

新世纪大学英语系列丛书

# 大学英语四级统考自测

CET-4

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# 前 言

全国大学英语四级考试是由教育部高教司组织的全国高等院校非英语专业学生标准化考试，目的是推动英语教学，提高英语教学质量，进而提高在校大学生英语水平。为了方便教师组织学生复习以及帮助学生提高实际运用语言的能力，使考生尽快适应和顺利通过四级考试，我们参照大学英语教学大纲（2000年9月修订本），编写了这本题型多样，难易适度，全面系统的试题集。

在编写过程中，我们对历年四级考试题型进行了深入研究，并按照尽可能全面兼顾的原则，编写了十套模拟试题，模拟题力求有针对性，强调了语言训练的系统性。本书既兼顾了传统试卷的听力理解、阅读理解、语法词汇、完型填空及短文写作，又涉及了新题型部分的复合式听写、简短回答问题以及英译汉。

为便于学生自我检测，所有练习都附有答案，听力配有录音磁带。

本书除供大专院校学生参加四级考试自测使用外，也可作为水平相近的英语学习者作为测试练习用书。

四川大学外语学院肖澜教授在百忙之中为此书审稿，并提出了许多建设性的宝贵意见，在此表示衷心感谢。

本书的出版得到四川大学外语学院及外语部领导的大力支持，在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，不足及错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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# Test Paper One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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 center .*

- 1 . A ) In a restaurant.  
C ) At a doctor's office.
  - 2 . A ) He relax a while.  
C ) He take the test.
  - 3 . A ) The man can find work in the library.  
B ) She can't help the man because she's working.  
C ) She can work without air conditioning.  
D ) The man can do his work elsewhere.
  - 4 . A ) Coarse sand.  
C ) Calm water.
  - 5 . A ) 7 :45.  
C ) 8 :15.
  - 6 . A ) Two weeks from now.  
C ) He hasn't decided yet.
  - 7 . A ) A double room.  
C ) A room on the second floor.
  - 8 . A ) He will no longer ask for their help.  
C ) He still needs their help.
  - 9 . A ) Play the guitar.  
C ) Learn to sing.
  - 10 . A ) They both like it.  
B ) Neither liked it.
- B ) At a library.
  - D ) At a food shop.
  - B ) She keep him from harm.
  - D ) He smile for the camera.
  - B ) Being sad.
  - D ) Stormy ocean.
  - B ) 8 :45.
  - D ) 7 :15.
  - B ) In about two days.
  - D ) In four weeks.
  - B ) A single room.
  - D ) A room on the top floor.
  - B ) He will regret not having their help.
  - D ) He has to manage without their help.
  - B ) Teach them to sing.
  - D ) Keep them company.

- C) The mother didn't like it , but the father did.  
D) The father didn't like it , but the mother like it.

## 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 center .*

### Passage One

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard**

11. A) They haven't reached a decision yet.  
B) They have decided to go hunting bears.  
C) They want to go camping.  
D) They want to go exploring the country.
12. A) Susie. B) Tom.  
C) The speaker. D) His father
13. A) They chased the bear away.  
B) They stayed outside the tent and did nothing.  
C) They climbed up a tree.  
D) They put some honey outside for the bear to eat.
14. A) He ate the honey. B) He drank the beer.  
C) He chased the people away. D) He turned things upside down.

### Passage Two

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard**

15. A) There was a rock on the path. B) There were no trees.  
C) It was too hot. D) There is a snake.
16. A) On his shirt. B) On the rock.  
C) On the ground. D) On a cushion.
17. A) Just about to cross his legs. B) Crossing his feet.  
C) About to jump on him. D) Looking up on him.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) She thought something on the stove was burning.  
B) The smoke came from the kitchen.  
C) She forgot to turn off the gas.



