

新·编·大·学·英·语·教·学·配·套·丛·书

大学 英语

新题型 **4** 级冲刺

分级教学同步训练

College English Practice Tests

Band 4

Sprints



总 主 编 李予军

本册主编 孙 丽



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press



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内 容 简 介

本书是《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》的第5册,用于学生完成四个级别的学习任务后面临参加全国大学英语四级测试前的临战冲刺阶段,对其在近两年的英语学习中,掌握和运用英语综合能力进行全面检验。全书包括大学英语四级考试标准模拟试题10套,内容涵盖写作、阅读(略读和查读)、听力理解和听力填空、阅读词汇理解、篇章阅读、完型填空和翻译等。书后附有参考答案和听力部分的录音原文。

本书可供大学基础阶段学完大学英语三级的学生或相当于四级水平的英语学习爱好者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语分级教学同步训练新题型 4 级冲刺/孙丽

主编. —北京:国防工业出版社,2008.9

(新编大学英语教学配套丛书)

ISBN 978-7-118-05934-2

I. 大... II. 孙... 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(2008)第 135863 号

※

国防工业出版社 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号 邮政编码 100044)

天利华印刷装订有限公司印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 16½ 字数 324 千字

2008 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—5000 册 定价 25.00 元(含光盘)

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店: (010)68428422

发行邮购: (010)68414474

发行传真: (010)68411535

发行业务: (010)68472764

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前 言

大学英语教学改革是教育部“高等学校教学改革与教学质量工程”的重要组成部分。《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》正是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,结合高校一线教师在大学英语一级至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验和资料,针对学生在学习、考试中反映出来的问题编写而成的,是探索大学英语教学改革,改进教学模式和教学方法,提高教学效果的一次新尝试。

大学英语的教学目的是培养学生的英语综合能力。《课程要求》提出各校应根据实际情况制定科学、系统、个性化的大学英语教学大纲,指导本校的大学英语教学。大学阶段英语教学的一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。较高要求或更高要求是为有条件的学校根据自己的办学定位、类型和人才培养目标所选择的标准而推荐的。各高等学校应根据本校实际情况确定教学目标并创造条件,使那些英语起点水平较高、学有余力的学生能够达到较高要求或更高要求。这是本丛书编写的理论依据。

近年来,一大批专科院校纷纷“升本”。这些院校基本都定位于“应用型”大学,即把培养应用型人才作为自己的培养目标;同时,这些院校还有一个共同的特点,就是生源基本来自“三本”学生。这两个实际情况就决定了这些院校的大学英语教学必须走自己的特色之路,既要努力达到一般要求的规定,又要保证满足一些水平较好的学生的求知欲望。这是本丛书编写的现实依据。

《课程要求》指出,教学评估是大学英语课程教学的一个重要环节。全面、客观、科学、准确的评估体系对于实现教学目标至关重要。过去过于关注期中和期末考试,并一度出现“以考代学,以考代教”的现象,导致教学效果不佳,甚至停滞不前。形成性评估是教学过程中进行的过程性和发展性评估,即根据教学目标采用多种评估手段和形式,跟踪教学过程,反馈教学信息,促进学生全面发展。这是本丛书编写的基本指导思想。

本丛书主要是配合大学英语教学之用,分为新题型1级、2级、3级、4级和4级冲刺,共5册,分别供大学基础阶段二学年4个学期使用,一学期一级,与教材和教学同步配套使用。每册由3个部分组成:(1)完整的标准模拟试题10套;(2)参考答案和

听力原文;(3)配套光盘一张。

本丛书有以下几个主要特点:

1. 严格按照《课程要求》规定和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,力求体现科学性、实用性和针对性,总结实际教学过程中的经验,结合学生学习的现状,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,力争突出教材中的重点和难点,旨在通过这些综合内容测试训练,考察学生在综合知识和能力上的掌握程度,并以此作为形成性评估的重要依据和手段。

2. 严格按照《课程要求》精神和规定,突出分级分层教学理念。丛书各分册的内容都分别精选或参考各高校目前的主打教材,紧扣教学内容和教学进度,力求把每册各单元的课程目标和课文重点、难点融入综合测试当中,特别是学生感到难以突破的词汇、完型、翻译和写作;注重学生综合能力和应用能力的培养,既能促进学生有效地掌握语言相关知识和基本技能,又能培养学生自觉的学习意识,开发自主性学习方法。

