

# CET-4



大学英语四级考试

**710分全真模拟**

附2011年6月、12月真题解析

■ 主编 潘晓燕

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高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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DAXUE YINGYU SIJI KAOSHI 710 FEN QUANZHEN MONI

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## 710分全真模拟

附2011年6月、12月真题解析

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高等教育出版社·北京  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

281461

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试 710 分全真模拟: 附 2011 年 6 月、12 月真题解析/潘晓燕主编. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2012.3  
ISBN 978-7-04-034616-9

I. ①大… II. ①潘… 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 (2012) 第 023731 号

策划编辑 黄丽雯 责任编辑 杨挺扬 黄丽雯 封面设计 赵 阳  
责任校对 陈旭颖 责任印制 朱学忠

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号  
邮政编码 100120  
印 刷 涿州市京南印刷厂  
开 本 787mm × 1092mm 1/16  
印 张 16.5  
字 数 414 千字  
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landracom.com>  
<http://www.landracom.com.cn>  
版 次 2012 年 3 月第 1 版  
印 次 2012 年 3 月第 1 次印刷  
定 价 29.80 元 (含光盘)

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## 大学英语四级考试模拟试卷 (一)

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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

1. 现在很多大型活动都需要志愿者;

2. 做志愿者的利弊;

3. 如果我有机会做志愿者的话, 我会……

### 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.

#### Ten Keys to Success

What is it that makes people successful and I mean really successful compared to you or me? Are they smarter or do they work harder? Are they risk takers or have powerful and influential friends?

The financial newspaper *Investors Business Daily* (IBD) asked these same questions a few years ago and started a multi-year search for the answer. They studied industry leaders, investors and entrepreneurs to understand the traits they all had in common that contributed to their success. Reproduced here is their list of 10 Secrets to Success along with my commentary on each not-so-secret "secret".

I decided to reproduce the list here and comment on each of the traits in hopes of motivating you and myself in the process. It's time for me to take my own advice and start on the path to my dreams. I hope to motivate you, by using myself as an example.

I originally came across this list when I was staring at some papers on a refrigerator owned by someone who was very successful—both personally and financially. My family and I had just spent the night as a guest in a great house in the suburbs of Boston. We were living life large as we played pool in the race room, drank wine from the wine cellar, and enjoyed a dip in the hot tub. The problem was, neither of the couples in the house owned the property or the life we were pretending to have. You see, my friends were house sitting for the original owner and they had invited us to stay for the weekend.

It wasn't until the morning after our little "party" that I noticed something taped to the refrigerator—something that impacts me each time I read it. It was the IBD 10 Secrets to Success.

Once my head cleared, I quickly copied them down and read them over and over again. After our vacation I made copies and posted them in my home office and inside a journal I decided to keep.

The problem was, after a couple of months I forgot about the secrets and they fell by the wayside. And so did my actions towards my goals. At the time the articles *7 Ways to Grow the Action Habit* or *How To Motivate Yourself—Self Motivation* didn't exist and I lost my motivation. Well, I re-discovered the list and want to share it with you now. I hope you take this not-so-secret "secrets" to heart and realize your dreams—whatever they may be.

### 1. How You Think Is Everything.

Always be positive. Think Success, not Failure. Beware of a negative environment.

This trait has to be one of the most important in the entire list. Your belief that you can accomplish your goals has to be unwavering. The moment you say to yourself "I can't...", then you won't. I was always given the advice "never say I can't" and I'd like to strike those words from the dictionary.

I've found that from time-to-time my attitude wavers. A mentor of mine once said "it's ok to visit pity city, but you can't stay and there comes a time when you need to leave." Positive things happen to positive people.

### 2. Decide upon Your True Dreams and Goals.

Write down your specific goals and develop a plan to reach them.

Write down my dreams and goals? Develop a plan to reach them? You mean like a project plan? Yes, that's exactly what this means. You may have heard the old adage: A New Year's resolution that isn't written down is just a dream, and dreams are not goals.

Goals are those concrete, measurable stepping stones of achievement that track your progress towards your dreams. My goal is to start a second career as a freelance writer—what are your goals?

### 3. Take Action: Goals are nothing without action.

Be like Nike and "Just do it". I took action by reaching out and started writing. Every day I try to take some action towards my goals. It may be small, but it's still an action. Have you taken action towards your goals?

### 4. Never Stop Learning: Go back to school or read books. Get training & acquire skills.

Becoming a lifelong learner would benefit us all and is something we should instill in our kids. It's funny that once you're out of school you realize how enjoyable learning can be. What have you learned today?

