

PETS



东方 & 经科英语系列图书

全国英语等级考试 全真预测试题

(第四级)

..... 孟宇凡 周颖 主编



◎紧扣大纲编写 ◎模拟试题仿真 ◎效果立竿见影



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全国英语等级考试全真预测试题

(第四级)

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东方
&
经科



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策划人语

我身边的许多朋友以及他们的子女，在学习英语语言上投入了太多的精力和时间，以至于忽略了学习、工作与生活中的其他诸多方面。尽管如此，仍有相当多学习者的学习效果不甚理想。

为此，我出于一个出版工作者的社会责任，一直想为广大学习英语的读者，提供一套能够满足各个层面、不同学习阶段需求、教授思维独到、方法易于掌握与应用的系列英语图书。

北京各大高等院校和著名英语培训机构的明星教师团队，以及各种英语考试的考官倾注其集体的智慧与丰富的教学及应试培训经验，以《东方 & 经科》英语系列图书为平台，为广大英语学习者加速提升人生价值，驾驭 English 提供了时(间)半成(绩)倍的学习方法与技巧。

亲爱的读者：您选择了《东方 & 经科》，就选择了成功的一半！

吴奇

二零零四年十二月



东方 & 经科英语系列图书

学习人语



Hi, 我喜欢斑斓多彩的学习生活, 在我的调色板上英语是一道最亮丽的风景线。以学校的功课为主色调, 配上新东方欢声笑语、多彩多姿的英语课堂, 真可谓交互成趣, 相得益彰。在获得一级、二级、三级、四级全国

英语等级考试 (PETS) 合格证书的过程中, 我不仅体会到学习英语的甘甜, 而且增强了学好其他文化课的自信。我切身感到, PETS 对我英语水平提高起到的作用无法低估。

啥? 窍门啊, 我的窍门是“零存整取”, 也就是瞄着一串串“跳一跳摸得着的葡萄”, 集零零碎碎的时间, 一砖一瓦地铺路, 使自己步步登高。哇, 真得集腋成裘耶! 不知不觉中, 本事增大啦: 我已能自如地在外宾面前给老师当翻译; 自在地欣赏英语大片, 阅读原版的《哈利波特》、《公主日记》; 自由地在 World Wide Web 的英文界面里冲浪!

对! 通过 PETS 等级的攀爬, 我拥有了感知和享受这个美妙世界的“魔杖”。这根魔杖对我学好其他文化课也起到了辅助作用, “隔科不隔理”吗!

喔, 忘了告诉你, 我叫吴佩玉, 人大附中初二的学生, 头衔和荣誉一大堆: 共青团员, 班长, 校级三好学生, 区级优秀学生干部, 北京市英语口语高级证书获得者, 不过最值得“显摆儿”的是, 2005 年春季我摘下了一串甘甜的葡萄: 获得了全国英语等级考试四级合格证书, 其中口试成绩还得了个满分呢! 老师说我的成功源于把英语考试与英语学习巧妙的结合了起来。

啊? 什么时候考五级? 这串葡萄挂在顶尖上, 可不是那么好摘的, 我想功课之余上新东方充充电再说, No Pain No Gain!

吴佩玉

二零零五年九月

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第一部分

笔 试 部 分

笔试全真预测试题(一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1—5, you will hear an introduction about the life of a celebrated photographer, Herb Ritts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. **Write only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

Death (Age)	1	
Death (Reason)	pneumonia	
Place of Birth	Los Angeles	
Year of Birth	2	
Graduated from Bard College	Year	1975
	Place	New York
	Major	3
The First Picture Taken (Year)	1979	
The Career of the Person in the First Picture	4	
The Issue including Pictures of Mr. Annan, the United Nations secretary general, and Marion Jones, the Track Star (Published Month)	5	

**Part B** ▶**Directions:**

For Questions 6—10, you will hear a report about Valentine cards. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

What is the percentage of people who send cards to themselves on February 14?

	6
--	---

Why do some people send cards to themselves on February 14?

	7
--	---

How did the 1/10 of the persons get the cards on that day?

	8
--	---

Which nation is the least romantic according to the passage?

	9
--	---

What is the best gift for the French on February 14?

	10
--	----

Part C ▶**Directions:**

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the passage about ice phrases. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. What is the meaning of “Skating on thin ice”?

- [A] One may be doing something quite difficult.
- [B] One may be doing something quite risky.
- [C] One may be doing something quite annoying.
- [D] One may be doing something impossible.

12. When somebody told you that you will “cut no ice” with him, what did he mean?

- [A] You will not persuade him.
- [B] You are getting nowhere with him.
- [C] You cannot sell your ice to him.



- [D] You should not waste time cutting ice with him.
13. When the game is really over, which idiom can we use?
- [A] The game is on ice.
- [B] Skating on thin ice.
- [C] To cut no ice.
- [D] To break the ice.

Questions 14—16 are based on the radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14—16.

