

实战大学英语四级考试 **新**题型

710分

考前实战模拟题

王月 等 编著

CE-4



中国水利水电出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书依据刚刚改革的大学英语四级考试试题, 针对考生进行最后冲刺编写而成。对于考生梳理知识点、提高应试能力、大幅度提高考试成绩都能起到很大的作用。本书的特点:

- (1) 以大学英语四级考试试点考试(710 分)样卷作为命题基础;
 - (2) 以大学英语四级考试的真题和本年度命题动向为依据, 全方位设题;
 - (3) 对大学英语四级考试的考点、重点和难点做到了全面覆盖和准确把握;
 - (4) 题型、题量、难易程度和卷面设置等同真题;
 - (5) 试卷中各题都附有翔实的分析解答。
- 本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的学生。

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实战大学英语四级考试新题型

710 分考前实战模拟题

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710 分考前实战模拟题 1

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间____月____日____时至____时

考 生 须 知

- 一、答题时间总共 125 分钟。考试开始后，请先在答题卡 1 上完成写作部分。30 分钟后，监考员发试题册，请在 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。监考员收回答题卡 1 后，考生再在答题卡 2 上完成其余部分的试题。
- 二、将自己的学校名称、姓名及准考证号写在答题卡上，答题卡共 2 张，分答题卡 1 和答题卡 2。考试结束后，把试题册和答题卡放在桌上待教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册和答题卡均不可带出考场。
- 三、所有答案，包括作文一律写在答题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 四、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案，多选则该题无分。选定后用 2B 浓度的铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线，如[A][B][C][]，采用其他符号均被视为无效。划线要有一定的浓度，要盖住字母底色。
- 五、所有非选择性试题（即写作、填空等）务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。

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) 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.

Football

Modern football originated in England in the 19th century. The first international football match was played in 1871 between Scotland and England and the final score was nil all. Nil is the term used in football to indicate a score of zero and nil all means both teams did not score.

FIFA stands for Federation of International Football Associations and was founded in Paris on 21st May 1904. The first World Cup was held in South America in Montevideo, the capital city of Uruguay in July 1930. FIFA's president at the time, Jules Rimet, was able to persuade 13 teams to meet in Uruguay. Uruguay, planning the celebration of its 100th anniversary of independence in 1930, was assigned the organisation of the first FIFA World Cup. It was the only event not to involve the modern qualifying rounds and the only European teams that came were France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and Romania. Other European teams either wished to remain in purely amateur events, or argued that the time needed for the trip to South America was far too long. Other than Uruguay six additional South American teams participated, including Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru. Two teams remained to complete the final 13 for 1930, Mexico and the United States. Victory and the first World Cup went to Uruguay when they beat Argentina four two in the final.

The French sculptor, Abel Lafleur, created the first World Cup trophy, the famous Jules Rimet Cup. This trophy had an interesting history. During the Second World War, it was hidden from the Germans under a bed in an Italian home. After surviving World War II, the World Cup was stolen in London during a public exhibition just before the 1966 England World Cup. Fortunately, the trophy was found hidden under a bush by a dog named Pickles before the tournament began. It was stolen again in Brazil in 1983 after the soccer superpower won it permanently after their third World Cup success in 1970. The trophy has never been recovered and many believe that thieves melted it down, leaving Brazil with only a replica of the cup. Under FIFA regulations revised after the disappearance of the Jules Rimet Cup, nowadays even three time champions cannot permanently keep the trophy.

The present trophy is the work of an Italian sculptor named Silvio Gazzaniga and it is 36 centimeters tall and weighs 4.97 kilograms. It was first awarded at the 1974 games in Germany and the champions of the 2006 tournament, also to be held in Germany, will take home a gold-plated replica, which is a little smaller than the original.

Brazil and Germany are the most successful teams in the history of World Cup football. Brazil has won the World Cup five times, including the 2002 World Cup in Japan/South Korea, and taken second place twice. Germany has made it to the final seven times and won the World Cup three times. The only player to have won three World Cups is the Brazilian, Pele whose real name is Edson Arantes do Nascimento.

