

大学英语四级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Four ——

06

测试时间： 月 日 时至 时

答 题 提 示

1. 本试卷是严格按照 2000 年新大纲的要求,由北京大学、上海交通大学等高校的英语骨干教师编写,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性强,是考前训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构与词汇	完形填空(简答题、翻译)	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10	15
自 测 分						
失 分						

Model Test Six

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1. A) On foot. | B) By bus. | C) By ship. | D) By air. |
| 2. A) At school. | B) At a bus stop. | C) At a hospital. | D) At home. |
| 3. A) She can't use her new apartment. | B) She's not accustomed to the large building. | C) She had a big apartment before. | D) She can't find an apartment. |
| 4. A) He is sick. | B) He is worried. | C) He is confident. | D) He is sorry. |
| 5. A) They loved each other at first sight. | B) They loved each other at a party. | C) They loved each other gradually. | D) They loved each other after they got married. |
| 6. A) She feels small parties are very impersonal. | B) She feels big parties are very personal. | C) She feels she has to pay much money to hold parties. | D) She dislikes many people at home at the same time. |
| 7. A) Chinese. | B) English. | C) Math. | D) Subjects. |
| 8. A) 6:40. | B) 7:30. | C) 7:40. | D) 7:20. |
| 9. A) Run down. | B) Tired. | C) Too worried. | D) Rather embarrassed. |
| 10. A) To keep promise. | B) To say sorry to him. | C) To say it once again. | D) To have a dinner with her. |

Section B

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上,现在请取出试卷二。

Part II**Vocabulary and Structure****(20 minutes)**

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

11. Complaints should be made to a _____ person.
A) responsive B) responsory C) responsible D) respondent
12. If you insist on carrying out this experiment you will have to _____ the consequences.
A) account for B) stand for C) answer for D) go in for
13. Aunt Susan was very fond of walking and she used to go out every day in all _____.
A) temperatures B) weathers C) climates D) customs
14. They did not find _____ to prepare for the worst conditions they might meet.
A) worth their while B) it worth C) it worthwhile D) it worthy
15. The science of medicine, _____ progress has been very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all the sciences.
A) to which B) with which C) in which D) of which
16. Do you think we may meet your ridiculous demand? That's _____!
A) out of question B) out of the question C) no question D) no questions
17. Foreign mutton is _____ to home-grown in flavor.
A) interior B) internal C) interval D) inferior
18. Everybody expected to be served at once and would feel annoyed _____.
A) to be asked to wait B) to be asked waiting C) asking to wait D) asking to be waited
19. It is highly desirable that a new president _____ for this college.
A) should appoint B) be appointed C) should be appointing D) appoint
20. If you let a camel stick its head into your tent, _____ soon find no room for yourself.
A) and you will B) so you will C) you will D) then you will
21. I hope John would give me some _____ of what he would like for his birthday.
A) clue B) implication C) hint D) instruction
22. We rode this way all night, and woke up in the morning in the _____ of great plains.
A) heart B) center C) middle D) core
23. I know what he's _____. Just wait and see if he doesn't ask you for a loan!
A) leading up to B) standing up for C) looking up to D) keeping up with
24. I do not have a job. I would find one but I _____ no time.
A) had B) didn't have C) had had D) have
25. On a hill in front of them _____.
A) a great castle stood B) a castle stood great C) stood a great castle D) stood a castle great
26. After _____ relations for more than 20 years, China and the U. S. reestablished their diplomatic ties in 1972.
A) breaking off B) breaking in C) breaking into D) breaking out of
27. We had to _____ dried milk as fresh milk wasn't available.
A) fall back on B) carry back C) face up to D) add up to
28. Young children soon _____ word they hear their elders use.
A) put forward B) look forward to C) turn up D) pick up
29. I had scarcely locked the door when the key _____.

- A) breaks B) broke C) was breaking D) had broken
30. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.
A) When compared B) Compare C) While comparing D) Comparing
31. The songs of Bob Dylan are very popular among young people, who regard him _____ other musicians.
A) as more superior than B) as superior to C) as more superior D) as superior than
32. I don't think lunch is a good time to get together, _____.
A) dinner is neither B) so is not dinner C) not dinner, too D) nor is dinner
33. As it will soon be Christmas, I'm _____ to get the television repaired as quickly as possible.
A) impatient B) concerned C) worried D) anxious
34. Helen doesn't know how much I spent in repairing the house; if she had ever found out, I'm sure _____.
A) she'd never forgive me B) she'll never forgive me
C) she never forgives me D) she does never forgive me
35. As he didn't like the TV programme, he _____ another channel.
A) changed into B) switched to C) converted to D) turned to
36. The engine _____ smoke and steam.
A) gives up B) gives away C) gives in D) gives off
37. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened.
A) before B) until C) since D) when
38. When he arrived, he found _____ the aged and the sick at home.
A) none but B) none other than C) nothing but D) no other than
39. They don't allow _____ in the auditorium. They don't want to risk _____ it on fire.
A) to smoke/to set B) to smoke/setting C) smoking/to set D) smoking/setting
40. She left the reception early because she _____ get up early the next morning.
A) needed B) used to C) might D) had to

Part III

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 read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice to answer the question or complete the statements.

