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大学英语四级 考试仿真试卷

CET 4

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南开大学公共英语教学部
大学英语四级考试研究组

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS
BAND FOUR



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Simulated College English Tests
—Band Four—

南开大学公共英语教学部
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大学英语四级考试 仿真试卷 1

Simulated College English Band 4

Test 1

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.

1. A) She has done half of it already. B) She agrees that it is very long.
C) They have all semester to do it. D) There's nothing wrong with it.
2. A) At the department store. B) In the supermarket.
C) At the drugstore. D) At the shoe repair store.
3. A) Gerry will lose his car because he hasn't made the payment.
B) The finance company is returning Gerry's car.
C) Gerry has a broken finger from falling on the pavement behind his car.
D) Gerry's car is being repaired.
4. A) The woman should cut his hair again.
B) He wants the woman to cut his hair extremely short.
C) He's bald and doesn't need a haircut.
D) The woman previously cut off too much of his hair.
5. A) Try to find out whom the wallet belongs to.
B) Keep the wallet until someone comes looking for it.
C) Leave the wallet where she found it.
D) Get the attention of the person who dropped the wallet.
6. A) Go to the library. B) Check her calendar.
C) Attend the performance. D) Get some exercise.
7. A) It started to rain when she was at the beach.
B) She'd like the man to go to the beach with her.
C) The forecast calls for more rain tomorrow.
D) She won't go to the beach tomorrow if it rains.
8. A) The man should take his vacation somewhere else.
B) She doesn't know when her semester ends.
C) She hasn't called the travel agent yet.
D) The man may have to reschedule his trip.
9. A) Call her after five. B) Make calls from her phone.
C) Go to the meeting with her. D) Fix her phone.
10. A) Stay in the dormitory. B) Find out the cost of living in the dormitory.
C) Ask for a reduction in her rent. D) Move into an apartment with a roommate.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Nowadays a number of students are (11) _____ hearing loss. The leading cause of preventable hearing loss is (12) _____ noise. Some types of (13) _____ noise for even a short time can damage hearing. Loudness is (14) _____ in units called decibels (分贝). One decibel is the lowest sound that the average person can hear. Sounds (15) _____ to 80 decibels generally aren't harmful, that's noise like traffic on a busy street. But anything louder than 80 decibels, esp. with continuous (16) _____, may eventually hurt your hearing. Once you're up to around 140 decibels, that's like a (17) _____ plane taking off, then you might even feel pain in your ears.

- (18) _____
(19) _____
(20) _____

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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the past, the concept of marketing emphasized sales. The producer or manufacturer made a product he wanted to sell. Marketing was the task of figuring out how to sell the product. Basically, selling the product would be accomplished by sales promotion, which included advertising and personal selling. In addition to sales promotion, marketing also involved the physical distribution of the product to the places where it was actually sold. Distribution consisted of transportation, storage, and related services such as financing, standardization and grading, and the related risks.

The modern marketing concept encompasses all of the activities mentioned, but it is based on a different set of principles. It subscribes to the notion that production can be economically justified only by consumption. In other words, goods should be produced only if they can be sold. Therefore, the producer should consider who is going to buy the product—or what the market for the product is—before production begins. This is very different from making a product and then thinking about how to sell it.

21. Marketing used to be mainly concerned with _____ the product.
A) making B) distributing C) selling D) advertising
22. The two main aspects of traditional marketing are _____.
A) selling and distributing B) advertising and selling

C) producing and selling D) financing and grading

23. How many aspects does distribution involve ?

A) Three B) Four C) Five D) Six

24. While traditional marketing is mainly concerned with sales of a product, modern marketing _____.

A) caters for selling justified by production

B) excludes the sales activities involved in traditional marketing

C) puts more emphasis on economy in production

D) aims to achieve a balance between production and sales

25. The producer is advised to first consider how to _____.

A) advertise the product

B) distribute the product

C) meet the needs of the consumer

D) make the product

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Fraud, in law, is a general term for any instance in which one party deceives or takes unfair advantage of another. Any means used by one person to deceive another may be defined as fraud. For example, if a person represents himself or herself as the agent of a business with which he or she is unconnected and causes another to make a contract to the other party's disadvantage or injury, the first party is guilty of fraud. Furthermore, if, in making a contract, a person obtains an unjust advantage because of the youth, defective mental capacity, or intoxicated condition of the other party to the contract, he or she is guilty of fraud. In a court of law, it is necessary to prove that a representation was made as a statement of fact; that it was untrue and known to be untrue; that it was made with intent to deceive and to induce the other party to act upon it; and that the other party relied on it and was induced to act or not to act, to his or her injury or damage.

In equity, fraud includes any act, omission, or concealment, involving a breach of legal duty or trust, which results in disadvantage or injury to another. An example of fraud in this sense is the act of an insolvent (破产者) who contrives to give one creditor (债权人) an advantage over the others. Fraud can also be constructive, that is, deemed fraud by interpretation. The sole difference in the case of constructive fraud is that no dishonest intent need be adduced (引证, 提出). It arises from a breach of duty, such as the breach of a relationship in which a trust or confidence has been betrayed.

26. The passage primarily explains _____.

A) the harm of fraud

B) what is the guilt of fraud

C) the importance of detecting a fraudulent practice

D) the law permits no fraud

27. According to the passage, which of the following can be considered to be guilty of fraud:

A) A person who makes a contract with another secretly.

B) A person who represents himself or herself as the agent of a business with which he or she is connected.

C) A person who often tells a lie.

D) A person who, in making a contract, obtains an unfair advantage of another because of the abnormal mental capacity of the other party.

28. The phrase "intoxicated condition" (Para. 1, Line 7) most probably means _____.

A) the condition of death

B) the condition beyond self-control

C) the condition except alcoholic poisoning

D) the condition under control

29. The word "constructive" (Para. 2, Line 4) most probably means _____.

A) helpful

B) active

C) interpretable

D) useful

30. This passage can be considered an example of _____.

A) fiction

B) exposition

C) argumentation

D) description

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

"It hurts me more than you." and "This is for your own good." These are the statements my mother used to make years ago when I had to learn Latin, clean my room, stay home and do homework.

That was before we entered the permissive period in education in which we decided it was all right not to push our children to achieve their best in school. The schools and the educators made it easy on us. They thought that it was all right to be parents who take a let-alone policy. We stopped making our children do homework. We gave calculators, turned on the television, left the teaching to the teachers and went on vacation.