From 9 June to 9 July 2006, 32 teams will be playing in Germany for the title of the 18th FIFA Football World Champion. There will be a total of 64 matches at 12 venues. After the World Cup in 1974, this is the second time Germany will host the greatest football event in the world and 3.2 million football fans and guests are expected from around the world. The opening match is in Munich on 9 June 2006 and the final match will be in Berlin on 9 July 2006. It will be Germany's second time to host the World Cup after 1974. So far the tournament has been arranged 9 times in Europe, 4 times in Latin America, 2 times in Central America, once in North America and once in Asia (Korea & Japan). It has been never arranged in Africa.

A record number of 205 national teams participated in the qualifiers and there were some surprises in the results. Of the five teams from Africa, Ghana, Togo, Angola and Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) qualify for the first time with only Tunisia, reigning African Champions, having played in the World Cup before. All together there are eight "new boys" to the competition including the tiny Caribbean island of Trinidad and Tobago. There are eight groups with four teams in each one and Trinidad and Tobago finds itself in group B alongside England, Paraguay and Sweden. The other newcomers are Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro and Czech Republic. They are scattered amongst the remaining seven groups.

The sixteen tournaments since 1930 have seen only seven different winners but there have been dramatic upsets to the general trend. The United States defeating England in 1950, North Korea's defeat of Italy in 1966 and Cameroon's emergence in the 1980s and their opening match defeat of the Argentinean cup-holders in 1990. New ground was also broken when Japan and Korea were co-hosts of the 2002 World Cup. Up till then the event had always been held in the Americas or Europe.

It is an event that has captured the world's imagination and an accumulated audience of over 37 billion people watched the France 98 tournament on television, including approximately 1.3 billion for the final alone. Over 2.7 million people went to watch the 64 matches live in the ten French stadia throughout the country. It was the largest World Cup ever with 32 teams competing and set the trend for subsequent World Cups. Previously the cup table had included only 24 teams.

As Germany organizes, like Mexico, Italy and France before, its second FIFA World Cup we can note some important changes since its first in 1974. Then sixteen sides took part with only Zaire representing Africa. Now thirty-two teams include African and Asian ones capable of producing a semifinalist and, without doubt, soon a finalist. World football has come a long way in the last quarter of a century!

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. Nine teams represented the North and South American continents in the 1930 World Cup.
2. Thieves have melted down the Jules Rimet Cup.
3. Pele has played in all of Brazil's World Cup victories.
4. Tunisia represented Africa in the German World Cup of 1974.
5. More football fans are expected to attend the matches in Germany 2006 than did in France 1998.
6. The event had always been held in the Americas or Europe before 2002.
7. Cameroon beat Argentina in 1990 cup final.

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.

11. A) She is not interested in the article.
B) She has given the man much trouble.
C) She would like to have a copy of the article.
D) She doesn't want to read the article.
12. A) He saw CN Tower he visited on TV.
B) He has visited CN Tower twice.
C) He has visited CN Tower once.
D) He will visit the CN Tower in June.
13. A) The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.
B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
14. A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
B) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
D) He wants to spend more time with his family.
15. A) The man thought the paper was easy.
B) They both had a hard time writing the paper.
C) The woman thought the paper was easy.
D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
16. A) In the park.
B) Between two buildings.
C) In his apartment.
D) Under a huge tree.
17. A) It's awfully boring.
B) It's really exciting.
C) It's very exhausting.
D) It's quite challenging.
18. A) A movie.
B) A lecture.
C) A play.
D) A speech.

19. A) To help international students prepare to enter institutions of higher learning.
B) To provide work opportunities for graduating students in the community.

- C) To teach students how to use English in their daily lives and at work.
D) To provide from basic communication courses to content-based classes.

20. A) Literature. B) US Culture. C) TOEFL. D) Business English.
21. A) May 29th. B) June 29th. C) July 29th. D) April 29th.
22. A) \$ 2030. B) \$ 2013. C) \$ 2300. D) \$ 2330.

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

23. A) To the state museum. B) To the art museum.
C) To the science museum. D) To the history museum.
24. A) The cost of the ticket. B) The number of the platform.
C) The ticket machine. D) The stops of the train.
25. A) About every five minutes. B) About every six minutes.
C) About every seven minutes. D) About every eight minutes.

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) To show off their wealth.
B) To feel good.
C) To regain their memory.
D) To be different from others.
27. A) To play games with them.
B) To help solve their psychological problems.
C) To send them to the hospital.
D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.