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Oceanography has been defined as "The application of all sciences to the study of the sea".

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that question "What is at the bottom of the oceans?" had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America

was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth *profile* (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which *soundings* (测深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific *expedition* (考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

41. The proposal to lay a telegraph cable from Europe to America made oceanographic studies take on _____.

- A) an academic aspect
- B) a military aspect
- C) a business aspect
- D) an international aspect

42. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.

- A) the American Navy
- B) some early intercontinental travelers
- C) those who earned a living from the sea
- D) the company which opposed to lay an undersea cable

43. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was _____.

- A) to make some sounding experiments in the oceans
- B) to collect samples of sea plants and animals
- C) to estimate the length of cable that was needed
- D) to measure the depths of the two oceans

44. "Defied" in the 5th paragraph probably means _____.

- A) doubted
- B) gave proof to
- C) challenged
- D) agreed to

45. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the beginnings of oceanography
- B) the laying of the first undersea cable
- C) the investigation of ocean depths
- D) the early intercontinental communications

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

The immune system is the body's defender. It identifies, tracks down, and destroys troublemakers before they can hurt the body. Those troublemakers may be, for example, bacteria from a cut or splinter, a measles germ, a cold bug, or even a cancer cell.

These invaders try to take over our tissues and feed off our bodies' nutrients. If they succeed, we become sick or, sometimes, even die. It's the job of our immune systems to destroy these invaders before they destroy us.

Say you picked up a flu virus (病毒) last week. Perhaps it entered your body through a cut, from a drinking glass, or from the air you breathe. Of course, you didn't feel it, but the virus made its way into your bloodstream. As soon as it entered your body, it began to reproduce. Viruses have only one goal: to take over your cells. Once inside your body, viruses try to enter cells and disrupt their normal work. If left alone, these viruses would hurt so many cells that you would weaken, or worse, get a serious illness.

But this flu virus should not be so complacent as it seems to be. As it reproduces in your bloodstream, the virus is met by a certain kind of white blood cell, the lymphocytes. The lymphocytes are the foot soldiers that keep you alive.

The number of lymphocytes in your body is hard to imagine. Thousands of them could fit in the period at the end of this sentence. Your body holds about a trillion—that's 1,000,000,000,000 of them, or about 3,000 in every drop of blood. Since you began reading this sentence, over 800,000 of them have been created and destroyed.

Some of these lymphocytes pass through a small walnut-sized organ called the thymus. The thymus is at the base of the neck. Here, special hormones(荷尔蒙) turn lymphocytes into fighting cells, called T cells.

T cells have one terrific talent: They can tell the difference between friend and foe; what should be in our bodies and what shouldn't. They do not affect the body's healthy cells. Yet they attack everything that is foreign to our bodies, such as germs, transplants, and even our own cells which have become abnormal, as in the case of cancer.

46. What is the function of our immune system?
- A) To take over our tissues and feed off our bodies nutrients.
 - B) To prevent bacteria or germs from entering the body.
 - C) To destroy the troublemakers in order that they might not hurt the body.
 - D) To fight against T cells.
47. What does the word "lymphocytes" mean?
- A) Foot soldiers.
 - B) Flu virus.
 - C) White blood cells.
 - D) Troublemakers.
48. The last sentence in para. 5 "Since you began reading this sentence, over 800,000 of them have been created and destroyed" implies that _____.
- A) this sentences contributes to the increase of the number of lymphocytes in your body
 - B) you would not realize that lymphocytes reproduce themselves rapidly but for this sentence
 - C) because you read this sentence, a large number of lymphocytes have been consumed
 - D) the number of lymphocytes in your body is extremely large
49. Which of the following can NOT be detected by T cells?
- A) Thymus.
 - B) Transplants.
 - C) Cancer cells.
 - D) Healthy cells.
50. Which of the following questions best summaries the main idea of the whole passage?
- A) How does the immune system attack the flu virus?
 - B) How does the immune system function in our body?
 - C) How do the lymphocytes work in our body?
 - D) What is the so-called immune system?

Passage Three

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

"Family" is of course an elastic word. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of "family" in its narrow, peculiarly European sense of mother, father and children living together alone in their own house as an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family—hence the tremendous importance of marriage in British life. For both the man and the woman, marriage means leaving one's parents and starting one's own life. The man's first duty will then be to his wife, and the wife's to her husband. He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common re-

sponsibility and theirs alone. Neither the wife's parents nor the husband's, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them—they are their own masters.

Readers of novels like Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* will know that in former times marriage among wealthy families were arranged by the girl's parents, that is, it was the parents' duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and by skillful encouragement to lead him eventually to ask their permission to marry her. Until that time, the girl was protected and maintained in the parents' home, and the financial relief of getting rid of her could be seen in their giving the newly married pair a sum of money called a dowry. It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has had two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no dowry.