14. According to the woman, how much money should people save for themselves?
- [A] 3~6 months of monthly salary
- [B] 13% of salary
- [C] \$ 10
- [D] Not mentioned
15. What's the biggest mistake people make?
- [A] They do not think \$ 10 is a large sum of money.
- [B] They sacrifice movie, beer for bank deposit.
- [C] They seldom have fixed deposit.
- [D] They tend to live from paycheck to paycheck.
16. What does "Pay yourself first" refer to?
- [A] Take more education and make yourself promoted quickly.
- [B] When you get your paycheck, save some portion of it.
- [C] Lend money from bank when you want to prepare for the future.
- [D] Accumulate money by all means.

Questions 17—20 are based on the introduction to the Statue of Liberty. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.

17. Mark Twain's letter about the Statue of Liberty _____.
[A] represented a serious question as to the need for the statue
[B] was a put-on by a journalist
[C] raised a great deal of money
[D] poked fun at the French
18. How many years elapsed from the conception of the statue until its completion?
[A] 11 years
[B] 16 years
[C] 26 years
[D] 21 years
19. French engineering genius is seen in the Statue of Liberty in _____.
[A] design of its base
[B] design of its stressed sheathing



- [C] locating the statue without disrupting harbor traffic
[D] keeping the flame lit
20. The Statue of Liberty's development embarrassed Americans in the 1880s because _____.
- [A] they took so long to raise the money
[B] it was apparent the statue was mislocated
[C] its design was tasteless
[D] they felt that the concept was a waste of money

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Everyone knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state; 21 it, it would not be possible to pay the soldiers and policemen who protect us; 22 the workers in government offices who 23 our health, our food, our water, and all 24 things that we can not do for ourselves. By 25 of taxation, we pay for things that we need as 26 as we need somewhere to live and something to eat.

In most countries, a direct tax on persons, 27 is called income tax, exists. It is arranged in such a way that the poorest people pay 28, and the percentage of tax grows greater as the taxpayer's 29 grows. In England, for example, the tax on the 30 people goes up as high as ninety-five percent!

But countries with direct taxation nearly always have 31 taxation too. Many things imported into the country have to pay taxes or "duties". 32, it is the men and women who buy the imported things in the shops who really 33 pay the duties, in the 34 of higher prices. In some countries, too, there is a tax 35 things sold in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of money is collected, but the poor people suffer 36. If unnecessary things like jewels and fur coats are taxed, 37 is obtained, but the tax is fairer, as the 38 pay it.

Probably this last kind of indirect tax, 39 with a direct on incomes which is low for the poor and high for the rich, is 40 arrangement.

21. [A] because of [B] instead of [C] with [D] without



- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 22. [A] so | [B] nor | [C] not | [D] all |
| 23. [A] look after | [B] sympathize | [C] consider | [D] see |
| 24. [A] other | [B] others | [C] the other | [D] many |
| 25. [A] mean | [B] means | [C] a means | [D] the means |
| 26. [A] many | [B] well | [C] more | [D] much |
| 27. [A] which | [B] what | [C] that | [D] it |
| 28. [A] a lot | [B] most | [C] nothing | [D] more |
| 29. [A] income | [B] population | [C] tax | [D] amount |
| 30. [A] poor | [B] working | [C] rich | [D] richest |
| 31. [A] no | [B] income | [C] indirect | [D] direct |
| 32. [A] However | [B] So | [C] Of course | [D] By chance |
| 33. [A] have to | [B] will | [C] are willing to | [D] should |
| 34. [A] way | [B] form | [C] name | [D] terms |
| 35. [A] about | [B] on | [C] for | [D] form |
| 36. [A] least | [B] highly | [C] less | [D] most |
| 37. [A] less money | [B] more money | [C] fewer money | [D] most money |
| 38. [A] people | [B] poor | [C] rich | [D] country |
| 39. [A] including | [B] along | [C] dealing | [D] and |
| 40. [A] the best | [B] the worst | [C] good | [D] better |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

A study by scientists in Finland has found that mobile phone radiation can cause changes in human cells that might affect the brain, the leader of the research team said.

But Darius Leszczynski, who headed the 2-year study and will present findings next week at a conference in Quebec(魁北克), said more research was needed to determine the seriousness of the changes and their impact on the brain or the body.

The study at Finland's Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority found that exposure to radiation from mobile phones can cause increased activity in hundreds of proteins in human cells grown in a laboratory, he said.

"We know that there is some biological response. We can detect it with our very sensitive approaches, but we do not know whether it can have any physiological effects on the human brain or human body," Leszczynski said.



Nonetheless the study, the initial findings of which were published last month in the scientific journal *Differentiation*, raises new questions about whether mobile phone radiation can weaken the brain's protective shield against harmful substances.

The study focused on changes in cells that line blood vessels and on whether such changes could weaken the functioning of the blood-brain barrier, which prevents potentially harmful substances from entering the brain from the bloodstream, Leszczynski said.

