some pencils.
16. A) To go to watch the final in the TV room.
B) To go to see a movie since he has two tickets.
C) To go to see the final live since he has two tickets.
D) To go to see the concert live since he has two tickets.
17. A) She thinks it's too late anyway.
B) She thinks he shouldn't wait a minute.
C) She thinks he should do things earlier.
D) She thinks there might still be a chance even if it is the last minute.
18. A) The man took up much of the professor's time.
B) The man didn't make any trouble with Prof. Johnston.
C) The man has trouble getting along with Prof. Johnston.
D) The man knew Prof. Johnston was very busy.

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

19. A) It is required by Professor Stephen.
B) It is very interesting.
C) He wants to know about heart attacks.
D) He took part in the discussion.
20. A) The national health. B) Heart attacks.
C) The cause of stress. D) Health care for women.
21. A) Women are under more stress than men.
B) Women have more heart attacks than men.
C) Women get less care than men do.
D) Women have less serious heart attacks than men.
22. A) Discuss the video with the man. B) Go to see the video.
C) Get ready for the class. D) Tell others it is interesting.

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

23. A) In the middle of the semester. B) At the beginning of the exams.

- C) At the end of the school year.
 24. A) She is from a very rich family.
 C) She lost a bet and owes Bob money.
 25. A) His own ticket for the concert.
 C) Their trip in the summer vacation.

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) Germany.
 C) France.
 27. A) The Irish.
 C) The Chinese.
 28. A) The Blacks are discriminated against the most nowadays in America.
 B) The Chinese have Chinatown in New York for religious reasons.
 C) An Irish scientist helped Americans walk on the moon.
 D) Each race plays a great role in keeping the United States as a great country.

Passage Two

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

29. A) 1,500.
 B) 1,316.
 C) 891.
 D) 2,207.
 30. A) Its passengers.
 B) Its crew.
 C) The icy waters of the North Atlantic.
 D) A huge iceberg.
 31. A) The passenger.
 B) The crew.
 C) A woman.
 D) The captain.

Passage Three

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

32. A) In Victorian times.
 B) In 1969.
 C) In 1979.
 D) It's not clear.
 33. A) It was opened in the 20th century.
 B) It was built under the busy streets of London.

- C) A lot of workers worked for the Victoria Line.
 D) No one checks and collects the tickets on the platform.
 34. A) To drive the train.
 B) To stop the train.
 C) To start the train.
 D) To send signals.
 35. A) The train will stop automatically if no signal is sent from the command spot.
 B) Most of the control work is done by computers not by human beings.
 C) It's very safe to travel on the Victoria Line.
 D) Accidents occasionally happen on the Victoria Line.

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 2 上；请在答题卡 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 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.

What do National Semiconductor, Maxwell House Coffee, Deloitte & Touche, and Hearst Magazines have in common? All these organizations are 47 by women. Moreover, according to a recent study by Catalyst, a national nonprofit organization 48 women in business, more than 80 percent of Fortune 500 companies have at least one woman on their boards of directors, up from 69 percent two years earlier. Despite all this, there is 49 that women are not commonly found at the executive level. No Fortune-500 company has a female CEO; women executives are 50 underrepresented in some industries, such as manufacturing, engineering, and financial services; and responses to the Catalyst survey show that six in ten women believe women suffer discrimination (歧视) in 51 executive business positions.

Industry experts have pointed out several blocks to women's 52 up the corporate ladder. Among these blocks are the prejudiced 53 of women that some men in managerial positions still bring to the recruiting process. In addition, because women are often 54 from

the informal network outside the office—for example, by not being given season tickets to sporting events and by not being invited to play golf—they miss out on the opportunity to build relationships. Other blocks include difficulties in 55 career and family (women are still the primary caregivers in our society), lack of general management experience, 56 to travel, and unfriendly corporate cultures that drive women away before they are ready for executive positions.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- A) extremely
B) maintain
C) headed
D) effectively
E) assisting
F) willingness
G) notions
H) reluctance

- I) pursuing
J) accordingly
K) balancing
L) excluded
M) evidence
N) progress
O) acquired

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.

