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“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书。具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《英语专业四级考试标准预测试卷 7+2》是本系列针对 TEM4 的一个分册。

本书包含 7 套标准预测试卷,并进行了详细、精准的解析;同时在配套光盘中赠送最新真题讲座,为的是让考生能更生动、深刻地了解考试本质,并把握好自己的真实水准,可以说是广大考生考试必备辅导用书。尽管市面上大学教辅图书琳琅满目,但相信本书仍将以其精湛的内容、独特的编排、独一无二的真题讲座,成为众考生钟爱之书。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考试标准预测试卷 7+2/英语专业四级考试命题研究组编著.
—4 版. —北京:机械工业出版社. 2015.7
(英语周计划系列丛书)

ISBN 978-7-111-50722-2

I. ①英… II. ①英… 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(2015)第 144364 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:孙铁军 责任编辑:孙铁军

责任印制:

印刷(装订)

2015 年 7 月第 4 版第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·10.5 印张·1 插页·420 千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-50722-2

ISBN 978-7-89405-804-1(光盘)

定价: . 元(含 1 张 MP3 光盘)

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英语专业四级考试标准预测试卷 1

PART I

DICTATION

(15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A

CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. Why does the woman ask the man to provide references?
 - A) To guarantee that he has sense of responsibility.
 - B) To examine whether he has enough money.
 - C) To get to know his history of raising animals.
 - D) To fill out the form about his family background.
2. Which of the following details about the man is CORRECT?
 - A) He prefers dogs to cats.
 - B) He had a cat when he was young.
 - C) He is now over 21 years old.
 - D) He owns a dog as his best friend.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 - A) At an animal control agency.
 - B) At an animal shelter.
 - C) At a pet store.
 - D) At the police station.

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. What is the conversation mainly about?
 - A) How to choose Christmas presents.
 - B) How to spend time with grandparents.

- C) How to give surprise to others on Christmas. D) How to celebrate Christmas.
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a means by which Elizabeth's family celebrate Christmas?
- A) Having dinner with her grandparents. B) Going over to her grandparents' house.
- C) Going skiing. D) Holding a dance party.
6. What does Christmas mean to Elizabeth?
- A) Sharing feelings with friends. B) Having a big dinner with the family.
- C) Receiving a lot of gifts. D) Having a time off from school.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

7. Why is McDonald's so convenient according to the man?
- A) It can be found everywhere. B) It serves food more quickly.
- C) It provides a wide range of food. D) It can be paid by credit card.
8. What makes McDonald's so popular in Japan?
- A) It caters to the taste of Japanese.
- B) It sets a fashion for the young Japanese.
- C) It is constructed in Japanese style.
- D) The food it serves in Japan has lower calories.
9. What is the salary of McDonald's staff in Moscow like, according to the woman?
- A) They have a passable salary.
- B) They cannot keep their heads above the water.
- C) They earn more than an average doctor does.
- D) They cannot afford to see a doctor with their earnings.
10. Which of the following details is CORRECT?
- A) The woman wants to try another taste instead of McDonald's.
- B) Both the man and the woman like McDonald's.
- C) The man wants to go to another place instead of McDonald's.
- D) The man has no time to eat with the woman.

SECTION B

PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. What advantage does Gagarin have over the others in the first group of Soviet astronauts?
- A) He has a younger age with a healthier body. B) He is more experienced in flying.
- C) He is more suitable for the spacecraft. D) He has a high intelligence quotient.
12. How long did it take Gagarin to orbit Earth in 1961?
- A) 148 minutes. B) 114 minutes. C) 108 minutes. D) 74 minutes.
13. Which of the following details about Gagarin is INCORRECT?
- A) He was born in a small country in Soviet Union. B) He studied engineering in his high school.
- C) He traveled in space twice. D) He passed away at a quite old age.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. Which of the following statements about kangaroos is CORRECT according to the passage?
- A) Kangaroos move around in freedom in Australian zoos.
 - B) Kangaroos used to grow as giant as nearly ten feet high.
 - C) Kangaroos use their hind legs to keep balance.
 - D) Kangaroos use their front legs to fight for food.
15. How long does a baby kangaroo live inside its mother?
- A) For 30 to 40 hours.
 - B) For 30 to 40 days.
 - C) For 5 to 6 weeks.
 - D) For 5 to 6 months.
16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) Australia is the home of the kangaroo.
 - B) The baby kangaroo has no fur at birth.
 - C) In most of the world people must go to a zoo to see a kangaroo.
 - D) Kangaroos in Australia have been decreasing in recent years.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