51. What does the author mean by "Family is of course an elastic word"?
- A) Different families have different ways of life.
 - B) Different definitions could be given to the word.
 - C) Different nations have different families.
 - D) Different times produce different families.
52. For an English family, the husband's duty is _____.
A) supporting the family while the wife is financial
B) defending the family while the wife is running the home
C) financial while the wife is running the home
D) independent while the wife is dependent
53. Everything is decided in a family _____.
A) by the couple
B) with the help of their parents
C) by brothers and sisters
D) with the help of aunts and uncles
54. What is true concerning the book *Pride and Prejudice*?
A) It is the best book on marriage.
B) It is a handbook of marriage.
C) It gives quite some idea of English social life in the past.
D) It provides a lot of information of former-time wealthy families.
55. With regard to marriage in Britain, present-day girls differ from former-time girls in _____.
A) the right marry
B) more parental support
C) choosing husbands
D) social position

Passage Four

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a *credit* (学分) which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one *semester* (学期). A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available

for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

56. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.
A) 36 B) 12 C) 20 D) 15
57. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.
A) to live in a different university
B) to take a particular course in a different university
C) to live at home and drive to classes
D) to get two degrees from two different universities
58. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.
A) their academic performance will affect their future careers
B) they are heavily involved in student affairs
C) they have to observe university discipline
D) they want to run for positions of authority
59. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because _____.
A) they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study
B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C) such positions help them get better jobs
D) such positions are usually well paid
60. The student organizations seem to be effective in _____.
A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations
C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Mars is not, it 61, the dry old planet we once believed it to be. Astronauts who are 62 to go there in the next decade may find plenty 63 water to slake their thirst.

And with water present the 64 of finding some sort of life on Mars are 65 brighter.

This is the view of 40 geologists who have been analysing 66 of pictures and other scientific 67 obtained by robot explorers in the 'sixties and seventies.'

To begin with scientists thought the Red Planet was as 68 as the Moon 69 dust storms swirling over vast sandy 70. But now the picture is very different with mountains and valleys carved by 71 glaciers and torrential rivers rushing and rumbling deep underground.

In a report on the 72 of the Martian pictures Dr Michael Car of the U. S. Geological Survey comments: "I am convinced 73 lots of water on Mars." Any surface water will be in the 74 of ice. But it could save explorers 75 to take so much 76 with them.

The report says 77 Mars probably had a warmer climate in ages 78 due to its axis having been more steeply tilted towards the Sun.

79 convincing signs of plant or animal life have been detected by instruments soft landed on Mars, 80 only the immediate vicinity of landing vehicles could be examined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 61. A) looks | B) shows | C) seems | D) appears |
| 62. A) expected | B) hoped | C) required | D) eager |
| 63. A) to | B) of | C) more | D) in |
| 64. A) chances | B) openings | C) occasions | D) opportunities |
| 65. A) quite | B) very | C) much | D) more |
| 66. A) lots | B) quantities | C) thousand | D) thousands |
| 67. A) tidings | B) news | C) intelligence | D) information |
| 68. A) peaceful | B) quiet | C) lifeless | D) dead |
| 69. A) of | B) with | C) for | D) through |
| 70. A) deserts | B) mountains | C) seas | D) rivers |
| 71. A) energetic | B) great | C) massive | D) mighty |
| 72. A) diagnosis | B) syntheses | C) analysis | D) analyses |
| 73. A) there's | B) there're | C) here's | D) here're |
| 74. A) appearance | B) mould | C) form | D) shape |
| 75. A) have | B) having | C) carry | D) carrying |
| 76. A) water | B) ice | C) carry | D) carrying |
| 77. A) what | B) if | C) how | D) that |
| 78. A) pass | B) past | C) ago | D) before |
| 79. A) Not | B) No | C) Nor | D) Never |
| 80. A) probably | B) perhaps | C) supposed | D) although |

试 卷 二

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The young man was a French (S1) _____, the son of one of the richest and most important (S2) _____ of France. He had heard about the revolution taking place in America. He wanted to go and help.

He was only eighteen years old. He was tall, handsome, and a familiar (S3) _____ in the high society of Paris. His family tried to stop him. They asked the King of France to throw him into jail in order to stop

him, but the young nobleman had already (S4)_____ his own ship and (S5)_____ some young friends to go with him. He (S6)_____ and came to America. The young man was the Marquis de Lafayette.

Upon his arrival, he (S7)_____ that no one knew him here. He had been promised that he would be an officer in the American army, (S8)_____. He could not go back to France. Instead, he offered to serve as a volunteer-without pay. Congress accepted. Later Lafayette met Washington. (S9)_____. Lafayette became Washington's personal aide.

Once toward the end of the war, (S10)_____. Lafayette asked Congress for new uniforms. Congress had no money with which to buy uniforms. Using his own personal credit, Lafayette went to the merchants of Baltimore and, at his own expense, bought a new uniform for each man—two thousand in all. In this way, his men were able to go on fighting.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words under the title of **Examination**. Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese:

1. 考试的目的和意义。
2. 考试的各种方式。
3. 我们应该如何对待考试。

Examination
