

CET BAND FOUR SIMULATED TESTS

大学英语四级 考前模拟试题

主编：张森 秦罡引 梁莉

■ 拆合随意

■ 按套分装

■ 参考答案

■ 模拟演练



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

大学英语四级考前模拟试题

主 编 张 森 秦昱引 梁 莉

副主编 崔 丽 于晓芳 武小玲

主 审 韩骁兵

编 委 (按姓氏笔画为序)

于晓芳 王二莲 王 乐 刘玉芬 齐 新

何 畏 杨 桦 吴凤兰 张 森 张钟月

武小玲 院佳丽 郭彦芳 秦昱引 柴迎红

梁 莉 崔 丽 曹志蕊 满永珍



天津大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考前模拟试题/梁莉主编. —天津:天津大学出版社, 2003. 10

ISBN 7-5618-1849-1

I. 大… II. 梁… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 093945 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社
出 版 人 杨风和
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
网 址 www.tjup.com
电 话 营销部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742
印 刷 河北省昌黎县人民胶印厂
经 销 全国各地新华书店
开 本 185mm × 260mm
印 张 17.25
字 数 437 千
版 次 2003 年 10 月第 1 版
印 次 2003 年 10 月第 1 次
印 数 1 - 6 500
定 价 23.50 元

前 言

目前,全国大学英语四级统一考试已经成为衡量大学生英语水平的重要标准,为此受到各大专院校师生的广泛重视。为了帮助广大考生在考前最后的冲刺阶段能够进行模拟演练,我们根据多年从事教学及研究考试的经验,编写了这本试题集,并提供了参考答案。

本书的内容及特点:

1. 本书共收集了 15 套四级模拟试题,所设题型包含了四级考试的所有题型,全面覆盖大纲上的各项内容,充分体现大纲的要求。
2. 本书所选试题既有一定的难度和较高的要求,又不超纲,便于学生了解考试形式、难点及考点,以便在做应考准备时有针对性。
3. 本书的编者均为长期从事大学英语教学的教师,并多次参加全国四、六级的阅卷工作,积累了丰富经验,能够为学生提供更准确的信息。

由于编者水平有限,书中不当之处敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 9 月

Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Examples: *You will hear:*

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Question: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) In a restaurant.

D) At the airport.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, "A) At the office." is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) Run in town.

B) Buy shoes from a catalog.

C) Look more carefully.

D) Find an easier place to exercise.

2. A) Saying good-bye to a friend.

B) Buying a ticket for a sports event.

- C) Paying a bill at the bank. D) Arranging a plane trip.
3. A) His room is quite small.
B) He had to walk around the dormitory.
C) It's hard to find a room in the dormitory.
D) It's his turn to inspect the dormitory room.
4. A) He should look in a different place.
B) She can help him if necessary.
C) He should stand on something.
D) Perhaps he shouldn't have tea.
5. A) They are going toward the lake. B) They have made a new trail.
C) They have decided to sit outdoors. D) They are camping around the lake.
6. A) He'll go if the woman goes, too. B) He's too tired to go.
C) He doubts he'll be able to go. D) He's eager to go.
7. A) The store doesn't have it now, but will soon.
B) It is no longer available.
C) It has been reprinted four times.
D) The information in the book is not up to date.
8. A) He already knows what Ted will say.
B) He doesn't have time to look at the gift.
C) He can't imagine what his friends got for him.
D) He is anxious to see Ted's reaction to the gift.
9. A) She wants to know where the restaurant is.
B) She's recommending a good place to go for dinner.
C) She thinks the man should go to France.
D) She's inviting the man to eat with her.
10. A) He didn't know how to begin to write a play.
B) He hasn't liked plays very much in the past.
C) He didn't want to talk about it right away.
D) He wasn't sure what the first part was about.

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*

Passage One

11. A) Coffee and tea. B) Hot milk.
C) Wine. D) Black coffee.

12. A) English people. B) Chinese people.
C) The Americans. D) Northern European people.

13. A) China. B) India.
C) Northern Europe. D) China and England.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- ### Passage Three

17. A) The celebration of Thanksgiving Day.
B) The religious persecution.
C) The birth of Thanksgiving Day.
D) The friendship between the Indians and the settlers.

