

大学英语四级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Four ——

08

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 Eight

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 have 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 answer A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) They arrived at the hotel just in time. B) They found the hotel full.
C) They would go to the other hotel. D) They had to go to other hotels.
2. A) The tour was worth the time but not the money. B) The tour was not worth the time or the money.
C) The tour was worth both the time and the money. D) The tour was worth the money but not the time.
3. A) Secretary-Boss. B) Client-Lawyer. C) Student-Teacher. D) Patient-Nurse.
4. A) He asks her to wrap his gift. B) He asks her to wrap what he buys as a gift.
C) He asks her to pay his gift by cash. D) He asks her to pay his gift by charge.
5. A) This place is very comfortable and beautiful, but it will cost too much.
B) The man and the woman is husband and wife.
C) They are feeling run-down.
D) They will go sightseeing next day.
6. A) 4 dollars. B) 14 dollars. C) 16 dollars. D) 20 dollars.
7. A) In a parking lot. B) In an emergency room.
C) On a hill. D) At a service station.
8. A) Lend his book on the campus. B) Buy a new book.
C) Read the newspaper. D) Write an advertisement in the newspaper.
9. A) Jane didn't like the concert.
B) Jane's economics report kept her busy.
C) Jane didn't know how to write her economics report.

- D) She didn't want to talk about her economics paper.
10. A) She has something to handle. B) She is free.
C) She has been away. D) She'd like to talk.

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

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar *monologues* (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. *Counter-act* (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll *get up steam* (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

11. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
A) he is a lazy person
B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
C) he is not sure when his energy is low
D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
12. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
B) Familiar monologues.
C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.

13. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
 A) change his energy cycle B) overcome his laziness
 C) get up earlier than usual D) go to bed earlier
14. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.
 A) help to keep your energy for the day's work
 B) help you to control your temper early in the day
 C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work
 D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
15. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
 B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
 C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.
 D) Children have energy cycles, too.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Resources can be said to be scarce both an absolute and a relative sense: the surface of the Earth is finite, imposing absolute scarcity; but the scarcity that concerns economists is the relative scarcity of resources in different uses. Materials used for one purpose cannot at the same time be used for other purposes; if the quantity of an input is limited, the increased use of it in one manufacturing process must cause it to become less available for other uses.

The cost of a product in terms of money may not measure its true cost to society. The true cost of, say, the construction of a supersonic jet is the value of the schools and refrigerators that will never be built as a result. Every act of production uses up some of society's available resources; it means the foregoing of an opportunity to produce something else. In deciding how to use resources most effectively to satisfy the wants of the community, this opportunity cost must ultimately be taken into account.

In a market economy the price of a good and the quantity supplied depends on the cost of making it, and that cost, ultimately is the cost of not making other goods. The market mechanism enforces this relationship. The cost of, say, a pair of shoes is the price of the leather, the labor, the fuel, and other elements used up in producing them. But the price of these inputs, in turn, depends on what they can produce elsewhere—if the leather can be used to produce handbags that are valued highly by consumers, the price of leather will be bid up correspondingly.

16. According to the passage, what are the opportunity costs of an item?
 A) The amount of time and money spent in producing it.
 B) The opportunities a person has to buy it.
 C) The value of what could have been produced instead.
 D) The value of the resources used in its production.
17. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 A) The scarcity of manufactured goods. B) The value of scarce materials.
 C) The manufacturing of scarce goods. D) The cost of producing shoes.
18. According to the passage, what is the relationship between production and resources?
 A) Available resources stimulate production.
 B) Resources are totally independent of production.

- C) Production increases as resources increase.
 - D) Production lessens the amount of available resources.
19. What determines the price of a good in a market economy?
- A) The cost of all elements of production.
 - B) The cost of making other goods.
 - C) The efficiency of the manufacturing process.
 - D) The quantity of materials supplied.
20. Which of the following statements would the author of the passage be most likely to agree with?
- A) The price of a good reflects its usefulness to society.
 - B) Opportunity costs are reflected in the price of a good.
 - C) Opportunity costs increase with availability.
 - D) The cost of a good depends on its quality.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) is a registered charity dedicated to assisting development in the world's poor countries. It is an independent non-sectarian organisation. VSO is a direct response to an urgent need. Each year about 450 volunteers are sent to work on projects in 36 developing countries. Each volunteer goes overseas in response to a specific appeal from a developing country. Over the past 23 years more than 20 000 volunteers have worked abroad with VSO. Together they have contributed over 30 000 man-years to development.

But VSO volunteers gain as well as give. They gain responsibility, experience and a personal viewpoint on development. On their return they can make an effective contribution to the development debate. Above all, VSO is aid that the Third World needs. For this reason the Third World countries themselves pay almost half the cost of each VSO volunteer.