As the world excitedly greeted Snuppy, the first cloned (克隆) dog, critics celebrated our cleverness. Many feel proud that our age is marked by technological advances. But an article in British newspaper *The Observer* recently said true innovation (创新) has evaporated from our society.

The writer was Peter Watson, author of the book “*Ideas—A History from Fire to Freud*”. Watson began: “The year 2005 can’t begin to compete with 1905 in terms of important innovations.”

“Writing a history of ideas over the past three years, I have been struck time and again by the fact that, contrary to what we tell ourselves all the time—on TV, in newspapers and magazines, in advertising—our present world is far from interesting and innovative as it thinks it is, certainly in comparison with past ages.”

“Yes, we are surrounded by mobile phones, cameras, iPods, digital-interactive TV, laptops and the www, by laser-guided surgery and bombs, by DNA fingerprinting, and now by cloning. These are not small things but do they change the way we think in important—in fundamental—directions?”

Watson quotes Richard Southern, an Oxford University historian who died last year:

“Southern thought the most interesting times in history were 1050 – 1250 and 1750 – 1950.”

“The former saw the marriage of Aristotelianism and Christianity, as well as cathedrals and universities, the invention of the experiment, the rise of accuracy—in counting, measuring—the introduction of equal hours, the widespread adoption of Hindu numerals.”

“The latter period saw the introduction of the factory, the steam engine, a change in the experience of work, the birth of modern chemistry and electricity, the rise of sociology, geology, evolution, statistics, particle physics. For the first time people thought ‘new’ things better than old ones.”

“Each of these periods transformed our understanding of ourselves radically.”

“But what great ideas or transformations have been introduced in the half-century since 1950?” Watson asked, pointing out that except for a few innovations such as the Internet, most scientific research merely modifies previous studies.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. The word “evaporated” in Line 3 of Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) disappeared B) transformed C) worsened D) emerged

58. Which of the following can best describe the author’s attitude towards the “technological advances” we achieved in these years?

- A) Positive. B) Negative. C) Objective. D) Defensive.

59. According to Peter Watson, the most important innovation happens in _____.

- A) the cultures we have
B) the way we think
C) the technological advances
D) the subjects we are studying

60. Which of the following statements is true according to Peter Watson in this passage?

- A) There have been no innovations at all in the fifty years since 1950.
B) Most scientific research is only continuation of the previous studies since 1950.
C) The advanced technologies are only small things that have not changed the way we think.
D) We actually haven’t made any progress in the past 50 years because of fewer innovations.

61. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) technological advances have a negative impact on the innovativeness of human beings
B) our knowledge has brought about a new understanding of us human beings
C) without true innovations, all that we have achieved are not so useful to human beings
D) people used to think old things better than new ones before the period of 1750 – 1950

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a recent article, mathematician Aczel argues convincingly that the number of planets suitable for life is extremely large. There are about 300 billion stars in our galaxy (银河系) and possibly 100 billion galaxies in the universe. Some may quarrel with Aczel’s claim that as many as half of these stars can be presumed to have planets, and that on average one in nine of those

planets is suitable for life; but few, I think, will disagree with his conclusion that there are a very large number of planets suitable for life.

The trouble starts when we come to estimate the probability that life will emerge on any of these planets. The problem is that we don't have a good theory of the origin of life on earth. Without one, it is anybody's guess how likely this event actually was. Out of thin air Aczel conjures (想像) the figure of 1 in a trillion for this likelihood and concludes that the probability of life existing on at least one other planet is virtually 1.