Now teachers, faced with children who have been developing at their own pace for the past 15 years, are realizing we've made a terrible mistake. One such teacher is Sharon Klompus who says of her students "so passive" and wonders what happened. Nothing was demanded of them, she believes. Television, says Klompus, contributes to children's passivity. "We're not training kids to work any more," says Klompus. "We're talking about a generation of kids who've never been hurt or hungry. They have learned somebody will always do it for them. Instead of saying 'go look it up', you tell them the answer. It takes greater energy to say no to a kid."

Yes, it does. It takes energy and it takes work. It's time for parents to end their vacation and come back to work. It's time to take the car away, to turn the TV off, to tell them it hurts you more than them but it's for their own good. It's time to start telling them no a gain.

31. Children are becoming more inactive in study because _____.

A) they watch TV too often

B) they have done too much homework

C) they have to fulfill too many duties

D) teachers are too strict with them

32. To such children as described in the passage _____.

A) it is easier to say no than to say yes

B) neither is easy—to say yes or to say no

C) it is easier to say yes than to say no

D) neither is difficult—to say yes or to say no

33. We learn from the passage that the author's mother used to lay emphasis on _____.

A) learning Latin

B) natural development

C) discipline

D) education at school

34. By "permissive period in education" the author means a time _____.

A) when children are allowed to do what they wish to

B) when everything can be taught at school

C) when every child can be educated

D) when children are permitted to receive education

35. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

A) parents should leave their children alone

- B) kids should have more activities at school
- C) it's time to be more strict with our kids
- D) parents should always set a good example to their kids

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious under the condition of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse throughout the space available; it must therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitational field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories describing the phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are made up of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theories now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow readily. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Suppose a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands, or in other words becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. In contrast, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished; there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

36. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage ?
 A) The Properties of Gases and Liquids. B) High Temperature Zones on the Earth.
 C) The Beginnings of Modern Physics. D) New Containers for Fluids.
37. According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and a gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid _____.
 A) is affected by changes in pressure B) has a permanent structure
 C) forms a free surface D) is considerably more common
38. It can be inferred from the passage that the gases of the Earth's atmosphere are contained by _____.
 A) a closed surface B) the gravity of the planet
 C) the field of space D) its critical point
39. According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquidons and gasons as _____.
 A) fluids B) dissolving particles
 C) heavy molecules D) different types of molecules
40. According to the passage, the best definition of the critical point is that _____.
 A) the temperature and the pressure are raised
 B) the densities of the two phases are equal
 C) the pressure and temperature are combined
 D) the container explodes

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 center.

41. Tom was too exhausted to wake easily _____.
 A) when once sleeping B) when once asleep
 C) when he was once sleeping D) when he once slept
42. Mike said that the house was _____ expensive for him.
 A) very much B) so much C) far too D) too much
43. How did it _____ that humans speak so many different languages?
 A) lead to B) come about C) bring on D) result in
44. The rainfall has been below _____ for this time of year.
 A) normal B) basic C) common D) general
45. Having had a good sleep and a (an) _____ meal, they felt thoroughly refreshed.
 A) convenient B) economical C) substantial D) characteristic
46. British voters today are much more _____ than they were in the 60's.
 A) sophisticated B) elegant C) fashionable D) artificial
47. The villagers there prefer _____ tobacco rather than smoke it.
 A) chew B) to chew C) chewed D) chewing
48. There was a teapot fashioned like a duck, out of _____ open mouth the tea was supposed to come.
 A) which B) whose C) its D) that
49. Hardly has she seen her husband _____ she ran to him.
 A) that B) than C) as D) when
50. They _____ the report to the State Council for approval.
 A) made B) leave out C) committed D) admitted
51. A table made of steel costs more than _____ made of wood.
 A) that B) which C) one D) it
52. The work is proceeding quite satisfactorily; indeed, they are three weeks ahead of _____.
 A) desire B) schedule C) diagram D) task
53. What you said was true. It was _____, a little unkind.
 A) otherwise B) nevertheless C) furthermore D) therefore
54. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work _____.
 A) takes away B) takes in C) takes over D) takes up
55. The novelist is a highly _____ person.
 A) imaginative B) imaginable C) imaginary D) imagined
56. Hot water _____ woolen clothes.
 A) contracts B) condenses C) shrinks D) reduces
57. Just as the French love their wine, _____ the English love their beer.
 A) as B) that C) this D) so
58. Our teacher's reading is of very wide _____.
 A) extent B) range C) limit D) border
59. Most doctors recognize that medicine is _____ it's a science.
 A) an art as much B) much an art as

- C) as an art as much D) as much an art as
60. If you pass the exam, you will be _____ to the next grade.
A) progressed B) promoted C) proceeded D) proposed
61. To read Tolstoy and _____ to the 19th century Russian literature are two reasons for taking Prof. Morel's course.
A) to introduce B) introducing C) to be introduced D) being introduced
62. He is _____ moving to the country.
A) thinking B) expecting C) considering D) planning
63. All too _____ it was time to go back to school after the glorious summer holidays.
A) often B) soon C) fast D) late
64. Because my scissors are dull, I'm going to buy a new _____.
A) one B) ones C) pair D) scissors
65. — "Why does Bob prefer this laboratory?"
— "Because here he is free to do his research _____ he wants."
A) some way B) any how C) any way D) whatever
66. If you want _____ you have to get the fund somewhere.
A) the job done B) the job to do
C) the job to have done D) the job that is done
67. There are many inconveniences that have to _____ when you are camping.
A) head for B) come to C) account for D) amount to
68. He'll soon _____ his disappointment and be quite cheerful again by the morning.
A) get over B) get away C) get out of D) get through
69. The Rocky Mountains _____ we will soon be flying are very beautiful.
A) with which B) over which C) by which D) above which
70. If only I _____ the answer, I would have told you.
A) would have known B) have known
C) had known D) knew

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) on the right side of the paper. 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 center.*

Although credit cards are becoming a more acceptable part of the financial scene, they are still regarded with suspicion by many people as a major part of the "live now, pay _____ 71 _____" habit. They provide encouragement to spend _____ 72 _____ money. Of course it is only the fool who follows the temptation to live, temporarily at least, _____ 73 _____ his means, and such people would no doubt _____ 74 _____ to do so even without credit cards.

Advertisers have, however, promoted a

71. A) lately B) later
C) early D) sooner
72. A) more B) much
C) less D) least
73. A) beyond B) under
C) ahead D) over
74. A) seek B) tempt
C) manage D) force

growing realization of the _____ 75 _____ of these small pieces of _____ 76 _____. They do away with the need to carry large _____ 77 _____ of cash and are always useful _____ 78 _____ emergencies.