17. Why does the Youth Soccer Organization start teams for children at a very young age?
- A) To improve their health and body balance.
 - B) To prepare them for unexpected fighting.
 - C) To train them to be professional athletes.
 - D) To popularize sports in young people.
18. What does the study of Paulo David find, according to the passage?
- A) Many parents have neglected the excessive pressure on their kids.
 - B) Many children will become tired of sports with their growth.
 - C) Most parents don't understand the ultimate goal of doing sports.
 - D) Most children have no idea about competition at a young age.
19. What is the biggest problem for young athletes?
- A) They become illiterate due to under education.
 - B) They have few friends to play with.
 - C) They start to hate their chosen sport.
 - D) They perform badly in competition.
20. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A) To stress the importance of changes in youth sports.
 - B) To demonstrate the tough life of young athletes.
 - C) To show the boring aspects of being a professional athlete.
 - D) To recommend ways of choosing the fittest athletes.

SECTION C

NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

21. The multinational commodity trading company admitted that _____.
- A) the dumped chemicals accounted to the residents' illness

- B) the waste dumping caused distress to the local people
- C) it should offer more compensation to the victims than it had
- D) it's illegal to dump toxic waste

22. _____ of the victims have been offered compensation.

- A) 31,000 B) 30,000 C) 1,000 D) 13,000

Question 23 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. President Obama has warned Wall Street bankers of _____.

- A) not repeating the reckless action that nearly made the US financial system crashed
- B) not breaking the new rules that protect consumers
- C) not ignoring the regulations of the financial system
- D) not opposing his reform of the global financial system

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

24. The U. S. condemned _____.

- A) its Vice President for his visiting Jerusalem
- B) Jewish settlers for their occupying East Jerusalem
- C) Israeli's decision to allow more housing units for Jewish settlers
- D) Joe Biden's statement from Jerusalem

25. What's TRUE about the consequence of Israel's plan?

- A) It may take away the opportunity for peace between Israelis and Palestinians.
- B) It confronted the U.S. Vice President.
- C) It damaged the relationship between the White House and Israelis.
- D) It may cause another war between Israelis and Palestinians.

Questions 26 and 27 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

26. The Russian Military says it will _____.

- A) kill 18 government soldiers.
- B) leave the southern area of Vidinor.
- C) derail the shaky peace process.
- D) exactly revenge for a Chechen rebel ambush.

27. How many Russian servicemen were killed, captured and wounded in the ambush?

- A) 18. B) 23. C) 25. D) 30.

Questions 28 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

28. How many people were killed in the protest according to opposition sources?

- A) 5. B) More than 300. C) At least 4. D) 9.

29. Which of the following is a measure taken by security forces?

- A) Holding massive protest.
- B) Using tear gas and batons.
- C) Dispersing the protestors.
- D) Surrendering possession of some places.

30. According to the news item, the protestors set fire to all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) police motorcycles. B) police cars. C) a police station. D) stores.

PART III**CLOZE****(15 MIN)**

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

An organization's reputation, profitability, and even its continued existence can depend on the degree to which its targeted publics support its goals and policies. Public relations specialists — also 31 to as communications specialists and media specialists, 32 other titles — serve as 33 for businesses, non-profit organizations, universities, hospitals, and 34 organizations, and build and 35 positive relationships with the public.

36 managers recognize the importance of good public relations 37 the success of their organizations, they 38 rely on public relations specialists for advice 39 the strategy and policy of such programs.

Public relations specialists 40 organizational functions such as media, community, consumer, industry, and governmental relations; political 41; interest-group representation; conflict mediation; and employee and investor relations. They do 42 tell the organizations' story. They 43 understand the attitudes and concerns of community, consumer, employee, and public interest groups and establish and maintain 44 relationships with them and with 45 from print and broadcast journalism.