18. A) Plymouth. B) Massachusetts.

- C) India. D) England.
19. A) The date of the celebration.
B) They traveled by ship.
C) The special food they eat on that day.
D) The journey was a very hard one.
20. A) They wanted to establish a new country.
B) They wanted to have religious freedom.
C) They wanted to befriend the Indians.
D) They wanted to have some adventures.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children what children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible".

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity: It can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest (探索) for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making

reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfil them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

21. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.

- A) it is one of the most difficult school courses
- B) students spend endless hours in reading
- C) reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
- D) too much time is spent in teaching about reading

22. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.

- A) teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
- B) teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
- C) teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading
- D) teachers can make their teaching activities observable

23. The word "scrutiny" (Para. 3, Line 3) most probably means _____.

- A) inquiry B) control C) observation D) suspicion

24. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.

- A) children become highly motivated
- B) teacher and learner roles are interchangeable
- C) teaching helps children in the search for knowledge
- D) reading enriches children's experience

25. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A) teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read
- B) teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
- C) reading ability is something acquired rather than taught
- D) reading is more complicated than generally believed

Passage Two

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work.

Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by number alone, because it also is going rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers — all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the *chip* (集成电路片), would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

26. A characteristic of the information age is that _____.
- A) the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force
 - B) manufacturing industries are steadily increasing
 - C) people find it harder to earn a living by working in factories
 - D) most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
27. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that _____.
- A) the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant
 - B) people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true
 - C) most people have to take part-time jobs
 - D) people have to change their jobs from time to time
28. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that _____.
- A) people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
 - B) future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes

- C) the importance of high technology has been overlooked
D) computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
29. The future will probably belong to those who _____.
A) possess and know how to make use of information
B) give full play to their brain potential
C) involve themselves in service industries
D) cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A) Computers and the Knowledge Society.
B) Service Industries in Modern Society.
C) Features and Implications of the New Era.
D) Rapid Advancement of Information Technology.

Passage Three

One must recognize the very considerable multiplication(增多)of disciplines, particularly in the sciences, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced an enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation if they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated groups in other countries.

Frequently these specializations lie in areas where very rapid developments are taking place, and also where the research needed for developments is extremely costly and takes a long time. It is precisely in these areas that the advantages of collaboration (协作) and sharing of expertise (专业知识) appear most evident. Associated with this is the growth of specialist periodicals, which enable scholars to become aware of what is happening in different centers of research and to meet each other in conferences. From these meetings come the personal relationships which are at the bottom of almost all formalized schemes of cooperation, and provide them with their most satisfactory stimulus.

But as the specializations have increased in number and narrowed in range, there has been an opposite movement towards interdisciplinary studies. These owe much to the belief that one cannot properly investigate the incredibly complex problems thrown up by the modern world, and by recent advances in our knowledge along the narrow front of a single discipline. This trend has led to a great deal of academic contact between disciplines, and a far greater emphasis on the pooling of specialist knowledge, reflected in the broad subjects chosen in many international conferences.

31. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- A) The importance of specialization in science.
 - B) Specialization — a new trend in science.
 - C) Specialization is being replaced by interdisciplinary studies.
 - D) Two opposite trends in science.
32. Specialization makes scientists _____.
- A) work by themselves
 - B) have to cooperate and communicate with each other
 - C) progress rapidly
 - D) improve personal relationships
33. The reasons for specialization include _____.
- A) gradual advances in some fields of research
 - B) rapid findings in research
 - C) the advantages of collaboration and sharing of expertise
 - D) all of the above
34. Which of the following illustrate(s) scholarly collaboration?
- A) Specialist periodicals.
 - B) Academic conferences.
 - C) Personal relationships with fellow scientists.
 - D) All of the above.
35. The reason for interdisciplinary studies is _____.
- A) international conferences
 - B) increased academic contact
 - C) complex scientific problems
 - D) our narrow knowledge

Passage Four

Compared with many of our overseas competitors, Britain seems to lack respect for its work force. Sometimes this can be reflected in *appallingly* low wage rates. At other times, it's demonstrated by an unwillingness to help our work force develop new skills, talents and opportunities. Although this second example isn't so immediately or dramatically obvious as low pay, it can be just as frustrating for the individual concerned. It is also, we believe, an attitude which is highly damaging the country as a whole.

