

全国大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

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# 大学英语四级考试

## 预测试卷

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组 编写

大学英语  
CET-4

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珠海出版社

大学英语四级考试

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## 预 测 试 卷

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大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

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# 前言

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)始于1989年1月,其目的在于全面考核已修完大学英语四级的学生是否达到了教学大纲所确定的各项目标。十四年过去了,这项考试不仅对我国的大学英语教学产生了重大而深远的积极影响,而且涉及到社会生活的方方面面。四级证书不仅是许多学校颁发学历、学位证书的必备条件,就连许多企业、公司乃至政府部门等用人单位也把应聘者有无四级证书当成是否录用的重要砝码之一。

本书是按照最新《全国大学英语四级考试大纲》所规定的测试要求及内容编写的。作者力图把大纲测试要求体现到具体的试题中去,以帮助广大考生深刻领会考试大纲的精神并进行有的放矢的考前准备。为使考生能够高效地进行考前复习训练,做到少花时间,出好成绩,本书精编了十套大学英语四级考试预测试卷并进行了详细的题解注释,全面系统地就听力、语法、词汇、阅读、完形填空、写作等项目进行了针对性分析指导,以引导考生正确理解各个测试项目的命题思路、试题难度、复习重点和解题对策,从而做到知己知彼、胸有成竹。

本书特点:

**新** 根据最新考试大纲的要求,在总结以往考试的基础上,精编了10套与新大纲要求一致的预测试题。在难度控制上,同2003年考题基本持平,在选材和题材上,注重文章内容的深度和广度,力求覆盖的知识面更广。

**全** 本书试题完全是根据考试大纲的要求编写的,试题覆盖的知识面广,涵盖大纲要求的考点。

**真** 本书试题严格按照新大纲的规定命制而成,力求使每道试题的容量和难易程度与真题贴近。而且,材料大多选自最近英、美等国家出版的报刊文章和书籍,语言规范,表达生动准确;所选题材新颖,现实性强。

**细** 本书对每道题进行了较详尽的解析,并给出了准确的答案,使考生对试题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然,不仅要学到知识,而且掌握分析问题、解决问题的方法。

**准** 本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题材的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力为出发点的。本书所命制的作文题大部分是2003年社会生活中所关注的重点、热点问题。

为解决广大考生耗时耗资问题,特采取以下措施:①采用双色印刷,层次感强,易于查找。②采用小五号字体,加大容量,经济实用。

由于时间仓促,书中难免会出现这样或那样的疏漏,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2004年元月于北京

# 大学英语四级考试预测试卷

## Model Tests of Forecast for 2004 CET—4

### 考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母中的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]  
使用其他笔答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果修改答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

### 做题提示

- 一、本试卷是严格按照最新修订大学英语四级教学大纲要求,结合作者多年的命题经验,由全国四级考试命题研究组组编而成,具有高度的针对性和权威性。
- 二、本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议你每隔一周或半月自我测验一次,临考前重做所有试卷。
- 三、自测时间最好安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看答案。
- 四、将心态调整到临战状态,与进入考场一样。
- 五、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的弱点,有目的地进行学习。争取考前消灭所有问题。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与语法结构	完形填空	简短回答	改错	英译汉	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10				15
自测分									
失分									

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# 预测试卷一

## 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. Both 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 center.

Example: You will hear;

You will read;

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A. He likes him.

B. He's not present frequently enough.

C. He doesn't like him.

D. He's present too often.

2. A. He wants to go to the movies.

B. Work is more important.

C. To see movies is more important.

D. He doesn't want to see the movies.

3. A. Six.

B. Four.

C. Five.

D. Seven.

4. A. Taxi driver.

B. Repairman.

C. Policeman.

D. Traffic officer.

5. A. Tuesday.

B. Wednesday.

C. Thursday.

D. Friday.

6. A. Adding some numbers.

B. Locking the car.

C. Trying to think of a solution.

D. Finding another key.

7. A. She is pitiful.

B. She is too shy to apply.

C. They are afraid of her.

D. She is intelligent.

8. A. It's going to rain.

B. It's very dark.

C. The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.

D. It's four o'clock in the afternoon.

9. A. One

B. Three

C. Four

D. None

10. A. He doesn't want to help

B. He'll help the man later.

C. He does want to help.

D. He'd like to work here.

### 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 question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage you have just heard.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. 1790.       | B. 1924.        |
| C. 1890.           | D. 1820.        |
| 12. A. 15 million. | B. 30 million.  |
| C. 50 million.     | D. 100 million. |
| 13. A. Hostile.    | B. Hospitable.  |
| C. Indifferent.    | D. Friendly.    |