Public relations specialists draft press 46 and contact people in the 47 who might print or broadcast their materials. Many radio or television special reports, newspaper stories, and magazine articles start at the desks of public relations specialists. 48 the subject is an organization and its policies toward its employees or its role in the community. Often the subject is a public 49 such as health, energy, or the environment, and 50 an organization does to advance it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| 31. A) referred | B) related | | |
| C) associated | D) attached | | |
| 32. A) within | B) among | | |
| C) between | D) around | | |
| 33. A) sponsors | B) advocates | | |
| C) contributors | D) performers | | |
| 34. A) other | B) another | | |
| C) any | D) all | | |
| 35. A) contain | B) entertain | | |
| C) maintain | D) sustain | | |
| 36. A) But | B) So | C) While | D) As |
| 37. A) to | B) for | C) of | D) in |
| 38. A) sincerely | B) dominantly | | |
| C) increasingly | D) presumably | | |
| 39. A) at | B) on | C) from | D) over |
| 40. A) handle | B) settle | | |
| C) cope | D) tackle | | |
| 41. A) struggles | B) battles | | |
| C) conflicts | D) campaigns | | |
| 42. A) rather than | B) other than | | |
| C) more than | D) less than | | |
| 43. A) can | B) may | C) must | D) will |
| 44. A) cooperative | B) alternative | | |
| C) supportive | D) subordinate | | |
| 45. A) negotiators | B) representatives | | |
| C) colleagues | D) inferiors | | |
| 46. A) publications | B) circulation | | |
| C) exposure | D) releases | | |
| 47. A) departments | B) media | | |
| C) industry | D) states | | |
| 48. A) Rarely | B) Partially | | |
| C) Sometimes | D) Mostly | | |
| 49. A) event | B) case | | |
| C) incident | D) issue | | |
| 50. A) why | B) that | C) how | D) what |

PART IV**GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY****(15 MIN)**

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or



statements marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. There has been a great drop in unemployment rate this year, _____.
A) does there B) isn't there C) hasn't there D) isn't it
52. Which of the following determiners (限定词) can be placed before both singular count nouns and plural count nouns?
A) Many a. B) A few. C) Such. D) Certain.
53. Which of the following reflexive pronouns (反身代词) is used as an appositive (同位语)?
A) I told myself never to give up.
B) He did all the things for himself.
C) The president himself will show you our campus.
D) You should try to do it by yourself.
54. Nowadays many teenagers resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
A) being told B) telling C) to be told D) to tell
55. Which of the italicized parts functions as a subject?
A) It is not decided *whether to go or not*.
B) It will be given to *whoever comes first*.
C) It is his father *that has prevented him from doing so*.
D) What matters is *not how much you do but whether you try to do*.
56. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) The cattle in the farm were killed.
B) New machinery was introduced in the factory.
C) The police are going to search that district.
D) All the furniture were sold in the house.
57. Which of the italicized parts functions as an object?
A) His daughter is looking forward to *his coming back from the travel*.
B) *Her coming late for the meeting* was beyond his expectation.
C) It is no use *your crying over split milk*.
D) My parents strongly object to the idea *of my going out alone at night*.
58. All the following sentences have an appositive EXCEPT _____.
A) She doesn't like his present job, typing the documents
B) He knows the fact that he has been fired
C) They both like the food in that restaurant
D) He doesn't like the way I speak in the meeting
59. We left ahead of time, there obviously _____ no necessity to stay there.
A) were B) being C) to be D) having
60. The old man once had fame and fortune; now _____ is left to him is only poverty.
A) all that B) all what C) all which D) that all
61. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner _____ at the very moment of the crash.
A) should have died B) must die C) must have died D) should die
62. If you _____ harder at school, you would be paid a better salary now.
A) worked B) were to work C) had worked D) were working
63. Why did you follow him so closely? You _____.
A) must have kept your distance. B) should keep your distance.
C) should have kept your distance. D) need have kept your distance.