C) to buy some necessities

D) to shop in supermarkets

22. The purpose to record eye-blink rate is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) detect the state of shoppers' bodies

B) detect how many times their eyes blink per minute

C) detect how relaxed they are

D) detect the change of their inner tension

23. The result of the test proved that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the impulse buying is due to the increase of tension

B) the impulse buying is due to the decrease of tension

C) eye-blink rate failed to indicate the shoppers' inner tension

D) some other reasons lead to the impulse buying

24. Mr. Vicar concluded that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) it was hard for women to reject the tempt of wonderful goods.

B) women were by nature interested in shopping

C) women were queens of stores

D) women were apt to be nervous in stores

25. It is implied but not stated that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) inner tension is one of the main causes of impulse buying.

B) the more frequent one blinks, the more nervous he is.

C) impulse buying happens frequently in supermarket.

D) original premises(假设) of researchers are usually correct.

### Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

Doctors in India have just announced that they have successfully transplanted a heart from a pig into a person (though details of the operation remain extremely vague). Pressure to increase the number of such "xenotransplants" seems to be growing. In Europe and America, herds of pigs are being specially bred and genetically engineered for organ donation. During 1996 at least two big reports on the subject—one in Europe and one in America—were published. They agreed that xenotransplants were permissible on ethical(道德伦理标准的) grounds, and cautiously recommended that they be allowed. America's Food and Drug Administration has already published draft guidelines for xenotransplantation.

The ethics of xenotransplantation are relatively unworrying. People already kill pigs both for food and for sport; killing them to save a human life seems, if anything, easier to justify. However, the science of xenotransplantation is much less straightforward.

Import an organ from one animal to another and you may bring with it any number of infectious diseases. That much is well known. However, coping with this danger is not merely a matter of screening for obvious ills such as worms or bacteria such as Escherichia coli(大肠杆菌). Many diseases that could harm humans may be both undetectable and harmless in their natural hosts. Diseases that have been dormant for years may suddenly become active if they

find themselves in a new environment , such as a human recipient’s body. After that , they may start to infect other people.

26. “ Xenotransplants ”( second sentence of the first paragraph ) means \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A ) to take organs from one body and plant them into another
- B ) an operation done by Indian doctors
- C ) to transplant a heart of a pig into a person
- D ) to transplant organs from other species into a person

27. The attitude toward xenotransplant in America can be described as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A ) unacceptable
- B ) permissible
- C ) indifferent
- D ) illegal

28. According to the passage , the difficulty facing xenotransplant is that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A ) the ethics of it are still in problem
- B ) people don’t want to accept organs from animals such as pig
- C ) infectious diseases may threaten the health of patients
- D ) many diseases are undetectable

29. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A ) although science is much straightforward , ethics are still in problem
- B ) killing pigs for food and for sport is easier to justify
- C ) the ethics of xenotransplantation is as important as the science
- D ) the ethics are not quite a problem while the science remains to be improved

30. The last paragraph is to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A ) there’s much to be solved in xenotransplantation
- B ) diseases may become active after xenotransplantation
- C ) bacteria such as Escherichia coli must be cleared away
- D ) undetectable diseases will do harm to human health

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage :**

In science the meaning of the word “ explain ” suffers with civilization’s every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity , magnetism , and gravitation ; their effects can be measured and predicted , but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber , a hard , yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can never discover what these mysterious forces “ really ” are. Electricity , Bertrand Russell says , “ is not a thing , like St. Palu’s Cathedral ; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified , and under what circumstances they are electrified , we have told all there is to tell. ” Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle , for example , whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years , believed that men could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt , for example , that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the uni-

verse has its proper place , hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong , and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

- 31. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ) to explain why things happen.                      B ) to explain how things happen  
C ) to describe self-evident principles                      D ) to support Aristotelian science.
- 32. What principles most influenced western thought for two thousand years ?  
A ) The speculations of Thales.                      B ) The forces of electricity.  
C ) Aristotle's natural science.                      D ) Galileo's discoveries.
- 33. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ) disapproved of by most modern scientists  
B ) in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles  
C ) in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward " how " things happen  
D ) in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward " why " things happen
- 34. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ) that there are mysterious forces in the universe  
B ) that man cannot discover what forces " really " are  
C ) that there are self-evident principles  
D ) that we can discover why things behave as they do
- 35. Modern science came into being \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ) when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced  
B ) when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen  
C ) when Aristotelian scientists tried to explain why things happen  
D ) when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality by reasoning