### Passage Two

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

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 14. A. April to October.                  | B. November to the following March. |
| C. March to September.                    | D. October to the following April.  |
| 15. A. In Ibadan.                         |                                     |
| B. On the west coast of Nile.             |                                     |
| C. In the Western part of the country.    |                                     |
| D. Outside the town all over the country. |                                     |
| 16. A. The native language.               | B. French.                          |
| C. German.                                | D. English.                         |

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage you have just heard.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 17. A. Human beings.                                     | B. Natural enemies. |
| C. Floods.   | D. Fires.           |
| 18. A. People would enjoy seeing the rare animals.       |                     |
| B. These animals would return to the wild someday.       |                     |
| C. These animals could be taken good care of.            |                     |
| D. So few of these animals are left.                     |                     |
| 19. A. They were released into a wild life refuge.       |                     |
| B. There was not enough food.                            |                     |
| C. Farmers killed them.                                  |                     |
| D. The weather was not good enough for the cubs.         |                     |
| 20. A. They are dangerous animals.                       |                     |
| B. Their skins are wanted.                               |                     |
| C. There are so many alligators in the lakes and rivers. |                     |
| D. They are easy to catch.                               |                     |

## 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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Soccer is played by millions of people all over the world, but there have only been few players who were truly great. How did these players get that way—was it through training and practice, or are great players “born, not made”? First, these players came from places that have had famous stars in the past—players that a young boy



can look up to and try to imitate. In the history of soccer, only six countries have ever won the World Cup—three from South America and three from western Europe. There has never been a great national team—or a really great player—from North America or from Asia. Second, these players have all had years of practice in the game. Alfredo Di Stefano was the son of a soccer player, as was Pele. Most players begin playing the game at the age of three or four.

Finally, many great players come from the same kind of neighborhood—a poor, crowded area where a boy's dream is not to be a doctor, lawyer, or businessman, but to become a rich, famous athlete or *entertainer* (演艺人员). For example, Liverpool, which produced the Beatles, had one of the best English soccer teams in recent years. Pele practiced in the street with a "ball" made of rags. And George Best learned the tricks that made him famous by bouncing the ball off a wall in slums of Belfast.

All great players have a lot in common, but that doesn't explain why they are great. Hundreds of boys played in those Brazilian streets but only one became Pele. The greatest players are born with some unique quality that sets them apart from all the others.

21. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. soccer is popular all over the world, but truly great players are rare
  - B. millions of people all over the world are playing soccer, but the World Cup has gone only to countries in South America and Western Europe
  - C. Pele's father was a soccer player, which contributed to his son's success to some extent
  - D. soccer is one of the most popular games, but it seems the least popular in North America and Asia
22. According to the passage, Liverpool was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an area where many kind people lived
  - B. a less developed place
  - C. usually crowded with athletes and entertainers
  - D. a place where people played balls made of strange matters
23. All of the following factors may affect a soccer player's success EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his family background
  - B. his neighborhood
  - C. his practice
  - D. his character
24. The word "tricks" (Line 4, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. experience
  - B. cheating
  - C. skills
  - D. training
25. In the author's opinion, the greatest players are those \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who had many years of practice in the game
  - B. who had real stars as models to follow
  - C. who were mostly born in poor, crowded neighborhood
  - D. who were born different from the vast majority

#### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Every product on the market has a variety of costs built into it before putting up for sale to a customer. The selling price of a product must take all of these costs into consideration and itself consists of a *markup* (涨价) over the total of all costs.

The markup may be quite high or low. However, high markups do not guarantee big profits. Profits depend on the amount of business transacted during a given period of time. If an item has a 50 percent markup and does not sell, there is no profit. But if another item has an 8 percent markup and sells very well, there are reasonable profits.