3. 本丛书各分册试题都是经过精心挑选配套完成的,试题之间、每册之间都有侧重并在难易程度上有区别,特别是在听力、写作题目和要求上更是如此。这既有助于学生在学习过程中注意由易到难的循序过程,也便于教师在教学中不断掌握学生的学习动态,及时调整教学进度和内容。

4. 本丛书既可以作为大学英语教学同步配套教材,也可以用于学生自学自测;既可以整套使用,也可以按需分开使用,以适用于不同阶段不同程度的学生,真正体现出分层、分级、同步和实用,达到训练的目的。另外,本丛书也可供大学基础阶段准备参加各级各类英语考试的学生使用。

参加本丛书编写的人员都是来自首都高校教学第一线的骨干教师,年富力强,具有丰富的教学经验,在编写丛书的同时,也融入了他们自己的教学理念。

在编写过程中,我们参考了部分教科书、参考书和网站的内容,在此特向有关作者、出版单位和网站表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议。本丛书在编写过程中得到有关方面的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Model Test 1

Part One Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **Knowledge and Diploma**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:*

1. 现代社会竞争越来越激烈,有些人认为毕业后应该继续深造,文凭越高越好;
2. 而有些人则认为文凭不等于知识,应该早就业;
3. 我的观点。

Part Two 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 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.

Quitting with Confidence

I used to assume that January was the big month for resigning. Among those new year's resolutions to quit smoking, lose weight, get our finances in order or do a bungee jump, I thought that getting a new job would be near the top of the list.

Wrong. While we might have spent the holidays fantasizing about giving our boss

the finger, it turns out that we're a sensible and largely conservative bunch, we Brits. A survey of more than 28,000 people conducted by the website that I run, I-resign.com, has found that January is in fact the second-least popular month for career change (December fares the worst). It seems that our abiding instinct at the turn of the year is to "give it another couple of months and see how it goes".

But with jobs, as with governments, once we've had enough, we're decisive in our actions. By March, 8.5% of us are seeking out new work (up from less than 7% in January) and by summer the need for a fresh start really goes into overdrive. Perhaps it's something to do with relaxing on a sunny beach for two weeks. We get a chance to reflect on our lives, both personal and professional, and we return with ambition and aspiration renewed. Almost 10% of us take up new employment each month in July, August and September.

Of course a new job usually involves the quitting of your old job. Doing it the wrong way can lead to bad feelings between you and your employer, recriminations or even an unfair reference. On the other hand, the correct resignation etiquette can contribute to continued success in your career. Here are some tips on what to do-whether you're resigning with style and dignity or going out with a bang.

Consider your options

Are you committed to leaving? Are there any unexplored opportunities in your current work or have you really reached the end of the road there? Would you still quit if you were offered more money or a promotion? When was the last time you had an appraisal? Maybe by talking to your boss or HR department you'll have a clearer idea about what you want to do next. And if you're set on a change, have you read your employment contract and understood the terms relating to notice periods, holiday pay, outstanding commission, working for competitors, share options, pensions and taking any of your colleagues with you?

Alternatively, you might not want to do any of this because you've just had enough. Spectacular backs-against-the-wall resignations include John Major in 1995 (calling a leadership election, he told members of his party to either "put up or shut up"); Kevin Keegan, who quit as England football manager in 2000 ("I just felt things weren't right and I couldn't find in myself at the time the way to solve the problems"); and former deputy prime minister Geoffrey Howe, who in 1990 announced to the House of Commons that negotiating for Britain in Europe against the backdrop of Margaret Thatcher's am-

bivalence was like “sending your opening batsmen to the crease only for them to find, the moment the first balls are bowled, that their bats have been broken before the game by the team captain”.

Consider the process

You'll probably tell your employer you're leaving in person before formally handing in your written notice, in which case, expect a reaction. Yes, it's possible that the boss might just say thanks and wish you merrily on your way, but it's a good idea to prepare for some questions, including: What are you going to do next? Who are you going to work for? What are they paying you? Would you be receptive to a counter-offer of more money, recognition and responsibility in your existing role? You might not want to provide any answers at this stage, particularly if you're leaving on bad terms. Stick to your guns. Try not to be obstructive and emphasize the positives of your time with the firm. This is good practice! too for any exit interview that you might be asked to attend. Finally, submit your written letter of resignation, conforming to the terms of your employment contract.