Statistics are extremely powerful and important, and Aczel is a very clear and capable exponent (倡导者) of them. But statistics cannot substitute for empirical (经验主义的) knowledge about the way the universe behaves. We now have no reasonable way of arriving at robust estimates for the probability of life arising spontaneously when the conditions are right. So, until we either discover extraterrestrial (外星球的) life or understand far more about how at least one form of life—terrestrial life—first appeared, we can do little more than guess at the likelihood that life exists elsewhere in the universe. And as long as we're merely guessing, we should not dress up our interesting speculations as mathematical certainties.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. The term "Out of thin air" in Line 3 of Paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.
A) convincingly B) confidently C) groundlessly D) suitably
63. According to the passage, what we can do about the likelihood of extraterrestrial life is to _____.
A) find a good way of reaching a conclusion
B) construct a good theory of the origin of life
C) replace statistics with empirical knowledge
D) find whether the conditions for life are right
64. Though challenged by many people, Aczel firmly believes that _____.
A) about 1 million planets in our galaxy are suitable for life
B) it is very likely for life to exist on other planets
C) life exists in approximately 150 billion stars in our galaxy
D) there are a very large number of planets suitable for life

65. What is the author's attitude towards assumptions based on statistical evidence?

A) positive B) objective C) doubtful D) optimistic

66. The author's purpose in writing this article is to _____.
A) tell the reader not to rely only on statistics when dealing with the universe
B) encourage the reader to do some researches about the extraterrestrial life
C) tell the reader something about possible extraterrestrial life on other planets
D) show his interest in Aczel's research in extraterrestrial life on other planets

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。

Who won the World Cup football game? 67. A) Just when B) While
What happened at the United Nations? How did C) Long after D) Before
the critics like the new play? 68. A) to give B) giving
takes place; newspapers are on the streets C) given D) being given
68 the details. Wherever anything happens 69. A) gather B) spread
in the world, reporters are on the spot to C) carry D) bring
69 the news. B) cause

Newspapers have one basic 70, to C) problem D) purpose
get the news as quickly as possible from its 71. A) make B) publish
source, from those who make it to those who C) know D) write
want to 71 it. Radio, telegraph, television, 72. A) contest B) competition
and other inventions brought 72 for news- C) races D) choices
papers. So did the development of magazines 73. A) However B) And
and other means of communication. 73, C) Therefore D) So
this competition merely spurred the news- 74. A) value B) ratio
papers on. They quickly made use of the newer C) rate D) speed
and faster means of communication to improve 75. A) spread B) passed
the 74 and thus the efficiency of their own C) printed D) completed
operations. Today more newspapers are 75 76. A) informing B) to inform
and read than ever before. Competition also C) to be informed D) informed
led newspapers to branch out to many other 77. A) entertain B) encourage
fields. Besides keeping readers 76 of the C) educate D) edit
latest news, today's newspapers 77 and 78. A) on B) through
influence readers about politics and other C) with D) of
important and serious matters. Newspapers 79. A) forms B) existence
influence readers' economic choices 78 C) contents D) purpose
advertising. Most newspapers depend on 80. A) tries B) manages
advertising for their very 79. Newspapers C) fails D) succeeds
are sold at a price that 80 to cover even a 81. A) source B) origin
small fraction of the cost of production. The C) course D) finance
main 81 of income for most newspapers is 82. A) way B) means
commercial advertising. The 82 in selling C) chance D) success
advertising depends on a newspaper's value to 83. A) condition B) event
advertisers. This is measured in 83 of C) terms D) case
circulation. How many people read the news- 84. A) somewhat B) little
paper? Circulation depends 84 on the work C) much D) something
of the circulation department and on the services

or entertainment 85 in a newspaper's 85. A) offering B) offered
 pages. But 86 the most part, circulation C) which offered D) to be offered
 depends on a newspaper's value to readers as 86. A) by B) with
 a source of information about the community, C) at D) for
 city, country, state, nation, and world—and
 even outer space.