While most pricing is based on cost factors, there are some exceptions. *Prestige*(威望) pricing means setting prices artificially high in order to attract selected clients, usually wealthy shoppers. Leader pricing means setting low prices on certain items to get people to come into the stores. The profits are made from other products people buy while in the store. *Bait*(引诱) pricing, now generally considered illegal, means setting artificially low prices to attract customers. The store, however, has no intention of selling goods at the bait prices. The point is to get people into the store and persuade them of the bad quality of the low-priced item. Then a higher priced item is presented as a better alternative.

Another common pricing method is odd-even priced products. For some products of \$ 300, the store will set the price at \$ 295 or \$ 299.95 to give the appearance of a lower price. Automobiles and other high-priced products are usually priced in this manner.

Bid pricing is a special kind of price setting. It is often used in the awarding of government contracts. Several companies are asked to submit bids on a job, and normally the lowest bidder wins. A school system may want to buy a large number of computers. Several companies are asked to submit prices, and the school will decide on the best bid based as well on considerations of quality and service.

26. We learn from the second paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reducing cost is the surest way to increase profits
  - B. profits depend on how fast goods are moving
  - C. fair markup promises the greatest profits
  - D. lower markup brings reasonable profits
27. In a department store, the purpose of showing clients bait priced items is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. demonstrate the bad quality of these items
  - B. get them to purchase some other articles
  - C. earn some dirty money from these items
  - D. persuade customers to buy what they don't really need
28. Which of the following price setting method is now generally considered illegal?
- A. Leader pricing.
  - B. Prestige pricing.
  - C. Bait pricing.
  - D. Odd-even pricing.
29. Odd-even pricing method is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. often used with very expensive items
  - B. only effective on potential car customers
  - C. the most popular way of pricing a product
  - D. the most effective way of selling low-priced products
30. In a bidding deal, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the buyer searches from place to place for desired object
  - B. the government selects the best items
  - C. the government transacts with an individual
  - D. the sellers compete with each other for the bid

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When you see a clever advertisement in a newspaper, do you say to yourself "Ah, that's good. I'd like to have one of those"? Or do you say "What lies are they telling this time? It can't be very good or they wouldn't have to advertise it so cleverly"? Both of these people exist; the first are optimists; the second pessimists and realists.

Advertisements can be extremely useful if they are honest; if, let us say, you have broken your pen and you want to buy another, the first thing to do is to look at as many advertisements for pens as you can find. That will

help you to choose the model,color and price that suit you. Advertisements save a lot of time and trouble by putting sellers in touch with buyers in a quick and simple way. If the advertisements are true and accurate,the customers will be satisfied and will probably buy from the same firm next time and advise their friends and acquaintances to do the same.

The really dishonest advertiser hopes to sell his goods quickly and to make a large profit on them before the customer's reactions begin. He knows that no customers will buy from him a second time,and that none will recommend his products to their friends. But there are also semi—dishonest advertisers who make claims for their products which they know perfectly well to be incapable of *verification*(验证),like advertising that a certain toothpaste contains a particular substance—which it in fact does—knowing that this substance is in fact neither beneficial nor harmful to the teeth. Such advertisements do not tell downright lies,but their advertising is deliberately misleading.

31. From the passage we learn that a pessimistic advertisement reader will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. trust all advertisements and make purchases accordingly  
B. get suitable colors and prices from advertisements  
C. doubt the truthfulness of advertisements  
D. admire the clever ways advertisements are made
32. What is the biggest benefit people may get from honest advertisements?  
A. Customers can offer their friends some good advice about shopping.  
B. Some firms will make a large profit from loyal customers.  
C. Customers can find their favorite colors.  
D. Customers can make purchases from sellers efficiently.
33. The term“semi—dishonest advertisers”in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advertisers who tell small lies in advertisements  
B. advertisers who tell white lies in advertisements  
C. advertisers who don't tell lies but may give false information  
D. advertisers who are sometimes honest and sometimes dishonest
34. If a semi—dishonest advertisement claims that a certain toothpaste contains a particular substance,it may mean that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is no such substance at all in the toothpaste  
B. the toothpaste does contain such substance  
C. such substance is pretty good for people's teeth  
D. such substance may be harmful to people's teeth
35. In the third paragraph,the author discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the tricks of semi—dishonest advertisers  
B. the customers'reactions  
C. the downright lies in advertisements  
D. the false claims in advertisements

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Most nations today, regardless of their degree of economic development or their political philosophies, recognize the importance of marketing. Indeed, economic growth in developing nations depends greatly on the ability to design effective marketing systems for their raw materials and industrial output.

