

新 根据教育部最新考试大纲编写  
编 大学英语

XINBIAN DAXUE YINGYU SIJI KAOSHI MONI SHIJUAN

# 四级考试

## 模拟试卷

主 编：张彩萍

副主编：吴亚曼 李婕 李丹 王骊 郭嘉

- 紧扣大纲
- 有的放矢
- 精选练习
- 直击考点



北京师范大学出版集团  
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP  
北京师范大学出版社

新 根据教育部最新考试大纲编写  
编 大学英语

XINBIAN DAXUE YINGYU SIJI KAOSHI MONI SHIJUAN

# 四级考试

## 模拟试卷

主 编：张彩萍

副主编：吴亚曼 李婕 李丹 王骊 郭嘉



北京师范大学出版集团  
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP  
北京师范大学出版社

---

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

新编大学英语四级考试模拟试卷/张彩萍主编. —北京: 北京师范大学出版社, 2014. 11

ISBN 978-7-303-18246-6

I. ①新… II. ①张… III. ①大学英语水平考试—习题集  
IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 256399 号

---

营销中心电话 010-58802755 58800035  
北师大出版社职业教育分社网 <http://zjfs.bnup.com>  
电子信箱 [zhijiao@bnupg.com](mailto:zhijiao@bnupg.com)

---

出版发行: 北京师范大学出版社 [www.bnup.com](http://www.bnup.com)  
北京新街口外大街 19 号  
邮政编码: 100875

印 刷: 北京中印联印务有限公司  
经 销: 全国新华书店  
开 本: 184 mm×260 mm  
印 张: 14.75  
字 数: 320 千字  
版 次: 2014 年 11 月第 1 版  
印 次: 2014 年 11 月第 1 次印刷  
定 价: 29.80 元

---

策划编辑: 易 新 责任编辑: 易 新  
美术编辑: 高 霞 装帧设计: 原创文化  
责任校对: 李 菡 责任印制: 马 洁

**版权所有 侵权必究**

反盗版、侵权举报电话: 010-58800697

北京读者服务部电话: 010-58808104

外埠邮购电话: 010-58808083

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与印制管理部联系调换。

印制管理部电话: 010-58800825

# 前 言

在当今经济全球一体化、大学生就业竞争越来越激烈的背景下，大学英语四级、六级考试凭借其在社会上的巨大影响力，不仅受到本科院校大学生的高度重视，也受到高职高专院校学生的大力追捧。为了提高自身的素质和就业竞争力，他们对大学英语四级、六级考试的热情日益高涨，考生人数不断增加。然而由于高职高专学生的英语基础普遍较弱，高职高专英语教学大纲与本科英语教学大纲存在较大的差异，通过高等学校英语应用能力考试的学生在准备大学英语四级考试的过程中，往往会发现无论是从难度上还是从试卷的题型上，两者之间的差距都比较大。高职高专的学生通过英语四级考试还是有一定的难度。

针对上述情况，结合这类学生的特点，我们按照《大学英语课程教学要求》，参照历年四级英语考试的真题，编写了本书，旨在让学生熟悉大学英语四级题型，有的放矢地进行复习。在编写本书的过程中，编者充分考虑到了职业院校学生的英语水平和心理现状，从保护学生学习积极性和鼓励上进心的角度出发，选材编排体现了一定的难度阶梯。本书由三个部分组成：第一部分有十套模拟试卷，第二部分为参考答案，第三部分为录音材料。本书听力部分配套音频资料，请读者前往北京师范大学出版社职教分社网站自行下载：[www.bnup.com](http://www.bnup.com)。