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

[illegible]

Part I

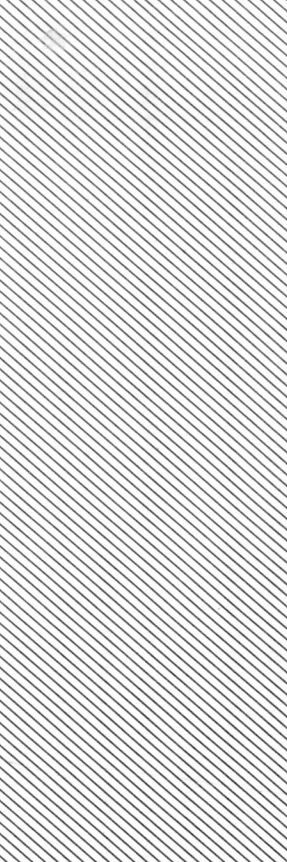
Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *On Conserving Energy*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 能源短缺问题已非常严重；
2. 可以采取节能措施解决能源短缺问题；
3. 你的看法。

On Conserving Energy

[illegible]

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

[illegible]

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

1. [Y] [N] [NG] 2. [Y] [N] [NG] 3. [Y] [N] [NG] 4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG] 6. [Y] [N] [NG] 7. [Y] [N] [NG]
8. While learning a foreign language, the greatest problem isn't vocabulary or grammar or pronunciation, but _____.
9. To adjust to another country calls for changes in behavior and _____.
10. In France, the course is defined by a _____.

学校:	准考证号																			
姓名:	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
划线要求	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]

Part III Section A

11. [A][B][C][D] 16. [A][B][C][D] 21. [A][B][C][D] 26. [A][B][C][D] 31. [A][B][C][D]
12. [A][B][C][D] 17. [A][B][C][D] 22. [A][B][C][D] 27. [A][B][C][D] 32. [A][B][C][D]
13. [A][B][C][D] 18. [A][B][C][D] 23. [A][B][C][D] 28. [A][B][C][D] 33. [A][B][C][D]
14. [A][B][C][D] 19. [A][B][C][D] 24. [A][B][C][D] 29. [A][B][C][D] 34. [A][B][C][D]
15. [A][B][C][D] 20. [A][B][C][D] 25. [A][B][C][D] 30. [A][B][C][D] 35. [A][B][C][D]

Section B

Part III Section C

Most Americans start school at the age of five when they enter (36) _____ for half the day
Children do not really study at this time. They only (37) _____
and learn what school is like.

Children attend (38) _____ school for the next six years. They learn
to read and write and work with numbers. They also study the world and its people. After
six years, children go to (39) _____ high school for three years and sen-
ior high school for another three years. This is called secondary education.

In their secondary schooling, children cover more (40) _____ knowl-
edge and begin to concentrate on their special (41) _____. They usually
study further in history, geography, government, English and literature. They may
(42) _____ to study foreign languages, advanced mathematics or
science, such as physics or chemistry.

Higher education takes place in colleges and universities. The (43) _____
course is four years. (44) _____. After four years, they earn a bachelor's
degree. (45) _____. (46) _____

Part IV Section A

47. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 57. [A][B][C][D] 67. [A][B][C][D] 77. [A][B][C][D]
48. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 58. [A][B][C][D] 68. [A][B][C][D] 78. [A][B][C][D]
49. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 59. [A][B][C][D] 69. [A][B][C][D] 79. [A][B][C][D]
50. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 60. [A][B][C][D] 70. [A][B][C][D] 80. [A][B][C][D]
51. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 61. [A][B][C][D] 71. [A][B][C][D] 81. [A][B][C][D]
52. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 62. [A][B][C][D] 72. [A][B][C][D] 82. [A][B][C][D]
53. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 63. [A][B][C][D] 73. [A][B][C][D] 83. [A][B][C][D]
54. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 64. [A][B][C][D] 74. [A][B][C][D] 84. [A][B][C][D]
55. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 65. [A][B][C][D] 75. [A][B][C][D] 85. [A][B][C][D]
56. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 66. [A][B][C][D] 76. [A][B][C][D] 86. [A][B][C][D]

Section B

Part V

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

87. I suggested he should _____ (学会适应新的环境).
88. Mike's uncle insists _____ (不要呆在这个宾馆里).
89. He always did well at school _____ (尽管时不时要做兼职工作).
90. _____ (无论我们碰到什么问题), we'll help one another to
overcome them.
91. With _____ (气温下降得如此之快), we couldn't go on with the
experiment.

