

大学英语四级 **超速过**

CET-4

模拟争锋

MONI ZHENGFENG

随书附赠光盘

于超 李明娇 编著

中国科学技术大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

模拟争锋/于超,李明娇编著. —合肥:中国科学技术大学出版社,
2010.3

(大学英语四级超速过)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 312 - 02668 - 3

I. 模… II. ①于…②李… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 235109 号:

中国科学技术大学出版社出版发行
地址 安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号,230026
网址 <http://press.ustc.edu.cn>
安徽江淮印务有限责任公司
全国新华书店经销

开本:880mm×1230mm/32 印张:9.75 字数:361 千

2010 年 3 月第 1 版 2010 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定价:17.80 元(含 CD 光盘 1 张)

Spark Your Imagination

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学了十几年的英语，对四级仍一筹莫展！
买了很多参考资料，却越学越累，越学越想放弃……
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——难!!! 因为它是众多考生难以逾越的坎。

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《大学英语四级超速过》，迅速 spark(引爆)您内心深处的英语潜能，让您彻底爱上过四级、秀英语的那种热血沸腾的美妙感觉。是什么样的快感体验，让每个考生呐喊尖叫？

易经曰：君子藏器于身，待时而动！

知道吗？其实您早已经具备了过四级的能力，只是还没有找到那件能让您充分发挥自己潜能的利“器”！《大学英语四级超速过》就是您期盼已久、苦苦寻觅的那件利“器”！这样一本具有如此“神奇”效果的魔法书适时出现，就像一把利剑一样，帮助您在考试的征途中披荆斩棘，迅速为您开辟一条四级通关大道！《大学英语四级超速过》的宗旨：速度与效率携手为您的四级保驾护航，让您**超快速**征服英语，魔术般通过四级！

《大学英语四级超速过》之《模拟争锋》，教您突破仿真极限，迅速到达巅峰。

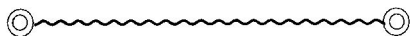
紧贴考纲，为您最后冲刺而写，对于梳理知识点、提高应试能力大有裨益；
以大学英语四级考试真题和本年度命题动向为依据，全方位设题；
对四级考试的重点、难点和考点做到了全面覆盖和准确把握；
题型、题量、难易程度和卷面设置等同真题；
对试卷中各题都附有详实的分析解答。

本着**快速、高效**的理念，本书为您精心总结出一套简明且行之有效的独门解题技巧，让您快速运用到解题实践中去，达到在短期内提高四级成绩的效果。本书掇菁撷华，为您倾情奉献一场模拟饕餮盛宴，席上每一道大餐都独具特色。

特色

- ★策略性：难度与真题试卷相仿，实战性强；
- ★美观性：在装帧设计及内容编排上精致但不失大方，给考生以美的享受；
- ★针对性：所选题材广泛，材料内容力求新颖，具有代表性；
- ★实用性：题目编写力求科学，答案解析鞭辟入里，考点归纳到位。

本书针对大学英语四级考试题型的变化，编写了10套模拟试题，每套采用新的题型方式编排，难度与真题相当。模拟题后均附有详细讲解，以便考生自测之用。

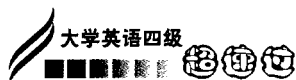


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Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short passage entitled **Why Do College Students Have Difficulty in Finding Jobs?** You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 目前大学生就业现状
2. 出现这种现象的原因
3. 我的看法

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.

Tobacco and Nicotine

If it weren't for nicotine, people wouldn't smoke tobacco. Why? Because of the more than 4,000 chemicals in tobacco smoke, nicotine is the primary one that acts on the brain, altering people's moods, appetites and alertness in ways they find pleasant and beneficial. Unfortunately, as it is widely known, nicotine has a dark side: it is highly addictive. Once smokers become hooked on it, they must get their fix of it regularly, sometimes several dozen times a day. Cigarette smoke contains 43 known carcinogens, which means that long-



term smoking can amount to a death sentence. In the U. S. alone, 420,000 Americans die every year from tobacco-related illnesses. Breaking nicotine addiction is not easy. Each year, nearly 35 million people make a concerted effort to quit smoking. Sadly, less than 7 percent succeed in abstaining for more than a year; most start smoking again within days. So what is nicotine and how does it insinuate itself into the smoker's brain and very being?