### 5. Be Persistent and Work Hard: Success is a marathon, not a sprint (全速短跑). Never give up.

I think every story of success I read entails long hard hours of work. There is no getting around this and there is no free lunch. But, if you're working towards something that you're passionate about, something you love—then is it really work?

### 6. Learn to Analyze Details: Get all the facts, all the input. Learn from your mistakes.

I think you have to strike a balance between getting all the facts and making a decision with incomplete data—both are traits of successful people. Spend time gathering details, but don't catch analysis paralyzes.

**7. Focus Your Time and Money: Don't let other people or things distract you.**

Remain laser focused on your goals and surround yourself with positive people that believe in you. Don't be distracted by the naysayers (反对者) or tasks that are not helping you achieve your goals.

**8. Don't Be Afraid to Innovate: Be different. Following the herd is a sure way to mediocrity (平庸).**

Follow through on that break-out idea you have. Ask yourself "What would I do if I wasn't afraid?"

**9. Deal and Communicate with People Effectively: No person is an island. Learn to understand and motivate others.**

Successful people develop and nurture a network and they only do that by treating people openly, fairly and many times firmly. There is nothing wrong about being firm—just don't cross the a-hole line. How do you deal with people?

**10. Be Honest and Dependable: Take responsibility, otherwise numbers 1-9 won't matter.**

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. Who were the subjects of the IBD study?
  - A) Scientific pioneers.
  - B) Prominent politicians.
  - C) Outstanding scholars.
  - D) Successful businessmen.
2. How did the author get to know the List of 10 Secrets to Success for the first time?
  - A) He collected it from the newspaper he subscribed to.
  - B) He found it when thumbing through a magazine.
  - C) He chanced upon it on a fridge when visiting a friend.
  - D) He worked for the financial newspaper IBD.
3. What happened to the cherished list several months after the author's vacation?
  - A) He post copies to many people.
  - B) He forgot about its contents.
  - C) He published it in a journal.
  - D) He shared it with his colleagues.
4. According to the author, one of the most important traits to success is an attitude.
  - A) being positive
  - B) reading extensively
  - C) being modest
  - D) cherishing time
5. What's the author's professional goal?
  - A) To be a freelance writer as his second career.
  - B) To start a newspaper company of his own.
  - C) To become a very successful businessman.
  - D) To establish a private elementary school.



6. According to the list, what idea should we imbue our kids with?
  - A) Be obedient in school.
  - B) Go to school on time.
  - C) Be independent in study.
  - D) Keep learning for life.
7. What does "Success is a marathon, not a sprint" imply?
  - A) Success calls for good health.
  - B) Success calls for persistence.
  - C) Success brings about confidence.
  - D) Success brings about patience.
8. Successful people know how to gather gathering details and making analyses.
9. A mediocre person is often afraid to openly.
10. The most fundamental secret of all is to be the a-hole.

### 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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV. B) He has visited the TV tower twice.  
C) He has visited the TV tower once. D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
12. A) He has to work with his brother. B) He has no definite plans.  
C) He usually works on weekends. D) His plan depends on the woman.
13. A) She doesn't feel like going to the art class.  
B) She decides to change her brush.  
C) She quits art and is now studying drama.  
D) She has no more paint for drawing.
14. A) He will put on his gloves as the woman suggests.  
B) He has gloves but does not feel like wearing them.  
C) He does not have gloves at the moment.  
D) He thinks one glove is good enough for him.
15. A) Copy the book at Sam's store. B) Go to the school store and look again.  
C) Ask Sam for some copies. D) Go to the bookstore near the Sam's.
16. A) To go to watch the final in the TV room.  
B) To go to see a movie since he has two tickets.

- C) To go to see the final live since he has two tickets.  
D) To go to see the concert live since he has two tickets.
17. A) She thinks it's too late anyway.  
B) She thinks he shouldn't wait a minute.  
C) She thinks he should do things earlier.  
D) She thinks there might still be a chance even if it is the last minute.
18. A) The man took up much of the professor's time.  
B) The man didn't make any trouble with Prof. Johnston.  
C) The man has trouble getting along with Prof. Johnston.  
D) The man knew Prof. Johnston was very busy.

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

19. A) The country. B) Another country.  
C) Cornfield. D) Birmingham.
20. A) He might get his passport. B) He might get some money and clothes.  
C) He might make himself armed. D) He might make a call.
21. A) He will meet her in another country. B) They will go to another country together.  
C) He will leave her in the country. D) He will appear somewhere near her.
22. A) By air. B) By car. C) By sea. D) By train.

