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最新大学英语

四级考试 模拟题集

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沈阳出版社

最新大学英语四级考试模拟题集

主 编：金启军 魏承杰

副主编：（按姓氏笔画顺序）

王丽颖 付筱娜

李丹莉 陈 平

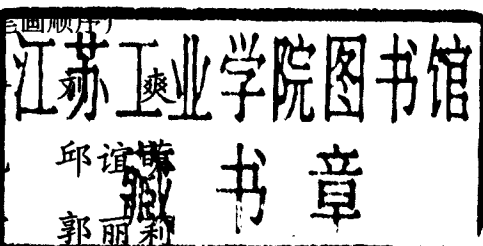
曹新然

编 委：（按姓氏笔画顺序）

马雪静

孙元元

邵笑宇



主 审：张志明

沈阳出版社

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联系电话: 024 - 24112933 - 8409

邮购热线: 024 - 24112933 - 8403

E - mail: sysfax_cn@sina.com

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试多年来一直是大学校园里备受广大师生关注和谈论的中心话题之一。不久前，教育部又对四、六级考试从命题方式、考试内容到记分标准等方面进行了重大的改革和调整。致使广大考生从原来的满足于获得考试合格证书一跃向追求考试高分的目标而努力拼搏。

本书严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目和考试委员会公布的《关于试点阶段的大学英语四、六级考试说明》及《试点考试样卷》的标准和要求编写。题型、题量和难度都与样卷等同。

本书具有三大特点：

1. 体现新要求，突出听力测试的权重

由于听力测试在很大程度上可以反映出考生的口语水平，因此，本次改革最突出的一点就是加大了听力测试的权重，将考试重点转移到测试学生实际应用英语的能力上来。本书在选择听力材料上尽量做到多样化，适当增加了句子的长度与难度，以训练考生的实际应试能力。

2. 根据阅读理解题在结构与题型上的变化

新题型的阅读理解也是本次改革的另一个修改重点，文章的长度、难度、体裁和题材均有较大变化。同时，阅读题的词汇量也较以往有了较大幅度的提升，使考生在做题过程中不断扩大词汇量，尤其对大纲要求掌握的四级词汇量达到了较大的覆盖率。

3. 注重测试的全面性和解析的准确性

本书除了保持原有题型外，全面体现了新增题型，每套试题尽量做到了选材准确，编排合理，难易搭配和考点分布均匀适度，对答案讲解分析准确

精辟，能达到举一反三的功效。

全书在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关资料，内容丰富，信息量大，材料新颖实用。本书由具有多年一线教学经验和四、六级考试命题、阅卷和辅导经验的专家亲自执笔编写而成，相信本书定能在指导考生进行新题型考前冲刺阶段中起到关键作用。

书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免，敬请广大考生和业内同仁不吝赐教。

2006年4月

编者

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大学英语四级考试模拟题 (一)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also supplies materials for two other basic human needs — clothing and shelter. In addition, agriculture provides materials used in making many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture — far more than in any other industry.

Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began to develop about 11,000 years ago in the Middle East. At that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. By about 10,000 years ago, they had mastered these skills and had begun to depend chiefly on farming for food.

Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting, and fishing. They had to search for food continually, which left them little time for other activities. But as agriculture developed and farm output increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The nonfarmers could then develop the arts,

crafts, trades, and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture therefore greatly affected the food supply and made civilization possible.

Farmers provided more food than hunters and gatherers could supply. But for many centuries, improvements in agriculture came slowly. Farming depended heavily on human and animal labor, and farmers had few tools to make their land and labor more productive. Then in the late 1600's, inventors began to develop machinery for planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. Over the years, farm machinery has been steadily improved. During the 1900's, scientists have developed better and better varieties of plants and livestock and highly effective fertilizers and pesticides. All these improvements have greatly reduced the need for farm labor and have enormously increased farm output.

However, nearly all the scientific improvements in agriculture have occurred in industrialized nations. In many nonindustrial countries, people farm much as their ancestors did hundreds of years ago. Countries that use old-fashioned farming methods have great difficulty increasing their production of food. But increased food production is necessary to keep up with today's rapid population growth. Helping the nonindustrial nations modernize their agriculture is one of the major challenges of the industrial nations.

This article discusses the world's chief agricultural products, the various kinds of agriculture that farmers practice, and the characteristics of agriculture around the world. The article also traces the history of agriculture.

