

科源
教室

四级奇标系列

CSGS



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精编全解

大英4级考试(新大纲)

仿真题库

四级篇

光明日报出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 4 SIMULATED PAPER

精 编 全 解
大英四六级考试(新大纲)仿真题库
四级篇

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内容提要

本书编者从大学英语四级考试仿真题库中精编了十套仿真试卷,每套试卷均附有答案及详尽注解;听力材料配有录音磁带,由美籍专家录制。

本书可供四级考生使用,也可供教师参考。

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会已公布和采用的四、六级考试新题型有：“听写填空”(Spot Dictation)，“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)，“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese)，“简短回答问题”(Short Answer Questions)。这些新题型公布和采用后，考生更加重视英语基本功的训练，但考生也感到，考题的难度增加了。为了帮助广大考生进一步熟悉和适应新题型，有针对性地复习备考，尽早顺利通过大学英语四级考试，我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求，组织几所重点院校长期在大学英语四、六级教学一线的英语教师编写了《精编全解大英四六级考试(新大纲)仿真题库：四级篇》一书，献给广大四级考生朋友。主要内容有：

一、试题精编 本书编者从大学英语四级考试仿真题库中精编了十套仿真试卷。(1)试题材料大多选自国内外最新刊物，内容新，题材广，风格各异，具有一定的深度。(2)试题难易适度，与《大纲》要求基本一致，反映了大学英语四级考试的特点与要求。(3)试题题型不尽相同，各有侧重。试题精编覆盖了大学英语四级考试的所有题型，即“听力理解(包括 Short Conversation, Passages, Spot Dictation, Compound Dictation)”，“阅读理解”，“词汇与结构”，“完形填空”，“简短回答问题”，“英译汉”。

二、答案及注释 本书仿真试卷均附有答案及详尽注释，为考生备考、自我检测和实战性训练提供了极大的方便。学习者在使用本书时不仅能学到知识，而且能学到分析问题和解决问题的方法；不仅知其然，而且知其所以然，从而达到事半功倍的效果。

三、听力部分录音材料 本书听力材料配有录音磁带，由美籍

专家录制,语音纯正地道,语速与材料难易度同四级考试听力测试题基本相同,为考生提供了全真的听力模拟训练。

《精编全解大英四六级考试(新大纲)仿真题库:四级篇》一书由严汛策划,胡爱舫、李祖明主编,刘文俊审订。在出版过程中,曹扬、韩键、刘忠书、余红等老师为本书的编辑排版、校对作了大量的工作,在此深致谢意。

我们殷切希望广大读者在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见,更盼专家和同行不吝赐教。

编 者

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CET4 Model Test One

第一部分 试题精编

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A Short Conversations

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours B) 3 hours
C) 4 hours D) 5 hours

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2:00 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) His roommate has the book with him.
B) The book isn't about Russia.
C) His roommate is not here now.
D) He can't lend it out.
2. A) Something happened to her bike.
B) She wanted to do some shopping.
C) She was repairing her own bike.
D) Her bike was damaged by a stone.

3. A) Sally's tired of teaching.
B) Sally was dismissed from her job.
C) Sally's changing her job.
D) Sally died in the fire.
4. A) He has no idea about what to do.
B) He wants to work with the woman.
C) He can't decide where to go on vacation.
D) He'd like to work this summer.
5. A) She's spending time going over her accounts.
B) She's going home for only a few days.
C) She's excited about going home.
D) She's making plans for the New Year.
6. A) It's interesting. B) It's turned out to be easy.
C) It's hard to judge. D) It's quite difficult.
7. A) She doesn't agree with him.
B) She thinks that it is better to wait.
C) She thinks that it is better to go than to wait.
D) She wants the man to think more about it.
8. A) That it looks exactly like Susan.
B) That it makes Susan look younger than she is.
C) That it makes Susan look older than she is.
D) That it makes Susan look better than she really is.
9. A) The new apartment is cheaper.
B) She likes to listen to the radio.
C) The present one is too expensive.
D) She needs a quieter place.
10. A) It doesn't matter which color the man chooses.
B) It's a difficult decision.
C) She doesn't like either color.
D) She likes yellow color.

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 11 to 18 with the exact words you have just heard. For the blanks numbered from 19 to 20 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.

Young people and older people do not always (11) _____. They sometimes have different ideas about living, working and playing. But in one special program in New York State, adults and teenagers live together (12) _____.

Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together for eight weeks as members of a special (13) _____. Everyone works several hours each day. The (14) _____ is not just to keep busy. It is to find meaning and (15) _____ in work. Some teenagers work in the woods or on the farms near the village. Some learn to (16) _____ and to build houses. The adults teach them these skills.

There are several free hours each day. (17) _____ are free, too. During the free hours some of the teenagers learn photography or painting. Others sit around and talk or sing. Each teenager chooses (18) _____ to spend his free time.

(19) _____

If someone breaks a rule, the problem goes before the whole group. The group discuss the problem. They ask, "Why did it happen? What should we do about it?"

(One of the teenagers has this to say about the experience: (20) _____

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Why do you teach? My friend asked the question when I told him that I didn't want to be considered for an administrative position. He was puzzled that I did not want what was obviously a promotion (提升) toward what all American boys are taught to want when they grow up: money and power.

Certainly I don't teach because teaching is easy for me. Teaching is the most difficult of the various ways I have tried to make my living: bulldozer mechanic, carpenter, university administrator, writer.