All the credit card organizations _____ 79 _____ interest on a monthly basis which may work out as high as 23 percent a year, yet careful use of a card can mean that you _____ 80 _____ up to seven weeks interest — free credit. Using the card abroad, _____ 81 _____ items frequently take a long time to be _____ 82 _____ on your account, can surely

_____ 83 _____ this period even further.

It is worthwhile shopping around before _____ 84 _____ on a particular credit card. It is neces-

sary to consider the amount of credit _____ 85 _____ interest rates, which may vary _____ 86 _____, the number and range of outlets,

though most cards _____ 87 _____ major garages, hotels, restaurants and department stores. And of course, what happens if your card is _____ 88 _____ or stolen. A credit thief may become suddenly _____ 89 _____ particularly if there is a _____ 90 _____ in reporting the loss of the card.

However, if used wisely, a credit card can cost nothing, or at least help to tide you over a period of financial difficulty.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "Should We Own a Car?". You are given the outline. Your part of the composition should be no less than 120 words.*

1. There are some advantages of owning a car.
2. There are some disadvantages of owning a car.
3. Your opinion.

75. A) disadvantages B) welfare
C) weakpoints D) advantages
76. A) plastic B) paper
C) cloth D) metal
77. A) bills B) amounts
C) numbers D) volumes
78. A) about B) for
C) in D) on
79. A) charge B) require
C) offer D) ask
80. A) obtain B) take
C) bring D) put
81. A) which B) that
C) where D) when
82. A) excluded B) used
C) included D) spent
83. A) enlarge B) extend
C) postpone D) take
84. A) using B) deciding
C) making D) buying
85. A) granted B) agreed
C) ratified D) proved
86. A) heavily B) lowly
C) slightly D) highly
87. A) cover B) use
C) apply D) supply
88. A) valid B) expired
C) lost D) owned
89. A) poor B) expensive
C) wealthy D) cheap
90. A) need B) delay
C) tendency D) luck

大学英语四级考试 仿真试卷 2

Simulated College English Band 4

Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *Omitted.*

1. A) He can meet her on Wednesday.
B) He can meet her any day except Wednesday.
C) He can meet her next Wednesday.
D) He can meet her on Thursday.
2. A) He has too much work to do.
B) Work stacked up while he was on vacation.
C) He'll take work with him on his vacation.
D) He's already made his vacation plan.
3. A) She might ride her bike to the lab.
B) She might be late for her chemistry class.
C) She might borrow a bike after class.
D) She might be delayed in lab.
4. A) She's taller than he is.
B) He wishes he could spend more time with her.
C) He has always admired her.
D) She looks very different from him.
5. A) She'll probably buy the nylon gloves.
B) He'll probably buy both pairs of gloves.
C) She'll probably buy the leather gloves.
D) She'll probably pay thirty-two dollars for the gloves.
6. A) She needs a new hat and gloves.
B) The weather will continue to be cold.
C) The weather will become warmer.
D) She doesn't know where the man put his winter clothes.
7. A) Nancy wouldn't send a thank-you note.
B) Nancy doesn't wear scarves.
C) Nancy hadn't received the scarf.
D) Nancy wouldn't like the gift.
8. A) He is taking the class at a diversion.
B) He doesn't have time to go to the movie.
C) He wants to change his major.
D) His chemistry class was cancelled.
9. A) Sell the man a new leather wallet.
B) Take a picture of the man.
C) Show the man a wallet.
D) Ask to see the man's driver's license.

10. A) In a bedroom.
C) In a shoe store.
- B) In a furniture store.
D) In a department store.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *Omitted.*

The first magazine ever published was a little (11) _____ called the Review started in London in 1704. It looked a lot like the newspapers of the time. But in (12) _____ of its content, it was much different. Newspapers were concerned mainly with news events, but the Review (13) _____ on important domestic issues of the day, as well as the policies of the government. Now in England at the time, people could still be (14) _____ in jail for publishing articles that were (15) _____ of that king. And that's what happened to Dannial Defoe, the founder of the Review. Defoe actually wrote the first (16) _____ of the Review from prison because of his writings that criticized the policies of the Church of England, which was (17) _____ by the king. (18) _____ . (19) _____. In 1709, a magazine called the Tattler began publication. (20) _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Under this concept, the statement aims at listing the various items which bring about changes in the cash balance between two balances sheet dates. All the items which either increase or decrease the cash of the firm are included in this statement. For example, the payment to creditors and receipts from debtors would form part of such statements that the former decreases the cash balance whereas the latter increases it. On the other hand, all those transactions which have no effect on cash are excluded from this statement. For instance, items like purchase on credit from suppliers, credit sales of goods to customers and purchase of land on credit for a short period of one month would not be covered by cash flow statement as there is no cash flowing in or out due to these transactions.

Using cash to measure changes in financial position has serious limitations. It is so because many important transactions resulting in a change in financial position are of a non-cash variety and are excluded from the statement. Furthermore, cash is subject to short-term changes. A delay in making payments to suppliers and a provision of one month's credit for making a payment of land purchases may show sufficient cash flow and accordingly a satisfactory financial position. But it may not be really so as the payment of such items is due in very near future. Therefore, from the point of view of assessing the general financial position of the firm, a better measure is called for.

21. _____ are included in the cash flow statement.
A) Items purchased on credit from suppliers
B) Credit sales of goods to customers
C) Pieces of land purchased on credit for a short period
D) The items increasing and decreasing the cash of the firm
22. Why are credit sales of goods to customers excluded from the cash flow statement? Because they _____.
A) increase the cash of the firm
B) decrease the cash of the firm

- C) have no effect on cash
D) either increase or decrease the cash of the firm
23. According to the passage, what may show sufficient cash flow?
A) A delay in making payments.
B) A provision of one month's credit for making a payment of purchases.
C) Both A) and B).
D) Transactions of a non-cash variety.
24. In the passage, the word "transactions" (Para. 1, Line 6) means _____.
A) transmissions B) pieces of business C) transferring D) conducting
25. The phrase "called for" (Para. 2, Line 8) in the last sentence may be replaced by _____.
A) proposed B) suggested C) taken D) needed

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement spread farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unite the United States.

26. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in _____.
A) poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems
B) lack of financial support for development
C) limited railroad lines
D) lack of a transcontinental railroad
27. The building of the first transcontinental system _____.
A) brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west
B) attracted many visitors to the construction sites
C) attracted laborers from Europe
D) encourage people to travel all over the country
28. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Settlements Spread Westward
B) The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link
C) American Railroad History
D) The Importance of Trains in the American Economy
29. The construction of the transcontinental railroad took _____.
A) 9 years B) 7 years C) 5 years D) 3 years
30. What most likely made people think about a transcontinental railroad?
A) The possibility of government support for such a task.
B) The need to explore Utah.
C) The need to connect the east with the west.
D) The need to develop the railroad industry in the west.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Arid (土地干燥的) regions in the southwestern United States have become increasingly inviting playgrounds for the growing number of recreation seekers who won vehicles such as motorcycles or powered trail bikes and indulge in hill-climbing contests or in carving new trails in the desert. But recent scientific studies show that these off-road vehicles can cause damage to desert landscapes that has long-range effects on the area's water-conserving characteristics and on the entire ecology, both plant and animal. Research by scientists in the western Mojave Desert in California revealed that the compaction (压实) of the sandy arid soil resulting from the passage of just one motorcycle markedly reduced the infiltration (渗入, 渗透) ability of the soil and created a stream of rain run off water that eroded the hillside surface. In addition, the researchers discovered that the soil compaction caused by the off-road vehicles often killed native plant species and resulted in the invasion of different plant species within a few years. The native perennial (多年生长的) species required many more years before they showed signs of returning. The scientists calculated that roughly a century would be required for the infiltration capacity of the Mojave soil to be restored after being compacted by vehicles.

31. What is the main topic of the passage?
A) Problems caused by recreational vehicles.
B) Types of off-road vehicles.
C) Plants of the southwestern desert.
D) The increasing number of recreation seekers.
32. According to the passage, what is being damaged?
A) Motorcycles.
C) Roads through the desert.
B) The desert landscape.
D) New plants species.
33. According to the passage, the damage to plants is _____.
A) unnoticeable B) superficial
C) long-lasting D) slight
34. According to the passage, what happens when the soil is compacted?
A) Little water seeps (渗透, 漏) through. B) Better roads are made.
C) Water is conserved. D) Deserts are expanded.
35. It can be inferred that which of the following people would probably be most alarmed by the scientists' findings?
A) Historians. B) Map makers. C) Farmers. D) Ecologists.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever

enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (诈骗) the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

36. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
B) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
C) computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
D) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
37. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
A) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
D) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
38. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
B) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect their reputation.
C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
D) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
39. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
B) They may walk away and easily find another job.
C) They will be denied access to confidential records.
D) They must leave the country or go to jail.
40. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
B) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

41. A good writer is _____ who can express the commonplace in an uncommon way.
A) that B) he C) one D) anyone
42. Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health _____.
A) question B) matter C) stuff D) issue
43. Almost everyone fails _____ the final test on the first try.
A) passing B) to pass C) to have passed D) in passing
44. The lawyer succeeded in getting _____ awarded against the defendant.
A) cost and damage B) costs and damage
C) costs and damages D) cost and damages
45. There is a crowd of people in front of the house over there. What do you suppose _____?
A) happened B) happening C) has happened D) to have happened
46. _____ breaks the law will be punished.
A) All that B) No matter who C) Anyone D) Whoever
47. Despite the rescuers' strenuous efforts, hopes of finding the missing climbers are now beginning to _____.
A) decrease B) fade C) loose D) faint
48. He doesn't work but he gets a good _____ from his investment.
A) wage B) earning C) income D) salary
49. The force _____ the earth attracts matter is called gravity.
A) for which B) to which C) in which D) with which
50. It is how you behave in difficulties _____ shows that what you are really like.
A) as B) which C) what D) that
51. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is _____ to perform skillfully yourself.
A) quite other B) some another C) quite another D) any other
52. _____ they reached the center of the city, they stopped the car at a bar.
A) A mile or so before B) For a mile or so after
C) Further than a mile or so D) Before a mile or so when
53. I don't think your coat is _____ the price.
A) worthy B) worth of C) worth D) worthy of
54. The best student in each class will _____ a prize at the end of term.
A) award B) raise C) reward D) receive
55. The word "must" is often used to indicate _____ while "might" refers to possibility.
A) capacity B) probability C) equality D) ability
56. He does not _____ his workmates and there are often disagreements between them.
A) put up with B) keep up with
C) go on with D) get well along with
57. _____ absurd was his manner that everyone stared at him.
A) Too B) Such C) So D) Much
58. Some people believe that democracy means equal opportunity for all, regardless of race or national _____.
A) originality B) foundation C) origin D) information
59. If you suspect that the illness might be serious you should not _____ going to the

- doctor.
A) put aside B) hold back C) put off D) hold up
60. _____ your help, we would not have passed the examination so successfully.
A) Except that B) Away from C) In addition to D) But for
61. The heavy rain _____, we went on with our journey and got there twenty minutes later.
A) was stopped B) having stopped C) stopping D) being stopped
62. The advantage we have _____ them is that they are weak and sentimental.
A) with B) above C) than D) over
63. The great use of a school education is not so much to teach you things _____ to teach you the art of learning.
A) than B) nor C) rather D) as
64. We cannot possibly foresee the stock market of the future _____ the economists of 1920s.
A) no more than B) any more than C) more as D) more like
65. With _____ left before Friday, it does not seem likely that we will make the deadline.
A) a much short time B) so little a time
C) such short time D) such a short time
66. _____ you didn't know the rules won't be a sufficient excuse for your failure to report.
A) What B) How C) Because D) That
67. The man was sent to prison for six months, _____ guilty of theft.
A) being found B) having been found
C) having found D) to have been found
68. In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, a student should _____ his findings in logical order and clear language.
A) furnish B) present C) raise D) propose
69. Since it rained yesterday and the ground is still _____ today, you can not sit on the ground.
A) damp B) moist C) rainy D) humid
70. Tony has been advised by the doctor to _____ smoking and drinking.
A) cut off B) cut up C) cut out D) cut away

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

Amongst the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are _____ 71 _____ every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films of recent years have been _____ 72 _____ on science fiction stories.

It is often thought that science fiction is a _____ 73 _____ new development about literature, but it

can be found in books _____ 74 _____ hundreds of years

ago. These books were often _____ 75 _____ with the pre-

71. A) written B) named
C) authorized D) published

72. A) based B) basis
C) relied D) depended

73. A) closely B) nearly
C) fairly D) certainly

74. A) recorded B) copied
C) written D) borrowed

75. A) linked B) related

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sensation of some form of ideal society, a (n) _____ 76 _____ which is still often found in modern stories. Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written _____ 77 _____ the last one hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, to _____ 78 _____ just two well-known authors, have been translated _____ 79 _____ many languages.

Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars or space _____ 80 _____ stories. They are more interested in _____ 81 _____ the results of technical developments on society and the human _____ 82 _____; or in imagining future world which _____ 83 _____

the world we live in _____ 84 _____.

In this modern age _____ 85 _____ some science fact so frequently _____ 86 _____ science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep _____ 87 _____ of scientific advance. Those who see the _____ 88 _____ clearly can teach us how to _____ 89 _____ new technology and live in a _____ 90 _____ changing world.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "Shortage of Fresh Water." You are given the outline. Your part of the composition should be no less than 120 words.*

1. 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的。
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的。
3. 我们应该采取什么办法来解决这个问题。

76. A) theme B) idea C) contacted D) concerned
C) thesis D) outline
77. A) in B) within C) at D) from
78. A) recall B) mention C) recommend D) remind
79. A) from B) to C) into D) in

80. A) adventure B) detective C) venture D) advanced

81. A) forecasting B) expecting C) predicting D) foreseeing

82. A) being B) mind C) heart D) needs

83. A) reflects B) affects C) influences D) records

84. A) then B) now C) there D) just than

85. A) what B) while C) when D) which

86. A) controls B) overtakes C) excesses D) surpasses

87. A) ahead B) before C) forward D) on

88. A) world B) future C) things D) past

89. A) practice B) acquire C) master D) require

90. A) rapid B) rapidly C) quick D) increasing

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大学英语四级考试 仿真试卷 3

Simulated College English Band 4

Test 3

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *Omitted.*

1. A) Taking exams. B) Modern medicines.
C) The manufacture of pills. D) Doctors and pills.
2. A) Yes, because she wants to help him.
B) Yes, because she has some money.
C) No, because she has spent most of it.
D) No, because she doesn't want to help him.
3. A) About \$ 3,000. B) About \$ 12,000. C) About \$ 9,000. D) About \$ 6,000.
4. A) 9:00. B) 9:10. C) 9:20. D) 9:30.
5. A) He must hand in a full report on the museum.
B) He is too busy to go along.
C) He has to wash his hands first.
D) He has seen the whole museum.
6. A) His car broke down. B) He lost his seat belt.
C) He was badly injured. D) He was slightly hurt.
7. A) She enjoyed it. B) She disliked it.
C) She preferred it to teaching. D) She didn't like it at the beginning.
8. A) He went to class late. B) He was not interested in the course.
C) He had to go to other courses at the same time.
D) It was too late for him to register the course.
9. A) She feels fine. B) She has never felt so bad.
C) The doctor wasn't honest with her.
D) The doctor said she will feel better soon.
10. A) 80. B) 160. C) 20. D) 40.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *Omitted.*

The history of the United States is quite short. It began a little more than 200 years ago. In 1776, 13 (11) _____ located on the eastern (12) _____ of North America (13) _____ independence and fought a revolution against the British. In 1783 the (14) _____ won the revolution. After the revolution the United States (15) _____ a large (16) _____ of country from Napoleon of (17) _____.

Texas and most of what is now the Southwestern part of the United States belonged to Mexico. (18) _____.

(19) _____

In 1861 one-half of the United States went to war with the other half. This was the Civil

War. (20) _____

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

We should know that "greed" has little to do with the environmental crisis. The two main causes are population pressures, especially the pressure of large city population, and the desire — a highly praised one — to bring a decent living at the lowest possible cost to the largest possible number of people.

The environmental crisis is the result of success — success in cutting down the death rate of infants (which has given us the population explosion), success in raising farm output sufficiently to prevent mass famine (which has given us pollution by chemical insect-killers and chemical fertilizers), success in getting people out of the apartments of the 19th-century city and into the greenery and privacy of the single-family home in the suburbs (which has given us city sprawl (扩张) and traffic jams). The environmental crisis, in other words, is largely the result of doing too much of the right sort of thing.

To overcome the problems that success always creates, one must build on it. But where to start? Cleaning up the environment requires determined, lasting effort with clear targets and deadlines. It requires, above all, concentration of effort. Up to now we have tried to do a little bit of everything — and tried to do it in the press — when what we ought to do first is to draw up a list of priorities.

21. According to this passage, one early step in any effort to improve the environment would be to _____.

- A) slow down the pace of progress
- B) give wider press publication environment problems
- C) set up a timetable for corrective actions
- D) clean up our surroundings

22. The passage indicates the conditions that led to over-crowded roads also brought about _____.

- A) more attractive living conditions for many people
- B) greater occupational opportunities
- C) the population explosion
- D) greater concentration of population pressures

23. It could logically be assumed that the author of this passage would be in favor of _____.

- A) banning the use of all chemical insect-killers and chemical fertilizers
- B) preventing the use of automobiles in the city
- C) planting more trees in the city
- D) urging strong and directed efforts to cope with environmental problems

24. What seems to be the only solution to the environmental crisis mentioned in the passage?

- A) Practice family planning.
- B) Return to the use of natural fertilizers.
- C) Lower people's living standard.
- D) Make use of the achievements.

25. What seems to be the lesson in this passage?

- A) Happiness consists in contentment.

- B) Moderation in everything.
- C) Action speaks louder than words.
- D) No pains, no gains.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the earliest and most influential proponents (提议者) of the idea of continental drift was a German geographer and explorer named Alfred Wegener. In 1912 he advanced good arguments to support the idea that at one time there was no Atlantic Ocean. The Americas and Greenland were welded with Europe, Africa, Australia and Antarctica into one large continent.

His strongest argument seemed to be the remarkable similarity of the continental margins on opposite sides of the Atlantic. But he also looked at similarities on ancient geological (地质的) structures, fossil (化石) records, and ancient climates to support his hypothesis. He pointed out that some unique geological structures in the Americas stop suddenly in the Atlantic Ocean and then continue again on the other side of the Atlantic, as if the structures had formed when the continents were together and then were separated as the continents tore apart. He showed that the fossil records on both sides of the Atlantic were similar up to about a hundred million years ago and then showed differences, indicating that the continents had become isolated from each other at that time. Finally, using fossils, he was able to demonstrate that ancient climates on both sides of the Atlantic were similar, although they were quite different from those presently found in the respective regions.

Wegener's interesting ideas were too revolutionary to be easily accepted or seriously considered at the time. He died in 1930, more than two decades before further evidence forced reconsideration and eventual acceptance of his revolutionary way of looking at our world.

