



大学英语

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四级考试

模拟与训练

College English Test (Band 4)

710分新题型



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Stress is a natural part of life and has become pervasive; it seems to penetrate everything. It is not only a matter of hearing or reading something about stress, but it is a matter of feeling it. Stress is a new plague. However, a number of surveys conducted since the 1960s show it is an unavoidable consequence of life. There is no doubt that stress can cause disease, there are good stresses that balance this, and promote well-being. Stress results in increased

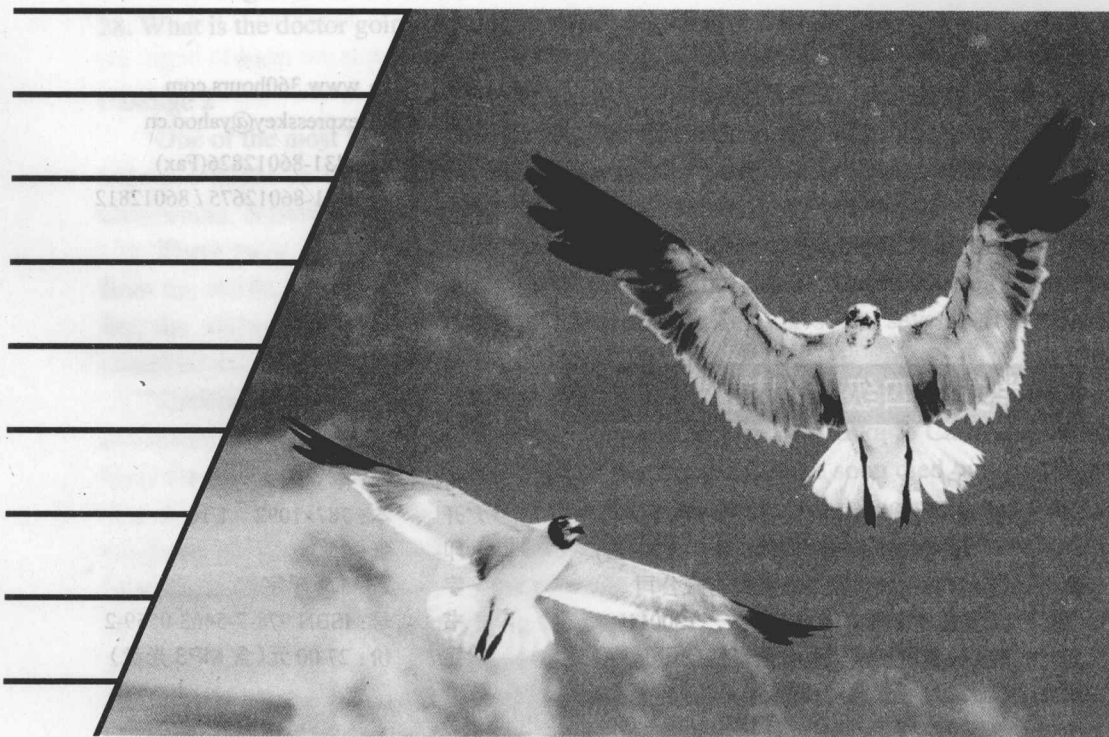
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英语听力理解题量增加，题型新颖

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前 言

大学英语四级考试 710 分新题型考试模式已经实施几年,机考实验学校的规模逐渐增加,所以《大学英语四级考试模拟与训练》充分反应了大学英语四级考试这种日新月异的变化和特色。

大学英语四级考试各部分测试内容、题型、分值比例、测试顺序和考试时间如下表所示:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
第一部分: 写作	写 作		短文写作	15%	30
第二部分: 阅读理解	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	10%	15
第三部分: 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%	35
		长对话	多项选择		
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择		
		短文听写	复合式听写		
第四部分: 阅读理解	仔细阅读 理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	25%	25
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空或短句问答		
第五部分: 综合测试	完形填空或改错		多项选择 错误辨认并改正	15%	15
	句子翻译		中译英		5

本书按以上结构和题型精心设计了 14 套模拟试题,考点上兼顾典型性和全面性;材料上体现信息性和时代性;精解上照顾到解题技巧和语言知识的平衡。

本书由吉林大学珠海学院大学英语的老师主编,由英语测试专家孙怀庆教授主审,保证了本书的实用性和权威性。但囿于学术水平,在编写过程中难免有不足之处,请高校老师和学生在使用中多提批评意见。

壹可亿教育中心

目 录

模拟试卷

大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(一)	1
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(二)	15
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(三)	29
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(四)	43
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(五)	57
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(六)	71
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(七)	85
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(八)	98
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(九)	111
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(十)	125

答案与精解

大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(一)答案与精解	139
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(二)答案与精解	145
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(三)答案与精解	151
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(四)答案与精解	157
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(五)答案与精解	163
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(六)答案与精解	168
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(七)答案与精解	173
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷(八)答案与精解	178

