

大学英语四级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Four ——

01

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 One

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 4 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) At a hospital. B) At a doctor's office. C) At a drug store. D) At a dentist's office.
2. A) The boy's mother knows about his condition. B) The boy's mother has had an accident.
C) The boy's mother doesn't know of his condition. D) The boy's mother had received the news.
3. A) Tuesday. B) Monday. C) Wednesday. D) Sunday.
4. A) He is never happy. B) He likes to have something to complain about.
C) He is worried about something. D) He is a happy sort of person.
5. A) A doctor. B) A stranger. C) The woman's husband. D) A shoe salesman.
6. A) Mr. Woods' briefcase and wallet were lost this afternoon.
B) He'll pick up his briefcase and wallet at the bank.
C) He'll pick up his briefcase and wallet at the post office.
D) He'll pick up his briefcase and wallet in the afternoon.
7. A) The graduate students could understand the lecture.
B) Neither the undergraduate students nor the graduate students could understand the lecture.
C) Both the undergraduate students and the graduate students could understand the lecture.
D) The undergraduate students could understand the lecture.
8. A) They want to catch a grey dog. B) They were late for bus by ten minutes.
C) They got up late by ten minutes. D) The man's watch slowed down.
9. A) Tom refused to give the man a painting. B) Tom refused to accept the man's painting.

- C) The man didn't appreciate Tom's painting. D) The man didn't ask for Tom's painting.
10. A) It's surprising that Susan could repair the record player.
 B) No one knows how Susan gets to work.
 C) She discarded the old record player.
 D) She doesn't think the record player works.

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 the question, you must choose the best answer from the choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

11. A) The importance of setting goals in one's life.
 B) How to set appropriate goals in one's life.
 C) The importance of planning to success.
 D) Three different types of goals.
12. A) Securing the position of manager in a big company.
 B) Becoming the chairman of a department at a university.
 C) Obtaining a grant by defeating all competitors.
 D) Publishing books which are accepted by others.
13. A) They should be achieved within a term.
 B) They are more related to performance.
 C) They have nothing to do with intermediate goals.
 D) They should be written down and often reviewed.

Passage Two

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

14. A) 7. B) 10. C) 15. D) 17.
15. A) Pilot's carelessness. B) Heavy fog. C) Unseen carelessness. D) Dangerous wind.
16. A) Neither ship sank. B) The container ship caused a serious air pollution.
 C) No rescue was made. D) The beautiful seaside might be destroyed.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Declined. B) Depleted. C) Limited. D) Unlimited.
18. A) Herring. B) Panda. C) Indian Tiger. D) The American Eagle.
19. A) Sea resources are important to people.
 B) The decline in the fish supply has no effects on people.
 C) None of the great fisheries are to be exhausted.
 D) The threats to animals and birds are more alarming than the threats to fish.
20. A) They are unlimited. B) They will be exhausted within the next years.

C) They will never be depleted.

D) They are rapidly declining.

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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace. Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgment as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions. If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow suit to remain competitive. Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced two new, faster personal computers, the Mackintosh II and Mackintosh SE, in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM, one of Apple's major competitors.

Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models. The improved Mackintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM *compatible* (兼容的) programs. This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want. Making Apple computers capable of running IBM computers are thus more popular in the office, where Apple hopes to increase sales. Users of the new Apple can also add *accessories* (附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

The new computers represent a big improvement over past models, but they also cost much more. Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more powerful computer. Apple wants to stay in the high-price end of the personal computer market to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.

Even though Apple and IBM are major competitors, both companies realize that their competitors' computers have certain features that their own models do not. The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color *graphics* (图形), whereas the IBM machines have always been favored in offices. In the future, there will probably be more compatibility between the two companies' products, which no doubt will require that both Apple and IBM change marketing strategies.

21. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced the Mackintosh II and the Mackintosh SE because _____.