26. Wegener's ideas about continental drift are properly termed as "hypothesis" (Para. 2, Line 3) because _____.
 - A) he was just beginning a scientific study of the topic
 - B) his written records state it as such
 - C) it is an appropriate scientific definition
 - D) absolute proof did not exist in his day
27. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
 - A) A typical non-fiction sketch focusing on a person's main achievement.
 - B) General material first, followed by specific points.
 - C) Thesis, supporting statements, conclusion.
 - D) Traditional three-paragraph essay.
28. Wegener advanced all of the following in support of his theory EXCEPT _____.
 - A) ancient earth and land structures
 - B) ancient data and recorded history
 - C) ancient climates and fossil records on both sides of the Atlantic
 - D) continental edge lands on either side of the Atlantic
29. Based on information in the passage, we can see that acceptance of Wegener's 1912 theory was delayed by _____.
 - A) his failure to document similarities on either side of the Atlantic
 - B) its own novelty of thought
 - C) utter lack of interest from colleagues
 - D) failure of the media of present his theory
30. Based on Wegener's theory, we can conclude _____.
 - A) once there was no Atlantic Ocean

- B) ancient geological structures are similar on both sides of the Atlantic
- C) at one time there was no ocean on the earth
- D) now the climates on both sides of the Atlantic are different

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

As in business and other professions, the use of computers is a growing trend in health care. At first, computers were used only in the business office for such things as patient billing and paying for purchase. As computer technology advanced, the use of computers broadened to include patient information and communication systems.

Hospital information systems have been developed which collect, send, record, and store information. The information can be retrieved (提取) when needed. Patient records and patient care plans are on the computer in many health care facilities. Instead of recording on the patient's chart, health team members enter information into the computer. Entering information into a computer is easier, faster, and more efficient than writing on the chart. Using the computer to record observations is also more accurate and reliable.

Departments such as the x-rays department and the laboratory communicate with other units of the hospital through the computer. Instead of sending a typed report by a person for the patient's record, the information is entered into the computer. The information can be accessed at the computer in the nurses' or doctors' station. The systems have reduced the amount of clerk's work and telephone calls between departments. Information is communicated with greater speed and accuracy.

Computers are also being used to monitor certain measurements such as blood pressures, temperatures, heart rates, and heart function. The computer is programmed to recognize normal and abnormal measurements. When the abnormal is sensed, an alarm is sounded. Monitoring by the computer has proven to be very accurate and increased early discovery of life threatening events.

31. Concerning the application of computers, we can infer from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A) there is no limit for computers to be used in hospitals
 - B) computers are most often used in business at present
 - C) computers are more and more widely used in health care
 - D) computers will replace nurses and doctors in the future
32. With the help of computers, information about patient records and care plans will be stored _____.
 - A) in the health team members' files
 - B) on patients' charts
 - C) in doctors' personal computers
 - D) in hospital information systems
33. According to the passage, when a doctor or nurse needs some information, the best way is to _____.
 - A) retrieve it from his/her computer station
 - B) ask a person to bring it to him or her
 - C) ask for it by telephone
 - D) go and get it at the department concerned
34. While monitoring the measuring of the heart rate, the computer will give a warning when it finds that _____.
 - A) life threatening events are likely to happen
 - B) the heart beats at the normal rate
 - C) the measurement is not accurate

- D) the heart beats too fast or too slowly
35. The best title for this passage can be _____.
 A) New Development of Computers
 B) Computer Systems in Hospitals
 C) Importance of Computers in Health Care
 D) New Developments of Medicine

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The National Trust in Britain, together with similar voluntary organizations, plays an increasingly important part in the preservation for public enjoyment of the best that is left unspoiled of the British countryside. Although the Trust has received practical and moral support from the Government, it is not a rich Government department, supported by public taxes. It is a voluntary association of people who care for the unspoiled countryside and the ancient sites and historic buildings of Britain and who seek to preserve them for the permanent enjoyment of the public. It is a charity which depends for its existence on voluntary support from members of the public.

The attention of the public was first drawn to the dangers threatening the great houses and castles of Britain by the late Lord Lothian, who in 1935 said that, as a result of taxation and estate duties, most of these ancient and historic houses were under sentence of death. When Lord Lothian died, he left his great seventeenth-century house, Blickling Hall, and all its contents to the Trust, together with the 4,500-acre park and estate surrounding it. This gift attracted wide publicity and Blickling Hall started the Trust's "Country House Scheme". Under this scheme, with the cooperation of the Government and thanks to the generosity of the general public, the Trust has been able to save and make accessible to the public about one hundred and fifty of these old houses, together with their often very valuable contents. Wherever possible, the Trust seeks to maintain continuity and to preserve these houses as living entities rather than as dead museums. It is the view of the Trust that the families who gave them to the nation and whose ancestors created them make the best possible curators (管理者). Last year about one and three quarters of a million people paid to visit these historic houses which are open to the general public, usually at a very small charge.

It is that over the past eighty years the Trust has become a big and important organization and an essential and respected part of national life, preserving all that is of great natural beauty and of historical significance not only for future generations of Britons but also for the millions of tourists who each year invade Britain in search of a great historic and cultural heritage.

36. The National Trust is _____.
 A) a government department
 B) a charity
 C) a group of areas of great natural beauty
 D) an organization supported by public taxes
37. "...most of these ancient and historic houses were under sentence of death." (Para. 2, Line3) means _____.
 A) the historic houses would die because no one was interested in them any more
 B) the historic houses would crumble and decay through lack of money to keep them in good repair
 C) the government said that it could not spend the money to save the old historic houses
 D) the owners of historic houses would not keep them in good repair
38. The "Country House Scheme" started _____.
 A) with the founding of the National Trust

- B) in order to raise money for the National Trust
 C) with the gift of Blickling Hall and its estates
 D) as a result of public interest
39. The best people to look after these houses were considered to be _____.
 A) the ancestors who created them
 B) the members of the National Trust
 C) the general public
 D) the families who gave them to the nation
40. The word "invade" in the last sentence is used to emphasize _____.
 A) that the British do not like tourists
 B) that only a few tourists come to Britain
 C) the great number of tourists who come to Britain
 D) that Britain is attacked by hordes of tourists

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: Omitted.