大学英语四级考试模拟试题卷 (一) 听力文字稿

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.

11. W: Did you visit the television tower when you had your vacation in Shanghai last summer?
M: I couldn't make it last June, but I finally visited it two months later. I plan to visit it again sometime next year.
Q: What do we learn from the man?
12. W: Thank heavens it's Friday. Are you doing anything special this weekend?
M: Good question. To tell you the truth, my brother might be coming over and so everything is up in the air right now.
Q: What does the man mean?
13. W: Press twelve, please. Thank you.
M: You're welcome. That's where I'm going.
Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?
14. W: Mark is playing computer games.
M: Should he do that when the final exam is drawing near?
Q: What does the man think Mark should do?
15. W: I'm going to the stationary store for some pencils. Want anything?
M: See if you can pick up a stapler for me.
Q: What does the man mean?
16. W: Let's go and watch the match in the TV room. It's the final and I can't miss it.
M: I have two tickets. Wouldn't it be better to watch it live?
Q: What does the man suggest?
17. M: I can't talk for long. I'd better get my paper printed if I still have time.
W: Why do you always wait till the last minute?
Q: What does the woman mean?
18. W: Professor Johnston has been very busy this month. I've heard that he stays up very late every night.
M: If I had known this I wouldn't have troubled him so much.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- M: What did you think about the video we were supposed to watch for Professor Stephen's class?
W: I didn't see it. Was it good?
M: Really it was. It was about stress, the effects of stress on the national health.
W: It was interesting, right?
M: Yes. I think they said that one out of nine women aged 45 to 65 will have a heart attack.
W: I'm surprised at that.
M: I was too. Oh, another thing. They said that women usually don't get the same level of care as men do, so the heart attack is likely to be more serious.
W: Why is that?
M: Because many members of the medical profession still think of a heart attack as a male problem, so they don't recognize the symptoms in women patients.
W: Well, it does sound very interesting. I'm going to try to see it before class next time, so I'll be ready for the discussion.
- Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**
19. Why does the man watch the video?
20. According to the man, what is the video about?
21. What does the man learn from the video?
22. What will the woman probably do next?

Conversation Two

- M: Hey, Ellen. How are you?
W: I'm fine, Bob. Aren't you glad the semester is over?
M: Yep. Are you going to the rock concert Friday night?
W: I hadn't much thought about it. Are you?
M: Sure. Would you like to go with me?
W: Sounds like fun.
M: You'll have to buy your own ticket, though.
W: Are you broke again? Let me treat you.
M: Wow, when did you become so rich?
W: You know, I'm a waitress at the Student Center. Anyway, now that final exams are almost over. I'd love a night out.
M: Since you've been so great about buying the tickets, why don't I take us out to dinner?
W: You've got a deal. Let's buy the tickets now.
- Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**
23. When is this conversation taking place?
24. Why is Ellen buying the tickets?

25. What will Bob pay for?

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.

Passage One

The United States of America is a country made up of different races. The original Americans were the Indians. The so-called white men who then reached the new continent were mostly from England. But many came from other countries like France and Germany.

One problem in America is discrimination. When newcomers came to the U. S. A., they found they were discriminated against, first the Irish and Italians, later the blacks. At last almost every group could escape this discrimination except the blacks. Believe it or not, the worst discrimination today is towards the Indians.

One reason why the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried to keep their identity. But they are not the only people who have done so. The Chinese have Chinatown in New York and the Japanese have their Little Tokyo in L. A. and the Dutch have their enclosed settlement in Pennsylvania. The Dutch live separately for religious reasons rather than keeping together for their identity.

All races helped make the United States a great country. Many people still come from other countries to help America grow. A good example is the American project that let a man walk on the moon. It was a German scientist who was most responsible for doing that. It is certain that in the future the U. S. A. will still need the help of people from different races to remain a great country.