If this all sounds a bit mundane you might want to follow Stephen Fry, who didn't so much quit as go a.w.o.l. after a nervous breakdown in 1995, Radio 1 DJs Dave Lee Travis and Chris Evans who read their resignation statements live on air or Jose Ramon-Horta, defense minister of Timor-Leste, who quit his job by text message in 2006.

Leave on the right note

Once you have quit, it'll be just a matter of days before you pack up your belongings (unless, like former Daily Mirror editor Piers Morgan, you're fired and escorted from the building) and head over to the pub for your leaving party. In the meantime, make sure you have completed any outstanding tasks and participated in any handover process. Ensure you have agreed a fair settlement for salary and holiday pay and take time to tell friends and colleagues about your impending move: it's about networking and cultivating good relationships-who knows when you'll cross paths with those people again?

Pop stars, sports coaches and politicians are rarely afforded such grace. Geri Halliwell and Robbie Williams both departed their bands suddenly and rather unexpectedly. There have been lots of cases of football managers hanging on like limpets even when they're failing abysmally just so that they can collect enormous pay-offs when they're finally sacked. And Peter Mandelson (twice), Ron Davies, Stephen Byers, David Blunkett (also twice) and Margaret Thatcher are just some of the high-profile MPs to have

had less-than-elegant exits. Even Tony Blair, whose resignation encompassed a world tour, was ultimately forced out.

When it's time to leave the stage, take a bow, lap up the applause and move on smoothly to your next role.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. The website *I-resign.com* shows that December is the most popular month for career change and January fares the second.
2. The wrong resignation etiquette can lead to bad feelings between you and your employer, recriminations or even an unfair reference.
3. The example of John Major is illustrated to show that if you are committed to resign, just do it, not caring too much.
4. You may tell your employer you're leaving in person before formally handing in your written notice.
5. It is strongly recommended that you should not quit the current firm if you were offered more money or a promotion.
6. If the boss asks you questions about quitting, you emphasize the negatives of your time with the firm.
7. Once you have quit, you need pack up your belongings but you needn't tell your colleagues about your impending move.
8. When you submit your written letter of resignation, you should conform to _____.
9. The new employment in summer is more than that in January or March probably because people get a chance to reflect on their life, and return with _____.
10. According to the passage, choosing the correct way to hand in your notice can contribute to _____ in your career.

Part Three 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 center.

注意:此部分答题在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A. 7:30. B. 7:00. C. 9:00. D. 8:00.
12. A. In a restaurant. B. In a bookshop. C. In a hotel. D. In a library.
13. A. Helen will go away.
 B. Helen will buy a present for everyone.
 C. Helen will not quit her job.
 D. They should buy some presents for Helen.
14. A. It is too high.
 B. He can't see the mountain.
 C. He is afraid of a possible fire.
 D. It is too close to the lake.
15. A. He is confident. B. He is worried.
 C. He is ambitious. D. He is confused.
16. A. She knew the bad weather.
 B. She had more important thing to do.
 C. She had to watch the weather forecast at home.
 D. The man told her not to go.
17. A. He already knows what Susan will say.
 B. He doesn't have time to read the news.
 C. He can't imagine how his friend thanks him.
 D. He is anxious to see Susan's reaction to the news.
18. A. She ordered a painting for the room.
 B. She hired someone to paint it.
 C. She painted it herself.
 D. She cleaned the room.

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

19. A. 60 men and women. B. 600 men and women.
 C. 18 men and women. D. 550 men and women.
20. A. 18-29. B. 30-42. C. 43-55. D. 18-55.
21. A. They are more economic available.
 B. They like sports more.
 C. They are more concerned about their health.

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

- ## Section B

Passage One

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

- 6

C. The commercials seen on TV.

D. All of the above.

Passage Two

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

29. A. The automobile made it possible to work in the city and yet live in the suburbs.
B. People in the suburbs went to large shopping malls outside the city instead of going to downtown.
C. The industries in cities are backward.
D. Both A and B.
30. A. Increasing traffic block.
B. The shortage of qualified sellers.
C. A decrease in the number of customers.
D. Lack in transporting vehicles.
31. A. There are more malls in the city.
B. Salaries are higher in downtown stores.
C. Because job opportunities are better in the city.
D. Many suburbanites have moved back to the city due to the highway blocks.

