

大学英语四级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Four ——

02

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 Two

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

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. A) 8:30. | B) 8:20. | C) 4:20. | D) 4:30. |
| 2. A) She lost her job. | | B) She was busy with her children. | |
| | C) She was busy with her new job. | D) Her husband won't let her go. | |
| 3. A) The man wants to buy it. | | B) The man doesn't like the brake of the bike. | |
| | C) The bike will be a waste of money if he buys it. | D) The man likes the appearance of the bike. | |
| 4. A) Learning to play the piano. | | B) Learning to type. | |
| | C) Learning to print. | D) Learning to take a picture. | |
| 5. A) In an automobile plant. | | B) In a garage. | |
| | C) In an engine factory. | D) In a type repairing mill. | |
| 6. A) He will not leave the school. | | B) He will stay at home. | |
| | C) He is going to vacation. | D) He doesn't want to go home. | |
| 7. A) Most people killed in the traffic accident are heavy drinkers. | | | |
| | B) She doesn't agree with the man. | | |
| | C) Drunk drivers are not guilty. | | |
| | D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving. | | |
| 8. A) He is a novelist. | | B) He is a singer. | |
| | C) He is an artist. | D) He is a businessman. | |
| 9. A) She couldn't go. | | B) She hurt herself. | |

- C) She had a delay.
10. A) Read the magazine.
C) Go to vacation.

- D) The rain delayed Nancy.
B) Postpone writing the article.
D) Finish the article before the exam.

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: *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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

One famous surgeon always made it a rule to spend at least 15 minutes on general reading before he went to sleep each night. Whether he went to bed at 10 p. m. or 2:30 a. m. made no difference. Even if you cannot keep to this kind of discipline, it is a good idea to make sure you always have a general interest book in your pocket. Don't forget it should be a book which entertains you and the English must not be too difficult for you.

Nearly all "speed reading" course have a "pacing" element—some timing device which lets the students know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest book. You should soon notice your habitual w. p. m. rate creeping up.

Obviously there is little point in increasing your w. p. m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter if you are reading a novel or every section or group of ten or twelve pages if it is a textbook and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you can't remember clearly the details of what was said, reread the section or chapter.

Try this from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading at the time. Read them as fast as you possibly can. Don't bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your "normal" w. p. m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a "lightning speed" read through probably around 600 w. p. m., you will usually find that your "normal" speed has increased perhaps by as much as 50 - 100 w. p. m. This is the technique athletes use when they habitually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

11. The famous surgeon mentioned in the first paragraph exemplifies the people who _____.

- A) make it a rule to read at 10 p. m. or 2:30 a. m. every day
B) are in the habit of doing regular reading every day no matter how busy they are
C) always have an interesting book in their pockets
D) habitually go to bed late

12. A pacing device of reading course is aimed at enabling the students to _____.

- A) assess their reading speed B) speed up their reading
C) check their comprehension D) do the most efficient reading
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A) You can never ignore your comprehension when you try to increase your reading speed.
B) The purpose of lightning speed exercise is to help you win the English contest.
C) To pace yourself, you should use books with more or less the same degrees of difficulty.
D) It is always a good idea to carry in your pocket an easy and interesting English book.
14. The author writes this passage mainly to _____.
A) emphasize the importance of reading B) classify different kinds of reading materials
C) give suggestions for reading practice D) set a pace in reading
15. All of the following points are hints for reading practice given by the author except _____.
A) checking your progress through pacing B) setting aside time each day for general reading
C) doing lightning speed exercise D) recalling the thread of the story already read

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

If women are mercilessly exploited (剥削) year after year, they are only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be treated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and feasibility? That's for you to decide.

16. Designers and big stores always make money _____.
A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry
B) because they are capable of predicting new fashions
C) by constantly changing the fashion in women's clothing
D) because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing
17. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashion dress is seen as _____.
A) a waste of money B) a waste of time
C) an expression of taste D) an expression of creativity

18. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the _____ of clothing.
A) cost B) appearance C) comfort D) suitability
19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A) New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.
B) The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.
C) The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.
D) Fashion designers should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.
20. By saying "the conclusions to be drawn are obvious" (Para. 4), the writer means that _____.
A) women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at
B) women are better able to put up with discomfort
C) men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers
D) men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this "conversation" goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticizing, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers.

There is another conversation which from our point of view is equally important, and that has not to do with what is read but with how it is read. We call this a "process" conversation as opposed to a "content" conversation. It is concerned not with meaning but with the strategies (策略) we employ in reading. If we are an advanced reader our ability to hold a content conversation with a text is usually pretty well developed. Not so our ability to hold a process conversation. It is precisely this kind of conversation that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading to meet the new demands being placed upon us by studying at a higher level.

