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大学英语四级强化指南

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Guide to CET4
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前 言

大学英语教学多年来一直是武汉工业大学本科生最重要的基础课之一。几年来取得了令人瞩目的进步,从1987年9月的全国首次大学英语四级考试37%的通过率跃升到1993年6月的95.2%的通过率。这一成绩的取得除了各级领导的关心和广大教师的共同努力外,我系的强化模拟试题亦发挥了极其重要的作用。

几年来我们始终严格按照大纲的要求组织部分英语教学经验丰富的教师编写 CET1 至 CET6 的各级模拟试题作为我校教学检查的一种手段和能力训练的一项内容。实践证明其效果良好。

本《指南》严格按照《大纲》要求编写,难易适中,内容丰富,题材广泛,针对性极强。听力部分附有文字材料,同时还配有作文范文。听力部分特邀原在我校任教的美籍教师 Dr. Hagen 夫妇录音,并请他们校对了全部文字材料。

本书除适合大学英语四级强化训练使用外,亦适合其他自学人员。

本书的编写,得到了我校教务处及有关方面的大力支持和帮助。在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST (1)

— — BAND FOUR — —

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. 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.

Example. You will hear:

- You will read:
- a. At the office.
 - b. In the waiting room.
 - c. At the airport.
 - d. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [a] [b] [c] [d]

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 center.

1.
 - a. The woman used to collect stamps.
 - b. The man no longer collects stamps.
 - c. The woman wants to present her stamps to the man.
 - d. The man collects stamps for the woman.
2.
 - a. The man himself is the manager.
 - b. The woman wants to see the manager.
 - c. Both of them are looking for the manager's office.
 - d. The man doesn't want to help the woman.
3.
 - a. The man is poor because he smokes.
 - b. She doesn't care about the man's smoking.
 - c. She thinks the man can never give up smoking.
 - d. She advises the man to give up smoking completely.
4.
 - a. She can use his car.
 - b. She can go to borrow someone else's car.
 - c. She can rent a car.
 - d. She must get her car fixed.
5.
 - a. 11:15.
 - b. 11:30.
 - c. 10:45.
 - d. 11:45.
6.
 - a. It will be late after the meeting.

- b. He doesn't want to go with the woman.
 - c. They will go if the weather is good.
 - d. They will get fined if they swim in the park.
7. a. She forgets the man's name.
- b. She never met the man before.
 - c. She knows the man quite well.
 - d. She likes the man's face.
8. a. The man drives too slowly.
- b. The man drives too fast.
 - c. The man is going to miss his plane.
 - d. The man can drive faster.
9. a. The man was the host of the party.
- b. The woman went to the party with Mary.
 - c. The man went to the party with Mary.
 - d. Marry went to the party.
10. a. For getting a signature to keep.
- b. For getting a permission to withdraw a course.
 - c. For getting a high grade on microbiology.
 - d. For getting a permission to take a course.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. a. In the south of North Island.
- b. In the north of North Island.
 - c. In the south of South Island.
 - d. In the north of South Island.
12. a. It is bitterly cold.
- b. It is terribly hot.
 - c. It is neither hot nor cold.
 - d. It is windy and stormy.
13. a. Minerals. b. Grain. c. Fruit. d. Cotton.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you've just heard.

14. a. A fortune always makes people happy.

- b. A fortune can't make happiness.
 - c. A silver spoon can make a good taste.
 - d. A silver spoon can bring happiness.
15. a. The wealthy most likely commit suicide.
 b. The poor most likely commit suicide.
 c. Life is a long journey for the wealthy.
 d. Life is a long journey for the poor.
16. a. To provide priority for the kids is more important.
 b. To ensure the riches for the kids is more important.
 c. To give wishes to their kids is more important.
 d. To get the quality of family life is more important.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard.