- A) IBM is changing its computer models continuously
- B) it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses
- C) it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market
- D) it expects to its major competitor IBM to follow its example

22. Apple hopes to increase Mackintosh sales chiefly by _____.

- A) making its new models capable of running IBM software
- B) improving the color graphics of its new models
- C) copying the marketing strategies of IBM
- D) giving the customers what they want

23. Apple sells its new computers at high price because _____.

- A) they have new features and price functions
 - B) they are more sophisticated than other models
 - C) they have new accessories attached
 - D) it wants to accumulate funds for future research
24. It can be inferred from that both Apple and IBM try to gain a competitive advantage by _____.
 A) copying each other's technology
 B) incorporating features that make their products distinctive
 C) making their computers more expensive
 D) making their computers run much faster
25. The best title for the passage would be _____.
 A) Apple's Efforts of Stay Ahead of IBM B) Apple's New Computer Technology
 C) Apple's New Personal Computer D) Apple's Research Activities

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think.

This is the research findings of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise and as a result, we are aging unnecessarily soon. Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of aging could be slowed down. With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations. Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect(智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties(功能).

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. These least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine works in government offices are, however, likely to have shrinking brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

26. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.
 A) why certain people age sooner than others B) how to make people live longer
 C) the size of certain people's brains D) which people are most intelligent
27. On what are their research findings based?
 A) A survey of farmers in northern Japan. B) Tests performed on a thousand old people.
 C) The study of brain volumes of different people. D) The latest development of computer technology.

28. The doctor's tests show that _____.
 A) our brains shrink as we grow older
 B) the front section of the brain does not shrink
 C) sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
 D) our brains shrink no matter old or young.
29. The word "subjects" in paragraph 3 means _____.
 A) something to be considered
 B) branches of knowledge studied
 C) persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
 D) those who are studying the subjects
30. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?
 A) Lawyers. C) Clerks. B) Farmers. D) Shop assistants.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

As early as 1710 the iron industry in England complained of increasing competition from the American colonies. The American iron industry developed rapidly from that date until, by 1750, numerous furnaces, forges, and mills were operating in New England, the middle colonies, and Virginia. When large quantities of pig iron from the American colonies first entered England in 1735, the product proved to be of such excellent quality that English ironmakers became involved in a bitter argument over the future of the colonial iron industry. The English iron smelters, who changed native English iron ore into pig iron, insisted that American pig iron be kept out of England by means of high import taxes and, in fact, that the whole colonial iron industry be suppressed. In agreement with the iron smelters were owners of English mines and even forests, whose wood was used to fuel the furnaces which smelted the iron ore.

On the other side of the issue were the English iron manufacturers who desired more cheap pig iron to make into nails, tools, and other iron wares. The iron manufacturers therefore encouraged the production of pig iron in the American colonies. They wanted it to enter England tax free, but, at the same time, demanded that the colonists be prevented from working their crude iron into finished products. In addition to the iron manufacturers, English merchant shipowners were in favor of receiving American pig iron, for they looked forward to transporting the crude iron from America to England and the manufactured iron products from England to the colonies. The English wool industry supported the iron manufacturers, also, in the belief that the Americans would use the money received for shipments of crude iron to buy cloth made in England, thus discouraging the growth of wool manufacturing in America.

31. English iron smelters and English iron manufacturers were both opposed to _____.
 A) high import taxes on American pig iron
 B) the growth of iron manufacturing in America
 C) the shipping of iron products to America
 D) selling English wool to the colonists
32. The passage implies that American pig iron was _____.
 A) low in cost and high in quality
 B) low in cost and low in quality
 C) high in cost and high in quality
 D) high in cost and low in quality
33. The passage suggests that the American wool industry would have developed rapidly if _____.
 A) high import taxes had been placed on American pig iron
 B) English iron manufacturers had purchased only American pig iron
 C) English forest owners had agreed with English wool manufacturers

- D) merchant shipowners had favored a low import tax
34. As used in the passage, "pig iron" (Line 4, Para. 1) means _____.
 A) native iron ore B) iron products C) crude iron D) ore for smelting
35. What is the passage mainly about?
 A) Development of the English iron industry.
 B) Disagreements between English iron manufacturers and wool merchants.
 C) Arguments for and against import taxes on American pig iron.
 D) Growth of shipping between England and America.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

As is known to all, the organization and management of wages and salaries are very complex. Generally speaking, the Accounts Department is responsible for calculations of pay, while the Personnel Department is interested in discussions with the employees about pay.