21. Reading as a kind of conversation between the reader and the text becomes conscious only when _____.
A) the reader has trouble understanding what the author says
B) the reader's expectation agree with what is said in the text
C) the reader asks questions and gets answers
D) the reader understands a text very well
22. At a lower level of comprehension, readers tend to _____.
A) read a text slowly B) read without thinking hard
C) interpret a text in their own way D) concentrate on the meaning of words only
23. A "process" conversation has to do with _____.
A) the development of our ability to check the details
B) matching our expectations with the meaning of a text

- C) the application of reading strategies
 - D) determining the main idea of a text
24. According to the author, _____ is of great importance for readers.
- A) lower and higher levels of comprehension
 - B) the readers' expectations and the meaning of a text
 - C) conscious and unconscious levels of comprehension
 - D) interpreting and criticizing a text
25. If we want to develop our reading ability at an advanced level, we should _____.
- A) pay more attention to the content of a text
 - B) make our reading process more conscious
 - C) learn to use different approaches in reading different texts
 - D) take a critical attitude towards the author's ideas

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Through a series of experiments an American scientist has obtained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they cultivate gardens on soil made from finely chopped leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labour. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for chopping up leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size-groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size-groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size-groups. In this way he could see whether any other group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-size ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientist examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants it appeared that some sizes of worker ant were not ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

26. In which way are the ants dissimilar to other non-human societies?
- A) They do not need to search for food.
 - B) They do not need to look for shelter.
 - C) Individuals vary in social status.
 - D) Individuals perform different functions.
27. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the _____.
- A) construction tasks B) domestic tasks C) defensive work D) heavy work
28. The word "good" (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to the ants _____.
- A) co-operation in working B) sense of responsibility
 - C) efficiency in working D) willingness to work hard

29. The scientist's work was based on _____.
 A) occasional observations B) systematic observations
 C) observations of several nests D) observations of an undisturbed nest
30. The organization of the ants bears the effect of _____.
 A) getting the most work done B) dividing the work up systematically
 C) each ant helping with all the tasks D) each ant doing what it can do best

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. London is one of the important _____ centres of the world.
 A) economical B) economic C) financial D) finance
32. No sooner _____ they left the house than it _____ to rain.
 A) have... began B) have... begun C) had... begins D) had... began
33. Under no circumstances _____ his personal interest first.
 A) should a communist place B) a communist places
 C) a communist should place D) shouldn't a communist place
34. _____ is something they take for granted.
 A) To smoke is harmful to one's health
 B) Smoke is harmful to one's health
 C) That smoking is harmful to one's health
 D) It is harmful to one's health to smoke
35. I want to buy a new tie to _____ this brown suit.
 A) go with B) go after C) go into D) go by
36. Plastics are the best insulator of electricity, rubber _____ it closely.
 A) followed B) to follow C) following D) being followed
37. His salary went into five _____ a year.
 A) figures B) numerals C) numbers D) fatigue
38. It is much easier to talk about social change than to _____.
 A) bring it to B) bring it about C) bring it up D) bring it out
39. Having been asked to speak at the convention, _____.
 A) some notes were prepared for Dr. Smith
 B) Dr. Smith prepared some notes
 C) the convention members were pleased to hear Dr. Smith
 D) some notes were prepared by Dr. Smith
40. It snowed heavily for three days _____ and we were isolated from the outside world.
 A) in the end B) on end C) by the end D) at the end
41. Although she has two daughters of her own, she sometimes has the sweetness and _____ of a child.
 A) innocent B) innocence C) pure D) ease
42. Ever since the Smiths moved to the suburbs a year ago they _____ better health.
 A) could have enjoyed B) had enjoyed C) have been enjoying D) are enjoying
43. In recent years, housework has been much easier by electrical _____.