64. He advised Mary _____ anyone about the shortages.
A) not telling B) not tell C) not to tell D) to not tell
65. Not until _____ himself seriously ill.
A) he had completed the task did he find B) had he completed the task did he find
C) he completed the task had he found D) did he complete the task he had found
66. Do you think there's any _____ of him to be hired by that company?
A) chance B) opportunity C) expectancy D) occasion
67. If reading is to accomplish anything more than _____ time, it must be active.
A) wasting B) spending C) passing D) idling
68. On January 1st many people make a New Year _____.
A) intention B) determination C) dedication D) resolution
69. When the crowd saw the prize-fighter stretched out on the canvas, shouts and cheers _____ from it.
A) broke up B) broke forth C) broke through D) broke upon
70. Outside our office window, there is a fire _____ on the right.
A) ladder B) escape C) steps D) stairs
71. The _____ crown jewels are kept in the Tower of London.
A) valued B) valueless C) invaluable D) worthy
72. He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second _____ when it was offered.
A) load B) pile C) helping D) sharing
73. The outline of the figure was barely _____ in the darkness.
A) susceptible B) invisible C) perceptible D) perceptible
74. The energy _____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.
A) transferred B) released C) delivered D) conveyed
75. Kenya's Tsavo Game Park _____ Susan much of wildlife park she had visited in New Jersey.
A) reminded B) recalled C) received D) remembered
76. This research has attracted wide _____ coverage.
A) message B) information C) media D) data
77. You would be _____ a risk to let your child go to school by himself.
A) omitting B) attaching C) affording D) running
78. He is always here; it's _____ you've never met him.
A) unique B) strange C) rare D) peculiar
79. The leader of the expedition _____ everyone to follow his example.
A) promoted B) reinforced C) sparked D) inspired
80. The two scholars worked at the task of writing a preface to the new dictionary for three hours _____ last night.
A) at length B) in full C) on end D) in time

PART V**READING COMPREHENSION****(25 MIN)**

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

Single-sex education is the practice of conducting education where male and female students attend



separate classes in separate schools. The practice was *predominant* (突出的) before the mid-twentieth century, particularly in secondary education and higher education. Single-sex education is often advocated on the basis of tradition, as well as religious or cultural values. It is practiced in many parts of the world.

A number of studies starting in the 1990s are showing statistical data that children from single-sex schools are outperforming students from *coeducational* (男女同校的) schools, although some studies also say that these are non-conclusive. In 2002, because of these studies and *bipartisan* (两党的) support, the US law of 1972 that made coeducation in public schools mandatory was *revoked* and funding was given in support of the single-sex option. There are now associations of parents who are advocating for single-sex education.

In some cases, parents are now making the decision to send their child to a single-sex schools for the following reasons. The first one is the teacher-student ratios are typically much lower in the single-sex schools because in most single-sex schools there are smaller class sizes. Secondly, parents and students are often choosing a single-sex learning environment because they think with good reason that their child or themselves will receive a better education. International research has shown that boys and girls perform best when they are taught separately in their teen years.

Critics of the single-sex education argue that segregated learning facilities are inherently unequal. System bias will reinforce gender stereotypes and perpetuate societal inequalities in opportunities afforded to males and females. Single-sex schools in fact *accentuate* (使……突出) gender-based educational limitations and discrimination. Boy's schools may not offer home economics classes, while girl's schools may not offer metalwork, woodwork or as wide a variety of sports.

Some children like larger classrooms. These larger classrooms give them more competition and can even make some students more motivated to work harder. When there are more children in a class people may think children can get lost, but some students think of it as something that pushes them to work harder. Although this statement is the opposite of a single-sex school advantage that was listed above, this is just further proof that it all depends on each child and that each child requires a learning environment best for her/him.

81. According to the first paragraph, what do we know about single-sex education?

- A) It segregates males and females in the same school.
- B) It began from the mid-twentieth century.
- C) It was once overwhelming in secondary education and higher education.
- D) It separates itself from tradition, religious and cultural values.