If a firm wants to adopt a new wage and salary structure, it is essential that the firm should decide on a method of job evaluation and ways of measuring the performance of its employees. In order to be successful, that new pay structure will need agreement between Trade Unions and employers.

In job evaluation, all of the requirements of each job are defined in a detailed job description. Each of those requirements is given a value, usually in "points", which are added together to give a total value for the job. For middle and higher management, a special method is used to evaluate managers on their knowledge of the job, their responsibility, and their ability to solve problems. Because of the difficulty in measuring management work, however, job grades for managers are often decided without reference to an evaluation system based on points.

In attempting to design a pay system, the Personnel Department should compare the value of each job with those in the job market. It should also consider economic factors such as the cost of living and the labour supply.

It is necessary that payment for a job should vary with any differences in the way that the job is performed. Where it is simple to measure the work done, as in the work done with the hands, monetary encouragement schemes are often chosen, for indirect workers, where measurement is difficult, methods of additional payments are employed.

36. If a firm wants its new pay structure to be successful, it is necessary to get _____ to have the same opinion as the employers.
 A) the Trade Unions B) the Personnel Department
 C) the Accounts Department D) the designer of the pay structure
37. In designing a new pay system, a firm should consider _____ besides comparing the value of each job with values in the job market.
 A) the way of evaluating management work
 B) the method of calculating the pay
 C) the requirements of each job
 D) the labour supply and the cost of living
38. Methods of additional payments are adopted for indirect workers because _____.
 A) their work is not so important as that of other workers
 B) they do not get good wages

C) the measurement of their work is difficult

D) the company does not have enough money

39. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A) In every company only the Accounts Department is involved in the management of wages and salaries.

B) The method of evaluating higher management work is the same as that of evaluating the job done by workers.

C) If a job is performed differently, the payment for the job should be different too.

D) In most cases, career promotion and pay increase are determined only by the agreement between Trade Union and employers.

40. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.

A) give details about the responsibilities of both the Accounts Department and the Personnel Department

B) tell readers how a firm can succeed in adopting a new pay system

C) explain how the performance of a job can be measured in points

D) convince readers that management work is more difficult to evaluate than the work done by workers

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.

41. When Bob was eighteen he _____ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.

A) took to

B) took up

C) took for

D) took on

42. Having gone _____ far, Brown did not want to turn back.

A) enough

B) such

C) much

D) that

43. After I covered fifty kilometers that day, my legs under me _____.

A) gave in

B) gave off

C) gave out

D) gave away

44. They are going to construct the airport in _____ with another firm.

A) association

B) comparison

C) touch

D) tune

45. It is a request by the hotel management that guests _____ the day before their departure.

A) check in

B) check out

C) would check in

D) would check out

46. It is suggested that students should take an active part in social event, _____ those events do not interfere with their studies.

A) lest

B) though

C) unless

D) provided

47. It is necessary to _____ to a rapidly changing society.

A) adopt

B) adapt

C) adhere

D) adept

48. Truth is something proven by experiment, so nothing should be _____.

A) born in mind

B) taken into consideration

C) put up with

D) taken for granted

49. _____ a scientist is being deliberately informal, he will tend to speak like a book when he is explaining science.