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage :**

The question of what children learn , and how they should learn it , is continually being debated and re-debated. Nobody dares any longer to defend the old system , the learning of lessons in parrot-fashion , the grammar-with-a-whip system , which was good enough for our grandparents. The theorists of modern psychology have stepped in to argue that we must understand the needs of children. Children are not just small adults ; they are children who must be respected as such.

Well , you may say , this is as it should be , and a good idea. But think further. What happens ? ' Education ' becomes the responsibility not of teachers , but of psychologist. What happens then ? Teachers worry too much about the psychological implications of their lessons , and forget about the subjects themselves. If a child dislikes a lesson the teacher feels that it is his fault , not the child's. So teachers worry whether history is ' relevant ' to modern young chil-

dren. And do they dare to recount stories about violent battles? Or will this make the children themselves violent? Can they tell their classes about children of different races, or will this encourage racial hatred? Why teach children to write grammatical sentences? Verbal expression is better. Sums? Arithmetic? No, no: real-life mathematical situations are more understandable.

You see, you can go too far. Influenced by educational theorists, who have nothing better to do than write books about their ideas, teachers leave their teacher-training colleges filled with grand, psychological ideas about children and their needs. They make elaborate, sophisticated preparations and try out their 'modern methods' on the long-suffering children. Since one 'modern method' rapidly replaces another, the poor kids will have had a good bellyful (满腹) by the time they leave school. Frequently the modern methods are so sophisticated that they fail to be understood by the teachers, let alone the children; even more often, the relaxed discipline so essential for the 'informal' feeling the class must have, prevents all but a handful of children from learning anything.

36. "parrot-fashion, the grammar-with-a-whip system" is a system under which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) children were taught as grown-ups
- B) only grammar was taught to children
- C) children got knowledge in a passive way
- D) the needs of children were fully taken into consideration

37. What happens when teachers adopt the theory of those psychologists?

- A) History is no longer necessary to be taught.
- B) Attention is put on psychology rather than actual lessons.
- C) Children don't like lessons anymore.
- D) Most children will develop a good study habit and learn much more.

38. To write grammatical sentences is considered unnecessary because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) real-life expression is easier to be understood
- B) it is better to use phrasal verb
- C) it will encourage racial hatred
- D) it is in accordance with the relaxed discipline

39. According to the article, the modern methods are understood by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) most teachers
- B) either teachers or students
- C) a minor part of teachers and students
- D) neither teachers nor students

40. The author's attitude toward the modern methods is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) positive
- B) negative
- C) matter of fact
- D) not mentioned

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that



- C) Primarily  
D) Abundantly
53. Psychologists believe that the most important cause of normal forgetting is the effect of new mental activity \_\_\_\_\_ was previously learned.  
A) from which  
B) that  
C) on what  
D) what
54. He had \_\_\_\_\_ put on his best clothes for this dinner party.  
A) approximately  
B) annually  
C) apparently  
D) aggressively
55. To get the job started , \_\_\_\_\_ I need is your permission.  
A) only what  
B) all what  
C) all that  
D) only that
56. Many English words \_\_\_\_\_ from Latin , French and German.  
A) derive  
B) devise  
C) devote  
D) deserve
57. My lawyer succeeded in getting the expenses of the case \_\_\_\_\_ against the police.  
A) to award  
B) being awarded  
C) awarding  
D) awarded
58. I am afraid we cannot include the item you suggest , \_\_\_\_\_ it does not fit in with the rest of the program.  
A) if  
B) lest  
C) as  
D) unless
59. The police set \_\_\_\_\_ to make the thief tell where the money was.  
A) trails  
B) schemes  
C) traps  
D) conspiracy
60. \_\_\_\_\_ left unguarded , and the chances of escaping are slim.  
A) At no time the entrance  
B) At no time was the entrance  
C) At no time the entrance was  
D) At no time did the entrance
61. I don't know why he \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the sentence.  
A) broke off  
B) broke through  
C) broke away  
D) broke out
62. The picture exhibition bored me to death. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A) had not gone  
B) have not gone  
C) did not go  
D) can not have gone
63. He told me that his mother \_\_\_\_\_ to market when I arrived.  
A) just went  
B) has just gone  
C) had just gone  
D) had just been going
64. Care must be taken not to wash or iron synthetic fibers at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) a too high temperature  
B) too a high temperature  
C) too high a temperature  
D) a temperature