17. a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6
18. a. They dislike the hurried life in the U. S.
 b. They enjoy the way of life in Mexico.
 c. They admire the Mexican culture.
 d. They like the colorful night life there.
19. a. They play all the day and sleep all the night.
 b. They play all night and sleep late the next day.
 c. They enjoy the beautiful scenery in the Pacific Ocean.
 d. They enjoy the mild weather there.
20. a. They would like to stay there forever.
 b. They would like to live among the Mexican businessmen.
 c. They would like to send their children to local schools.
 d. They would like to live in American "colonies".

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

An internationally respected radon(氡) researcher has uncovered some surprising and puzzling evidence. High levels of radon exposure are known to cause lung-cancer. Studies of people exposed to such levels in mines demonstrate that conclusively. Then it follows, most people have thought, that the best level is zero, and any increase should produce an increasing rate of lung-cancer. But controversial studies show this may not be so.

In one study Dr. Bernard Cohen of the University of Pittsburgh compared average lung-cancer rates in many counties with the average radon rates found in the respective counties. it's an ambitious study—39,000 measurements in 415 counties.

The results: In counties where lung-cancer in women would have been expected to be up 25 percent from the radon levels, the incidences(发病率) of cancer were actually down 30 percent. There are others. Finland has average indoor radon levels of 2.5 picocuries(微微居里) per liter—2.5 times higher than the world average. Yet the female lung-cancer rate in Finland is only 70 percent that of other industrialized countries.

These data 'certainly look counter(相反的) to what you'd expect' says radon expert D. Richard Cothern of the EPA's scientific advisory board committee on environmental health. Many researchers point out that the studies aren't random(任意选择), and thus they may have built-in biases. But for the moment the experts are shaking their heads. If more carefully controlled studies reach the same conclusion, says Cohen, scientists will have to ask themselves whether small doses of radiation could actually have some protection effect.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a. High levels of radon exposure in mines.
- b. The cause of cancers demonstrated by Dr. Bernard Cohen.
- c. The female lung-cancer rate in Finland.
- ☒ d. The relationship between radon exposure and lung-cancer.

22. What is shown by the studies of people exposed to high levels of radon in mines?

- a. The lung-cancer rate of the people in mines is 70 percent that of other people.
- b. There is no close relationship between levels of radon exposure and the rate of lung-cancer.
- c. The number of cancer sufferers in mines is surprising.
- ☒ d. The relationship between levels of radon exposure and the rate of lung-cancer is very close.

23. Dr. Bernard Cohen's study is mentioned in the passage to show that _____.

- a. levels of radon exposure and lung-cancer are closely related
- ☒ b. there is no necessary relationship between levels of radon exposure and lung-cancer
- c. levels of radon exposure are not the cause of lung-cancer in miners
- d. any increase of radon exposure would produce an increasing rate of lung-cancer

24. What is true of the women in Finland?

- ☒ a. Their lung-cancer rate is lower than that of other industrialized countries.
- b. Their lung-cancer rate is higher than that of other industrialized countries.
- c. The radon level they are exposed to is lower than the average radon level.
- d. The lung-cancer is expected to be up 25 percent from the radon levels.

25. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- a. One cause of lung-cancer is known to be high levels of radon exposure.
- ☒ b. Some studies show that high levels of radon exposure are known to cause several cancers.
- ☒ c. Many researchers point out that Cohen's study is not reliable.
- d. Indoor radon levels in Finland are higher than the world average.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.


Ever since Philo T. Farnsworth put together the first television set in his Indiana garage in 1927, the basic technological principles for bringing electronic pictures into the home have remained the same. There have been only two major changes in the way TV sets work: the introduction of color in 1954, and the change from tubes to transistors in the 1970s.

Now a thorough change is about to take place. Digital television — which uses a different method of signal transmission — will significantly change the way future television sets will look and perform.

The digital set, already on sale in Europe and planned to be introduced to the United States this fall, is a cross (混和种) between a computer terminal and a TV set. Although the differences it will bring may not be dramatic, its improved quality will be increasingly appreciated, as zoom effects (变焦效果), stereo sound, and freeze-frames (定格) views of live shows become commonplace. Digital TV promises to give viewers a clearer, more consistent picture than has been available so far.