28. A) They need care and affection.
B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.
C) They are mostly from broken families.
D) They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Because it did not shoot far.
B) Because it did not bend easily.
C) Because it was too heavy.
D) Because its string was short.
30. A) It went out of use 300 years ago.
B) It was invented after the short bow.
C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.
D) It's still in use today.
31. A) They are accurate and easy to pull.
B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.
C) They are usually used indoors.
D) They took 100 years to develop.

Passage Three

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

32. A) They want to change the way English is taught.
B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
33. A) Professionals. B) College students.
C) Beginners. D) Intermediate earners.
34. A) Courses for doctors. B) Courses for businessmen.
C) Courses for reporters. D) Courses for lawyers.
35. A) Three groups of learners.
B) The importance of business English.
C) Features of English for different papacies.

D) English for Specific Purposes.

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.

Believe it or not, optical illusion(错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in 47. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons(人字形), 48 on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers 49 down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to 50 Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns 51 highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all 52 traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed- 53 hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies 54 that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the 55 speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer 56 reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) reduce	I) suggest
B) slow	J) related
C) fatal	K) painted
D) point	L) lasting
E) take	M) repeat
F) to	N) common
G) average	O) view
H) existing	

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.

The environment of the chemical age stretch beyond the authority of any existing political and social institutions. Matters of the global environment now warrant the kind of high-level attention that the global economy receives. World leaders historically have cooperated to preserve economic stability, even to the point of completely overhauling the international monetary system at the 1944 conference in Bretton Woods. They periodically hold summit meetings on international economic problems. Policy-makers carefully track economic indicators to determine when adjustments—national or international—are required. The record on environmental cooperation is not nearly so favorable. Now in the new millennia, similar efforts are needed for the global environment, including the defining and tracking of environmental indicators, along with mechanisms for making prompt adjustments when the environment is threatened.

The future of our planet is dependent upon our efforts to simultaneously arrest the

carbon dioxide buildup, protect the ozone layer, restore forests, boost energy efficiency, and further develop renewable energy sources. No generation has ever faced such a complex set of issues requiring immediate attention. Preceding generations have always been concerned about the future. But we are the first to be faced with decisions that will determine whether the Earth our children will inherit will be habitable.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. The word "they" (sentence 4, para. 1) refers to _____.
A) economists B) chemists C) world leaders D) environmentalists
58. According to the passage, how does the present generation differ from preceding generation?
A) It is more concerned with past events.
B) It is faced with major decisions about the Earth's future.
C) It is not aware of the problems it faces.
D) It has problems that do not require immediate attention.
59. What sort of problems are currently handled the way environmental problems should be handled?
A) Geological. B) Economical. C) Political. D) Environmental.
60. The passage tells us that the future of the planet is dependent on all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) arresting the carbon dioxide buildup
B) protecting the ozone layer
C) restoring forests
D) conserving water
61. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
A) World leaders must give high-level attention to global environmental problem.
B) The future of the planet is dependent on international economic cooperation.
C) Preceding generations were overly concerned with economic problems.
D) Existing political and social institutions can solve current environmental concerns.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

When they advise your kids to "get an education" if you want to raise your income,

they tell you only half the truth. What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower for your society, but not too much that proves an embarrassment to your society.

Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you are occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison and you can successfully drop out in elementary school.

Get a college degree, if possible. With a B. A., you are on the launching pad (发射台). But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a master's degree, make sure it is a M. B. A., and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more a year than full professors? Yes, the average 1977 salary for those truckers was \$ 24000, while the full professors managed to average just \$ 23930.

A Ph. D. is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future. There are more Ph. D. s unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other part of the world by far. Thousands of Ph. D. s are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. According to the writer, what the society expects of education is to turn out people who _____.
A) will not be a shame to the society
B) will become loyal citizens
C) can take care of themselves
D) can meet the demands as a source of manpower
63. If you are as gifted as Bernard Shaw or Edison, _____.
A) you can get a high school diploma without difficulty
B) you will be successful in an elementary school
C) you can be professionally successful without a diploma
D) the least you should do is to get a diploma
64. Ph. D. s are most likely to _____.