When VSO was established over 20 years ago, the first volunteers were school-leavers. However, increasingly the demand was for skilled and professional people. Today, all VSO volunteers are skilled and/or qualified people—teachers and doctors, mechanics and electricians, accountants and civil engineers. Why do they volunteer? To make a personal contribution, to take on extra responsibility, to gain overseas work experience, to work within a community—often for all these reasons. The task of VSO is to match these specialists with particular vacancies, notified to them by overseas countries. Then, having made the match, they prepare the volunteer to work for two years in a very different environment.

21. The work of VSO is concerned with _____.
 A) helping the poor in all parts of the world
 B) giving practical assistance to poor countries
 C) the development of any worthwhile project
 D) increasing the need for development in the Third World
22. To date the number of volunteers who have worked for VSO is
 A) in excess of 23 000
 B) more than 30 000
 C) over 20 000
 D) about 450
23. The experience gained by VSO volunteers working abroad _____.
 A) provides the basic training they need
 B) increases their understanding of particular problems

- C) helps them to deal with their own problems
 - D) encourages them to contribute to Third World appeals
24. The majority of VSO volunteers today are _____.
 A) over-qualified B) scientists C) school-leavers D) highly trained
25. People volunteer to work for VSO _____.
 A) for a variety of reasons B) because they have personal problems
 C) in response to requests from overseas D) because they are unemployed

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 per cent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choices. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

26. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because _____.
 A) personal health choices help cure most illness
 B) it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
 C) it is essential to personal freedom in American society
 D) wrong decisions could lead to poor health
27. To "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Lines 5 - 6, Para. 1) in the passage means _____.
 A) to "live an inactive life" B) to "live a decent life"
 C) to "live a life with complete freedom" D) to "live a life of vice"
28. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because _____.
 A) current medical knowledge is still insufficient
 B) there are many factors influencing our decisions
 C) few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
 D) people are usually influenced by the behaviour of their friends
29. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to _____.
 A) improving the quality of one's life B) limiting one's personal health choice
 C) deliberately ending one's life D) breaking the rules of social behavior

30. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on _____.
A) personal decisions B) society's laws
C) statistical evidence D) friend's opinions

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

31. As the wind blew harder, _____ the sea grew rougher.
A) so B) as C) and D) for
32. The General _____ the map and spread it on the table to find out the enemy's position.
A) uncovered B) unloaded C) unlocked D) unfolded
33. Mrs. Smith is offering a _____ of 50 pounds to anyone who finds her diamond ring.
A) award B) money C) price D) reward
34. The suggestion to get up a new teaching-building was _____ by the Lord president of the Council.
A) turned in B) turned out C) turned off D) turned down
35. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I'd rather manage it myself.
A) you to offer B) your offering
C) that you offering D) that to offer you
36. What was the doctor's _____ of your aunt's chest pains?
A) analysis B) diagnosis C) dialogue D) synthesis
37. And the questions which the critics seek to answer, _____, do not seem to be beyond your reach.
A) intricate though they are B) intricate if they are
C) so intricate they are D) they are intricate though
38. At that _____ moment, Olympic Team scored and won the game.
A) crucial B) facial C) drastic D) odd
39. Recent studies done by the World Health Organization have shown that _____ more productive than those who smoke.
A) the nonsmoking is B) the unsmoking are C) the unsmoking is D) the nonsmoking are
40. Great care was taken _____ his books.
A) in B) of C) about D) into
41. However little money you earn, you should get into the habit of _____ some in the bank regularly.
A) depositing B) reviving C) withdrawing D) retrieving
42. As Monitor made no _____ to our quarrel, I thought he had intended to make peace.
A) comment B) mention C) reference D) statement
43. The _____ for the computer programming course will amount to about \$370.
A) fare B) tutor C) guide D) tuition
44. _____ before our departure the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful reunion.
A) were they arrive B) were they to arrive
C) would they arrive D) Had they arrived
45. Geoffrey Chaucer occupies a _____ place in English Literature.
A) most unique B) unique C) least unique D) very unique
46. "Where shall we put our suitcases?" "Let's _____ them on the shelf."

- A) deposit B) hang C) place D) put
47. "Are your _____ all in order?" the immigration officer asked.
"Yes, I renewed my passport last week."
A) initials B) credentials C) potentials D) essentials
48. Is it that the subway station is but two blocks _____ here?
A) by B) from C) away D) to
49. This is just sort of situation that appear to him. He will be _____.
A) at hand B) in his element C) in high spirits D) in heart
50. This horse will be the first rate sprinter if its trainer _____ it _____ properly.
A) break, in B) break, through C) break, up D) break, down
51. The young man never listen to any suggestion that does not _____ with his own scheme.
A) fall on B) fall in C) fall out D) fall through
52. I heard that such skirts were coming back into fashion. I wondered if they would really _____ again.
A) catch up B) catch out C) catch on D) catch hold
53. The teacher checked _____ each pupil as they got on the bus.
A) in B) out C) on D) off
54. Nowadays, you can insure _____ anything from your bicycle to your very life.
A) scarcely B) property C) virtually D) selfishly
55. The new law will _____ on the 1st of Oct.
A) set in motion B) break ground C) wind up D) come into force
56. I haven't been able to _____ looking at your essay yet, but I'll read it this evening.
A) get on to B) get up to C) get round to D) get through to
57. I'll _____ you at 8:00 and give you a lift to work.
A) call at B) call for C) call on D) call up
58. After retiring, Mary is _____ less active than she used to be.
A) not B) no C) none D) nor
59. They were all very much concerned about her safety, _____ nobody slept well that night.
A) as much as that B) for that must that C) so much so that D) too much to be that
60. I told them not everyone could do it, _____.
A) did I B) could they C) didn't I D) couldn't be