26. According to the passage, the first color TV was introduced in the _____.
a. late 1920s b. ☒ mid-1950s c. 1970s d. mid-1980s
27. It can be inferred from the passage that Philo T. Farnsworth _____.
a. was born in the nineteenth century b. invented the digital TV set
c. ☒ lived in Indiana d. was a scientist
28. According to the passage, the digital TV set does which of the following?
a. Acts as a computer b. Replaces stereo equipment
c. ☒ Provides a better picture d. Turns to transistors
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
a. There have been three major changes in television technology since 1927.
b. Basic TV technology is the same as it was almost sixty years ago.
c. Digital TV sets include as their part computer technology.
d. ☒ Digital TV sets are already on sale in Europe and the United States.
30. In the phrase 'the differences it will bring' (para. 3), 'it' refers to _____.
a. ☒ the digital set b. a computer terminal
c. a TV set d. a cross

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

 Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field demonstration, they usually discover that many of the "important relationships" they may have criticized other researcher for failing to demonstrate are very elusive indeed. They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates for

criticism, that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research. For example, student researchers are likely to begin with a general question but find themselves forced to narrow its focus. They may learn that questions whose meanings seem perfectly obvious to them are not clearly understood by others, or that questions which seemed entirely objective to them appear to be highly biased to someone else. They usually find that the formulation of good research questions is a much more subtle and frustrating task than is generally believed by those who have not actually attempted it.

31. What does the author think about trying to find weaknesses in other people's research?
- a. It should only be attempted by experienced researchers.
 - b. It may cause researchers to avoid publishing good work.
 - c. It is currently being done to excess.
 - d. It can be useful in planning future research.
32. According to the passage, how do students in class often react to another student's research?
- a. They react the way they do to any other research.
 - b. They are especially critical of the quality of the research.
 - c. They offer unusually good suggestions for improving the work.
 - d. They show a lot of sympathy for the student researcher.
33. According to the passage, what do student researchers often learn when they discuss their work in class?
- a. Other students rarely have objective comments about it.
 - b. Other students do not believe the researcher did the work themselves.
 - c. Some students feel that the conclusions are too obvious.
 - d. Some students do not understand the meaning of the researchers' questions.
34. According to the passage, student researchers may have to change their research projects because _____.
- a. their budgets are too high
 - b. their original questions are too broad
 - c. their teachers do not give adequate advice
 - d. their time is very limited
35. What does the author conclude about preparing suitable questions for a research project?
- a. It is more difficult than the student researcher may realize.
 - b. The researcher should get help from other people
 - c. The questions should be brief so that they will be understood
 - d. It is important to follow formulas closely.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Clouds come in fascinating shapes. Most of us have been struck from time to time by the beauty of strangeness of some cloud formation. Very few of those marvelous sunsets which the tropics (热带) seem to produce so constantly would amount to anything beautiful without the dramatic,

dark shape of flat clouds illuminated by the last rays of the sun. Clouds change their shape and color from day to day according to the weather we experience and they are classified on this basis. A specific type of cloud goes with every type of weather. It is the weather system that is responsible for the type of cloud we see at any one time. Owing to the infinite variety and constant change of the world's climate, there are occasions on which very unusual or very splendid cloud formations appear.

Clouds are much more than a grand display in the sky, and they are more than the carriers of precious rain to irrigate fertile lands. They are an important part of the process by which the atmosphere evens out temperatures over the globe and widens the area on which life can flourish. Heat is not only exported from the tropics by winds and sea currents, but it is locked up as energy in the evaporation of water. When this water condenses again the energy is released as heat so the effects of some of the radiation that blazes down upon the equator (赤道) can be felt in cooler regions. Besides this, cloud cover can protect the Earth's surface from the full force of the sun and also act as a blanket, thus stopping heat from escaping into the upper atmosphere and then into space. Clouds are therefore essential to keep the surface temperature of much of our planet roughly the same day after day.