Today, a global marketplace is emerging. In many (perhaps most) national markets, companies from numerous countries compete aggressively.

Consider the U. S. market, for instance. Until the late 1970s, the United States provided a large domestic market for American firms, and there was no significant foreign competition in most industries in that market. But the picture changed dramatically through the 1980s as foreign firms improved their products and their marketing expertise, and then successfully entered the American market. Many imported products have achieved large sales: office equipment, autos, *apparel* (衣服), watches, semiconductors, and consumer electronics (TVs, stereos), for example. As a result, the United States has been running large annual trade deficits, meaning that imports greatly exceed exports.

In the early 1980s, the competition facing U. S. firms came primarily from Japanese companies. Later, companies in the four "Asian tigers" (Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong) added to competitive pressures. In the 1990s, continuing competition from these Pacific Rim countries and regions will be *augmented* (增强) by a new challenge from Western Europe. Starting in 1992, the 12-nation European community will eliminate internal trade barriers and adopt uniform technical, financial, and marketing standards. A more integrated European Community will open major marketing opportunities for internationally minded U. S. firms, but at the same time, it is expected to intensify competition.

More and more American firms, many large ones and even some rather small ones, are moving into foreign markets. Many companies are concluding that achieving profit and growth objectives is most likely through a combination of domestic and international marketing rather than sole reliance on domestic marketing.

36. According to the first paragraph, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the developing nations are more concerned with their economic development than the developed ones
  - B. marketing is important to the developing nations only
  - C. both the developing nations and the developed ones are aware of the importance of marketing
  - D. politics plays a major role in economy
37. The author provides an example of the United States in Paragraph 3 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. show that the United States was a highly potential market
  - B. illustrate the intense competition brought on by the global market
  - C. show that the United States was quite successful in marketing
  - D. explain how to face market competition effectively
38. All of the following are true about European community's new policy EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it will make the Community more integrated
  - B. it will present a good marketing opportunity for U. S. firms
  - C. it will help the U. S. and European Community to establish better economic relationship
  - D. it will lead to a more intense competition
39. The last paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. most American firms are unwilling to enter foreign markets
  - B. a nation will achieve better economic profit by solely relying on its home market
  - C. international marketing is more important than domestic marketing
  - D. international marketing and domestic marketing should be given equal attention
40. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. market competition becomes aggressive as a global market emerges
  - B. the United States suffered from foreign market competition
  - C. Japanese companies were the most powerful competitions of the U. S. in the 1990s
  - D. European Community has virtually eliminated all differences among themselves as a result of their new policy in 1992

## 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. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ example of what I was talking about.  
A. primal                      B. prime                      C. primary                      D. primitive
42. We've three rooms to decorate altogether. I think we'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the living-room.  
A. start on                      B. start up                      C. start off                      D. start for
43. The production of tin ore in the United States is relatively insignificant, \_\_\_\_\_ less than one hundred tons annually.  
A. amounting to                      B. being analogous to                      C. being allergic to                      D. alluding to
44. —Have you found the lost motorcycle?  
—It was found \_\_\_\_\_ off the main road.  
A. to be abandoned                      B. abandoning                      C. abandoned                      D. to abandon
45. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material \_\_\_\_\_ to its burning temperature.  
A. in heated                      B. be heated                      C. will be heated                      D. has been heated
46. Scientists have spent years \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of certain chemicals on the human brain, and still have left many questions unanswered.  
A. resembling in                      B. residing in                      C. researching into                      D. resolving into
47. This is the point \_\_\_\_\_ which discussion now \_\_\_\_\_ and on which it has always been inconclusive.  
A. on. . . resolves                      B. around. . . revolves                      C. from. . . evolves                      D. in. . . involves
48. The most suitable thing you could do is to enter your father's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. employment                      B. occupation                      C. profession                      D. trade
49. Only when capitalism has been \_\_\_\_\_ will it be possible to \_\_\_\_\_ poverty, unemployment and war.  
A. abrogated. . . abrogate                      B. abolished. . . abolish  
C. nullified. . . nullify                      D. repealed. . . repeal
50. Medicine should not be kept where it is accessible \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
A. by                      B. from                      C. to                      D. out of
51. I've never been to New York, but it's the place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I most want to visit                      B. in which I'd like to visit  
C. that I want to visit it most                      D. where I'd like to visit
52. I would have bought the toy but I \_\_\_\_\_ that my daughter liked it so much.  
A. doesn't know                      B. didn't know                      C. hasn't known                      D. hadn't known
53. I wanted to go to cinema, but my brother thought \_\_\_\_\_, saying that he would play basketball.  
A. likewise                      B. meanwhile                      C. likely                      D. otherwise
54. They merely came to earn their money, \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith came to work.  
A. all the more                      B. much more                      C. more or less                      D. more than
55. The department store where his wife usually does some shopping is \_\_\_\_\_ his office.  
A. close to                      B. close on                      C. close up                      D. close with
56. This is the first time in this term I \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A. played                      B. am playing                      C. play                      D. have played
57. He \_\_\_\_\_ a rare disease when he was working in the hospital.

