



# 大学英语四级考试预测试卷

## College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Four ——

03

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						
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# Model Test Three

## 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) Make a phone call.    B) Go on a business tour.    C) Read a book.    D) Rent an office.
2. A) She was ill.    B) She was sent to the hospital.  
C) Her mother was ill and sent to the hospital.    D) She was in the hospital seeing a doctor.
3. A) Twenty minutes.    B) Fifty minutes.    C) Twenty-five minutes.    D) Fifty-five minutes.
4. A) Ellen is going to Europe, too.    B) Ellen has been to the cities all over the world.  
C) Ellen likes going on vacation.    D) Ellen likes postcards from all over the world.
5. A) The man dislikes it.    B) The man likes it.  
C) Tourists dislike it.    D) The people here like it.
6. A) In a restaurant.    B) In a kitchen.    C) In a market.    D) In a cafeteria.
7. A) Ten o'clock.    B) Nine thirty.    C) Nine o'clock.    D) Five o'clock.
8. A) He wanted Cathy to come, but she couldn't.  
B) He invited Cathy to the party.  
C) He didn't invite Cathy to the party.  
D) He couldn't invite Cathy because he was not the holder.
9. A) He can certainly count on his uncle.    B) His uncle won't help him at all.  
C) He can ask her for help.    D) Everyone can help him.
10. A) She was happy to receive an academic paper.    B) She was accepted at the academy.  
C) She was recognized for excelling in her studies.    D) She received the prize on behalf of the class.

## 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 a question, you must choose the best answer from the 4 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've just heard.**

11. A) He went to a university in Puerto Rico.  
B) He attended a professional baseball school in Puerto Rico.  
C) He joined a professional baseball team in Puerto Rico.  
D) He played for the Pittsburgh team.
12. A) In Puerto Rico.      B) In Florida.      C) In Pittsburgh.      D) In Chicago.
13. A) Baseball in America.      B) The Pittsburgh team.  
C) Puerto Ricans in America.      D) Chico Rivera, a baseball player.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) The soil was farmed by uneducated and careless slaves.  
B) Hard times of economy had come to South Carolina.  
C) The soil of South Carolina had been planted with the same crop.  
D) Planters found their expenses rising and their incomes reduced.
15. A) To let the reader understand the feelings of young people.  
B) To let the reader learn farming methods in use at the time.  
C) To let the reader realize why more slaves were needed.  
D) To let the reader understand the law of supply and demand.
16. A) Because planters grew richer.  
B) Because places had to be found for young people.  
C) Because they had as much cotton as they could use.  
D) Because soil was less productive.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) He would find no food served on board.  
B) He couldn't get home without having meals on board.  
C) He could do without any food before he got home.  
D) He couldn't do without any food before he got home.
18. A) Because he didn't feel well.      B) Because he didn't know when lunch time was.  
C) Because he didn't hear the lunch bell.      D) Because he thought he couldn't afford it.
19. A) Later than breakfast time.      B) As soon as he heard the breakfast bell.  
C) Early for his breakfast.      D) In time to have his breakfast.
20. A) He had to pay for every meal he had on board.  
B) Meals were free on all ships.

C) He could not have the bill.

D) He had already paid for the meals when he bought his ticket.

