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全国英语等级考试 全真预测试题

第④级

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编



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教·育·出·版·中·心

全国英语等级考试全真预测试题

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第一部分

笔 试 部 分

笔试全真预测试题(一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1—5, you will hear an introduction about the life of a celebrated photographer, Herb Ritts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

Death (Age)	1
Death (Reason)	pneumonia
Place of Birth	Los Angeles
Year of Birth	2
Graduated from Bard College	Year 1975
	Place New York
	Major 3
The First Picture Taken (Year)	1979
The Career of the Person in the First Picture	4
The Issue including Pictures of Mr. Annan, the United Nations secretary general, and Marion Jones, the Track Star (Published Month)	5

**Part B** ▶**Directions:**

For Questions 6—10, you will hear a report about Valentine cards. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

What is the percentage of people who send cards to themselves on February 14?

	6
--	---

Why do some people send cards to themselves on February 14?

	7
--	---

How did the 1/10 of the persons get the cards on that day?

	8
--	---

Which nation is the least romantic according to the passage?

	9
--	---

What is the best gift for the French on February 14?

	10
--	----

Part C ▶**Directions:**

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece only once. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the passage about ice phrases. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. What is the meaning of “Skating on thin ice”?

- [A] One may be doing something quite difficult.
- [B] One may be doing something quite risky.
- [C] One may be doing something quite annoying.
- [D] One may be doing something impossible.

12. When somebody told you that you will “cut no ice” with him, what did he mean?

- [A] You will not persuade him.
- [B] You are getting nowhere with him.
- [C] You cannot sell your ice to him.



- [D] You should not waste time cutting ice with him.
13. When the game is really over, which idiom can we use?
- [A] The game is on ice.
- [B] Skating on thin ice.
- [C] To cut no ice.
- [D] To break the ice.

Questions 14—16 are based on the radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14—16.

14. According to the woman, how much money should people save for themselves?
- [A] 3~6 months of monthly salary
- [B] 13% of salary
- [C] \$ 10
- [D] Not mentioned
15. What's the biggest mistake people make?
- [A] They do not think \$ 10 is a large sum of money.
- [B] They sacrifice movie, beer for bank deposit.
- [C] They seldom have fixed deposit.
- [D] They tend to live from paycheck to paycheck.
16. What does "Pay yourself first" refer to?
- [A] Take more education and make yourself promoted quickly.
- [B] When you get your paycheck, save some portion of it.
- [C] Lend money from bank when you want to prepare for the future.
- [D] Accumulate money by all means.

Questions 17—20 are based on the introduction to the Statue of Liberty. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.

17. Mark Twain's letter about the Statue of Liberty _____.
[A] represented a serious question as to the need for the statue
[B] was a put-on by a journalist
[C] raised a great deal of money
[D] poked fun at the French
18. How many years elapsed from the conception of the statue until its completion?
[A] 11 years
[B] 16 years
[C] 26 years
[D] 21 years
19. French engineering genius is seen in the Statue of Liberty in _____.
[A] design of its base
[B] design of its stressed sheathing



[C] locating the statue without disrupting harbor traffic

[D] keeping the flame lit

20. The Statue of Liberty's development embarrassed Americans in the 1880s because _____.

[A] they took so long to raise the money

[B] it was apparent the statue was mislocated

[C] its design was tasteless

[D] they felt that the concept was a waste of money

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Everyone knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state; 21 it, it would not be possible to pay the soldiers and policemen who protect us; 22 the workers in government offices who 23 our health, our food, our water, and all 24 things that we can not do for ourselves. By 25 of taxation, we pay for things that we need as 26 as we need somewhere to live and something to eat.

In most countries, a direct tax on persons, 27 is called income tax, exists. It is arranged in such a way that the poorest people pay 28, and the percentage of tax grows greater as the taxpayer's 29 grows. In England, for example, the tax on the 30 people goes up as high as ninety-five percent!