To develop and compete, this country needs more skilled people, more highly motivated people and more people determined to produce a quality product or service. Yet many millions of people are trapped in the drudgery of dead end jobs where the only thing

to look forward to is the end of the week.

Our members realize this. Indeed for years now they've been telling us that pay isn't the only important aspect of a job. Our most recent research, for example, shows that for most people doing something worthwhile at work and having an interesting and enjoyable job are more important. To achieve this, union members want more training, more opportunities and a chance to take pride in their work. They want, in other words, to raise their level of job satisfaction and, thereby, their self-esteem. If they want to do a better job and the country needs them to do a better job, what's stopping them? Very simply, a lack of investment in our work force. Again, compared with our overseas competitors we have a dreadful record in this area. Japan, the USA and most of Europe all invest much more per head on training than we do here. As Britain enters Europe's single market, surely this is something that has to change if we are to improve our economic performance.

We, in the unions, certainly think so. That's why unions such as the GMB have set a New Agenda. One which aims to raise the living standards, quality of life and self-esteem of our work force by actively helping to solve the problems at the root of Britain's unimpressive economic performance. A major element of this New Agenda is a commitment to improving the training and opportunities available. We sincerely hope it is a commitment that the rest of the country will take up, too.

36. The word "appallingly" in line 2 can best be replaced by _____.

- A) surprisingly B) admirably C) surpassingly D) absolutely

37. By saying that "many millions of people are trapped in the drudgery of dead end jobs", the author most probably means that _____.

- A) many people are drawn to the ultimate aim of their work
B) many people are kept doing unenjoyable jobs
C) many people are gainfully employed
D) many people are determined to serve their country heart and soul

38. According to the passage, union members want _____.

- A) equal pay for equal work B) to conquer tough jobs
C) a rise in self-esteem D) to enjoy life to the full

39. Regarding investment in its work force, the author thinks his country _____.

- A) has done its best
B) leaves much to be desired
C) starts to feel worthwhile
D) can be compared with its overseas competitors

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

- A) pay is the essential aspect of a job
- B) a country will suffer if it ignores the development of its work force
- C) what a worker looks forward to is generally a quality product or service
- D) no measures have been taken to improve the economic performance in Britain

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. My father did not see in me any _____ for creative writing, so he advised me to major in engineering.
A) proficiency B) aptitude C) possibility D) attitude
42. Because a degree from a good university is the means to a better job, education is one of the most _____ areas in Japanese life.
A) sophisticated B) considerable C) competitive D) superficial
43. Job applicants often developed the suspicion that _____ are set aside for friends and relatives and that advertisements are only in one's own circle.
A) positions B) vacancies C) occupations D) posts
44. Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on _____ for two months.
A) pile B) sequence C) segment D) file
45. The morning news says a school bus _____ with a train at the junction and a group of policemen were sent there immediately.
A) bumped B) crashed C) collided D) struck
46. He was dressed like the local residents, but his accent _____ him to be a foreigner.
A) confirmed B) exposed C) proved D) betrayed
47. It is known to us that everything on earth is _____ to the laws of nature.
A) objected B) appealed C) subjected D) addicted
48. The local government leaders are making every effort to _____ the problem of poverty.