## Part II

## Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

21. In this battle, about one thousand soldiers were killed and one thousand more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) injured                      B) hurt                      C) wounded                      D) damaged
22. When he came back from work, he found \_\_\_\_\_ his lost wallet on the doorway of his house.  
A) none but                      B) none other than                      C) nothing but                      D) no other than
23. There is no more delightful \_\_\_\_\_ than to train those who are eager to learn.  
A) profession                      B) employment                      C) occupation                      D) trade
24. Not that he is unwilling to help, \_\_\_\_\_ it's beyond his power.  
A) but that                      B) in that                      C) but                      D) and that
25. The sounds of the music grew \_\_\_\_\_ in the distance.  
A) feign                      B) feint                      C) faint                      D) bleached
26. I believe that our teacher will take your illness into \_\_\_\_\_, for she is very considerable.  
A) account                      B) regard                      C) observation                      D) respect
27. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ the suggestions the experts made.  
A) acted as                      B) acted for                      C) acted on                      D) acted up
28. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ so highly successful in his attempts to modify the weather on a very small scale.  
A) man has been                      B) man is                      C) has man been                      D) will be man
29. Zip code on letters and packages indicates the postal \_\_\_\_\_ to which they are being sent.  
A) area                      B) district                      C) region                      D) zone
30. Mrs. Brown is offering a \_\_\_\_\_ of 50 dollars to anyone who finds her missing purse.  
A) award                      B) toward                      C) reward                      D) forward
31. If your coat is too large, the tailor can \_\_\_\_\_ it to fit you.  
A) alter                      B) change                      C) convert                      D) modify
32. The teacher was using many new words, and the children could not \_\_\_\_\_ what she was saying.  
A) take in                      B) take away                      C) take to                      D) take about
33. A dog ran in front of my mother's car and she \_\_\_\_\_ stop very quickly.  
A) ought to                      B) had better                      C) must                      D) had to
34. As a result of the strike, the Government is urging people to be \_\_\_\_\_ with electricity.  
A) economic                      B) economical                      C) economy                      D) economics
35. It is five years since I was \_\_\_\_\_ with them, so I don't know how they are getting along.  
A) out of control                      B) out of the question                      C) out of touch                      D) out of sight
36. \_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.  
A) When compared                      B) Compare                      C) While comparing                      D) Comparing
37. We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise, we \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A) would have telephoned                      B) would telephone  
C) must have telephoned                      D) had telephoned
38. You may go on with your experiment, but I don't think anything will \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) come to                      B) come across                      C) come of                      D) come from
39. During the war, soldiers had to keep guns with them all the time \_\_\_\_\_ emergency and danger.  
A) because of                      B) in any case                      C) in case of                      D) for the purpose of
40. You can believe him; he told the \_\_\_\_\_ truth.  
A) serious                      B) severe                      C) strict                      D) secret
41. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all these old houses \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
A) will have been pulled B) will be pulling                      C) will have pulled                      D) will be pulled
42. \_\_\_\_\_, a man who express himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.  
A) Other things being equal                      B) Were other things equal  
C) To be equal other things                      D) Other things to be equal
43. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.  
A) have slept                      B) slept                      C) might have slept                      D) could have slept
44. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of having asked such a silly question.  
A) sorry                      B) guilty                      C) ashamed                      D) miserable
45. The banker manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to \_\_\_\_\_ the investment plan.  
A) work out                      B) put out                      C) make out                      D) bring out
46. The band are playing this song \_\_\_\_\_ request of the Queen.  
A) by                      B) for                      C) in                      D) to
47. He has a little money \_\_\_\_\_ and intends to take a holiday.  
A) put aside                      B) put out                      C) put away                      D) put off
48. \_\_\_\_\_ regards the cause of the fire, we shall make a further investigation.  
A) As                      B) With                      C) In                      D) For
49. His success was due to \_\_\_\_\_ he had been working hard.  
A) that                      B) the fact of                      C) the fact which                      D) the fact that
50. San Francisco is usually cool in the summer, but Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is rarely                      B) rarely is                      C) hardly is                      D) is scarcely

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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 center.

#### Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

The famous Dr. Edward Jenner was busy trying to solve the problems of smallpox. After studying case after case, he still found no possible cure. He had reached an impasse in his thinking. At this point, he changed his tactics. Instead of focusing on people who had smallpox, he switched his attention to people who did not have smallpox. It turned out that dairymaids(挤奶女工) apparently never got the disease. From the discovery that harmless cowpox gave protection against deadly smallpox came vaccination(接种疫苗) and the end of smallpox as a scourge(灾祸) in the Western world.

We often reach an impasse in our thinking. We are looking at a problem and trying to solve it and it

seems there is a dead end, and "aporia" (the technical term in logic meaning "no opening"). It is on these occasions that we become tense, we feel pressured, overwhelmed, in a state of stress. We struggle vainly, fighting to solve the problem.

Dr. Jenner, however, did something about this situation. He stopped fighting the problem and simply changed his point of view—from patients to dairymaids, picture the process going something like this: Suppose the brain is a computer. This computer has absorbed into its memory bank all your history, your experiences, your training, your information received, through life, and it is programmed according to all this data. To change your point of view, you must reprogram your computer, thus freeing yourself to take in new ideas and develop new ways of looking at things. Dr. Jenner, in effect, by reprogramming his computer, erased the old way of looking at his smallpox problem and was free to receive new alternatives.

51. What does "impasse" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably means?  
A) Dead end.                      B) Depression.                      C) Solution.                      D) Peak.
52. How did Dr. Edward Jenner solve the problem of smallpox?  
A) He kept on focusing on people who had smallpox.  
B) He changed his way of thinking by turning to people without smallpox.  
C) Dairymaids advised that he use cowpox to experiment.  
D) He happened to discover cowpox and he experimented with it on dairymaids.
53. What does "reprogramming his computer" mean in the last sentence of the passage?  
A) Change the program of his personal computer.  
B) Fix his personal computer.  
C) Look at his problem in a new way.  
D) Wash his brain of old ideas.
54. We can conclude from the passage that fighting a problem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) always sensible      B) sometimes useless      C) annoying                      D) rewarding
55. This passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the definition of an impasse in thinking  
B) the discovery of vaccination  
C) how to fight a problem  
D) how to change our point of view to solve a problem

## Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

"The days when the management in Western companies presented gold watches to long-serving employees to thank them for loyal service is now just a memory", says the Educational and Training Support Agency. In the new age of movement by employees to different jobs, recruits to the labour market can expect to change their jobs every two years and to change careers every ten years.