- A) facilities B) appliances C) instruments D) equipment
44. _____ all the exercise, the teacher went on to explain the test.
A) The students have done B) The students doing
C) The students to do D) The students having done
45. If only he _____ what I tell him, but he won't.
A) had done B) would do C) would have done D) has done
46. When the whole area was _____ by the flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.
A) cut in B) cut down C) cut back D) cut off
47. If you had studied hard before, you _____ about the coming exam now.
A) could not have been worried B) would not have been worried
C) could be worried D) would not be worried
48. He struck me while I was _____ my guard.
A) by B) with C) off D) on
49. Pick me up at 8 o'clock, I _____ my bath by then.
A) may have B) will have had C) will be having D) can have had
50. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____, of course, made the others jealous.
A) who B) that C) what D) which
51. My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A) treated B) adjusted C) adopted D) remedied
52. The international dispute was solved at last _____ the equally bilateral beneficial principle.
A) in the spirit of B) in the interests of C) in accordance with D) in connection with
53. I am _____ myself for not having written for a long time.
A) shy of B) shy to C) ashamed of D) sorry of
54. Only New York, it seems, attracts this peculiar _____ of lone and homeless women who live in an isolated, mistrustful world of their own.
A) human B) population C) person D) populace
55. How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A) have B) having C) has D) to have
56. The picture _____ my school days to my mind.
A) recalled B) reminded C) remembered D) recollected
57. After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.
A) being interviewed B) interviewing C) interviewed D) having interviewed
58. You may rely upon it that we can contact your nearest relative _____ any accident occurring.
A) in spite of B) in the event of C) in the place of D) on account of
59. Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.
A) and B) or C) so D) but
60. The goals _____ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.
A) after which B) for which C) with which D) at which

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.

American cities are 61 other cities around the world. In every country, cities reflect the 62 of the culture. Cities contain the very 63 aspect of a society: opportunities for education, employment, and entertainment. They also 64 the very worst parts of a society: violent crime, racial conflict (种族冲突), and poverty. American cities are changing, just 65 American society. After World War II, the population of 66 large American cities decreased; 67, the population in many Sun Belt cities increased. Los Angeles and Houston are cities 68 population increased. These population shifts to and from the city reflect the changing values of American society. During this time, in the 69 1940s and early 1950s, city residents became wealthier, more prosperous. They had more children. They needed more 70. They moved out their apartments in the city to buy their own homes. They bought houses in the 71, areas near a city where people live. These are areas without many offices or factories. During the 1950s the American "dream" was to have a house on the outskirts. Now things are changing. The children of the people who 72 the cities in the 1950s are now adults. They, 73 their parents, want to live in the cities. 74 continue to move to cities in the Sun Belt. Cities are 75 and the population is increasing in 76 states as Texas, Florida, and California. Others are moving to more 77 cities of the Northeast and Midwest, such as Boston, Baltimore and Chicago. Many young professionals, doctors, lawyers, and executives are moving back into the city. They prefer the city 78 the suburbs because their jobs are there; they are afraid of the fuel shortage; or they just 79 the excitement and opportunities which the city offers. A new class is moving into the cities—a wealthier, 80 mobile class.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. A) different from | B) similar to | C) better than | D) worse than |
| 62. A) values | B) worth | C) importance | D) expenses |
| 63. A) well | B) good | C) better | D) best |
| 64. A) maintain | B) obtain | C) contain | D) sustain |
| 65. A) likely | B) as | C) while | D) when |
| 66. A) all | B) most | C) few | D) much |
| 67. A) but | B) and | C) however | D) although |
| 68. A) its | B) which | C) where | D) that |
| 69. A) late | B) later | C) lately | D) latter |
| 70. A) space | B) spots | C) time | D) food |
| 71. A) outskirts | B) downtown | C) districts | D) suburbs |
| 72. A) departed | B) left | C) reached | D) entered |
| 73. A) as | B) like | C) dislike | D) unlike |
| 74. A) Some | B) All | C) Several | D) Lots of |
| 75. A) stretching | B) widening | C) expanding | D) prolonging |
| 76. A) such | B) these | C) those | D) many |
| 77. A) organized | B) famous | C) official | D) established |
| 78. A) than | B) better than | C) rather than | D) to |
| 79. A) win | B) enjoy | C) earn | D) acquire |
| 80. A) very | B) and | C) more | D) or |

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.

One night in April 1912, a huge new (S1) _____ liner, the Titanic, was (S2) _____ the Atlantic. She was just about the most (S3) _____ ship that had ever been built. She was going very fast, which was (S4) _____ because there were icebergs around and it was very dark that night. The passengers were all having a good time when the ship suddenly (S5) _____ one of the icebergs.

The ship began to (S6) _____ and the passengers tried to (S7) _____, but there were not enough lifeboats since nobody thought they would ever be necessary. Eight white rockets were fired into the air in order to get help. Another ship, the Californian, was passing nearby. An officer and another sailor on it saw the rockets. (S8) _____ and were just firing the rockets in fun. Anyway they did wake the captain. But the captain was too sleepy to understand and the Californian just went on sailing away, in another direction.

When the Titanic finally went down, (S9) _____. They were trying to keep the passengers calm. Two thirds of the passengers were drowned. (S10) _____.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic *Lifelong Learning in the Information Age*. You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 我们处在信息爆炸的时代, 科学技术迅速发展
2. 传统的学习方式已经不能满足科技进步的需要, 因此...
3. 在这种情况下, 我应该...

Lifelong Learning in the Information Age