大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（九）答案与精解.....	184
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（十）答案与精解.....	190

听力原文

大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（一）听力原文.....	195
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（二）听力原文.....	199
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（三）听力原文.....	203
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（四）听力原文.....	207
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（五）听力原文.....	211
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（六）听力原文.....	215
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（七）听力原文.....	219
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（八）听力原文.....	223
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（九）听力原文.....	227
大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（十）听力原文.....	231

大学英语四级考试模拟试卷（一）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Paper—More than Meets the Eye

We are surrounded by so much paper and card that it is easy to forget just how complex it is. There are many varieties and grades of paper materials, and whilst it is fairly easy to spot the varieties, it is far more difficult to spot the grades.

It needs to be understood that most paper and card is manufactured for a specific purpose, so that whilst the corn-flake packet may look smart, it is clearly not something destined for the archives. It is made to look good, but only needs a limited life span. It is also much cheaper to manufacture than high grade card.

Paper can be made from an almost endless variety of cellulose-based material which will include many woods, cottons and grasses or which papyrus is an example and from where we get the word "paper". Many of these are very specialized, but the preponderance of paper making has been from soft wood and cotton or rags, with the bulk being wood-based.

Paper from Wood

In order to make wood into paper it needs to be broken down into fine strands. Firstly by powerful machinery and then boiled with strong alkalis such as caustic soda, until a fine pulp of cellulose fibers is produced. It is from this pulp that the final product is made, relying on the bonding together of the cellulose into layers. That, in a very small nutshell, is the essence of paper making from wood. However, the reality is rather more complicated. In order to give us our white paper and card, the makers will add bleach and other materials such as china clay and additional chemicals.

A further problem with wood is that it contains a material that is not cellulose. Something called lignin. This is essential for the tree since it holds the cellulose fibers together, but if it is incorporated into the manufactured paper it presents archivists with a problem. Lignin eventually breaks down and releases acid products into the paper. This will weaken the bond between the cellulose fibers and the paper will become brittle and look rather brown and careworn. We have all seen this in old newspapers and cheap paperback books. It has been estimated that most paper back books will have a life of not greater than fifty years. Not what we need for our archives.

It also means, of course, that lignin-free paper is going to be more expensive, but that is nevertheless what the archivist must look for in his supplies. There is no point whatsoever in carefully placing our valuable artifacts in paper or card that is going to hasten their demise. Acid is particularly harmful to photographic materials, causing them to fade and in some cases simply vanish!

Added to this, as I have indicated earlier, paper may also contain other materials added during manufacture such as bleach, china clay, chemical whiteners and size. This looks like a bleak picture, and it would be but for the fact that there are suppliers who will guarantee the material that they sell. If you want to be absolutely sure that you are storing in, or printing on, the correct material then this is probably the only way.

Paper from Rag

A reliable source for quality rag papers is a recognized art stockiest. Many water color artists insist on using only fine quality rag paper and board.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答；8-10题在答题卡1上。

- 2 -

- During the whole manufacturing process, the final product is made from _____.
A) strong alkalis
B) caustic soda
C) cellulose fibers
D) a pulp of cellulose fibers
- In order to make white paper and card, the makers will add _____.
A) Albescent
B) bleach
C) Escharotics
D) lysozyme
- _____ is essential for the tree but it will make paper easy to break.
A) Acid
B) Alkali
C) Cellulose fibers
D) Lignin
- Many paper producers will preserve lignin during manufacture, because _____.
A) leaving the lignin will decrease his paper yield
B) leaving the lignin will make more paper from a tree
C) lignin is very useful in the process
D) lignin is essential for making paper
- _____ is particularly harmful to photographic materials.
A) Lignin
B) Bleach
C) Acid
D) Chemical whiteners
- We distinguish a piece of suitable paper from one that is unsuitable by _____ rather than the label.
- Although free of lignin, paper made from cotton and rag waste can also cost more money than wood pulp paper because _____.
- What we can learn from "Paper from Rag" is that you had better buy archival materials

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) 4 dollars. B) 18 dollars. C) 16 dollars. D) 20 dollars.
12. A) In a Tokyo hotel. B) On a train. C) At an airport. D) At an agency.
13. A) Finance B) Economics.
C) English. D) French.
14. A) It's fashionable. B) He has already got one.
C) It doesn't appeal to him. D) There is no more left.
15. A) Manager and staff. B) Teacher and Student.
C) Job advisor and Student. D) Clerk and Customer.