本书由张彩萍主编。吴亚曼、李丹、李婕、王骊担任副主编。

由于编者水平有限，书中失误、疏漏在所难免。编者真诚希望师生提出宝贵意见，以便修订再版时更正。

编 者

# 目 录

## *Contents*

<b>第一部分 模拟试卷</b> .....	1
Model Test One .....	1
Model Test Two .....	13
Model Test Three .....	25
Model Test Four .....	37
Model Test Five .....	49
Model Test Six .....	60
Model Test Seven .....	72
Model Test Eight .....	84
Model Test Nine .....	96
Model Test Ten .....	108
<b>第二部分 参考答案</b> .....	121
<b>第三部分 录音材料</b> .....	176

# 第一部分 模拟试卷

## Model Test One

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Choosing an Occupation. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

- 1) 选择职业是一个人要面对的众多难题之一。
- 2) 需要花时间去选择职业。
- 3) 选择职业时可以向多人寻求建议和帮助。

### Choosing an Occupation

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said.

*Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. Wait for the sale to start.  
B. Get further information about the sale.  
C. Call the TV station to be sure if the ad is true.  
D. Buy a new suit.
2. A. He doesn't think that John is ill.  
B. He thinks that perhaps John is not in very good health.  
C. He is aware that John is ill.  
D. He doesn't think that John has a very good knowledge of physics.
3. A. Before six.  
B. At six.  
C. After six.  
D. After seven.
4. A. It is bigger.  
B. It has a prettier color.  
C. It has a larger yard.  
D. It is brighter.
5. A. Australian and American.  
B. Guest and host.  
C. Husband and wife.  
D. Professor and student.
6. A. 1:30.  
B. 11:00.  
C. 9:30.  
D. 10:00.
7. A. He prefers staying at home because the bus is too late.  
B. He prefers staying at home because he doesn't like to travel.  
C. He prefers taking a bus because the plane makes him nervous.  
D. He prefers travelling with the woman.
8. A. He thinks she should visit her cousin.  
B. Her cousin doesn't visit very often.

- C. Her cousin is feeling a lot better today.
- D. He doesn't think her cousin has been at home today.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A. Two different types of bones in the human body.
- B. How bones help the body move.
- C. How bones continuously repair themselves.
- D. The chemical composition of human bones.
- 10. A. They defend the bone against viruses.
- B. They prevent oxygen from entering the bone.
- C. They break down bone tissue.
- D. They connect the bone to muscle tissue.
- 11. A. They have difficulty identifying these cells.
- B. They aren't sure how these cells work.
- C. They've learned how to reproduce these cells.
- D. They've found similar cells in other species.
- 12. A. To learn how to prevent a bone disease.
- B. To understand differences between bone tissue and other tissue.
- C. To find out how specialized bone cells have evolved.
- D. To create artificial bone tissue.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 13. A. New fuel for buses.
- B. The causes of air pollution.
- C. A way to improve fuel efficiency in buses.
- D. Careers in environmental engineering.
- 14. A. Her car is being repaired.
- B. She wants to help reduce pollution.
- C. Parking is difficult in the city.
- D. The cost of fuel has increased.
- 15. A. A fuel that burns cleanly.
- B. An oil additive that helps cool engines.
- C. A material from which filters are made.
- D. An insulating material sprayed on engine parts.

### 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 four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

## Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. From three to five months. | B. Three months.   |
| C. Five months.                   | D. Four months.    |
| 17. A. Watch traffic.             | B. Obey commands.  |
| C. Cross streets safely.          | D. Guard the door. |
| 18. A. Three weeks.               | B. Two weeks.      |
| C. Four weeks.                    | D. Five weeks.     |

## Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19. A. Two to four times. | B. Four to six times. |
| C. Four to eight times.   | D. Six to ten times.  |
20. A. Sleeping pills made people go into REM sleep quickly.  
B. People had more dreams after they took sleeping pills.  
C. People became angry easily because they didn't take sleeping pills.  
D. Sleeping pills prevented people from going into REM sleep.
21. A. People dream so as to sleep better.  
B. People dream in order not to go into REM sleep.  
C. Because they may run into difficult problems in their dreams.  
D. Because in their dreams they may find the answers to their problems.

## Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 22. A. A sales representative. | B. A store manager.   |
| C. A committee chairperson.    | D. A class president. |
23. A. To determine who will graduate this year.  
B. To discuss the seating arrangement.  
C. To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.  
D. To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
24. A. Their names, phone numbers and job preference.  
B. The names and addresses of their guests.

- C. The names of the committee they worked on last year.  
D. Their dormitory name, address and phone number.
25. A. In an hour. B. Next week.  
C. In one month. D. Next year.

### Section C

**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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In the English 26. \_\_\_\_\_ system, students take three very important examinations. The first is the eleven-plus, which is 27. \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of eleven or a little past. At one time the 28. \_\_\_\_\_ or 29. \_\_\_\_\_ shown on the eleven-plus would have 30. \_\_\_\_\_ if a child stayed in school. Now, however, all children continue in 31. \_\_\_\_\_ schools, and the eleven-plus determines which courses of study the child will follow. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, the students are 32. \_\_\_\_\_ for the ordinary 33. \_\_\_\_\_ of the General Certificate of Education. This examination 34. \_\_\_\_\_ a wide range of subjects. Once students have passed this exam, they are allowed to specialize, so that two thirds or more of their courses will be in physics, chemistry, classical languages, or whatever they wish to study at greater length. The final examination, at eighteen, covers only the 35. \_\_\_\_\_ of the special subjects. Even at the universities, students study only in their concentrated area, and very few students ever venture outside that subject again. In a real sense, the English boy or girl is a specialist from the age of fifteen.

## Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child's

language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

Researchers 36. B ~~recruited~~ 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements. Overall, it was a group of well-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, 37. J all of their speech. The study will appear in the November issue of *The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

The scientists measured the 38. L number of utterance (话语) of the parents, the number of different words they used, the complexity of their sentences and other 39. C of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers 40. G the children's speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high scores on the test were the mother's level of education, the 41. A of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are 42. M why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect.

"It's well 43. B that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had 44. A had a strong influence on their children's speech development, Ms. Pancsofar said, "or it may be that mothers are 45. Z in a way we didn't measure in the study."

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. already      | B. analyzed   | C. aspects     | D. characters |
| E. contributing | F. describing | G. established | H. quality    |
| I. quoted       | J. recording  | K. recruited   | L. total      |
| M. unconscious  | N. unsure     | O. yet         |               |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

### Preparing for Computer Disasters

[A] Summary: When home office computers go down, many small businesses grind

to a halt. Fortunately, taking steps to recover from disasters and minimize their effects is quite straightforward.

[B] Fires, power surges, and floods, they're all facts of life. We read about them in the morning paper and see them on the evening news. We sympathize with the victims and commiserate over their bad luck. We also shake our heads at the digital consequences — melted computers, system failures, destroyed data. Yet, somehow, many of us continue to live by that old mantra of denial: "It won't happen to me." Well, the truth is, at some point you'll probably have to deal with at least one disaster. That's just how it goes, and in most aspects of our lives we do something about it. We buy insurance. We stow away provisions. We even make disaster plans and run drills. But for some reason, computer disaster recovery is a blind spot for many of us. It shouldn't be. Home computers contain some of our most important information, both business and personal, and making certain our data survives a disaster should be a priority. Moreover, even the smallest disaster can be a serious disruption. Personal computers have become an integral part of the smooth-running household. We use them to communicate, shop, and do homework, and they're even more vital to home office users. When home office computers go down, many small businesses grind to a halt. Fortunately, taking steps to recover from disasters and minimize their effects is quite straightforward. With a good offsite storage plan and the right tools, you can bounce back quickly and easily from minor computer disasters. And, should a major calamity strike, you can rest assured your data is safe.