82. The word “*revoked*” (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means ____.

- A) supported
- B) abolished
- C) provoked
- D) passed

83. Which of the following is held by the opponents of the single-sex education?

- A) Students in each class in most single-sex schools are fewer.
- B) Students in a single-sex school can't broaden their horizons.
- C) Students perform badly by learning separately in their teen years.
- D) Segregated learning will further deepen gender discrimination.

84. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A) It's children themselves that know clearly about their condition.
- B) Parents always like to make the decision for their children on their will.
- C) Single-sex education fosters ignorance and prejudice towards the other gender.
- D) Some students prefer to larger classes for its competitive atmosphere.

85. The author's attitude towards the single-sex education is ____.

- A) positive.
- B) negative.
- C) subjective.
- D) objective.

TEXT B

Coming to a high street near you: the Primark Effect. The cut-price clothes chain announced a jump in profits last week and said sales nearly matched those of market leader Marks & Spencer.

In a telling remark, fashion expert Jane Procter said: "It's either Prada or Primark. *I don't see the point of shopping anywhere in between.*"

I believe she has captured a fast-spreading mood. It is now cool to buy jeans for a \$5, or dresses for £8.

This is a classic sign of economic downturn. Only two years ago dinner-party chatter was all about the best buy-to-let deals, but saving money is the 2008 conversation topic.

Which? magazine has found that four in ten of us fear we will be hit by the credit *crunch* (危机), and the shell-shocked banks are routinely turning down credit-card applications.

The latest report of Alliance Trust Research Centre highlights that consumers are starting to feel the *pinch* (紧缩) of financial reality, and are showing signs of holding back spending.

Households are facing increased headwinds in terms of their finances as food and energy prices move higher, house-price growth slows and *equity* (产权投资) markets decline. These combined factors give us a gloomy view of consumer spending and confidence for the next 12 months.

The good news is that it is becoming easier to ensure you do not spend unnecessarily, thanks to websites such as *Uswitch*, *Gocompare*, *Mysupermarket* and *Moneysupermarket*. People who *trawled* (查阅) best-buy tables used to be *derided* (嘲讽) as *rate tarts* (利率馅饼), but now it's okay to admit you are a fool.

This adds up to a gloomy outlook for the economy, and therefore the stock market, but some companies will thrive, and you could do worse than pick up a few shares in Primark's parent, Associated British Foods (ABF).

It's a complex investment as politicians like to play with the prices of basic foods. That means it may not be as easy for ABF to pass on higher commodity costs as it has been for BP or Shell — though they will be passed on one way or another.

ABF shares aren't cheap, yielding only 2.2%, but the *dividend* (股息) is expected to keep rising and the tide is definitely in the company's favor.

86. When Jane Procter said "*I don't see the point of shopping anywhere in between.*" (Line 1-2, Para. 2), she means _____

- A) there are no customers in both Prada and Primark.
- B) no other places are worth shopping except Prada and Primark.
- C) the commodities in Prada and Primark are out-of-fashion.
- D) the clothes in Prada and Primark are too expensive.

87. Which of the following would be a typical topic in a party in 2008?

- A) Investing for children education.
- B) Purchasing share of ABF.
- C) Cutting family budgets.
- D) Investing in house property.

88. According to the passage, which would most likely be the advice of the author to households?

- A) Keep investing money in real estate.
- B) Sell all the houses and stocks out.
- C) Buy some companies' stock such as ABF.
- D) Don't buy clothes in cut-price clothes chains.

89. When the economic downturn comes, households will face financial difficulties including _____

- A) low food prices.
- B) low energy prices.
- C) soaring equity markets.
- D) slow house-price growth.

90. Why does the author think the investment in ABF's stock is complex?

- A) Because the prices of ABF's goods would be interfered by politicians.
- B) Because the prices of ABF's goods are lower than other companies.
- C) Because the prices of ABF's stock are expensive than some companies.
- D) Because the incomes of ABF's stock are keeping at a low level.



TEXT C

What will save journalism? Lately it seems easier to find *ruminations* (沉思) on that subject than to find journalism itself. With advertising down and the Internet making information seem free and easy, anxious journos (for whom “save journalism” equals “save my job”) have suggested numerous white knights for their profession.