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

26. Where did most of the first white people in the U. S. A. come from?
27. Which group of Americans is discriminated against the most?
28. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

Passage Two

The tragedy of Titanic will always be remembered, because she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life. Titanic, the great ship, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and a crew of 891.

Four days after setting out, the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic. Suddenly a huge iceberg was spotted. After the alarm had been given the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling

sound from below. The captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so weak that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. The captain realized in horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly. He ordered to abandon ship. Hundreds of people jumped into the icy water. As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

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

29. How many people were there aboard on Titanic's first voyage?
30. What caused the tragedy?
31. Who found the ship sinking quickly?

Passage Three

The world's first totally automatic railway has been built under the busy streets of London. The railway is called the Victoria Line, and it is part of the complete London subway railway. It was opened in 1969. This new line was much different from others.

The stations on the other lines need a lot of workers to sell tickets, and to check and collect them when people board or leave the trains. Startling enough, the Victoria Line is very different from that old operating system. Here a machine checks and collects the tickets, and there are no workers on the platforms.

There is only one worker on the train of the Victoria Line. The man usually just starts it. The train runs and stops automatically. It is controlled by electrical signals which are sent by the so-called "command spots". Each spot sends a certain signal. The train always moves at the speed that the command spots permit. If the command sends no signals, the train will stop by itself.

Most of the control work is done by computers. The computers fix the trains' speeds, and send the signals to the command spots. If one train stays too long at a station, the other trains will then automatically move slower. So there is no danger of accidents on the line.

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

32. When did the world's first completely automatic railway appear?
33. What is the biggest difference between the Victoria Line and the other lines in London?
34. What is the man on the Victoria Line expected to do?
35. Which of the following is NOT true about the Victoria Line?

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.

Most Americans start school at the age of five when they enter (36) kindergarten. Children do

not really study at this time. They only (37) attend for half the day and learn what school is like.

Children attend (38) elementary school for the next six years. They learn to read and write and work with numbers. They also study the world and its people. After six years, children go to (39) junior high school for three years and senior high school for another three years. This is called secondary education.

In their secondary schooling, children cover more (40) advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their special (41) interests. They usually study further in history, geography, government, English and literature. They may (42) choose to study foreign languages, advanced mathematics or science, such as physics or chemistry.

Higher education takes place in colleges and universities. The (43) average course is four years. (44) Students choose a major subject and take many courses in this subject. After four years, they earn a bachelor's degree. (45) Then the students may go on to graduate school and, with a year or two of further study they can get a master's degree. (46) Usually after another four or five years of study and research, they may get a still higher degree such as doctor of philosophy.

Part I Writing

【高分范文】

Nowadays there is growing concern on the serious problem of energy shortage. Many people worry that energy resources on the earth will be exhausted if we use them in an unchecked way. And they believe that the energy shortage will cause serious problems and even crisis.

Conserving energy is one of the measures which have been taken to solve the problem of energy shortage. For example, some countries have a daylight saving system to use less electricity for lighting. Also, some cities have enforced some facilities for saving water at public places such as rest rooms and bars. Still more, some have enforced serious penalties on overuse of electricity, water, and farming land. By these means, people hope the drain on energy resources could be slowed down.

In a word, it is high time that serious consideration was given to conserving energy. Only through immediate and effective action, can we human beings survive and enjoy life as desired.