But countries with direct taxation nearly always have 31 taxation too. Many things imported into the country have to pay taxes or "duties". 32, it is the men and women who buy the imported things in the shops who really 33 pay the duties, in the 34 of higher prices. In some countries, too, there is a tax 35 things sold in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of money is collected, but the poor people suffer 36. If unnecessary things like jewels and fur coats are taxed, 37 is obtained, but the tax is fairer, as the 38 pay it.

Probably this last kind of indirect tax, 39 with a direct on incomes which is low for the poor and high for the rich, is 40 arrangement.

21. [A] because of

[B] instead of

[C] with

[D] without



- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 22. [A] so | [B] nor | [C] not | [D] all |
| 23. [A] look after | [B] sympathize | [C] consider | [D] see |
| 24. [A] other | [B] others | [C] the other | [D] many |
| 25. [A] mean | [B] means | [C] a means | [D] the means |
| 26. [A] many | [B] well | [C] more | [D] much |
| 27. [A] which | [B] what | [C] that | [D] it |
| 28. [A] a lot | [B] most | [C] nothing | [D] more |
| 29. [A] income | [B] population | [C] tax | [D] amount |
| 30. [A] poor | [B] working | [C] rich | [D] richest |
| 31. [A] no | [B] income | [C] indirect | [D] direct |
| 32. [A] However | [B] So | [C] Of course | [D] By chance |
| 33. [A] have to | [B] will | [C] are willing to | [D] should |
| 34. [A] way | [B] form | [C] name | [D] terms |
| 35. [A] about | [B] on | [C] for | [D] form |
| 36. [A] least | [B] highly | [C] less | [D] most |
| 37. [A] less money | [B] more money | [C] fewer money | [D] most money |
| 38. [A] people | [B] poor | [C] rich | [D] country |
| 39. [A] including | [B] along | [C] dealing | [D] and |
| 40. [A] the best | [B] the worst | [C] good | [D] better |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A ▶

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

A study by scientists in Finland has found that mobile phone radiation can cause changes in human cells that might affect the brain, the leader of the research team said.

But Darius Leszczynski, who headed the 2-year study and will present findings next week at a conference in Quebec(魁北克), said more research was needed to determine the seriousness of the changes and their impact on the brain or the body.

The study at Finland's Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority found that exposure to radiation from mobile phones can cause increased activity in hundreds of proteins in human cells grown in a laboratory, he said.

"We know that there is some biological response. We can detect it with our very sensitive approaches, but we do not know whether it can have any physiological effects on the human brain or human body," Leszczynski said.



Nonetheless the study, the initial findings of which were published last month in the scientific journal *Differentiation*, raises new questions about whether mobile phone radiation can weaken the brain's protective shield against harmful substances.

The study focused on changes in cells that line blood vessels and on whether such changes could weaken the functioning of the blood-brain barrier, which prevents potentially harmful substances from entering the brain from the bloodstream, Leszczynski said.

The study found that a protein called hsp27 linked to the functioning of the blood-brain barrier showed increased activity due to irradiation and pointed to a possibility that such activity could make the shield more permeable(能透过的), he said.

"Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink—not the blood vessels but the cells themselves—and then tiny gaps could appear between those cells through which some molecules could pass." he said.

Leszczynski declined to speculate on what kind of health risks that could pose, but said a French study indicated that headache, fatigue and sleep disorders could result.

"These are not life-threatening problems but can cause a lot of discomfort," he said, adding that a Swedish group had also suggested a possible link with Alzheimer's disease.

"Where the truth is I do not know," he said.

Leszczynski said that he, his wife and children use mobile phones, and he said that he did not think his study suggested any need for new restrictions on mobile phone use.

41. According to Leszczynski, how does mobile phone affect one's health?

- [A] Mobile phone radiation can increase protein activities and such activities can make the protective shield more permeable.
- [B] Mobile phone radiation can shrink the blood vessels and prevent blood from flowing smoothly.
- [C] Mobile phone radiation will bring stress to people exposed to it.
- [D] Mobile phone radiation kills blood cells at a rapid speed.