A) Although

B) Even if

C) While

D) Unless

50. Guilin, a city in Southern China, _____ its beautiful scenery, surpassing that of any other place in the world.

- A) is well known as B) well known as C) well known for D) is well known for
51. After much persuasion the boy _____ that he had broken the window.
A) confessed B) admitted C) acknowledged D) confused
52. You may get away with dishonesty for a while, but sooner or later you'll be _____.
A) seen out B) found out C) recognized D) found up
53. He felt rather _____ as he was the only person who wore sportswear at the dinner party.
A) in place B) in the way C) by the way D) out of place
54. The grand targets of the National Economic Plan have been _____ ahead of schedule.
A) completed B) finished C) accomplished D) fulfilled
55. Once again Tom checked his test paper carefully to _____ all the spelling mistakes from it.
A) eliminate B) abandon C) withdraw D) diminish
56. Because the children keep interrupting her whenever she reads a book, she is always _____ her place.
A) losing B) looking for C) missing D) slipping
57. To my surprise, at yesterday's meeting he again _____ the plan that had been disapproved a week before.
A) brought about B) brought on C) brought up D) brought in
58. We have little _____ information about development in this field.
A) virtual B) present-day C) modern D) up-to-date
59. Earthworms occur _____ adequate moisture and food and the necessary soil conditions are found.
A) however B) and C) wherever D) but
60. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experimenters failed.
A) which B) that C) what D) where
61. When he was questioned about the missing pen, he firmly _____ that he had ever seen it.
A) denied B) refused C) claimed D) stated
62. The candidate _____ his opponent _____ evasion of the basic issues.
A) accused, with B) charged, with C) accused, by D) charged, by
63. By that time black people in the south had been _____, nominally at least from slavery.
A) rescued B) delivered C) saved D) relieved
64. Which sport has the most expenses _____ training experiment, players personal equipment and uniforms?
A) in place of B) in terms of C) by means of D) by way of
65. If I _____ the books on the reading list before, I would have attended the lecture.
A) would have read B) have been reading C) had read D) have read
66. The audience in the theatre waited until the curtain had risen and then _____ into applause.
A) made B) cheered C) burst D) got
67. There is a supermarket near here, so they have quite a lot of things _____.
A) to be chosen B) to choose from C) of choosing from D) for choosing
68. _____ that the formation of the sun, the planets, and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar gas cloud.
A) It is believed B) To believe C) To be believed D) Believed
69. Nowhere else in the world _____ more attractive scenery than in China.
A) you have found B) can you find C) has been found D) you can find

70. There is a real concern that food supplies will not be _____ to feed the increasing population in the world.
- A) equal B) sufficient C) satisfied D) satisfactory

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

During the 18th and 19th centuries, many European settlers in North and South America were owners of farms, mines and other enterprises which required many workers to make them successful. A dependable source of cheap labour was not available in the American continents, so other Europeans—Portuguese, Spaniards, and Englishmen, for example—travelled to West Africa and brought hundreds of thousands of unwilling blacks to the new continents as slaves. This was a highly profitable business for these slave traders, but it was also a frightening example of one group's inability to treat other men and women as equals.

Most of the black slaves were from an area which extends from Senegal in the north to Angola in the south in present-day Africa. When the Europeans arrived, they were able to find slaves easily. They were often the property of Arab traders or African chiefs who were eager to sell them to the European traders. The slaves were then put on slave ships which were usually very small, and conditions on them were always terrible. On some of them, for instance, the space between the floor and the ceiling was only 45 centimetres. The slaves were in these small spaces, chained to the floor, for six to eight weeks. As a result of this bad treatment, many suffered from disease, and, consequently, less than half of them were alive when the voyage ended.

Those who arrived in America were sold again at slave markets such as New Orleans and worked in the fields and private homes of their owners. They were exiles in a strange place, never able to return to their homes. Their owners often treated them little better than work animals. Because their life was so harsh and there were so few comforts, most slaves died within ten years of leaving Africa.

Questions: (注意:尽量缩短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

71. Who brought the slaves from Africa to America?

72. What part of Africa were most of the slaves from?

73. How did slaves get to the American continent?

74. In what type of places did slaves work after they reached America?

75. We can learn from the last paragraph that the slaves left Africa

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words on the title **On Choosing Careers**. You may write according to the following outline:

1. 有些人认为家长有责任为孩子计划将来的职业。
2. 孩子会认为应该由自己决定将来从事的工作。
3. 谈谈你的看法。

On Choosing Careers