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

23. A) They lived in groups and were cave people.  
B) There were societies in Ice Age.  
C) They were advanced in arts.  
D) They had a smart way of building shelters.
24. A) By staying in their animal skin houses. B) By making their homes facing south.  
C) By bathing themselves in the sun. D) By burning trees.
25. A) Read the book quickly.  
B) Speak slowly.  
C) Tell him more about the Ice Age societies.  
D) Lend him the magazine.

## 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.

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) Germany. B) Holland.  
C) France. D) England.
27. A) The Irish. B) The Blacks.  
C) The Chinese. D) The Indians.
28. A) The Blacks are discriminated against the most nowadays in America.  
B) The Chinese have Chinatown in New York for religious reasons.  
C) An Irish scientist helped Americans walk on the moon.  
D) Each race plays a great role in keeping the United States as a great country.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Teachers who needs tips for taking class attendance.  
B) Teachers who can't remember students' information.  
C) Students who want to improve their attendance records.  
D) Students who want a positive peer relationship.
30. A) It helps the teacher organize extra-curricula activities easily.  
B) It helps establish the reputation of the whole school.  
C) It helps build a positive teacher-student relationship.  
D) It helps unify a divided class into a cooperative one.
31. A) To make it convenient for students to remember their neighbors.  
B) To see clearly what certain students are doing in class.  
C) To finish calling out all students' names in a short time.  
D) To check off the names in the classroom attendance book easily.

Passage Three

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

32. A) The exhibits are better preserved than years ago.  
B) The schedule of visits is more sophisticated.  
C) They are much less expensive than before.  
D) They are more popular with common people now.
33. A) More people come to enjoy museums.  
B) More people fear to experience new things.  
C) Many old people are puzzled by modern exhibits.  
D) Many children are addicted to the displays.
34. A) To attract people with different interests.  
B) To charge additional service fees.  
C) To help them feel at ease with science.



- D) To teach them basic survival skills.
35. A) Dinners. B) Movies. C) Novels. D) Classes.

### 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 are 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：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

From the health point of view we are living in a marvelous age. A large number of once (36) illnesses can now be (37) by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most (38) remaining diseases. The life (39) on average has increased (40). But though the possibility of living a longer life is greater than ever before, every day we (41) the incredible slaughter on the roads. Man versus the motor-car! It is a never-ending battle which man is (42).

It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering-wheel, his car becomes the (43) of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's worst qualities. (44).

It is high time a world code were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. (45). Present drinking and driving laws should be made much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specifications for manufacturers. These measures may sound harsh. (46). After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

What do National Semiconductor, Maxwell House Coffee, Deloitte & Touche, and Hearst Magazines have in common? All these organizations are 47 by women. Moreover, according to

a recent study by Catalyst, a national nonprofit organization 48 women in business, more than 80 percent of Fortune 500 companies have at least one woman on their boards of directors, up from 69 percent two years earlier. Despite all this, there is 49 that women are not commonly found at the executive level. No Fortune-500 company has a female CEO; women executives are 50 underrepresented in some industries, such as manufacturing, engineering, and financial services; and responses to the Catalyst survey show that six in ten women believe women suffer discrimination (歧视) in 51 executive business positions.

Industry experts have pointed out several blocks to women's 52 up the corporate ladder. Among these blocks are the prejudiced 53 of women that some men in managerial positions still bring to the recruiting process. In addition, because women are often 54 from the informal network outside the office—for example, by not being given season tickets to sporting events and by not being invited to play golf—they miss out on the opportunity to build relationships. Other blocks include difficulties in 55 career and family (women are still the primary caregivers in our society), lack of general management experience, 56 to travel, and unfriendly corporate cultures that drive women away before they are ready for executive positions.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |              |                |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| A) extremely | B) maintain    | C) headed    | D) effectively |
| E) assisting | F) willingness | G) notions   | H) reluctance  |
| I) pursuing  | J) accordingly | K) balancing | L) excluded    |
| M) evidence  | N) progress    | O) acquired  |                |

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The large American energy service company, Enron, failed a few years ago. It had been the seventh largest company in the United States. More than twenty people have been charged with financial crimes related to the company's hidden debt, inflated (夸大的) profits and accounting risks.

On January 22nd, Enron's former chief accounting officer faced charges of helping Enron cheat investors and others. Richard Causey said he is not guilty. He says he believed all of Enron's financial records were correct. He says he followed rules called the Generally Accepted Accounting Standards.

The government says Mr. Causey used his knowledge of accounting to make Enron look profitable. The government says Mr. Causey sought to gain from his actions by causing the price of Enron stock to increase. The government has charged Mr. Causey with planning businesses

related to Enron, called partnerships. Enron used financial exchanges with partnerships to hide big financial losses. The government says these exchanges do not meet the requirements for real business exchanges. This is because only Enron's money was at risk.