This new development in the shape and movement of the workforce throughout Western business is partly a result of the way that layers of middle management are being removed, leaving more workers responsible for their own development.

"Having workers take responsibility for their own development might be dramatic, but it is now the norm," says the Educational and Training Support Agency.

"Today, not only are workers more mobile, they have to run to keep up with changes," says the Government-funded agency. "It is no longer enough for a worker to acquire a set of skills. Workers need the ability to

react and adapt to changes."

This new system is also being pushed along by the way that industry is looking to its workers to update (更新) their own skills. In the United States, some companies have contracts which require their employees to show regularly how they have kept their expertise(技术) up to date.

Contrary to the traditions of the past, employees in the West are now looking for autonomous learners as recruits, people who can develop their own continuing education beyond the school and university system. At the same time, businesses are developing the capacity for workers to undertake autonomous learning on site in workplace, so that the skills and capacity of all workers in a business continue to improve and increase. "This, of course," says business theory, "will also improve the productivity of the workers and therefore the profits of the company. It looks like this is a trend which is here to stay."

56. The management in western companies no longer presents gold watches to their employees because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they are not loyal to the companies  
B) there is some substitute for gold watches  
C) the way proves to be a failure  
D) settling down with a company for life is very rare for most employees now
57. The Western workforce frequently changes their jobs partly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hopping from job to job has become a new trend  
B) employees are expecting to have more experiences in their life  
C) workers have to take more responsibility for their own development  
D) it is easy to fulfill themselves by doing so
58. The passage seems to suggest that the present situation in society requires that workers should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) show more loyalty to their companies  
B) try to develop the skill to deal with the unfamiliar and the unknown  
C) obtain as many sets of skills as possible  
D) be quick in changing their careers if there is the possibility
59. The phrases "autonomous learners" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) people who have received higher education  
B) people who study hard and conscientiously  
C) people who learn things quickly  
D) people who continue their study beyond regular education
60. At work training in many businesses is said to become a trend mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it will finally help to bring more profits to the company  
B) it can attract more workers who pay special attention to self-development  
C) it is good for the employees to develop their skills  
D) it will make workers more responsible and loyal to the company

### Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Of all the problems facing modern astronomers, perhaps the most fascinating is: "Can intelligent life exist elsewhere?" Since the Earth is an unimportant planet moving round an unimportant star, it would be a pride on our part to suppose that we are the only intelligent beings in the universe. But to obtain proof is difficult.

The main trouble is that our neighbor worlds, the bodies in the Solar system appear to be unsuitable for



advanced life-forms. The Moon may be ruled out at once; it has hardly any atmosphere. Venus is little better; the surface temperature is extremely high and the atmosphere is mostly carbon dioxide. Mars with a very thin atmosphere and a severe shortage of water, may well support simple plant life but there seems no hope of finding animals, while the attractive Martians(火星人) of the story-tellers have long since been given up.

Of course this has not stopped the flow of bright ideas for communicating with the supposed people on Mars. In the early nineteenth century the great mathematician Gauss suggested planting tree-patterns in Siberia, so that the Martians would see them and replay suitably. Following up this idea, the Austrian scientist Karl Littrow proposed digging very wide ditches in the Sahara, triangular in patterns, and then filling them with petrol or some substance so that, when lit, the ditches would present Martian observers with a "flaming triangle" which would show the existence here of intelligent minds. Even better were the plans of Charles Cross, a French writer of the 1870's, who wanted to build a large mirror to reflect the sun's rays and concentrate them on the surface of Mars, thereby making a vast burning-glass. By swinging the mirror around, Cross explained it would be practicable to write words in the Martian deserts simply by burning the sand. For many years he bombarded(轰击) the French government with literature about this plan and was very disappointed when no official interest was shown.

61. The opinion of the writer is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there may be other intelligent beings in the universe  
B) there are other intelligent beings in the universe  
C) people living on the earth are almost certainly the only intelligent beings in the universe  
D) people living on the earth are definitely the only intelligent beings in the universe
62. There is unlikely any life on Venus because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the surface is too hot  
B) the weather is too cold  
C) it is severely short of water  
D) it has a very thin atmosphere
63. It seems that Mars \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) may be inhabited by attractive Martians  
B) may have some vegetable life  
C) can have no life at all  
D) may have both vegetable and animal life
64. Gauss wanted to establish contact with the Martians by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) planting trees in triangular shape  
B) filling wide ditches with oil  
C) building a large mirror  
D) making patterns with trees
65. Charles Cross felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) angry when the government paid little attention to his ideas  
B) pleased when the government did take notice of his plan  
C) surprised that the officials were interested in his suggestion  
D) disappointed at the lack of interest shown in his plan

#### Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Having taken a room at the hotel at which he had been instructed to stay, Smallwood went out; it was a lovely day, early in August, and the sun shone in an unclouded sky. He had not been to Lucerne since he was a boy, but vaguely remembered a covered bridge, a great stone lion and a church in which he had sat, bored yet impressed while they played an organ; and now wandering along a shady quay(码头) he tried not so much to find his way about a half-forgotten scene as to reform in his mind some recollection(回忆) of the shy and eager lad, so impatient for life, who so long ago had wandered there. But it seemed to him that the most vivid

of his memories was not of himself, but of the crowd; he seemed to remember the sun and the heat and the people; the train was crowded and so was the hotel, the lake steamers were packed and on the quays and in the streets you threaded your way among the holiday-makers. They were fat and old and ugly and odd.

Now, in wartime, Lucerne was as deserted as it must have been before the world at large discovered that Switzerland was the play-ground of Europe. Most of the hotels were closed, the streets were empty, the boats for hire rocked(摇晃) idly at the water's edge and there was none to take them, and in the avenue by the lake the only persons to be seen were serious Swiss taking their dogs for their daily walk. Smallwood felt happy and, sitting down on a bench that faced the water, surrendered(听任) himself to the sensation. The blue water, snowy mountains, and their beauty hit you in the face. So long, at all events, as the fine weather lasted he was prepared to enjoy himself. He didn't see why he should not at least try to combine pleasure to himself with profit to his country.

66. Smallwood booked in at a hotel \_\_\_\_\_.

A) which had been recommended

B) where he had stayed before

C) to which he had been directed

D) of which he knew nothing

67. As he walked about the town he was \_\_\_\_\_.

A) pleased by the sound of an organ

B) irritated by the sound of an organ

C) reminded of the organ he had once heard

D) reminded by the organ of his previous visit

68. He felt that the city \_\_\_\_\_.

A) was more crowded than it used to be

B) had changed out of all recognition

C) had been ruined by becoming a holiday resort

D) was quieter than he remembered it

69. Smallwood's previous visit to Lucerne had been made in \_\_\_\_\_.

A) wartime

B) peacetime

C) winter

D) the days before it had become a fashionable resort

70. He was prepared to enjoy himself as long as \_\_\_\_\_.

A) he was serving his country

B) he was making a profit

C) the weather continued like this

D) he could stay in Lucerne

## 试 卷 二

### Part I

### 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.

In dealing with students at the high school level—that is, the second, third and four year of high school—we must bear in mind that to some degree they are at a difficult psychological stage, generally called adolescence. Students at this level are likely to be confused mentally, to be subject to involuntary distractions and romantic dreaminess. They are basically shy or self-conscious. They lack frankness and are usually very sensitive but hate to admit it. Fundamentally they want to be kept busy but they refuse to admit it. They are frequently the victims of earlier poor training, and this makes every effort doubly hard. They are usually willing to work, but they hate to work without obtaining the results they think they should obtain. Their critical faculties are beginning to develop and they are critical of their instructors and of the materials they are given to learn.

They are beginning to feel the pressure of the time; and although they seldom say so, they really want to be consulted and given an opportunity to direct their own affairs, but they need considerable guidance. They

seldom admit that they need this guidance and they frequently fight against it, but if it is intelligently offered they accept it with enthusiasm. If they are healthy they are capable of long periods of concentration and an extraordinary amount of work. They are trying, most of them, to form political ideas and they have a tendency to be either extremely idealistic or conservative, blindly accepting what their fathers and grandfathers believed in. It is in this period that students can be most easily and permanently influenced. It is the period in which they form strong attachments(依恋) for their teachers. Their outlook on life is usually extremely exaggerated. They are either far too modest or boastful. They are much more susceptible(易受影响的) to the influence of a strong personality than to that of a great intelligence. Of all periods of life, this is what may best be called the "plastic age".

**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. According to the author, what may high school students at a difficult psychological stage be called?

\_\_\_\_\_

72. Why students in this period of life lack frankness and are very sensitive but hate to admit it?

\_\_\_\_\_

73. What is the general attitude of the students at this stage of development towards their school education?

\_\_\_\_\_

74. Why do sometimes the young students accept the guidance given by their teachers with great enthusiasm?

\_\_\_\_\_

75. Why is adolescence called "plastic age" in this passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 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 **Reading—The Best Means to Acquire Knowledge**. You may write according to the following outline:

1. 在诸多获取知识的途径中读书是最佳的方法。
2. 与其他学习知识的方法相比, 阅读有着许多优点。
3. 读书时要注意的问题。

### Reading—The Best Means to Acquire Knowledge

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