41. Henry wanted to join the army but was _____ because of a weak heart.
 A) turned down B) brought down C) looked down D) broken down
42. It is easy to understand that generally the longer the passage is, _____ to finish reading it.
 A) it takes more time B) the more time it takes
 C) it takes the more time D) more time it takes
43. No agreement was _____ in the discussion as neither side would give way to the other.
 A) decided B) reached C) arrived D) come
44. If you don't think it necessary to make _____ any missed lessons, speak up now.
 A) up B) away with C) for D) up for
45. The ancient Egyptians believed all illnesses were related to _____.
 A) which B) it C) what D) that
46. In the United States, the black people on the whole _____ a much higher unemployment rate.
 A) suffer from B) amount of C) reach for D) extend to
47. She still kept _____ hold of one of William's hands, and looked up in his face.
 A) stiff B) tight C) rigid D) close
48. That leaves us one nurse _____ in an area where there should be at least two nurses on duty at all times.
 A) missing B) absent C) short D) insufficient
49. _____ after a long walk did they reach the railway station at mid-night.
 A) Shortly B) Even C) Only D) Just
50. I couldn't afford to rent a house like that, _____ buy it.
 A) no longer B) no more than C) let alone D) instead of
51. I don't think it'll rain, but I'll take an umbrella _____ it does.
 A) on condition that B) in case C) so that D) as if
52. Professor Collins was _____ of the latest developments in physics because he had been in hospital for several months.
 A) aware B) sure C) disposed D) ignorant
53. Problems like this _____ every day in the factory.
 A) rise B) raise C) cause D) arise
54. There are several characteristics of the book _____ special attention.
 A) with the founding of the National Trust

- A) worthy B) worth of C) worth of D) being worth
55. _____ my great disappointment, I discovered that the watch was broken.
A) To B) For C) On D) With
56. If you have mosquito problem, remember that they reproduce in water. Be sure to _____ these spots in and around your home.
A) release B) occupy C) eliminate D) investigate
57. _____ is it from your home to the place where you work?
A) How distant B) What distance C) How long D) How far
58. Bob's right hand was seriously injured, and he would be _____ for work for several weeks at least.
A) unhealthy B) unfit C) unhealthful D) unqualified
59. His casual explanation made the problem _____.
A) to be even more complicated B) even more complicated
C) being even more complicated D) be even more complicated
60. By the time John reached the plateau, he was _____.
A) exhaustive B) exhaustible C) exhausted D) exhausting
61. An ambulance was waiting in the street. Somebody _____ hurt or killed.
A) must be B) may be C) must have been D) can have been
62. Even on Sundays, Peter Jackson prefers dressing formally _____ sport clothes.
A) to wearing B) to wear C) rather than wearing D) rather than to wear
63. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and _____.
A) Florida also does B) Florida does, too
C) Florida is as well D) so does Florida
64. Here _____ notebook and report that I promised you last week.
A) is a B) are the C) was the D) has been a
65. _____ otherwise directed by a doctor, this medicine should be taken three times a day.
A) If B) Except C) Unless D) Although
66. She said she'd rather you _____ tomorrow instead of today.
A) must come B) will come C) shall come D) came
67. There can be no doubt _____ creative work and constructive criticism are necessary for a decisive victory.
A) whether B) that C) if D) which
68. Rose told them all _____ to Oliver.
A) which happened B) that had happened
C) which had happened D) what had happened
69. Mr. Johnson _____ the opportunity to speak to the president.
A) realized B) held C) seized D) discovered
70. There has not been a great response to the sale, _____.
A) does there B) hasn't there C) hasn't it D) has there

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

Smoking, which may be a pleasure for some people, is a serious source of discomfort for their fellows. _____ 71 _____ medical authorities express their concern about the effect of smoking.

71. A) Still B) More
C) Again D) Further

- ing _____ 72 _____ the health not only of those who smoke _____ 73 _____ of those who do not. In fact, nonsmokers who _____ 74 _____ involuntarily inhale the air polluted by tobacco smoke may _____ 75 _____ more than the smokers themselves.
_____ 76 _____ you are doubtless aware, a considerable _____ 77 _____ of our students have joined in an effort to _____ 78 _____ the university to ban smoking in the classroom. They are _____ 79 _____ right in their aim, I believe. _____ 80 _____, I would hope that it is _____ 81 _____ to achieve this by calling _____ 82 _____ the smokers to use good judgment and show concern _____ 83 _____ others rather than by regulation. Smoking is _____ 84 _____ by city bylaws in theaters and in halls used for _____ 85 _____ films as well as in laboratories where there _____ 86 _____ be a fire hazard. Elsewhere, it is _____ 87 _____ to your good sense. I am _____ 88 _____ asking you to keep up " _____ 89 _____ Smoking" in the auditoriums, classrooms, and seminar rooms, this will prove that you have the nonsmokers' health and well-being in _____ 90 _____. This is very important to a large number of our students.
72. A) on B) in
C) of D) to
73. A) also B) and
C) but D) besides
74. A) should B) must
C) would D) could
75. A) damage B) hurt
C) suffer D) endure
76. A) If B) Because
C) When D) As
77. A) amount B) few
C) number D) sum
78. A) persuade B) make
C) tell D) cause
79. A) entirely B) totally
C) just D) wholly
80. A) Moreover B) However
C) Then D) Hence
81. A) likely B) probable
C) capable D) possible
82. A) on B) up
C) for D) off
83. A) with B) for
C) to D) in
84. A) prohibited B) stopped
C) suppressed D) prevented
85. A) playing B) demonstrating
C) exhibiting D) showing
86. A) will B) should
C) may D) must
87. A) related B) up
C) on D) referred
88. A) hence B) therefore
C) subsequently D) so
89. A) Non B) Not
C) No D) Stop
90. A) mind B) heart
C) thought D) place

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "On Studying Abroad." You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.*

- 有些人认为大学生出国留学有许多有利之处。
- 但也有些人认为出国留学会带来不少弊端。
- 我的看法。

大学英语四级考试 仿真试卷 4

Simulated College English Band 4

Test 4

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *Omitted.*

1. A) She is an engineer. B) She is a mathematician.
C) She is the manager of a company. D) She is an artist.
2. A) At 6:00. B) At 6:15. C) At 6:30. D) At 6:45.
3. A) In a coffee shop. B) In a dining room.
C) On a plane. D) On a ship.
4. A) She had a bad traffic accident.
B) She was delayed by the heavy traffic.
C) She attended an international conference.
D) She went to visit Nancy at her home.
5. A) David's sister is leaving for Alaska.
B) David will leave Alaska for Los Angeles.
C) David's sister has taken up a job in Alaska.
D) David will work in Los Angeles soon.
6. A) Asking for some financial aid.
B) Borrowing money for a business company.
C) Lending some money to a student.
D) Reading a student's application.
7. A) She works part-time this term.
B) She wants to become a scholar.
C) She needn't work part-time this term.
D) Her grades were not good enough for a scholarship.
8. A) She is seldom happy. B) She enjoys her new job.
C) She hardly likes her new job. D) She doesn't like her new boss.
9. A) Write letters to her. B) Take care of her house.
C) Look after her pet. D) Collect her letters.
10. A) To have a big dinner. B) To try a new restaurant.
C) To have some Italian food. D) To stay at home.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *Omitted.*

We have a big (11) _____ library in our school. There is a librarian in (12) _____ of it. Pupils of the school may borrow books from this library, but they may not lend them to others without the (13) _____ of the librarian. They may keep these books for any (14) _____ of time up to a (15) _____. If they do not (16) _____ them by the end of this period, they may not be (17) _____ to borrow any more. They library has a reference section. (18) _____

(19) _____
There are a number of rules for behavior in the library. (20) _____

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They may not talk loudly in the library or disturb others.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes."