Mr. Causey is an important person in the Enron case. The charges came soon after another top official of Enron agreed to a deal.

Andrew Fastow was the chief financial officer at Enron. On January 14th, he admitted guilt for two criminal acts. He will be sentenced to ten years in prison. Fastow had faced more than ninety separate charges. The deal depends on evidence he will offer in the future.

Fastow admitted that he hid the financial situation at Enron by using partnerships. He admitted using partnerships for his own gain. He has been forced to return more than 23 million dollars and other property to the government.

Fastow and other former Enron officials have admitted guilt. They are expected to give evidence that will be used against Mr. Causey.

What is different between the two cases is that Mr. Fastow has confessed to cheating Enron. Mr. Causey is charged with cheating investors and others.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Enron's misuse of partnerships
  - B) the failure of Enron in America
  - C) two cases of Enron's top officials
  - D) Enron's hidden financial situation
58. According to the government, Mr. Causey \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) followed rules called the Generally Accepted Accounting Standards
  - B) misused his knowledge of accounting to cheat investors and others
  - C) was the one who had brought about financial losses for Enron
  - D) had cheated both sides of the partnerships that he had planned
59. What did Richard Causey claim?
  - A) He had nothing to do with the increasing price of Enron stock.
  - B) He was maneuvered by even higher-ranking officials.
  - C) He just meant to save Enron from going bankrupt.
  - D) He is innocent because he did everything according to the regulations.
60. According to the passage, one common feature of the two cases is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) both have managed to cheat the company of Enron, the investors and others
  - B) both have admitted guilt and been announced guilty for what they have done
  - C) both have returned all the money they had gained by means of partnerships
  - D) both Mr. Causey and Mr. Fastow had done illegal things for their own benefits
61. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the two cases are found to be closely connected
  - B) the two accused were close partners in the dealing
  - C) Enron began to lose money because of the two's cheatings
  - D) Causey owns little knowledge about accounting law



Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) says it expects the world economy to grow more than 4% both this year and next. Its chief economist says these could be the best two years since early this century.

But the IMF also says interest rates are very low and will have to rise in the future. When rates are low, more people borrow money to buy things like homes and businesses. Prices increase. The IMF says property values in Britain and some other countries may be too high now. However, it warns that prices could fall sharply if interest rates rise too fast. Some countries also worry that large United States budget deficits (赤字) could harm the current recovery. The Bush administration says it will cut those deficits.

The World Bank and IMF held their spring meetings last week in Washington where they are based. This year is their sixtieth anniversary. Protests outside were mostly peaceful. And they were smaller than before. Protesters called on rich nations to cancel the debt of poor ones. A report by the IMF and World Bank says private investment in developing countries is again increasing. The report says money is flowing to Brazil, China, Mexico and Russia. But it says poorer nations, especially in Africa, are not part of this growth.

Before the meetings, World Bank President James Wolfensohn said the world is out of balance. He said one sixth of the population owns eighty percent of the wealth. At the same time, another one in six people lives in extreme poverty. Mr. Wolfensohn urged developed countries to open their markets and increase aid. He also urged developing nations to improve their governments and to build good legal and financial systems.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Meetings between WB and IMF
  - B) World Economy Is Recovering
  - C) Interest Rates to Rise or to Fall
  - D) Cancel the Debt, Rich Nations
63. The phrase "this growth" at the end of Paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) growth of the economy
  - B) growth of their debts
  - C) growth of private investment
  - D) growth of the poverty-stricken population
64. The World Bank president calls on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) all countries to narrow the gap in wealth distribution
  - B) all protesters to demand more of the developed countries
  - C) all those present at the meetings to aid the poor countries
  - D) all nations to cooperate with each other in international trade
65. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the world economy is growing much more slowly than last century
  - B) changes in interest rates will directly influence the world economy
  - C) the US budget deficits have hindered the world economy from going ahead
  - D) the unbalanced wealth possession is caused by the flowing of private investment

66. What can be learned about World Bank and the International Monetary Fund from the passage?
- A) They were established in the same year.  
B) They are similarly administered and run.  
C) No protests disturbed their meetings last week.  
D) They have identical economic basis and power.

## 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 right side of the paper. 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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Most people are aware that outdoor air pollution can damage their health, but many do not know that indoor air pollution can also 67 health significantly. Environmental Protection Agency studies 68 that indoor levels of pollutants may be 2-5 times, and 69 more than 100 times, higher than outdoor levels.