The nicotine found in tobacco is a potent drug and smokers, and even some scientists, say it offers certain benefits. One is to enhance performance. One study found that non-smokers given doses of nicotine typed about 5 percent faster than they did without it. To greater or lesser degrees, users also say nicotine helps them to maintain concentration, reduce anxiety, relieve pain, and even dampen their appetites (thus helping in weight control). Unfortunately, nicotine can also produce deleterious effects beyond addiction. At high doses, as are achieved from tobacco products, it can cause high blood pressure, distress in the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems and an increase in susceptibility to seizures and hypothermia.

First isolated as a compound in 1828, in its pure form nicotine is a clear liquid that turns brown when burned and smells like tobacco when exposed to air. It is found in several species of plants, including tobacco and, perhaps surprisingly, in tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant (though in extremely low quantities that are pharmacologically insignificant for humans).

As simple as it looks, the cigarette is highly engineered nicotine delivery device. For instance, when tobacco researchers found that much of the nicotine in a cigarette wasn't released when burned but rather remained chemically bound within the tobacco leaf, they began adding substances such as ammonia to cigarette tobacco to release more nicotine. Ammonia helps keep nicotine in its basic form, which is more readily vaporized by the intense heat of the burning cigarette than the acidic form. Most cigarettes for sale in the U.S. today contain 10 milligrams or more of nicotine. By inhaling smoke from a lighted cigarette, the average smoker takes 1 or 2 milligrams of vaporized nicotine per cigarette. Today we know that only a miniscule amount of nicotine is needed to fuel addiction. Research shows that manufacturers would have to

cut nicotine levels in a typical cigarette by 95% to forestall its power to addict. When a smoker puffs on a lighted cigarette, smoke, including vaporized nicotine, is drawn into the mouth. The skin and lining of the mouth immediately absorb some nicotine, but the remainder flows straight down into the lungs, where it easily diffuses into the blood vessels lining the lung walls. The blood vessels carry the nicotine to the heart, which then pumps it directly to the brain. While most of the effects a smoker seeks occur in the brain, the heart takes a hit as well. Studies have shown that a smoker's first cigarette of the day can increase his or her heart rate by 10 to 20 beats a minute. Scientists have found that a smoked substance reaches the brain more quickly than one swallowed, snorted (such as cocaine powder) or even injected. Indeed, a nicotine molecule inhaled in smoke will reach the brain within 10 seconds. The nicotine travels through blood vessels, which branch out into capillaries within the brain. Capillaries normally carry nutrients but they readily accommodate nicotine molecules as well. Once inside the brain, nicotine, like most addictive drugs, triggers the release of chemicals associated with euphoria and pleasure.

Just as it moves rapidly from the lungs into the bloodstream, nicotine also easily diffuses through capillary walls. It then migrates to the spaces surrounding neurons-ganglion cells that transmit nerve impulses throughout the nervous system. These impulses are the basis for our thoughts, feelings, and moods. To transmit nerve impulses to its neighbor, a neuron releases chemical messengers known as neurotransmitters. Like nicotine molecules, the neurotransmitters drift into the so-called synaptic space between neurons, ready to latch onto the receiving neuron and thus deliver a chemical "message" that triggers an electrical impulse.