The New York Times is reportedly readying plans to start charging for online access, while a group of newspaper executives has been looking into the legality of banding together to do the same. News outlets are selling software, merchandise, club memberships — anything that people are more willing to pay for than, well, news.

It’s possible, though, that nothing will save the journalism business — at least as we know it and pay for it today. That doesn’t mean journalism will go away. Reporting won’t go away, though foreign bureaus might. Information won’t go away. Opinion certainly won’t.

But somebody will have to pay — even, or especially, for the free stuff. Some journalism could become a kind of volunteer work, performed by eyewitnesses, passionate amateurs or professionals in other fields who use journalism as *a loss leader* to sell their books or build their brands. Even if you filter your own news from *Twitter* (微型博客), you’re paying in time and effort.

Those seeking to pay the bills through full-time journalism could find different paymasters. The Associated Press recently started taking investigative reports from four nonprofit journalism groups. And if newspapers can’t afford investigations, advocacy groups and think tanks — which already hire research pros — could do their own: a kind of *piecemeal* (逐渐的) return to the old partisan press.

Meanwhile, the advertisers who are unwilling to pay for banner ads at websites have shown interest in, as they say, more “integrated” forms of product-plugging. Some news sites sell companies “sponsored content” mentioning their products, while independent blogs collect payoffs for posts about merchandise.

The media of the future may be a combination of all this, plus old-school outlets that survive. They could produce good journalism. But they may include funding models far different from the old church-and-state separation of content-making and money-raising.

Journalists would be foolish, though, to think we can guilt people into buying our work in part to preserve our uniquely holy calling. As with any other service, people will buy it or they won’t. Yes, news audiences will have to recognize that “free” information may mean more sponsorships and piper payers calling the tune. But journalists will have to accept that some members of our audience are, in fact, willing to make that trade-off, just as they live with product placement in movies.

We may not like it, but there it is. Producing something that someone is willing to pay for may make our work possible. Whereas moralizing, plus a buck or so, will buy you a cup of robust, piping hot Dunkin-Donuts coffee. That one was free, fellas.

91. Journalism is facing the crisis that _____

- A) the number of people focusing on news is decreasing.
- B) news updating is lagging behind Internet information.
- C) the advertising volume in news media is decreasing.
- D) outstanding journalists are in need.

92. The phrase “*a loss leader*” (Line 3, Para. 4) means _____

- A) an industry with low cost but high output.
- B) a field not maintained for the purpose of making a profit.
- C) a commodity freely attached by other high-grade goods.
- D) a product sold at a low price to draw customers.

93. What action has the Associated Press taken according to the passage?

- A) Carrying a classified advertisement in the *Sunday* editions.
- B) Subtracting certain survey reports.

- C) Collecting repays for posts about merchandise.
D) Selling companies sponsored content.
94. We know from the passage that one difference between the media of the future and the old ones may show on the aspect of _____.
A) funding models B) cooperative partners
C) target groups D) marketing channels
95. What's the author's opinion about journalism-saving?
A) Journalism may not be savable.
B) Anything done for saving the journalism is time-wasting.
C) Journalists are the key force to save journalism.
D) Charging online news is the best way to save journalism.

TEXT D

Recently, Congressional Democrats introduced legislation to make it easier for older workers to win age discrimination lawsuits.

Age discrimination remains a significant workplace issue. From 1992 to 2008, 15.79 percent of cases brought to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or about 4,585 cases per year, were described as successful claims. While this number is small given the number of workers covered by the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, many, if not most, instances of age discrimination are never sued, and cases of hiring discrimination often go undetected.

Most of those who do sue are white, male middle-managers who are likely to have lost a sizeable salary and pension. For the most part, other groups do not sue because the costs of a lawsuit outweigh the potential benefits. Age discrimination remains a significant workplace issue.

There is strong experimental evidence for age discrimination in hiring, at least for entry-level jobs. In 2002-2003, I performed a labor market experiment in Boston and St. Petersburg, Fla. in which I sent out thousands of resumes for fictitious entry-level female candidates and measured response rate based on date of high school graduation. Among this group, younger applicants, whose date of high school graduation indicated that they were less than 50 years old, were 40 percent more likely to be called back for an interview than were older applicants.