There are many sources of indoor air pollution in any 70. These include combustion (燃烧) sources, products for home cleaning and 71, personal care, or hobbies; central heating and cooling systems and humidification 72; and outdoor air pollution.

73 effects may show up after a single exposure or 74 exposures. These include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, headaches, dizziness, and 75. Such effects are usually short-term and 76. Sometimes the treatment is simply 77 the person's exposure to the source of the pollution, 78 it can be identified. 79 of some diseases may also show up soon after exposure to some indoor air pollutants.

Certain effects are similar to those from colds or other viral (病毒引起的) diseases, 80 it is often difficult to 81 if the symptoms are a result of exposure to indoor air pollution. 82 this reason,

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 67. A) lessen       | B) decline      |
| C) effect           | D) affect       |
| 68. A) appear       | B) demonstrate  |
| C) indicate         | D) display      |
| 69. A) occasionally | B) especially   |
| C) originally       | D) eventually   |
| 70. A) case         | B) household    |
| C) direction        | D) aspect       |
| 71. A) maintenance  | B) management   |
| C) acquaintance     | D) abuse        |
| 72. A) devices      | B) instruments  |
| C) utilities        | D) applications |
| 73. A) Positive     | B) Exciting     |
| C) Immediate        | D) Mutual       |
| 74. A) related      | B) reported     |
| C) requested        | D) repeated     |
| 75. A) exhaust      | B) fatigue      |
| C) vitality         | D) pursuit      |
| 76. A) considerable | B) treatable    |
| C) inevitable       | D) avoidable    |
| 77. A) eliminating  | B) regulating   |
| C) isolating        | D) stimulating  |
| 78. A) wherever     | B) whenever     |
| C) whether          | D) if           |
| 79. A) Symbols      | B) Signals      |
| C) Symptoms         | D) Signatures   |
| 80. A) so           | B) because      |

- it is important to pay attention to the time and place  
the symptoms 83 . If the symptoms fade or go  
away when a person is away from home and return  
when the person returns, 84 should be made to  
identify indoor air sources that may be possible  
85 . Some effects may be made worse by an  
86 supply of outdoor air or from the heating,  
cooling, or humidity conditions prevalent in the  
home.
81. A) locate  
C) settle  
A) By  
C) For  
A) exist  
C) survive  
A) troubles  
C) differences  
A) means  
C) causes  
A) inadequate  
C) inexhaustible
82. A) but  
C) settle  
A) By  
C) For  
A) exist  
C) survive  
A) troubles  
C) differences  
A) means  
C) causes  
A) inadequate  
C) inexhaustible
83. A) although  
B) determine  
D) intend  
B) Since  
D) As  
B) transmit  
D) occur  
B) efforts  
D) profits  
B) bases  
D) motives  
B) insignificant  
D) invariable

## Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

87. You shouldn't have been following him so closely; \_\_\_\_\_ (你应该与他保持距离)。  
88. All the key words in the article are printed in bold type \_\_\_\_\_ (以便吸引读者的注意)。  
89. In recent years \_\_\_\_\_ (更注重) developing the students' productive skills.  
90. He thought he could talk Mr. Robinson \_\_\_\_\_ (购买一些昂贵的设备)。  
91. You \_\_\_\_\_ (当时要是那位顾客更耐心些); I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.



## 大学英语四级考试模拟试卷 (二)

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled **College Students' Sense of Responsibility**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 有的大学生有很强的责任意识, 有的却连最基本的责任感都没有;
2. 大学生肩负哪些责任;
3. 大学阶段是大学生成长的重要阶段, 呼吁大学生加强责任感。

## 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.

## Communication Skills—Start Here!

**Why you need to get your message across**

Effective communication is all about conveying your messages to other people clearly and unambiguously. It's also about receiving information that others are sending to you, with as little distortion as possible.

Doing this involves effort from both the sender of the message and the receiver. And it's a process that can be fraught (充满) with error, with messages muddled by the sender, or misinterpreted by the recipient. When this isn't detected, it can cause tremendous confusion, wasted effort and missed opportunity. In fact, communication is only successful when both the sender and the receiver understand the same information as a result of the communication. By successfully getting your message across, you convey your thoughts and ideas effectively. When not successful, the thoughts and ideas that you actually send do not necessarily reflect what you think, causing a communications breakdown and creating roadblocks that stand in the way of your goals—both personally and professionally.

In a recent survey of recruiters from companies with more than 50 000 employees, communication skills were cited as the single more important decisive factor in choosing managers. The survey, conducted by the University of Pittsburgh's Katz Business School, points out that communication skills, including written and oral presentations, as well as an ability to work with others, are the main factor contributing to job success.

In spite of the increasing importance placed on communication skills, many individuals