The study found that a protein called hsp27 linked to the functioning of the blood-brain barrier showed increased activity due to irradiation and pointed to a possibility that such activity could make the shield more permeable(能透过的), he said.

"Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink—not the blood vessels but the cells themselves—and then tiny gaps could appear between those cells through which some molecules could pass," he said.

Leszczynski declined to speculate on what kind of health risks that could pose, but said a French study indicated that headache, fatigue and sleep disorders could result.

"These are not life-threatening problems but can cause a lot of discomfort," he said, adding that a Swedish group had also suggested a possible link with Alzheimer's disease.

"Where the truth is I do not know," he said.

Leszczynski said that he, his wife and children use mobile phones, and he said that he did not think his study suggested any need for new restrictions on mobile phone use.

41. According to Leszczynski, how does mobile phone affect one's health?

- [A] Mobile phone radiation can increase protein activities and such activities can make the protective shield more permeable.
- [B] Mobile phone radiation can shrink the blood vessels and prevent blood from flowing smoothly.
- [C] Mobile phone radiation will bring stress to people exposed to it.
- [D] Mobile phone radiation kills blood cells at a rapid speed.

42. What's the result of the French study?

- [A] The harm of mobile phone radiation is life-threatening.
- [B] Mobile phone may affect one's normal way of thinking.
- [C] Sleep disorders could result from mobile phone radiation.
- [D] A protein called hsp27 is killed by mobile phone radiation.

43. What kind of disease is not caused by the use of mobile phone?

- [A] Fatigue.
- [B] Headache.
- [C] Alzheimer's disease.
- [D] Tuberculosis.

44. According to the passage, what would be the future of the use of mobile phone?

- [A] People will be forbidden to use mobile phone.
- [B] People dare not use mobile phone because of its radiation.



- [C] People will continue to use mobile phone.
[D] There will be new restrictions on the use of mobile phone.
45. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- [A] The research in Finland found that mobile phone radiation will affect one's brain.
[B] Mobile phone radiation can cause increased activity in hundreds of protein in human cells.
[C] Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink.
[D] Lszczynski forbid his wife and children to use mobile phone after his research.

Text 2

The proportion of works cut for the cinema in Britain dropped from 40 percent when I joined the BBFC in 1975 to less than 4 percent when I left. But I don't think that 20 years from now it will be possible to regulate any medium as closely as I regulated film.

The Internet is, of course, the greatest problem for this century. The world will have to find a means, through some sort of international treaty of United Nations initiative, to control the material that's now going totally unregulated into people's homes. That said, it will only take one little country like Paraguay to refuse to sign a treaty for transmission to be unstoppable. Parental control is never going to be sufficient.

I'm still very worried about the impact of violent video games, even though researchers say their impact is moderated by the fact that players don't so much experience the game as enjoy the technical manoeuvres (策略) that enable you to win. But in respect of violence in mainstream films, I'm more optimistic. Quite suddenly, tastes have changed, and it's no longer Stallone or Schwarzenegger who are the top stars, but Leonardo DiCaprio—that has taken everybody by surprise.

Go through the most successful films in Europe and America now and you will find virtually none that we are violent. Quentin Tarantino didn't usher in a new, violent generation, and films are becoming much more prosocial than one would have expected.

Cinemas will undoubtedly survive. The new multiplexes are a glorious experience, offering perfect sound and picture and very comfortable seats, things which had died out in the 1980s. I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away in favor of huddling around a 14-inch computer monitor to watch digitally-delivered movies at home.

It will become increasingly cheap to make films, with cameras becoming smaller and lighter but remaining very precise. That means greater chances for new talent to emerge, as it will be much easier for people to learn how to be better film-makers. People's working lives will be shorter in the future, and once retired they will spend a lot of time learning to do things that amuse them—like making videos. Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as producers as well as audience; instead of writing letters, one will send little home movies entitled My Week.

46. Which of the following about Internet is true according to the passage?



- [A] The Internet is the greatest progress for this century.
[B] Efforts are needed to control Internet.
[C] Paraguay refused to sign a treaty for transmission.
[D] The United Nations has found ways to prevent Internet from developing.
47. What kind of film does the author dislike?
[A] Violent films.
[B] Comedy.
[C] European films.
[D] Films acted by Leonardo.
48. What does "that" in "I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away I favor..." (Para. 5) refer to?
[A] Digitally-delivered movies
[B] Multiplexes
[C] Advanced camera
[D] Sound
49. What is the author's attitude toward the future of film?
[A] Positive
[B] Negative
[C] Uncertain
[D] Worried
50. What does "media-saturated" in "Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as..." (Para. 6) mean?
[A] Be tired of media
[B] Be fully affected by media
[C] Be driven mad by media
[D] Be benefited by media

Text 3

Culture is the sum total of all the traditions, customs, belief and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us.

To the professional anthropologist, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped form of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind the Western languages not in their sound patterns or grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all