- A. took                      B. suffered                      C. infected                      D. caught
58. Do you think the new carpenters will \_\_\_\_\_ our methods of working?  
A. catch up to                      B. catch at                      C. catch out                      D. catch on to
59. — \_\_\_\_\_ John swim a mile yet?  
— No, but he \_\_\_\_\_ swim a mile by this time next year.  
A. Can, can                      B. Can, is able to  
C. Is able, can                      D. Can, will be able to
60. Come and see me \_\_\_\_\_ two days' time.  
A. for                      B. after                      C. in                      D. during
61. What I say and think \_\_\_\_\_ no business of yours.  
A. is                      B. be                      C. are                      D. was
62. Penny \_\_\_\_\_ sobbing at last, and dried her eyes with her handkerchief.  
A. left alone                      B. left behind                      C. left off                      D. left out
63. John runs faster than \_\_\_\_\_ boy in his team.  
A. any                      B. any other                      C. other                      D. anyone
64. He studied hard at school when he was young, which \_\_\_\_\_ to his success in later life.  
A. distributed                      B. contributed                      C. attributed                      D. districted
65. A violent crime \_\_\_\_\_ every 32 seconds in the United States.  
A. was committed                      B. committed                      C. to commit                      D. has committed
66. The function of a \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide the housewife with all the necessities for her table and her family.  
A. superb                      B. superman                      C. supermarket                      D. superiority
67. We have done things we ought not to have done and \_\_\_\_\_ undone things we ought to have done.  
A. leaving                      B. will leave                      C. leave                      D. left
68. He could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ himself from shouting aloud.  
A. retain                      B. relieve                      C. rescue                      D. restrain
69. Only \_\_\_\_\_ that it was my birthday.  
A. did she remembered                      B. could she remember  
C. she remembered                      D. has she remember
70. He \_\_\_\_\_ back to work without the doctor's permission. Now, he has to stay in bed for a couple of days.  
A. needn't have gone                      B. wouldn't have gone  
C. shouldn't have gone                      D. couldn't have gone

## Part IV

## 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. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Scientists are studying how to save from dying out the storks (鸛), 71 numbers have been decreasing rapidly because of environmental 72, poisoning and hunting.

Their traditional feeding grounds in 73 and wetland have become populated. The storks are being poisoned 74 eating insects which 75 have been poisoned. Others are shot or trapped by hunters.

Scientists said it is 76 to determine how many storks remain and warned that their decrease is "very 77".

The scientists propose to save the birds 78 finding out where they are most at risk and by educating the public 79 the value of these creatures.

Most of the 80 about the bird life has been collected by nonprofessional bird 81 who note down what they see in their 82 time.

The white stork, 83 the name suggests, is all—white except 84 the black rear half of the wing. The bird stands one—metre 85.

Each year hundreds fly to Africa 86 breeding in Europe. Scientists are 87 concerned that the numbers returning to stay in Europe have been 88. "We need to find out 89 about the needs of these birds and the 90 they face, so we may be able to help them", said the scientists.