Chief agricultural products

Food is by far the most important farm product. But farms also provide many other products, from natural fibers to ornamental flowers and trees. Some crops are used only to feed livestock. These forage crops include alfalfa (苜蓿), clover, and many grasses, such as bluestem (须芒草) and timothy (梯牧草). Forage crops are important because they make commercial livestock production possible.

Food products

Farmers produce almost all the world's food, including some fish and game. Most food products come from crops. The rest come from animals, especially cattle, hogs, and other livestock.

From crops

The world's farmers grow about 85 major food crops. They can be divided into eight groups. The main group is cereal grains. Grain is grown on half the world's cropland and supplies much of the nourishment in the human diet. The chief grains are barley, corn, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, and wheat.

Various root crops make up the second most important group of food crops. Like cereal grains, root crops are grown throughout the world and are a basic food for many people. The leading root crops are potatoes, sweet potatoes, and a tropical plant called cassava.

The six remaining groups of major food crops are: (1) pulses, which consist mainly of dry beans and dry peas; (2) fruits and vegetables other than root crops and pulses; (3) oil-bearing crops, such as soybeans and coconuts; (4) sugar-bearing crops, especially sugar cane and sugar beets (甜菜根); (5) nuts; and (6) cocoa beans, coffee, and tea. Some oil crops, especially soybeans, are used to make flour and meal as well as oil.

From animals

Cattle, chickens, goats, hogs, sheep, and other livestock are the main animals raised for food. Livestock are raised in every country and supply nearly all the world's meat, eggs, and milk. Farmers also raise a few other kinds of animals for food. For example, many farmers keep bees for honey. Farmers on fish farms raise freshwater food fish, such as catfish and trout, and saltwater shellfish, such as mussels and oysters.

Natural fibers

Natural fibers come from a variety of plants and animals raised on farms. Mills and factories use the fibers to make fabrics, yarn, and other textile products.

Cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and sisal are the chief plant fibers. Wool, the principal animal fiber, comes mainly from sheep but also from such animals as goats and members of the camel family. Silk fibers are obtained from the cocoons of silkworms. Farms in Japan and China raise most of the world's silkworms. The development of ny-

lon and other manufactured fibers during the 1900's has reduced the demand for natural fibers in some countries.

Other agricultural products

Many farms provide other raw materials for industry besides fibers. These materials include natural rubber; animal hides, which are used to make leather; and such vegetable oils as castor oil and linseed oil. These oils are used in a variety of products, from paints to medicines. Some farmers grow trees for timber, though most timber comes from natural forests. Many farmers raise tobacco. Others grow ornamental flowers, trees, and shrubs. A few farmers raise such animals as foxes and mink for their fur.

Kinds of agriculture

Farmers practice many kinds of agriculture. Each kind can be classed in a number of ways. Climate is a common basis for classification. For example, the kinds of farming practiced in the tropics can be classed as tropical agriculture. Similarly, many of the kinds of farming practiced in cooler regions can be classed as middle-latitude agriculture. Most kinds of agriculture can also be classed according to the amount or value of the goods produced per unit of land. Classified in this way, agriculture is intensive or extensive.

Intensive agriculture is practiced chiefly where farmland is scarce. It requires large amounts of fertilizer, labor, or other resources. Each unit of land is thus made as productive as possible. The small truck farms (vegetable farms) on the outskirts of many big cities are examples of intensive agriculture. A truck farm may cover only 1 acre. But it may produce thousands of dollars' worth of vegetables yearly.

Farmers practice extensive agriculture where land is plentiful, rainfall is light, and the soil is not especially fertile. Extensive agriculture requires relatively little investment in equipment and supplies per unit of land, and each unit yields a relatively low return. The vast sheep ranches of Australia and the Western United States are examples of extensive agriculture. A ranch may cover 40,000 acres or more and raise thousands of sheep. But each animal needs about 4 acres of land for grazing. The return per unit of land is therefore only a few dollars' worth of wool or meat yearly.

TEST 1

The many kinds of agriculture can also be classified as either commercial or subsistence. Commercial farms produce crops and animals chiefly for sale. Subsistence farmers produce goods mainly for themselves.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答；8-10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. Climate determines the kinds of crops that can be grown in a particular region.
2. Agriculture also provides clothing and shelter, paints and medicines, besides food products.
3. All agricultures are subsistence agricultures.
4. Agriculture is the world's most important industry.
5. Forage crops are also very important.
6. Agriculture affected the development of civilization.
7. China used to produce larger agricultural products than any other countries.

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 4 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：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) He thinks 30 kilometers is too far.
B) He is sorry there is so much traffic on the road.
C) He is satisfied with the driving conditions.