- A) abolish B) tackle C) remove D) encounter
49. When business is _____, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.
A) degraded B) reduced C) lessened D) depressed
50. At the meeting, John argued _____ in favor of the proposal that a medical team be sent to the village.
A) forcefully B) severely C) warmly D) heavily
51. Fingerprints are an excellent way to _____ people because no two fingerprints are the same.
A) recognize B) identify C) separate D) distinguish
52. A similar wrong idea is that fish and ice cream when _____ at the same time form a poisonous combination.
A) eating B) being eaten C) eaten D) to be eaten
53. I want to buy a skirt and a pair of shoes, _____.
A) except for other things B) except other things
C) of other things D) among other things
54. The criminal doesn't dare to leave the house _____ he should be recognized.
A) in no case B) in any case C) in case D) in such a case
55. _____ asleep when a terrible noise awakened me.
A) Scarcely had I fallen B) Scarcely I had fallen
C) I had fallen scarcely D) I scarcely had fallen
56. People who can neither hear _____ speak can talk to each other with the help of their fingers.
A) or B) nor C) and D) yet
57. Some states have an income tax _____ to that of the federal government.
A) same B) similar C) alike D) likely
58. Karl Marx believed that religion was based on superstition, and it would ultimately _____.
A) die out B) die away C) die off D) die down
59. You _____ that car with the brakes out of order. You might have had a serious accident.
A) ought to drive B) oughtn't do drive
C) ought to have driven D) oughtn't to have driven
60. They are staying with us _____ the time being until they find a place of their own.
A) during B) for C) since D) in

61. George's ability to learn from observations and experience _____ greatly to his success in public life.
A) owed B) contributed C) attached D) related
62. The mother made a shirt for the boy out of the _____ of the cloth.
A) odd and end B) odd and ends C) odds and end D) odds and ends
63. Your first thought might be that a plant has leaves and roots and flowers _____ an animal has not.
A) that B) which C) those D) these
64. Astronomers are planning a new observatory to study the _____ exploding stars believed to be the black hole.
A) single B) individual C) respective D) lonely
65. The use of bright colors, attractive pictures, and short messages is all _____ of magazine advertisements.
A) different B) characteristic C) particular D) special
66. _____ that no one could see them even with very powerful microscopes.
A) So are the electrons small B) So small the electrons are
C) So small are the electrons D) So the electrons are small
67. In practical application, concentration is not _____ the definition may imply.
A) as simple to deal successfully with as
B) so simple to deal successfully with that
C) simpler to deal successfully with as that
D) as same simple to deal successfully with as
68. I can see three different types of composers in musical history, _____ creates music in a somewhat different fashion.
A) any of whom B) every of whom C) some of whom D) each of whom
69. _____, the more likely positive attitudes towards leisure as well as academic will be encouraged.
A) The more this is seriously sought B) The more seriously this is sought
C) The more seriously is sought this D) The more is this seriously sought
70. The director of this organization must know _____.
A) money management, selling, and able to satisfy the stockholders
B) how to manage money, selling his product, and be able to satisfy the stockholders
C) how to manage money, sell his product, and satisfy the stockholders
D) money management, selling, the idea of being able to satisfy the stockholders

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

Many parents who welcome the idea of turning off the TV and spending more time with the family are still worried that without TV they would constantly be on call as entertainers for their children. They remember thinking up all sorts of things to do when they were kids. But their own kids seem different, less resourceful, somehow. When there's nothing to do, these parents observe regretfully, their kids seem unable to come up with anything to do besides turning on the TV.

One father, for example, says, "When I was a kid, we were always thinking up things to do, projects and games. We certainly never complained in an annoying way to our parents. I have nothing to do!" He compares this with his own children today: "They're simply lazy. If someone doesn't entertain them, they'll happily sit there watching TV all day."

There is one word for this father's disappointment: unfair. It is as if he were disappointed in them for not reading Greek though they have never studied the language. He deplores (哀叹) his children's lack of inventiveness, as if the ability to play were something innate (天生的) that his children are missing. In fact, while the tendency to play is built into the human species, the actual ability to play — to imagine, to invent, to elaborate on reality in a playful way — and the ability to gain fulfillment from it, these are skills that have to be learned and developed.

Such disappointment, however, is not only unjust, it is also destructive. Sensing their parents' disappointment, children come to believe that they are, indeed, lacking something, and that this makes them less worthy of admiration and respect. Giving children the opportunity to develop new resources, to enlarge their horizons and discover the pleasures of doing things on their own is, on the other hand, a way to help children develop a confident feeling about themselves as capable and interesting people.

71. According to many parents, without TV, their children would like them to

72. Many parents think that, instead of watching a lot of TV, their children should