Passage Three

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

32. A. A good sleep makes a person better mood in the next morning.
B. A good sleep makes a person much intelligent.
C. A good sleep affects a person's health.
D. A good sleep affects a person's character.
33. A. There is a lot of money in his dream.
B. There isn't a special character in his dream.
C. There is only one character in his dream.
D. There is a lot of people in his dream.
34. A. They will perform worse.
B. They will perform better.
C. They will be less clear-thinking.
D. They will be less aggressive.
35. A. People can manipulate sleep in order to control their own mood.

- B. Dreams are very important for people's life.
- C. Dreams determine people's mood.
- D. Dreams influence people's mood and performance.

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。

It (36) a bit like a fairy tale, but it's true. Excavations on the island of Flores (37) the remains of a race of (38) human ancestors. Homo floresiensis, as the newly discovered (39) has been named, apparently lived up until thirteen thousand years ago. This means they (40) with modern humans.

So how and why did these people get so small? Scientists (41) that it's due to the fact that this race of Tiny Tims lived on an (42) island with limited (43). (44). When elephants first came to the island either by swimming or some kind of natural land raft, (45). But since there wasn't much to eat, over time smaller elephants lived longer and fared better. (46).

Part Four 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 bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corre-*

sponding 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.

If it were just about the economy, mate, then Australian Prime Minister John Howard would win his country's (47) upcoming election in a walkover. GDP has grown in each of Howard's 11 years in office, and unemployment is at a 33-year low. Yet barring a last-minute shift before polls open on Nov. 24, Howard will be (48) replaced in Canberra, the nation's capital, by Kevin Rudd, leader of the opposition Labor Party—and climate change will be one of the (49) central reasons.

Though Howard is a longtime global-warming doubter, ordinary Australians are less (50) skeptical. The country has been hit hard by a brutal, multi-year drought that has (51) devastated agriculture and put its biggest cities under water restrictions. Australians have begun to (52) connect water fears to global warming, a bad sign for Howard, whose residence has been picketed by protesters dressed as polar bears. A recent poll of voters in several (53) closely contested seats found that 73% said climate change would have a “strong influence” on the way they vote. “The water shortages have really rocketed climate change to a significant (54) issue in people's minds,” says John Connor, chief executive of Australia's Climate Institute, a green lobbying group.

For his part, Rudd has maintained a strong edge on (55) environmental issues. And while Howard has introduced a raft of actions on climate change over the past few months, including a (56) proposed national carbon-trading system, his conversion might be too little, too late. Howard told an Australian TV station on Nov. 9 that “I don't think the world is about to come to an end because of climate change.” One hopes not, but his time in office looks like it might.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A. environmental	I. changing
B. connect	J. upcoming
C. skeptical	K. gravely
D. central	L. devastated
E. proposed	M. associate
F. accident	N. issue
G. closely	O. replaced
H. suspicious	

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The din of airplanes landing, motorcycles roaring or a bedmate snoring can make for patchy sleep and strained nerves. But even when you manage to slumber through a ruckety night, your body still registers the noise by raising blood pressure, according to a small new study.

The new report was a corollary of a much larger study conducted by the same research group, examining the relationship between hypertension and nighttime exposure to noise near airports or daily exposure to road traffic noise. That study, involved 4,861 participants, aged 45 to 70, who had lived at least five years near a major European airport. Researchers found that nighttime airport noise was linked to a significant increase in risk for hypertension; every 10 dB increase in exposure led to a corresponding 14% rise in high blood pressure risk. In addition, the study found, daily exposure to road traffic noise (at average levels above 65 dB) led to a more than 50% increased risk of hypertension—but, curiously, only among men, not women.

The new study, which included 140 middle-aged volunteers with normal blood pressure, was designed to take a closer look at the link between noise and hypertension risk—a relationship that researchers still don't fully understand. "It seems plausible that if you have a lot of these transient [blood pressure] changes during the night—if you live around the airport for many years, for example—that in the end you might get some long-term effects on your blood pressure," says Jarup, "but we don't really know." Why the body responds to nighttime noise is also somewhat mysterious. While the research in humans is new, previous lab experiments in animals have shown that they register blood pressure blips in response to noise, even during sleep or sedation. "That was the same here," says Jarup, suggesting the human body's response may be similarly automatic. "It's not that you're annoyed and that's why your blood pressure goes up. It's something that's in the