16. A) The man will get refund for the music course.
 B) The man will get a bill with the price of the course.
 C) The man will pay for the tennis course by check.
 D) The man will pay more for the tennis course.
17. A) Have a dinner with Tom. B) Meet Tom at a restaurant.
 C) Finish his assignment. D) Work on an essay in a restaurant.
18. A) The present apartment is expensive.
 B) The woman wants to move into a new apartment.
 C) The woman can't put up with the noise.
 D) The surrounding is noisy in her previous apartment.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Food nutrition. B) The weather.
 C) Americans' obesity. D) Fitness craze in the U.S.
20. A) Fat, oil and meat. B) Oil, junk food and sugar.
 C) Sugar, meat and junk food. D) Sugar, fat and oil.
21. A) To visit hot places. B) To get more paid.
 C) To go outdoors. D) Go on a diet and get some exercise.
22. A) Fourteen hours. B) Six hours.
 C) Five hours. D) Four hours.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) At a bank. B) At a hotel.
 C) At Wal-mart. D) At a construction company.
24. A) Quite a few. B) Thirty-five to forty.
 C) Not yet decided. D) More than a hundred.
25. A) In March. B) In June.
 C) In January. D) In February

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 center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) No interest, B) Cold winter. C) Sports. D) Low attendance.
27. A) Because balls could be kicked.
 B) Because balls could be hit.
 C) Because ball games were very popular.
 D) Because ball games were new.
28. A) Thirteen B) Twelve. C) Seven. D) Thirty.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He will get tips if he does so.
B) His customers are sleeping at that time.
C) The newspapers will be sheltered from rain.
D) His customers usually have breakfast on the porch.
30. A) He is saving up to go to college.
B) He is saving up to travel to Europe.
C) He is saving up for a new bike.
D) He is unable to get pocket money from his parents.
31. A) The newspapers are delivered to Billy's house by truck at midnight.
B) Billy delivers newspapers every day except on Sundays.
C) Billy's customers are so satisfied that they give him tips each time.
D) Billy is a responsible newspaper boy.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) The author of Harry Potter.
B) The publisher of Harry Potter.
C) A character in Harry Potter.
D) An actor in the movie Harry Potter.
33. A) Children.
B) People of all ages.
C) Young people.
D) Preschoolers.
34. A) The stories are interesting and imaginative.
B) The main character is a normal boy, which enables children to imagine being like him.
C) The publisher has promoted the books all over the world.
D) There have been few other fantasy series for young readers.
35. A) The secret of success of Harry Potter.
B) How the author wrote Harry Potter.
C) What Harry Potter is mainly about.
D) The main characters of Harry Potter.

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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you're required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上，请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded "Is there a doctor on board?" announcement. I've been (47) _____ only once—for a woman who had merely fainted. But the (48) _____ made me quite curious about how often this kind of thing happened. I wondered what I would do if (49) _____ with a real midair medical emergency—without access to a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So when the *New England Journal of Medicine* last week (50) _____ a study about in-flight medical events, I read it with interest.

The study estimated that there is a(n) (51) _____ of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U.S. flights every day. Most of them are not serious; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. But 13% of them—roughly four a day—are serious enough to (52) _____ a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies include heart trouble, strokes, and difficult breathing.

Let's face it: plane rides are (53) _____. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly what they would be if they lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate the pressure pretty (54) _____, but passengers with heart disease (55) _____ experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. Another common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis—the so-called economy syndrome. Whatever happens, don't panic. Things are getting better on the in-flight-emergency front. Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at (56) _____ one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) stressful | I) used to |
| B) called | J) published |
| C) average | K) confronted |
| D) tedious | L) treated |
| E) require | M) least |
| F) incident | N) easily |
| G) engage | O) harshly |
| H) may | |

Section B

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

On average, American kids aged 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, 8 hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet. Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to

1997: boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%.

"Children are affected by the same time crunch (危机) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "make breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours respectively. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids aged 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaged in it.

The Children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A) Children have more time participating in school activities.
- B) Children have plenty of time reading and studying.
- C) Children spend little time with their parents
- D) Children's leisure time has decreased.

58. The reason given by Sandra Hofferth for the time crunch is _____.

- A) Children have little time to play
- B) Children did more household work and participated in more organized activities
- C) More mothers are working outside the home
- D) There are many single-parental families in United States

59. What does "the same time crunch" (Line 1, Para.2) mean?

- A) Children are not taken good care of by their working parents.
- B) Children have little time to play with their parents.
- C) Both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time.
- D) Both parents and children have trouble managing their time.

60. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?

- A) American kids are spending more and more time watching TV.
- B) American kids are engaged in more and more structured activities.
- C) American kids are doing less and less household work.
- D) American kids like doing sports.

61. What can we infer from the last paragraph of the passage?

- A) Most Parents believe that reading is beneficial to children.
- B) Efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful.
- C) Playing promotes children's intelligence.