- D) He doesn't like to drive to his old family house.
12. A) Because he has been asked to meet the woman's parents.
B) Because he didn't know the woman's vacation plans.
C) Because he won't be able to go to the beach house this August.
D) Because he won't be able to take a vacation this year.
13. A) She missed her friends.
B) She thinks she's catching another cold.
C) She likes looking better.
D) She has a lot of work to make up.
14. A) The man found it easy to give up smoking.
B) The woman believed that the man could give up smoking.
C) The man couldn't give up smoking.
D) The man wanted to convince the woman that he could give up smoking.
15. A) Interviewer and interviewee. C) Colleagues.
B) Lawyer and client. D) Advertising agent and client.
16. A) The test consisted of one page.
B) The woman found the exam easy.
C) The woman finished the exam in one hour.
D) The exam was difficult for the woman.
17. A) Mary is going to Hawaii.
B) Mary has traveled all over the world.
C) Mary likes postcards.
D) Mary is going on vacation.
18. A) On or before November 13. C) Not before November 13.
B) On or before November 30. D) Not before November 30.

TEST 1

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

19. A) The woman's living with her mother and stepfather.
B) The woman used to argue a lot with her sister.
C) The woman gets on very well with his sister.
D) The woman has an elder sister.
20. A) The man comes from a big family.
B) The man's only living with his mother and sister.
C) The woman has a lot of uncles and aunts.
D) The woman's parents got divorced when she is five.
21. A) Because she had a lot of relatives to deal with.
B) Because she had to be independent even when she was very small.
C) Because her parents got divorced when she was a little girl.
D) Because she had to do a lot of housework but her sister did not.
22. A) She's living with her family in Los Angeles.
B) She is working in San Francisco.
C) She is very close to her brother.
D) She is 23 years old now.

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

23. A) Free coverage for a child of five years.
B) Luggage lost on the tour.
C) Medical service during the trip.
D) The accident takes place while traveling.
24. A) To notify airlines immediately after you know the flight delay.
B) To tell the truth about your medical conditions while receiving medical service.
C) To notify tour operators immediately after a change in the itinerary.

D) To tell the truth when your physical condition is not good.

25. A) Bank clerk and customer.

C) Travel agent and client.

B) Insurance broker and client.

D) Tour operator and tourist.

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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) Not let insects and bacteria in the air get into food.

B) Not let living things in general get into food.

C) Use a microscope to detect if there are bacteria in the food before we eat it.

D) Take various measures to prevent the activity of the bacteria that causes food to go bad.

27. A) To remove the water in the food.

B) To make the outside conditions unfit for bacteria to remain alive or to grow.

C) To maintain a certain temperature range.

D) To kill the bacteria altogether.

28. A) Ways of keeping food eatable for a longer time.

B) The killing of bacteria.

C) The invention of the refrigerator.

D) The role bacteria play.

TEST 1

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) The cost of advertising is unavoidable.
B) Advertising is money consuming.
C) Advertising costs money like everything else.
D) It is worthwhile to spend money on advertising.
30. A) Advertising guarantees higher living standards.
B) Advertising guarantees reasonable value in the products and services you buy.
C) Advertising guarantees less cost in the products and services you buy.
D) Advertising guarantees less money in buying daily newspaper.
31. A) Because he is very precise in passing his judgment on advertising.
B) Because his words support the author's opinion.
C) Because he is correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information.
D) Because he is obviously partial in his views on advertising.
32. A) Advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information.
B) Advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over.
C) There is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer.
D) Consumers are not interested in getting information from all advertisement.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Drug-taking has not gotten the public interest at all.
B) Alcoholism is the most serious addiction in America.
C) Casual drinking is as fashionable as it once was.
D) Alcoholism costs the nation \$ 4,600 a year.
34. A) Alcoholism costs American business a lot of money each year.
B) Problem drinkers do not do a good job in their offices.

- C) Alcoholic employees cost more on health care.
D) Some 18 million Americans die prematurely each year from alcohol-related causes.

35. A) Alcoholic Recovery C) Alcoholism is Business's Business
B) Potential Cost D) The Nation's Biggest Problem

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage 3 times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank for more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Strate's experimental techniques were so 47 advanced that they involved the construction of special apparatus for the investigation of special problems. This is 48 Strate proved that air is a material substance. "It must be clearly understood," he wrote, "that vessels which are generally 49 to be empty are not really empty but are full of air." Therefore, if one fills an apparently empty vessel with water, a