【评析】

节能是当前备受关注的一个话题,因此可说的内容很多,紧紧围绕提纲要求进行阐述是本文的鲜明特点。文章首段直截了当地提出能源短缺这样一个话题,中间段概括说明节能是解决能源短缺问题的重要措施之一,运用并列型扩展法介绍了几种节能措施。末尾段重申主题,再次强调问题的紧迫性和严重性。

本文词语和句型运用自如。如第二段的列举法虽然没有使用 first, second 等词语,但使用了 also, still more, 使整个段落看起来内容充实,条理清楚。结尾段使用了此类分析问题的作文的典型结尾句型“it is high time that...”。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 综合文章各小标题可见本文的主题是介绍如何为留学做准备而不是如何申请这个程序问题,故本题为 [N]。
2. Y 这是关于语言问题的表述,故可定位于 Learn the Language 这一部分。根据 Learn the Language 这个小标题下的第一段第三句 The requirement of two years of college French is minimal 可判断本题为 [Y]。
3. Y 这是关于生活方式的问题的表述。故可定位于 Don't Insist on the American Way 这一部分。根据这个小标题下第一段第二句的後半部分 while many European cannot imagine why anyone would want to shower more often than once a week 可判断本题答案为 [Y]。
4. N 这也是关于生活方式的问题的表述。故可定位于 Don't Insist on the American Way 这一部分。根据这个小标题下第二段最后一句 American women were assumed to play by the same rules, whether they knew the rules or not 可判断本题为 [N]。

5. Y 这是关于如何适应法国这个社会的问题的表述。故可定位于 Don't Insist on the American Way 这一部分。根据这个小标题下最后一句 Remaining flexible is the key 可判断本题为 [Y]。

6. N 这是关于学习方面的表述,故可定位于 Be Prepared for Independent Study 这一部分。根据这个小标题下最后一句 Classroom discussion, mid-term exams, threats of pop quizzes, an occasional paper—in short, all those methods of forcing the students to do the work—are missing 可判断本题为 [N]。

7. N 这是关于法国人对美国人的态度的表述,故可定位于 Stay Loose 这一部分。根据这个小标题下第二段第一句 Some strong attachments were formed, but we naturally met with some anti-American sentiment as well 可判断本题为 [N]。

8. self-consciousness: 这是关于语言学习的问题的表述,故可定位于 Learn the Language 这一部分。根据这个小标题下第三段第三句 The greatest obstacle to learning a foreign language isn't vocabulary or grammar or pronunciation; it's self-consciousness 可知本题答案为 self-consciousness。

9. an open mind: 这是关于如何适应法国这个社会的问题的表述。故可定位于 Don't Insist on the American Way 这一部分。根据这个小标题下第一句 Adjusting to another country demands changes in behavior and an open mind 可知本题答案为 an open mind。

10. syllabus: 这是关于学习方面的表述,故可定位于 Be Prepared for Independent Study 这一部分。根据这个小标题下第二段第四句前半部分 The course is defined not by how much material a professor covers, but by a syllabus 可知本题应填入 syllabus。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C make it 在美国口语中是个常用短语,意思是“做成某事”。本题是个数字题,根据选项,需要从说话人的叙述中推出他到底去过电视塔几次。根据对话我们知道他去年8月去过了,明年还要去,因此其实是去过一次。
12. B B up in the air 是个习语,意思是“悬而未决”,也就是说男士尚未对周末的活动做出计划。
13. B 女士一开始就报出一个数字,并表示感谢。男士接着说他也要去那儿。显然两人是在电梯里,女士请男士帮她按楼层按钮,男士又正好与她到同一层楼。elevator 是电梯,与 lift 同义,escalator 指自动扶梯。
14. C 女士说 Mark 在打电子游戏,男士则用了一个反问句“这是期末考试临近的时候他应该做的事吗?”言外之意,Mark 不该打电子游戏,应该复习功课。
15. C 本题是个语音混淆题。语速快时, stapler (订书机) 和 stamp 听起来有些相似,有的同学听得较粗,会错选 A。不过要知道在文具店里一般是不出售邮票的。B 是单词发音相近的干扰选项。D 中的 pencils 是女士自己要买的。pick up 是个较口语化的表达,在这里不是“捡起”而是“捎着买”的意思。
16. C 典型的建议题。但必须要懂得 live 的含义,对话里 watch it live 和选项里 see the final live 都是“到现场去看决赛”的意思。对话中的 match 和 final 也暗示这是比赛不是电影或