42. What's the result of the French study?

- [A] The harm of mobile phone radiation is life-threatening.
- [B] Mobile phone may affect one's normal way of thinking.
- [C] Sleep disorders could result from mobile phone radiation.
- [D] A protein called hsp27 is killed by mobile phone radiation.

43. What kind of disease is not caused by the use of mobile phone?

- [A] Fatigue.
- [B] Headache.
- [C] Alzheimer's disease.
- [D] Tuberculosis.

44. According to the passage, what would be the future of the use of mobile phone?

- [A] People will be forbidden to use mobile phone.
- [B] People dare not use mobile phone because of its radiation.



- [C] People will continue to use mobile phone.
[D] There will be new restrictions on the use of mobile phone.
45. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- [A] The research in Finland found that mobile phone radiation will affect one's brain.
[B] Mobile phone radiation can cause increased activity in hundreds of protein in human cells.
[C] Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink.
[D] Lszczynski forbade his wife and children to use mobile phone after his research.

Text 2

The proportion of works cut for the cinema in Britain dropped from 40 percent when I joined the BBFC in 1975 to less than 4 percent when I left. But I don't think that 20 years from now it will be possible to regulate any medium as closely as I regulated film.

The Internet is, of course, the greatest problem for this century. The world will have to find a means, through some sort of international treaty of United Nations initiative, to control the material that's now going totally unregulated into people's homes. That said, it will only take one little country like Paraguay to refuse to sign a treaty for transmission to be unstoppable. Parental control is never going to be sufficient.

I'm still very worried about the impact of violent video games, even though researchers say their impact is moderated by the fact that players don't so much experience the game as enjoy the technical manoeuvres (策略) that enable you to win. But in respect of violence in mainstream films, I'm more optimistic. Quite suddenly, tastes have changed, and it's no longer Stallone or Schwarzenegger who are the top stars, but Leonardo DiCaprio—that has taken everybody by surprise.

Go through the most successful films in Europe and America now and you will find virtually none that are violent. Quentin Tarantino didn't usher in a new, violent generation, and films are becoming much more prosocial than one would have expected.

Cinemagoing will undoubtedly survive. The new multiplexes are a glorious experience, offering perfect sound and picture and very comfortable seats, things which had died out in the 1980s. I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away in favor of huddling around a 14-inch computer monitor to watch digitally-delivered movies at home.

It will become increasingly cheap to make films, with cameras becoming smaller and lighter but remaining very precise. That means greater chances for new talent to emerge, as it will be much easier for people to learn how to be better film-makers. People's working lives will be shorter in the future, and once retired they will spend a lot of time learning to do things that amuse them—like making videos. Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as producers as well as audience; instead of writing letters, one will send little home movies entitled *My Week*.

46. Which of the following about Internet is true according to the passage?



- [A] The Internet is the greatest progress for this century.
[B] Efforts are needed to control Internet.
[C] Paraguay refused to sign a treaty for transmission.
[D] The United Nations has found ways to prevent Internet from developing.
47. What kind of film does the author dislike?
[A] Violent films. [B] Comedy.
[C] European films. [D] Films acted by Leonardo.
48. What does "that" in "I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away I favor..." (Para. 5) refer to?
[A] Digitally-delivered movies [B] Multiplexes
[C] Advanced camera [D] Sound
49. What is the author's attitude toward the future of film?
[A] Positive [B] Negative
[C] Uncertain [D] Worried
50. What does "media-saturated" in "Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as..." (Para. 6) mean?
[A] Be tired of media [B] Be fully affected by media
[C] Be driven mad by media [D] Be benefited by media

Text 3

Culture is the sum total of all the traditions, customs, belief and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us.