## Offsite Storage: Major Disasters

[C] House fires and floods are among the most devastating causes of personal computer destruction. That's why a solid offsite backup and recovery plan is essential. Although many home users faithfully back up their hard drives, many would still lose all their data should their house flood or burn. That's because they keep their backups in relatively close to their computers. Their backup disks might not be in the same room as their computers — tucked away in a closet or even the garage — but they're not nearly far enough away should a serious disaster strike. So, it's important to back up your system to a removable medium and to store it elsewhere.

[D] There are many ways to approach offsite storage. It starts with choice of backup tools and storage medium. Disaster situations are stressful, and your recovery tools shouldn't add to that stress. They must be dependable and intuitive, making it easy to schedule regular backups and to retrieve files in a pinch. They must also be compatible with your choice of backup medium. Depending on your tools, you can back up to a

variety of durable disk types — from CDs to Jazz drives to remote network servers. Although many of these storage media have high capacity, a backup tool with compression capabilities is a big plus, eliminating the inconvenience of multiple disks or large uploads.

[E] Once you select your tools and a suitable medium, you need to find a remote place to store your backups. The options are endless. However, no matter where you choose, be sure the site is secure, easily accessible, and a good distance away from your home. You may also want to consider using an Internet-based backup service. More and more service providers are offering storage space on their servers, and uploading files to a remote location has become an attractive alternative to conventional offsite storage. Of course, before using one of these services, make certain you completely trust the service provider and its security methods. Whatever you do, schedule backups regularly and store them far away from your home.

### **Come What May: Handling the Garden Variety Computer Crisis**

[F] Not all home computer damage results from physical disaster. Many less menacing problems can also hobble your PC or destroy your information. Systems crash, kids “rearrange” data, adults inadvertently delete files. Although these events might not seem calamitous, they can have serious implications. So, once again, it’s important to be prepared. As with physical disasters, regular backups are essential. However, some of these smaller issues require a response that’s more nuanced than wholesale backup and restoration. To deal with less-than-total disaster, your tool set must be both powerful and agile. For example, when a small number of files are compromised, you may want to retrieve those files alone. Meanwhile, if just your settings are affected, you’ll want a simple way to roll back to your preferred setup. Yet, should your operating system fail, you’ll need a way to boot your computer and perform large-scale recovery. Computer crises come in all shapes and sizes, and your backup and recovery tools must be flexible enough to meet each challenge.

### **The Right Tools for the Right Job: Gearing up for Disaster**

[G] When disaster strikes, the quality of your backup tools can make the difference between utter frustration and peace of mind. Symantec understands this and offers a range of top quality backup and recovery solutions. Norton GoBack is the perfect tool for random system crashes, failed installations, and inadvertent deletions. With this powerful and convenient solution, it’s simple to retrieve overwritten files or to bring your system back to its pre-crash state. Norton Ghost is a time-tested home office solution. Equipped to handle full-scale backups, it’s also handy for cloning hard drives and

facilitating system upgrades. A favorite choice for IT professionals, it's the ideal tool for the burgeoning home office. You can buy Norton Ghost and Norton GoBack separately, or get them both when you purchase Norton System Works.

[H] Life's disasters, large and small, often catch us by surprise. However, with a little planning and the right tools, you can reduce those disasters to bumps in the road. So, don't wait another day. Buy a good set of disaster recovery tools, set up an automatic backup schedule, and perform a dry run every now and again. Then, rest easy.

46. You should take steps to recover from computer disasters so as to minimize their effects.

47. For some reason, computer disaster recovery is always ignored by many of us.

48. You can bounce back quickly and easily minor computer disasters with the help of a good offsite storage plan and the right tools.

49. The most devastating causes of personal computer destruction includes house fires and floods.

50. It's necessary for us to back up our systems to some transferable medium and to put it somewhere else.

51. You should find a distant place to store your backups after selecting your tools and a suitable medium.

52. Not only physical disaster can damage your computer.

53. The backup and recovery tools must be flexible enough to deal with various computer crises.

54. The quality of your backup tools determines whether you are frustrated or have a peaceful mind when disaster strikes.

