



吴耀武英语图书

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英语四级

全攻略

模 拟 题

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

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【内容简介】《英语四级全攻略——模拟题》由吴耀武等英语辅导专家编写,精心收录了10套模拟题,具有模拟度高、参考性强,重点突出、指导性强,内容新颖、可读性强等特点。此书可以帮助广大四级考生把握命题方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。

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前 言

在大学英语四级考试备考过程中,有很多学生反映,历届真题如果做过了,再去练习知道答案,没有太多价值。但随便找一些模拟题,其难度和理念又与真题要求相去甚远,所以感到很困惑。

为了帮助广大考生有效进行复习,我们组织西安外国语学院、上海外国语大学等近十所高等院校十几位长期工作在四、六级教学一线,经验丰富的外语教师,结合四级考试命题规律,针对考生普遍存在的弱点和难点,精心编写了这本《英语四级全攻略——模拟题》。本册套题具有以下特点:

1. 师资权威,质量保证。本书主编与编委均为具有丰富四级考试辅导经验的高校教师,我们总结了多年教学经验,深入研究了六级考试的动向和命题策略,该书全面地贯彻了我们的教学理念。

2. 模拟度高,参考性强。与四级真题相比,其难易程度与真题基本相同,符合考题的尺度参照性的标准,具有很高的信度与效度。

3. 重点突出,指导性强。本书采用四级考题中最基本的题型,旨在抓住主要矛盾,所提供的答案解析我们都字斟句酌,力求能够帮助学生触类旁通,举一反三。

4. 内容新颖,可持续性。所选资料均选自国内外最新书刊,阅读材料既符合四级考试阅读部分的要求,又具有很强的可读性与欣赏性。

相信此书能帮助广大考生在备考过程中清楚地把握四级考试的大方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。



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题

吴老师特别提示:在备考前期宜采用分项训练,但在考前一月在规定时间内完成 5~10 套仿真度高的模拟题是成功通过四级考试必不可少的环节。在学习过程中如有任何疑问,欢迎造访吴耀武英语教学网 <http://www.515english.com> 与我们交流。

编者

2005 年 1 月

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第一部分 试题部分

Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Two boys and a girl. B) Four boys and a girl.
 C) Two boys and three girls. D) Two boys and two girls.
2. A) At a restaurant. B) At a bank.
 C) At a hotel. D) At a friend's hotel.
3. A) She is very afraid.
 B) She has never heard of the place.
 C) She is not familiar with the place.
 D) She has never taken the bus before.
4. A) She likes classical music. B) She needs 100 records.

- C) She plays jazz music. D) She is a jazz fan.
5. A) Yes, he did. B) No, he didn't.
- C) Yes, he has. D) No, he hasn't.
6. A) Boss and clerk. B) Husband and wife.
- C) Mother and son. D) Friends.
7. A) She didn't know how to use the oven.
- B) She wanted the refrigerator to be fixed.
- C) She wants to change a new oven.
- D) There is something wrong with the oven.
8. A) She has been too busy to go to see the paintings yet.
- B) She wonders why they can't take some paintings away.
- C) She doesn't know what the paintings are about.
- D) She doesn't like the paintings by Picasso.
9. A) Tell him the way to Left-luggage Office.
- B) Get some travel information.
- C) Help him to carry some luggage.
- D) Help him to take care of his luggage.
10. A) The weather was good.
- B) The weather was a little bit too warm.
- C) The weather was bad.
- D) The weather was a little bit cold.

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

17. A) To live a more comfortable life.
- B) To give performances.
- C) To be a pupil of a famous violinist.
- D) To enter a famous university.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) A lot of stolen credit cards were sold on the Internet.
- B) Cheat on the Internet.
- C) Many websites are destroyed.
- D) Many illegal websites are on the Internet.
19. A) The customers give them the information.
- B) The customers sell the information to them.
- C) The thieves steal the information from websites.
- D) The thieves buy the information from credit card firms.
20. A) Give your credit information over the telephone.
- B) Send credit card information in the websites.
- C) Ask about the credit card company's online rules by telephone.
- D) Use Master Card to shop online.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter; a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod-shaped bacteria are usually two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter. Thus, if you enlarged a rounded a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile tall.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy-looking “hairs” called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move about by their own power, while others can glide along over surfaces by some little-understood mechanism.