It is difficult to tell whether employment problems are worse for older workers than for other workers when times are bad. The number of discrimination lawsuits increases during times of high unemployment, but this finding by itself does not indicate an increased level of age discrimination. In times of higher unemployment, the opportunity cost to a lawsuit is lower than it is when times are good.

From the employer's perspective, mass layoffs may seem like a good chance to remove a higher proportion of generally more expensive older workers without the worry of being sued. On the other hand, employers may be less likely to remove protected older workers because they still fear lawsuits. One thing we do know is that once an older worker loses a job, he or she is much less likely to find a new job than a younger worker is.

Unfortunately, the effect of legislation prohibiting age discrimination is not clear cut and may actually be part of the reason it is so difficult for older workers to find employment. If it is more difficult to fire an older worker than a younger worker, a firm will be less likely to want to hire older workers. Indeed, my research finds that in states where workers have longer time to bring a lawsuit claim, older men work fewer weeks per year, are less likely to be hired, and less likely to be fired than men in states where they do not have as much time.

Not many people would suggest that we go back to a world prior to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, in which advertisements specify the specific ages of people they are willing to hire. However, legislation prohibiting discrimination is no *panacea*. The recent proposed congressional legislation could have both positive and negative effects on potential older workers.



96. Why are not cases of age discrimination in hiring often found out?
A) The law about age discrimination has a loophole.
B) The definition of age discrimination is ambiguous.
C) Many discriminated people don't sue considering the potential benefits.
D) The law about age discrimination has just been issued.
97. Why does the author send out forged resumes?
A) She needs to get a good job but hasn't any work skills.
B) She wants to collect evidence for age discrimination in hiring.
C) She would like to help those old people out of jobs.
D) She intends to give those employers with discrimination a lesson.
98. What may lead to the increase of discrimination lawsuits during bad time?
A) The decrease of age discrimination. B) The decrease of opportunity cost to lawsuits.
C) The increase of age discrimination. D) The increase of opportunity cost to lawsuits.
99. The word "*panacea*" (Line 3, Para. 8) probably means _____.
A) something that can change a situation quickly. B) decision that is made by authorities.
C) something that makes things worse. D) something that will make everything better.
100. We can infer from the last two paragraphs that the author thinks the recent proposed congressional legislation _____.
A) may hurt potential older workers.
B) will free older workers from age discrimination in hiring.
C) helps put an end to age discrimination in hiring.
D) has no constrict force to age discrimination in hiring.

PART VI**WRITING****(45 MIN)****SECTION A****COMPOSITION****(35 MIN)**

So called self-help traveling refers that travelers themselves arrange travel route, travel time, and all the other matters during travel, without any guide and team leader. In recent years, this kind of traveling model has become quite popular among young people.

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Benefits of Self-help Traveling

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your idea is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your idea or describe your idea.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B**NOTE-WRITING****(10 MIN)**

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:

Suppose you are Li Ming. Your friend Julie has invited you to her house to have a dinner Next Monday. However, you could not go. Write her a note politely declining her invitation and expressing your best wishes to her.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

英语专业四级考试标准预测试卷 2

PART I

DICTATION

(15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A

CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. What surprised the man?
 - A) How much the cut hurts.
 - B) How little the cut bleeds.
 - C) How vulnerable the finger is.
 - D) How considerate the woman is.
2. According to the woman, _____ determines the pain degree of a cut.
 - A) the size of the cut skin
 - B) the cause of the cut
 - C) the amount of bleeding
 - D) the amount of nerve endings
3. The woman suggest the man _____.
 - A) take a pain reliever
 - B) let the cut dry out
 - C) keep the cut wrapped
 - D) go to see the doctor

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. The man can't make the meeting on Tuesday because _____.
 - A) he forgets their meeting that day
 - B) he is not ready for the meeting
 - C) he has to be out of town that day
 - D) he has a full schedule for that day
5. Which of the following details about the woman is CORRECT?

- Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

7. How did the woman spend the last weekend?

- ## SECTION B

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

11. What idea does David Engwich's book *Reclaiming Our Cities and Towns* convey?

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