55. You should prepare for your computer disasters now and again.

### Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The medical world is gradually realizing that the quality of the environment in hospitals may play a significant role in the process of recovery from illness.

As part of a nationwide effort in Britain to bring art out of the galleries and into public

places, some of the country's most talented artists have been called in to transform older hospitals and to soften the hard edges of modern buildings. Of the 2,500 National Health Service hospitals in Britain, almost 100 now have significant collections of contemporary art in corridors, waiting areas and treatment rooms.

These recent initiatives owe a great deal to one artist, Peter Senior, who set up his studio at a Manchester hospital in north-eastern England during the early 1970s. He felt the artist had lost his place in modern society, and that art should be enjoyed by a wider audience. A typical hospital waiting room might have as many as 5,000 visitors each week. What better place to hold regular exhibitions of art? Senior held the first exhibition of his own paintings in the out-patients' waiting area of the Manchester Royal Infirmary in 1975. Believed to be Britain's first hospital artist, Senior was so much in demand that he was soon joined by a team of six young art school graduates.

The effect is striking. Instead of the familiar long, barren corridors and stark waiting rooms, the visitor experiences a full view of fresh colors, playful images and restful courtyards.

The quality of the environment may reduce the need for expensive drugs when a patient is recovering from an illness. A study has shown that patients who had a view on to a garden needed half the number of strong painkillers compared with patients who had no view at all or only a brick wall to look at.

56. Compared with the total number of Britain's National Health Service hospitals, the hospitals which have art collections is only \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 4%      B. 5%      C. one quarter      D. 75%

57. What can we say of Peter Senior?

- A. He is a doctor interested in painting.  
B. He is an artist who has a large collection of paintings.  
C. He is a pioneer in introducing art into hospitals.  
D. He is a faithful follower of hospital art.

58. According to Peter Senior, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. art should be encouraged in British hospitals  
B. art is losing its audience in modern society  
C. art galleries should be changed into hospitals  
D. patients should be encouraged to learn painting

59. After the improvement of the hospital environment, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. patients no longer need drugs in their recovery



- B. patients are not wholly dependent on expensive drugs
- C. patients need good-quality drugs in their recovery
- D. patients use no painkillers in their recovery

60. The fact that six young art school graduates joined Peter shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Peter's enterprise is developing greatly
- B. Peter Senior enjoys great popularity
- C. they are talented hospital artists
- D. the role of the quality of hospital environment is being recognized

### Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or less extent, notions of making superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important, and that has happened in some cases we are as badly as before, only in reverse. It is time to reassess the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism", but we don't want to exchange it for a "neo-Popism". What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credits nor all the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child. The family is a cooperative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authoritarianism has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is critical to a healthy family.

61. Sharing tasks and decisions in a family leads to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. superiority
- B. new notions about family
- C. inequality
- D. equality among the family members



62. In a family where men and women share tasks and decisions, the children will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. believe that life is a "battle of sexes"  
B. accept the idea of equality more readily than their parents  
C. prepare more fully for participation in a competitive world  
D. insist that man has a place in the home
63. According to the author, the bringing up of the children \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should be the task of both the husband and wife  
B. is only dependent on the women  
C. is irrelevant to the healthy development of the child  
D. is hard to define
64. Psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and specialists on family issue \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are paying increasing attention to man's place in the home  
B. suggest that we exchange "Momism" for a "neo-popism"  
C. women should receive all the credits and blames  
D. men should receive all the credits and blames
65. Man's place in the family is important \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for the equal rights and equal responsibilities of all family members  
B. is related to a healthy family as well as healthy democracy  
C. related to neither a healthy democracy nor a healthy family  
D. to the healthy development of the children

## Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

近年来,中国城市化进入加速阶段,取得了极大的成就,同时也出现了种种错综复杂的问题。今天的城乡建设速度之快、规模之大、耗资之巨、涉及面之广、尺度之大等已远非生产力低下时期所能及,建筑已成为一种重大的经济活动。