The neurotransmitters bind onto receptors on the surface of the recipient neuron. This opens channels in the cell surface through which enter ions, or charged atoms, of sodium. This generates a current across the membrane of the receiving cell, which completes delivery of the "message". An accomplished mimic, nicotine competes with the neurotransmitters to bind to the receptors. It wins and, like the vanquished chemical, opens ion channels that let sodium ions into the cell. But there's a lot more nicotine around than the original

transmitter, so a much larger current spreads across the membrane. This bigger current causes increased electrical impulses to travel along certain neurons. With repeated smoking, the neurons adapt to this increased electrical activity, and the smoker becomes dependent on the nicotine.

1. Although nicotine is probably the well-known chemical in cigarettes, it is not necessarily the one that changes the psyche of the smoker when cigarettes are smoked.
2. In spite of the difficulties, according to the text, more than thirty-five million people a year give up smoking.
3. It has been shown that nicotine in cigarettes can improve people's abilities to perform some actions more quickly.
4. Added ammonia in cigarettes allows smokers to inhale more nicotine.
5. Snorted substances reach the brain faster than injected substances.
6. Nicotine dilates the blood vessels that carry it around the body.
7. Nicotine molecules allow greater electrical charges to pass between neurons.
8. Cigarette companies would have to cut the nicotine content in cigarettes by _____ to prevent them from being addictive.
9. According to the passage, a cigarette can raise a smoker's heart rate by _____ a minute.
10. In order to transmit nerve impulses to its neighbor, a neuron sends _____ known as neurotransmitters.

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 center.

11. A) Ask Mary to help her.



- B) Type the data quickly.
 C) Hand in the data to the computer center.
 D) Ask Mary to extend the due date.
12. A) The homework was very easy.
 B) The man should go to class.
 C) The man should sit in the back of the classroom.
 D) She's further behind in her work than the man is.
13. A) The number of rooms in the apartment.
 B) Trouble within the man's family.
 C) The reason why the man has so many clocks.
 D) What the woman should give to her family.
14. A) Martha knows practically everybody.
 B) Bob isn't hard to cheer up.
 C) Bob didn't order the right thing.
 D) Martha always knows exactly what to say.
15. A) She bought something for her aunt.
 B) She missed it.
 C) She was there only briefly.
 D) She went to it on her way to the hospital.
16. A) The man should shut the window tightly.
 B) The man should put some screws in the wood.
 C) The man should stick to his work.
 D) The man should use a tool to open the window.
17. A) Sam returned it. B) It turns in the lock.
 C) It's in the locker. D) He got it from Sam.
18. A) She was understanding. B) She was apologetic.
 C) She was annoyed. D) She was careless.
- Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**
19. A) In a college bookstore. B) In a lecture hall.
 C) In a library. D) In a dormitory.
20. A) English.
 B) Biology.

- C) Introduction to English Literature.
D) A required course.
21. A) He lives on the 10th floor of Butler Hall.
B) He never wants to listen to students.
C) He used to teach biology.
D) He is an excellent professor.
- Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
22. A) When to move.
B) Where to live the following year.
C) How much time to spend at home.
D) Whose house to visit.
23. A) Take some money to the housing office.
B) Inform the director of student housing in a letter.
C) Fill out a form in the library.
D) Maintain a high grade average.
24. A) Both live on campus.
B) Both live off campus.
C) The man lives on campus; the woman lives off campus.
D) The woman lives on campus; the man lives off campus.
25. A) Grades. B) Privacy. C) Sports. D) Money.

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 center.

Passage One

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

26. A) Natural changes in four seasons.
B) The effect of season on human thinking.
C) How to improve our mental ability.
D) If it is reasonable to spend holidays in summer.

27. A) Warm. B) Hot. C) Cold. D) Moderate.
28. A) People are least clever in spring.
 B) Temperature has some effect on human thinking.
 C) People tend to be intelligent in summer.
 D) People's intelligence does not vary with seasons.

Passage Two

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

29. A) On a Tuesday. B) On a Wednesday.
 C) On a Thursday. D) On a Friday.
30. A) A final copy of the research project.
 B) Copies of the midterm.
 C) A textbook and pencils.
 D) A few pens.
31. A) 20. B) 30. C) 50. D) 70.