To the professional anthropologist, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped form of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind the Western languages not in their sound patterns or grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflect the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted: 1. All languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. 2. The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, while different from ours, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A western language distinguishes merely between two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that"); some languages of the American Indians distinguish between what is close to the



speaker, or the person addressed, or remote from both, or out of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

This study of language, in turn, casts a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists that all cultures are to viewed independently, and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

51. The author uses "backward" here to indicate that _____.
[A] backward languages are connected with backward groups
[B] backward languages are connected with backward cultures
[C] backward languages are moving forward
[D] there is no such thing as backward languages
52. The example of American Indian languages in the passage is to illustrate that _____.
[A] American Indian languages are not backward
[B] "backward" languages are borrowing from other languages
[C] "backward" languages may possess quite complicated vocabularies
[D] Western languages may also borrow from "backward" languages
53. According to the author, "backward" languages tend to expand in _____.
[A] grammatical structures [B] vocabularies
[C] complication [D] sound patterns
54. Judging from the passage, the author might be _____.
[A] an American Indian [B] a Canadian
[C] an African [D] a Japanese
55. The best title for this passage is _____.
[A] Criticism of Language Hierarchy
[B] Cultural Englitarian from the Perspectives of Language
[C] Expansion of "Backward" Language
[D] Criticism of Language Hierarchy

Text 4

The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR(public relation).

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? Firstly, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world



geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, American lag behind their European and Asian counterparts in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U. S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

56. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____.
[A] shrinking cultural differences and new communication technologies
[B] increased efforts of other countries in public relations
[C] an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
[D] the increasing number of multinational corporations and technologies
57. The underlined word "provincial" (Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
[A] rigid in thinking
[B] interested in world financial affairs
[C] like people from the provinces
[D] limited in outlook
58. London could soon replace New York as the centre of PR because _____.
[A] British companies place more importance on PR than U. S. companies
[B] British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
[C] British companies are more ambitious than U. S.
[D] Four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
59. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.
[A] enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
[B] speak at least one foreign language fluently
[C] are ignorant about world geography
[D] are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
60. What lesson might be the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?
[A] The American PR industry should develop global communication technologies.
[B] People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".
[C] American PR companies should be more internationally minded.
[D] People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.

**Part B****Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Researchers investigating brain size and mental ability say their work offers evidence that education protects the mind from the brain's physical deterioration.

(61) It is known that the brain shrinks as the body ages, but the effects on mental ability are different from person to person. Interestingly, in a study of elderly men and women, those who had more education actually had more brain shrinkage.

"That may seem like bad news," said study author Dr. Edward Coffey, a professor of psychiatry and of neurology at Henry Ford Health System in Detroit. (62) However, he explained, the finding suggests that education allows people to withstand more brain tissue loss before their mental functioning begins to break down.

The study, published in the July issue of Neurology, is the first to provide biological evidence to support a concept called the "reserve" hypothesis, according to the researchers. In recent years, investigators have developed the idea that people who are more educated have greater cognitive reserves to draw upon as the brain ages; in essence, they have more brain tissue to spare.

(63) Examining brain scans(脑部扫描的 X 光片) of 320 healthy men and women aged 66 to 90, researchers found that for each year of education the subjects had, there was greater shrink age of the outer layer of the brain known as the cortex(脑皮层). Yet on tests of cognition and memory, all participants scored in the range indicating normal.

"Everyone has some degree of brain shrinkage," Coffey said. "People lose (on average) 2.5 percent per decade starting in adulthood."

There is ,however ,a "remarkable range" of shrinkage among people who show no signs of mental decline, Coffey noted. Overall health, he said, accounts for some differences in brain size. Alcohol or drug use, as well as medical conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure, contribute to brain tissue loss throughout adulthood.

In the absence of such medical conditions, Coffey said, education level helps explain the range of brain shrinkage exhibited among the mentally-fit elderly. The more-educated can withstand greater loss.

(64) Coffey and colleagues gauged shrinkage of the cortex by measuring the cerebrospinal fluid(脑脊液) surrounding the brain. The greater the amount of fluid , the greater the cortical(脑皮层的)shrinkage.

Controlling for the health factors that contribute to brain injury, the researchers found that education was related to the severity of brain shrinkage. For each year of education from first grade on, subjects had an average of 1.77 milliliters 11 more cerebrospinal fluid around the brain. Just how education might affect brain cells is unknown. (65) In their report, the