36. Clouds are classified according to _____.
a. the shape b. the sunrays ☒ c. the weather d. the formation
37. According to the first paragraph _____.
a. very few sunsets in the tropic areas look beautiful
☒ b. cloud formations often make the sunsets in the tropic areas look splendid
c. anything looks spectacular if it is illuminated by the last, slanting rays of the sun
d. without clouds the tropics would constantly produce beautiful sunsets
38. "Even out" (line 3, para. 2) probably means _____.
☒ a. cause to become equal b. cause to become higher
c. cause to become lower d. cause to become constant
39. Which of the following is not mentioned as the functions of clouds?
a. Keeping balance of the temperature across the world.
b. Protecting our planet from the sunrays.
c. Carrying precious rain to the land.
☒ d. Forecasting the coming weather.
40. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
a. Clouds help to keep the temperature nearly the same across most parts of the world.
☒ b. Not only are they beautiful, clouds are useful as well.
c. Clouds are more useful than they are beautiful.
d. Clouds are spectacular displays in the sky.

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. It is rumored that they are going to _____ a light-weight battery.
 a. producing b. come out c. production d. market
42. We cannot expect any technical breakthroughs.
 a. so far b. right away c. up till now d. as of now
43. We need to _____ more to increase our market share.
 a. propaganda b. promotion c. advertise d. propagandize
44. There _____ an automotive fair next month.
 a. will be held b. is going to begin
 c. is held d. is
45. Companies are going to have to think more about _____ energy.
 a. regulate b. conserving c. sparing d. save
46. I am afraid that all of the cheap forms of energy will be _____ in the future.
a. exhausted b. out c. spent out d. gone down
47. I _____ my leg while getting off the bus this morning.
 a. hurted b. had broken c. damaged d. broke
48. It's a very popular play, and it will be wise to _____ seats well in advance.
 a. buy b. provide c. book d. take
49. Prior _____ his departure, he wrote a letter to his son.
 a. of b. from c. in d. to
50. I could tell he was surprised from the look on his face.
 a. look b. sight c. appearance d. shock
51. Alan _____ the party if he had gone to London.
a. would have missed b. had missed
 c. would miss d. missed
52. One of the statements _____ to be untrue.
 a. is turned out b. has turned out
 c. have been turned out d. have turned out
53. We are looking forward to _____ a trip to your country.
 a. take b. taking c. be taken d. having taken
54. When he had flu, he was advised to stay at home _____ spread the infection.
a. so as not to b. so as to not
 c. not so as to d. so not as to
55. There were a lot _____ people in the room than I expected.
 a. of b. more c. more of d. of more
56. _____ to the doctor right away, he might have been alive today.
 a. If he went b. Were he gone

- c. Should he had gone d. Had he gone
57. Someone must have left the tap on, the water was running over and flooding the bath-room.
- a. therefore b. nevertheless c. for d. moreover
58. We should _____ every effort to develop alternative energy sources.
- a. push b. expand c. take d. make
59. One of my friends _____ read that magazine for financial news.
- a. suggested me to b. said to me
- c. suggested that I d. encouraged me
60. Japan has _____ resources, so they have to import almost everything.
- a. little b. few c. small d. a little
61. Some people think the stock market will crash, but 6.
- a. I wonder if it happens b. I doubt if it will happen
- c. I am afraid it wouldn't happen d. I doubt if it does happen
62. Having to wait for a decision to be made _____.
- a. doesn't irritate me that much b. isn't so irritating me
- c. isn't so irritate myself d. ~~doesn't irritate myself~~
63. I am sorry to bother you, but could you give me _____?
- a. tobacco b. some cigarette
- c. a piece of cigarette d. a cigarette
64. We would like to hear some more ideas. _____ on this matter?
- a. What do you speak b. How do you think
- c. What's your opinion d. Do you any ideas
65. You can get the weather report _____ the phone.
- a. by b. with c. over d. using
66. The company is very famous _____ the high quality of its products.
- a. in b. for c. by d. with
67. If we don't raise our interest rate, _____ will the other banks.
- a. nor b. neither c. so d. either
68. You look tired. _____ lately?
- a. Haven't you sleep enough
- b. Haven't you be sleeping enough
- c. Have you get enough sleep
- d. Have you been getting enough sleep
69. Would you please _____ on the back of the check?
- a. put your sign b. signature
- c. sign your name d. writing your name
70. I try to exercise every day in order to _____.
- a. keep my health b. better physical condition

c. keep my fit

d. stay in good shape

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 center.