Why, then, do I teach? Because teaching is a profession built on change. Even when the material is the same, I change—and, more important, students change. They grow and change in front of my eyes. Being a teacher is being present at the Creation, when the clay begins to breathe. Nothing is more exciting than being nearby when the breathing begins.

A promotion out of teaching would give me money and power. But I have money. I get paid for doing what I enjoy most: reading books, talking with people, making discoveries and asking questions like, "What is the point of being rich?"

And I have power. I have the power to ask troubling questions, to praise an attempted answer, to condemn hiding from the truth, to suggest books, to point out a pathway. What does other power matter?

But teaching also offers something besides money and power: it offers love. Not only the love of learning and of books and ideas, but also the love that a teacher feels for the students, who walk into a teacher's life and begin to breathe. Perhaps love is the wrong word; magic might be better.

21. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A) Why Do You Teach?
- B) Why Do I Teach? ~
- C) Why Does Teaching Offer Money and Power?
- D) Why Does Teaching Offer Love?

22. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) I teach, but the reason is not that teaching is easy for me.

- B) I teach, and the reason is that teaching is easy for me.
C) I don't teach, and the reason is that teaching is easy for me.
D) I don't teach, and the reason is that teaching is difficult for me.
23. It is implied, but not directly stated in the passage that _____.
A) teaching material should be changed
B) students should respect their teacher even after they grow up
C) a teacher will feel very happy when he sees his students grow
D) a teacher will feel sad when he sees his students change
24. According to the author, teaching offers which of the following?
A) Money. B) Power. C) Love. D) All of the above.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
A) likes money and power
B) likes his profession
C) has an administrative power
D) enjoys a life of magic

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

America is thick with commercials and advertisements. They barrage(冲击) one's five senses. One might often think oneself almost drowned in them. Driving on the highway, one sees huge signs of advertisements in the fields; when a truck passes by, one sees advertisements on the truck. In big cities, advertisements are painted on buildings, and sometimes one can even find people walking with advertisements on their bodies. American newspapers usually consist of twenty to thirty pages, and even more, every day, but one half or two-thirds of them are advertisements.

Radio and television are generally considered the two most efficient mass media. The waves of the radio reach far and wide, taking commercials to people. Television does an even better job. It makes commercials visible. Every ten minutes, a television program will be interrupted by commercials for a couple of minutes. These interruptions ruin good movies and exciting television shows.

An interesting kind of advertisement is the political commercial. During 1980 presidential campaign, Jimmy Carter had more than twenty commer-

cial films made, and Ronald Reagan more than ten of them. Both candidates, Carter and Reagan, made full use of television commercials. They did their utmost to exalt their images before the American people and drag the opponent down.

Commercial business is very profitable, and most radio and TV stations depend on the income. The prices for radio and TV commercials are different according to the popularity of the station and the time they are given.

In America, which seems overwhelmed by advertisements and commercials, people are fed up with the propaganda, but nobody can do or wants to do anything about it. On the other hand, advertisements and commercials do many important things for society: they convey business information and market situations, facilitate communication between the individual businessmen and the public, and help keep the business world moving.

26. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A) the political commercial in America
B) radio and television in America
C) commercials and advertisements in America
D) the profit made by commercial business
27. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A) People live in the world of advertisements.
B) People are satisfied with the commercials.
C) Advertisements play a vital role in the presidential campaign.
D) Most radio and TV stations live on the commercial business.
28. Compared with radio, television _____.
A) attracts more audiences
B) can reach far and wide
C) sells more goods
D) is superior
29. What's the author's attitude toward the American advertisements?
A) Neutral. B) Positive. C) Negative. D) fair.
30. In the last paragraph, "fed up with" means _____.
A) satisfied with B) making

C) tired about

D) doubting

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Galileo, perhaps more than any other single person, was responsible for the birth of modern science. His renowned conflict with the Catholic church was central to his philosophy, for Galileo was one of the first to argue that man could hope to understand how the world works, and, moreover, that we could do this by observing the real world.

Galileo had believed Copernican theory (that the planets orbited the sun) since early on, but it was only when he found the evidence needed to support the idea that he started to publicly support it. He wrote about Copernicus's theory in Italian (not the usual academic Latin), and soon his views became widely supported outside the universities. This annoyed the Aristotelian (亚里士多德派的) professors, who united against him seeking to persuade the Catholic church to forbid Copernicanism.

Galileo, worried by this, traveled to Rome to speak to the ecclesiastical (基督教会的) authorities. He argued that the Bible was not intended to tell anything about scientific theories, and that it was usual to assume that where the Bible conflicted with common sense, it was being allegorical (寓言的). But the church was afraid of a scandal (愤慨) that might undermine its fight against protestantism (新教), and so took repressive measures. It declared Copernicanism "false and erroneous" in 1616, and commanded Galileo never again to "defend or hold" the belief, Galileo accepted quietly.

Galileo remained a faithful catholic, but his belief in the independence of science had not been crushed. Four years before his death in 1642, while he was still under house arrest, the manuscript of his second major book was smuggled to a publisher in Holland. It was this work, referred to as Two New Sciences, even more than his support for Copernicus, that was to be the beginning of modern physics.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A) Galileo's life.

B) Galileo's contribution to modern science.

C) Galileo's conflict with catholic church.