From the bacterial point of view, the world is a very different place from what it is to humans. To a bacterium, water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that they are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around them. Bacteria under microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the water. This is because they collide with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that. Molecule move so rapidly that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones. Even bacteria without flagella are

thus constantly exposed to a changing environment.

21. Which of the following is true according to the passage ?
- A) Rod-shaped bacteria are generally larger than rounded ones.
 - B) If we enlarged a rod-shaped bacterium a thousand times, it would still be smaller than a pinhead.
 - C) If one used a microscope with a magnification of 100 times, he can see the structure of a bacterium clearly.
 - D) Water molecules move so quickly that a bacterium can not move in the water.
22. According to the passage, one who examines bacteria with an ordinary microscope, using a magnification of 100 times will see _____.
- A) tiny rods
 - B) stains
 - C) wavy-looking hairs
 - D) detailed structures
23. The environment around bacteria is always changing because _____.
- A) molecules around bacteria move very fast
 - B) the water is as thick as molasses
 - C) many bacteria cannot move about by their own power
 - D) new bacteria always replace the old ones
24. The author compares water to molasses in order to show _____.
- A) how difficult it is for bacteria to move through the water
 - B) how the water molecules work
 - C) why the molecules move so rapidly
 - D) what different bacteria one liquid contains from another
25. The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most similar to which of the following ?

- A) A flag attached to a stick.
- B) A cowboy on a cow's back.
- C) A door closed by a naughty boy.
- D) A boat pushed by the motor.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The United States is trying to improve an education system that produces millions of citizens who cannot read, write, or add — let alone finding their country on a map.

In his first State of the Union message since taking office a year ago, President George Bush promised to wipe out illiteracy in the next decade and declared that “by the year 2000, U. S. students must be first in the world in math and science achievements.” They have a long way to go. American students were placed 14th in a recent general science test conducted in 16 countries. In a separate survey of chemistry students, the United States came 12 out of 14. In a mathematics test, they were last. According to Bush, there are 17 million illiterates in this country of 245 million people. Other estimates put the number as high as 23 million. In percentage terms, that ranks the U. S. alongside Nicaragua and below Cuba. “This nation,” Bush said in his State of the Union address, “will not accept anything but excellent in education.” Bush, who has declared himself “education president,” and senior officials of his administration are warning that the U. S. will be unable to compete in the world without an educated workforce.

How to increase educational standards is a matter of debate in a country whose schools have no uniform national curriculum and are subject to a confusing variety of state and local controls. Most

experts think that the problem lies at the elementary and high school levels rather than with universities — but even their graduates show huge gaps in general knowledge. Among the root causes most frequently mentioned in education debates is the low esteem in which U. S. society holds teachers — in contrast to Japan and West Germany. In Japan teaching is a profession of high prestige and high pay. In the United States teachers are near the bottom of the society.

26. By “the United States came 12 out of 14” (Para. 2), the author means that _____ .
- A) the United States ranked 12th not 14th in the chemistry test
 - B) the United States ranked 12th in the chemistry test conducted by 14 countries
 - C) the United States progressed from 14th to 12th in the chemistry test
 - D) the United States ranked 12th in chemistry test and 14th in general science test
27. The causes of low educational level in America include the following EXCEPT that _____.
- A) some problems exist in primary and secondary education
 - B) society keeps teacher in low esteem
 - C) America pays more attention to economy instead of education
 - D) America has no uniform national courses
28. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage ?
- A) President Bush carried out his promise made in his first State of Union message.
 - B) The education in Japan and West Germany is in high level.
 - C) According to Bush, the number of illiterates accounts for

has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couple who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time; now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money; buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy; we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

31. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____ .
- A) he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities
B) he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single
C) he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
D) he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement
32. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____ .
- A) a moral duty
B) a thankless job
C) a rewarding task
D) a source of inevitable pain
33. From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from _____ .
- A) hatred
B) misunderstanding
C) prejudice
D) ignorance
34. To understand what true happiness is one must _____ .
- A) have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime

- B) make every effort to liberate oneself from pain
 - C) put up with pain under all circumstances
 - D) be able to distinguish happiness from fun
35. What is the author trying to tell us ?
- A) Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.
 - B) One must know how to attain happiness.
 - C) It is important to make commitments.
 - D) It is pain that leads to happiness.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It's very interesting to note where the debate about diversity (多样化) is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate (公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying "Let's go backward. Let's go back to the good old days, when we had a meritocracy (不拘一格选人才)" (which was never true — we never