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important — and that has happened in some cases — we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to reassess the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism" (妈妈主义) — but we don't want to exchange it for a "neo-Popism." What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit — nor the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a co-operative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authoritarianism (命令主义) has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is pertinent (相关的, 切题的) not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

21. The ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is _____.
A) fundamental to a sound democracy
B) not pertinent to healthy family life
C) responsible for Momism
D) what we have almost given up
22. The danger in the sharing of household tasks by the mother and father is that _____.
A) the role of the father may become an inferior one
B) the role of the mother may become an inferior one
C) the children will grow up believing that life is a battle of sexes
D) sharing leads to constant arguing
23. The author states that bringing up children _____.
A) is mainly the mother's job
B) belongs among the duties of the father
C) is the job of schools and churches
D) involves a partnership of equals
24. According to the author, the father's role in the home is _____.
A) minor because he is an ineffectual parent
B) irrelevant to the healthy development of the child

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- C) pertinent to the healthy development of the child
D) identical to the role of the child's mother
25. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
A) A healthy, co-operative family is a basic ingredient of a healthy society.
B) Men are basically opposed to sharing household chores.
C) Division of household responsibilities is workable only in theory.
D) A woman's place in the home — now as always.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Teaching children to read well from the start is the most important task of elementary schools. But relying on educators to approach this task correctly can be a great mistake. Many schools continue to employ instructional methods that have been proven ineffective. The staying power of the "look-say" or "whole-word" method of teaching beginning reading is perhaps the most flagrant example of this failure to instruct effectively.

The whole-word approach to reading stresses the meaning of words over the meaning of letters, thinking over decoding, developing a sight vocabulary of familiar words over developing the ability to unlock the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. It fits in with the self-directed, "learning how to learn" activities recommended by advocates of "open" classrooms and with the concept that children have to be developmentally ready to begin reading. Before 1963, no major publisher put out anything but these "Run-Spot-Run" readers.

However, in 1955, Rudolf Flesch touched off what has been called "the great debate" in beginning reading. In his best-seller *Why Johnny Can't Read*, Flesch indicted (控诉) the nation's public schools for miseducating students by using the look-say method. He said—and more scholarly studies by Jeanne Chall and Robert Dykstra later confirmed—that another approach to beginning reading, founded on phonics (声学, 语音学), is far superior.

As in DISTAR, systematic phonics first teaches children to associate letters and letter combinations with sounds; it then teaches them how to blend these sounds together to make words. Rather than building up a relatively limited vocabulary of memorized words, it imparts a code by which the pronunciations of the vast majority of the most common words in the English language can be learned. Phonics does not devalue the importance of thinking about the meaning of words and sentences; it simply recognizes that decoding is the logical and necessary first step.

26. The author feels that counting on educators to teach reading correctly is _____.
A) only logical and natural B) the expected position
C) probably a mistake D) merely effective instruction
27. The author indicts the look-say reading approach because _____.
A) it overlooks decoding
B) Rudolf Flesch agrees with him
C) he says it is boring
D) many schools continue to use this method
28. One major difference between the look-say method of learning reading and the phonics method is _____.
A) look-say is simpler
B) phonics takes longer to learn
C) look-say is easier to teach
D) phonics gives readers access to far more words
29. "Touch off" (Para. 3, Line 1) most possibly means _____.
A) to talk about shortly B) to start or cause
C) to compare with D) to oppose
30. According to the author, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Phonics approach regards whole-word method as unimportant.
B) The whole-word approach emphasizes on decoding.
C) In phonics approach, it is necessary and logical to employ decoding.
D) Phonics is superior because it stresses the meaning of words thus the vast majority of most common words in the English language can be learned.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is hard to predict how science is going to turn out, and if it is really good science, it is impossible to predict. If the things to be found are actually new, they are by definition unknown in advance. You cannot make choices in this matter. You either have science or you don't, and if you have it, you are obliged to accept the surprising and disturbing pieces of information, along with the neat and promptly useful bits.

The only solid piece of scientific truth about which I feel totally confident is that we are profoundly ignorant about nature. Indeed, I regard this as the major discovery of the past hundred years of biology. It is, in its way, an illuminating piece of news. It would have amazed the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment (启蒙运动) to be told by any of us how little we know and how confusing seems the way ahead. It is this sudden confrontation with the depth and scope of ignorance that represents the most significant contribution of the 20th century science to the human intellect. In earlier times, we either pretended to understand how things worked or ignored the problem, or simply made up stories to fill the gaps. Now that we have begun exploring in earnest, we are getting glimpses of how huge the questions are, and how far from being answered. Because of this, we are depressed. It is not so bad being ignorant if you are totally ignorant; the hard thing is knowing in some detail the reality of ignorance, the worst spots and here and there the not-so-bad spots, but no true light at the end of the tunnel nor even any tunnels that can yet be trusted.

But we are making a beginning, and there ought to be some satisfaction. There are probably no questions we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness. To be sure, there may well be questions we can't think up, ever, and therefore, limits to the reach of human intellect, but that is another matter. Within our limits we should be able to work our way through to all our answers, if we keep at it long enough, and pay attention.

31. According to the author, really good science _____.
A) would surprise the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment
B) will produce results which cannot be foreseen
C) will help people to make the right choice in advance
D) will bring about disturbing results
32. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists of the 18th century _____.
A) thought that they knew a great deal and could solve most problems of science
B) were afraid of facing up to the realities of scientific research
C) knew that they were ignorant and wanted to know more about nature
D) did more harm than good in promoting man's understanding of nature
33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about scientists in earlier times?
A) They invented false theories to explain things they didn't understand.
B) They falsely claimed to know all about nature.
C) They did not believe in results from scientific observation.
D) They paid little attention to the problems they didn't understand.
34. What is the author's attitude towards science?
A) He is depressed because of the ignorance of scientists.
B) He is doubtful because of the enormous difficulties in scientific research.
C) He is confident though he is aware of the enormous difficulties in scientific research.