- |                   |                 |                   |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 71. A. whose      | B. those        | C. the            | D. their       |
| 72. A. atmosphere | B. changes      | C. improvement    | D. protection  |
| 73. A. fields     | B. villages     | C. zoos           | D. areas       |
| 74. A. since      | B. for          | C. on             | D. as          |
| 75. A. they       | B. ones         | C. themselves     | D. some        |
| 76. A. impossible | B. inadequate   | C. improper       | D. improbable  |
| 77. A. desirable  | B. unreasonable | C. alarming       | D. awful       |
| 78. A. in         | B. at           | C. on             | D. through     |
| 79. A. at         | B. with         | C. for            | D. about       |
| 80. A. news       | B. information  | C. intelligence   | D. impression  |
| 81. A. keepers    | B. followers    | C. watchers       | D. catchers    |
| 82. A. scarce     | B. special      | C. specific       | D. spare       |
| 83. A. as         | B. that         | C. which          | D. so          |
| 84. A. that       | B. only         | C. for            | D. in          |
| 85. A. long       | B. upward       | C. high           | D. up          |
| 86. A. while      | B. after        | C. during         | D. since       |
| 87. A. extremely  | B. completely   | C. rarely         | D. readily     |
| 88. A. increasing | B. improving    | C. decreasing     | D. descending  |
| 89. A. much       | B. lot          | C. many           | D. more        |
| 90. A. damage     | B. dangers      | C. discouragement | D. destruction |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic *Lifelong Learning in the Information Age*. You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 我们处在信息爆炸的时代,科学技术迅速发展。
2. 传统的学习方式已经不能满足科技进步的需要,因此……
3. 在这种情况下,我应该……

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## 预测试卷二

### 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. Both 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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A. The team played one hour longer yesterday.

B. The team had better play one more game.

C. The man should join a better team.

D. The man's team is improving.

2. A. In a library.

B. In a hotel.

C. In a hospital.

D. In an elevator.

3. A. He likes the brown wool.

B. He likes the black and white silk.

C. He likes both.

D. He doesn't like either.

4. A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Cold.

D. Warm.

5. A. 24.

B. 12.

C. 6.

D. 3.

6. A. A news program.

B. Bibliographies.

C. Research topics.

D. A dating service.

7. A. By one o'clock.

B. By two o'clock.

C. By three o'clock.

D. By twelve o'clock.

8. A. By plane.

B. By bus.

C. By train.

D. By car.

9. A. To the college on the corner.

B. To the coffee house.

C. To a college poetry class.

D. To the man's house for coffee.

10. A. She is really an unlucky person.

B. She is a good story teller.

C. She is an unbelievable person.

D. What she said is not always true.

#### 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. Very hot place. | B. Very dry place.   |
| C. Very cold place.    | D. Very humid place. |
| 12. A. Religion.       | B. Weather.          |
| C. Residential area.   | D. Nationality.      |
| 13. A. Once.           | B. Two times.        |
| C. Three times.        | D. Several times.    |

#### Passage Two

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

14. A. The earth cannot last forever, if we do not take care of it.  
B. Hunters are destructing the wildlife.  
C. Nuclear power is increasingly used to generate electricity.  
D. Nuclear waste kills many seals.
15. A. The dangers of attacking each kind of wildlife.  
B. The dangers of polluting the environment.  
C. The dangers of starting a war.  
D. The dangers of using too much nuclear power.
16. A. Because of nuclear waste.  
B. Because of the war.  
C. Because of environment pollution.  
D. Because of hunters' continuing whaling.

#### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 17. A. Description.   | B. Argumentation.       |
| C. Joke.  | D. Exposition.          |
| 18. A. To make a journey.                                     | B. To attend a meeting. |
| C. To purchase something.                                     | D. To meet his wife.    |
| 19. A. The scientist is too timid to exchange seats.          |                         |
| B. The broken seat distresses the scientist's liver.          |                         |
| C. It's the first time the scientist be ashen and distraught. |                         |
| D. No one sits in the seat facing the scientist.              |                         |
| 20. A. Inflexible.  | B. Diligent.            |
| C. Bulky.   | D. Bright.              |

## 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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Some people would say that Englishman's home is no longer his castle; that it has become his workshop.