Passage Three

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

32. A) Original paintings.
 B) Art books.
 C) Reproductions of famous paintings.
 D) Handicrafts.
33. A) A method of making toys.
 B) A new library system for children.
 C) A method of selling toys.
 D) A new library system for adults.
34. A) A toy library. B) A science library.
 C) An art library. D) A record library.
35. A) Books to read.
 B) Paintings.
 C) A place to receive education.
 D) A place to meet and play with other children.

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.

Today, students who want to learn English in the US have a wide choice of courses and institutions to (36) _____ from. And, because the US is such a big country, they also have a huge (37) _____ of locations in which to study. The US has a long (38) _____ of teaching English because, (39) _____ its history, the country has welcomed (40) _____ from all over the world, most of whom have needed to learn English. Today, the US's English language teaching sector is well developed and its teachers are highly qualified and (41) _____ American universities and colleges welcome many thousands of (42) _____ students each year, who (43) _____ on degree or post graduate courses. (44) _____.

These courses are called Intensive English Language Programs and (45) _____.

In addition to language tuition, Intensive English Language Programs give students (46) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension

(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

When Roberto Feliz came to the USA from the Dominican Republic, he knew only a few words of English. Education soon became a 47. "I couldn't understand anything," he said. He 48 from his teachers, came home in tears, and thought about dropping out. Then Mrs. Malave, a bilingual educator, began to work with him while teaching him math and science in his 49 Spanish. "She helped me stay smart while teaching me English," he said. Given the chance to demonstrate his ability, he 50 confidence and began to succeed in school. Today, he is a 51 doctor, runs his own clinic and works with several hospitals. Every day he uses the language and academic skills he 52 through bilingual education to treat his patients. Roberto's story is just one of 53 success stories. Research has shown that bilingual education is the most 54 way both to teach children English and ensure that they succeed academically. In Arizona and Texas, bilingual students 55 outperform their peers in monolingual programs. Calexico, Calif., implemented bilingual education, and now has drop-out rates that are less than half the state average and college 56 rates of more than 90%. In El Paso, bilingual education programs have helped raise student scores from the lowest in Texas to among the highest in the nation.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| A) wonder | F) native | K) decent |
| B) acquired | G) acceptance | L) countless |
| C) consistently | H) effective | M) recalled |
| D) regained | I) hid | N) breakthrough |
| E) nightmare | J) prominent | O) automatically |

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.

Consumers are being confused and misled by the hodge-podge (大杂烩) of

environmental claims made by household products, according to a “green labeling” study published by Consumers International Friday.

Among the report’s more outrageous (令人无法容忍的) findings, a German fertilizer described itself as “earthworm friendly”, a brand of flour said it was “non-polluting” and a British toilet paper claimed to be “environmentally friendlier”.

The study was written and researched by Britain’s National Consumer Council (NCC) for lobby group Consumer International. It was funded by the German and Dutch governments and the European Commission.

“ While many good and useful claims are being made, it is clear there is a long way to go in ensuring shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of products they buy,” said Consumers International director Anna Fielder.

The 10-country study surveyed product packaging in Britain, Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States. It found that products sold in Germany and the United Kingdom made the most environmental claims on average.

The report focused on claims made by specific products , such as detergent (洗涤剂) insect sprays and by some garden products. It did not test the claims, but compared them to labeling guidelines set by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in September, 1999.

Researchers documented claims of environmental friendliness made by about 2,000 products and found many too vague or too misleading to meet ISO standards.

“ Many products had specially-designed labels to make them seem environmentally friendly, but in fact many of these symbols mean nothing,” said report researcher Philip Page.

“Laundry detergents made the most number of claims with 158. Household cleaners were second with 145 separate claims, while paints were third on our list with 73. The high numbers show how very confusing it must be for consumers to sort the true from the misleading.” he said.

The ISO labeling standards ban vague or misleading claims on product