It is well known that smoking causes harmful side effects; however, we see thousands smoking. Not only the elderly, —71— young people and children under 18 smoke, in order to show they —72— ——— maybe smoking is a —73— of being a grown-up. —74—, smoking has become a serious social problem.

Our government has —75— called on people to —76— smoking. As a result, many have given up smoking. —77—, a lot more people are joining the ranks of smokers. —78— it is far from enough to —79— the matter to slogans (口号). —80— is necessary is a campaign —81— smoking.

First, I suggest, regulations —82— be made to forbid smoking in public places. In many cities smoking is not —83— in cinemas or in theatres. Smokers have to abide by (遵守) it, —84— they'll be fined. Why can't we —85— this as a good example to develop it in other public places —86— on the trains, in the offices, hotels and so on?

Secondly, stricter measures —87— taken to impose a tax —88— smokers for causing pollution. —89—, we'll continue the fight against smoking in the —90— that one day smokers will fully realize the health dangers they face.

71. a. also ☒ b. but c. as well d. as well as
72. ☒ a. have grown up b. are growing up
☒ c. have been grown up d. had grown up
73. ☒ a. sign b. signal c. symbol d. trace
74. ☒ a. However b. Instead c. Accordingly ☒ d. Therefore
75. ☒ a. consistently ☒ b. consciously
☒ c. considerably d. consequently
76. ☒ a. hold up b. hold down c. hold on to ☒ d. hold back from
77. ☒ a. After all ☒ b. However c. Besides d. In addition
78. ☒ a. Nevertheless b. Otherwise c. And ☒ d. So
79. ☒ a. conclude b. exclude ☒ c. confine d. include
80. ☒ a. What b. That c. Wherever d. Whenever
81. ☒ a. to prevent b. to give up c. giving up d. stopping
82. ☒ a. should b. have to c. would d. could
83. ☒ a. agreed b. let ☒ c. allowed d. followed
84. ☒ a. or b. and c. moreover d. though
85. ☒ a. look b. keep c. hold ☒ d. take
86. ☒ a. besides b. as ☒ c. such as d. except

87. ~~a.~~ are b. will be c. be d. are to be
 88. ~~a.~~ on b. against c. to d. onto
 89. a. In other words b. In the last word
 c. At last ~~d.~~ In a word
 90. a. view b. hope c. wish d. fact

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in the three paragraphs. The title of the composition is Water

You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given.

Water

It is evident that life is inseparable from water. _____

Sometimes, water can be harmful or even destructive. _____

Water is influential to your perception of life. _____

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST (2)

—BAND FOUR—

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. 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.

Example. You will hear:

You will read: a. At the office.

b. In the waiting room.

c. At the airport.

d. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [a] [b] [c] [d]

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 center.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a. About 5 o'clock. | b. About 2 o'clock. |
| c. About 3 o'clock | d. About 7 o'clock. |
| 2. a. He is ignorant of it. | b. He hates it. |
| c. He is interested in it. | d. He thinks it is unimportant. |
| 3. a. A TV set. | b. A radio. |
| c. An electrical light | d. A washing machine |
| 4. a. An art exhibition. | b. A movie. |
| c. Ex. works. | d. A concert show. |
| 5. a. He is exchanging some money. | b. He is buying something. |
| c. He is asking for a refund. | d. He is making a complaint. |
| 6. a. At a food store. | b. At a fruit store. |
| c. At a home. | d. At a restaurant. |
| 7. a. \$ 140 b. \$ 120 | c. \$ 100 d. \$ 160 |
| 8. a. At a cigarette store. | b. At a bus station. |
| c. At a gas station. | d. At Aunt Mary's house. |
| 9. a. Teacher / student | b. Business acquaintance |
| c. Salesperson / customer | d. Doctor / Patient |
| 10. a. Librarian / student | b. Teacher / student |