D) Most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

The Internet began in the 1960s as a small network of academic and government computers primarily involved in research for the U.S military. Originally limited to researchers at a handful of universities and government facilities, the Internet has quickly become a worldwide network providing users with information on a range of subjects and allowing them to purchase goods directly from companies via computer. By 1999, 84 million U.S. citizens had access to the Internet at home or work. More and more Americans are paying bills, shopping, ordering airline tickets and purchasing stocks via computer over the Internet.

Internet banking is also becoming increasingly popular. With lower overhead cost in terms of staffing and office space, Internet banks are able to offer higher interest rates on deposits and charge lower rates on loans than traditional banks. "Brick and mortar" banks are increasingly offering online banking services via transactional websites to complement their traditional services. At present, 14 percent of Internet households conduct their banking by means of the Internet, and the figure is expected to double or triple during the next two or three years.

Increasing commercial use of the Internet has heightened security and privacy concerns. With a credit or debit card, an Internet user can order almost anything from an Internet site and have it delivered to their home or office. Companies doing business over the Internet need sophisticated security measures to protect credit card, bank account, and social security numbers from unauthorized access as they pass across the Internet. Any organization that connects its networks to the global Internet must carefully control the access point to ensure that outsiders cannot disrupt the organization's internal networks or gain unauthorized access to the organization's computer systems and data.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. The passage is mainly concerned about _____.
- A) The introduction or the history of the Internet
 - B) The advantages of Internet banking
 - C) The conveniences brought to people through the Internet
 - D) Implications of increasing commercial use of the Internet
63. Which of the following statements about Internet banking is true?
- A) 84 million U.S citizens are using Internet banking.
 - B) Internet banking requires minimal usage fees.
 - C) Internet banking offers price advantages to users.
 - D) Internet banking will completely replace traditional banking.
64. What does the term "brick and mortar banks" indicate?
- A) Banks with traditional walk-in services
 - B) Banks with competitive interest rates.
 - C) Banks with online services.
 - D) Banks with good reputations.
65. What can be inferred from the last sentence of the third paragraph?

- A) Organizations must secure their networks and data against unauthorized use.
- B) Modern technology cannot safeguard against unauthorized access to online network.
- C) Information security is the most important thing for Internet Using.
- D) Any company's network may be at risk of security breaches.

66. All of the following usages are mentioned in this passage except _____.

- A) Purchasing stocks
- B) Applying for a credit card
- C) Offering online banking services
- D) Ordering airline tickets

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the paper below. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

"Take a look at television these days, and it's becoming almost common place to be arrogant and crude," 67 psychologist Thomas Achenbach of the University of Vermont.

Comparing 68 of American children in the mid-1970s and the late 1980s, Achenbach found that children in the 69 group were, 70 average, more impulsive and 71 than their counterparts a decade and a half earlier. The fraying of the 72 family and the demands 73 working parents, many experts believe, have produced a generation of children who can program a computer but don't know how to write a thank-you note.

Even parents who 74 to teach their children manners are appalled 75 how easily those lessons can be 76 by 77 takes place beyond their homes. Leann Aykut of Scottsdale, Ariz, knows this well. One day her 11-year-old son found his sister using his telephone in his room. "Get off my phone," he yelled, calling her a(n) 78 name.

Aykut raced to her son's room. "You've no right to talk to your sister like that," she 79.

The boy shrugged. He explained that a friend had been 80 with his mother and called her 81 that term.

"We never talk that way in this house," Aykut said 82.

83 you can't protect your children from what goes on outside your home, experts believe that with patience and 84, parents can do 85 to make their children 86 in our world full of beasts. Parents do play an important role in changing their children's manners.

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|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 67. A) informs | B) notifies | C) notes | D) watches |
| 68. A) judgments | B) assessments | C) assembly | D) assumption |
| 69. A) former | B) latter | C) previous | D) following |
| 70. A) on | B) at | C) in | D) from |
| 71. A) unobedient | B) imobedient | C) inobedient | D) disobedient |
| 72. A) neutral | B) nuclear | C) nucleus | D) natural |
| 73. A) for | B) to | C) on | D) towards |
| 74. A) strive | B) strain | C) struggle | D) stretch |

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 75. A) with | B) for | C) in | D) at |
| 76. A) undone | B) cancelled | C) wasted | D) invalid |
| 77. A) that | B) which | C) what | D) where |
| 78. A) obscene | B) obscure | C) obvious | D) objective |
| 79. A) angered | B) scolded | C) blamed | D) furied |
| 80. A) discussing | B) speaking | C) talking | D) arguing |
| 81. A) by | B) on | C) in | D) under |
| 82. A) weakly | B) firmly | C) confidently | D) worriedly |
| 83. A) Because | B) Where | C) While | D) As |
| 84. A) persistence | B) occurrence | C) continuation | D) existence |
| 85. A) much | B) a few | C) a lot | D) great |
| 86. A) beautiful | B) charming | C) beauties | D) charms |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。