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). Choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

Daily changes in the weather affect all of us, no matter what our job or profession. However, (61) there's very little we can do to modify the weather, we can at least know what kind of weather to expect. For this we are indebted(感激的) to our (62) weather-watchers.

Although it may sound funny to call scientists weather-watchers, there's (63) funny about what they do. Specifically, weather-watchers are meteorologists(气象学者) (64) work for the United States Weather Bureau. They study the ocean of (65) that surrounds the earth and, with the information they get, predict our weather.

The atmosphere (66) in height from 300 to 700 miles above the earth and is divided into a series of layers or shells. The layer that is most interesting (67) the meteorologist is the troposphere(对流层) or

the layer closest to the earth. (68) is the troposphere that all our weather is formed.

(69) causes our weather is really a very simple process. Endless streams of hot air push up from the earth. As they rise, they are (70) by the freezing temperatures of the (71) troposphere. Once it has become cold and heavy, the air (72) back toward the earth, but it (73) move down because of the rising hot air. In the meantime, planetary winds, which blow around the earth, or air currents keep both the cold air mass as well as the hot air mass in (74).

There are two additional factors that influence these moving air masses. (75) is water vapor that the rising hot air soaks up like a sponge. The other is temperature which, by cooling the hot air, forces it to (76) out its water vapor in the form of rain, snow, or sleet(雨夹雪).

These air masses (77) push against each other with tremendous pressure. When a high-pressure mass of air succeeds (78) pushing out a low pressure air mass, we have clearing conditions and (79) weather. When a low-pressure air mass forces out a high-pressure mass of air, stormy weather can be (80).

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 61. A) when | B) as | C) while | D) if |
| 62. A) efficient | B) effective | C) sufficient | D) effectual |
| 63. A) something | B) anything | C) everything | D) nothing |
| 64. A) or | B) but | C) who | D) they |
| 65. A) air | B) vapor | C) water | D) steam |
| 66. A) changes | B) modifies | C) varies | D) ranges |
| 67. A) in | B) to | C) about | D) at |
| 68. A) This | B) That | C) It | D) Such |
| 69. A) What | B) Who | C) That | D) Which |
| 70. A) cooled | B) warmed | C) steamed | D) absorbed |
| 71. A) lower | B) inside | C) outside | D) upper |
| 72. A) goes | B) sinks | C) comes | D) gets |
| 73. A) mustn't | B) shouldn't | C) can't | D) needn't |
| 74. A) mind | B) touch | C) stillness | D) motion |
| 75. A) It | B) One | C) This | D) That |
| 76. A) pick | B) dish | C) squeeze | D) seek |
| 77. A) hardly | B) constantly | C) occasionally | D) additionally |
| 78. A) in | B) on | C) with | D) by |
| 79. A) fair | B) rainy | C) snowy | D) dim |
| 80. A) hoped | B) wished | C) wanted | D) expected |

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 re-

quired 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.

Electricity is such a part of our everyday life and so much taken for (S1) _____ nowadays that we hardly think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the radio. At night, roads are brightly (S2) _____, enabling people and traffic to move freely. Colorful street-lights have become part of the (S3) _____ of every modern city. In the home, many labour saving devices are powered by electricity. Even when we turn off the lamp and are fast (S4) _____, electricity is still working for us, driving our ice-boxes, heating our water, or keeping our rooms warm in winter. Every day, train and trolley buses take people to and from work. We (S5) _____ stop to think why or how they run until something goes wrong. In the summer of 1959, something did go wrong with power station that supplies New York with electricity. For a great many hours, lift came almost to standstill. Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, (S6) _____ to do anything, lifts stopped working so that even if you were lucky enough not to be (S7) _____ between two floors, you had the unpleasant task of finding your way down hundreds of flights of stairs. Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in an instant became as dark as the most distant back streets.

(S8) _____

they were just as puzzled and helpless as anybody else.

At the same time, similar disorder happened in the home. Fish and meat remained uncooked in cooking pots, (S9) _____

The only people who were not troubled by the darkness were the blind. (S10) _____

When the lights came on again, hardly a person in the city can have turned on a switch without thinking how great a servant he had at his finger-tips.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **No pains, No gains**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 人们怎样理解“不劳无获”。
2. 你对“不劳”及其反面“勤劳”的看法。

No pains, No gains