A Ph.D. is the highest degree you can get , but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry , where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes , you are facing a dim future. There are more Doctors of Philosophy unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other part of the world by far.

If you become a doctor of philosophy in English or history or anthropology or political science or languages or—worst of all—in philosophy—you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs , mind you , but for our demands.

Thousands of Ph.Ds are selling shoes , driving cabs , waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month. And then maybe taking a job in some high school or backwater college that pays much less than the janitor(看门人) earns.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough , that is , to make you useful to the gross national product , but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

71. According to the writer , what the society expects of your education is

\_\_\_\_\_ .

72. What kind of people can successfully drop out of grade school ?

\_\_\_\_\_ .

73. The purpose to mention those unemployed Ph.D.s is to illustrate that

\_\_\_\_\_ .

74. How can a person prevent the law of diminishing returns taking effect ?

\_\_\_\_\_ .

75. What is the author's purpose to write this article ?

\_\_\_\_\_ .

## Part V Writing

**Directions :** *Directions :* For this part , you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Internet** . You should base your composition on the outline ( given in Chinese ) below :

1. 近几年互联网在我国得到了迅猛发展。
2. 互联网已经与学习、工作和生活紧密相连。
3. 互联网对我的影响.....

# Test Paper Two

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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 center .*

- 1 . A ) Carol's  
C ) The Woman's  
B ) The man's  
D ) The college's
- 2 . A ) She is going to New York  
B ) She wants to catch the train  
C ) She doesn't want to get caught in the rain  
D ) She can't drive
- 3 . A ) Lawyer-Client  
C ) Clerk-Passenger  
B ) Teacher-Student  
D ) Boss-Secretary
- 4 . A ) Change her clothes  
C ) Have a meal  
B ) Drive her car  
D ) Type an essay
- 5 . A ) He got a one-way plane ticket.  
B ) He went in the wrong direction on a one-way street.  
C ) He made an improper turn.  
D ) He slowed down at the wrong time.
- 6 . A ) By car  
C ) Standing up  
B ) By bus  
D ) No , he doesn't
- 7 . A ) It's raining.  
C ) It's sunny  
B ) It's snowing  
D ) It's gloomy
- 8 . A ) Mrs. Black  
C ) George Thompson  
B ) Miss Black  
D ) Mrs. Thompson
- 9 . A ) She would rather see a new movie than watch TV.  
B ) She would rather go to the park than see a movie.

C) She would rather go out than stay in.

D) She would rather stay in than go out.

10. A) \$ 0.75

B) \$ 1.0

C) \$ 3.25

D) \$ 5.0

## Section B Compound Dictation

**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 . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks numbered S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information . 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 .*

A food chain describes a feeding \_\_\_\_\_ S1 \_\_\_\_\_ in which each kind of organism eats the one below it in the chain. All food chains begin with a producer and include one or more \_\_\_\_\_ S2 \_\_\_\_\_. For example , the grass—grasshopper— \_\_\_\_\_ S3 \_\_\_\_\_—snake—owl order is a food chain.

The organisms in a food chain are \_\_\_\_\_ S4 \_\_\_\_\_ , and changes at any level affects all the other levels. Consider a food chain \_\_\_\_\_ S5 \_\_\_\_\_ of grass , rabbits , and foxes. A \_\_\_\_\_ S6 \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of rabbits , will affect \_\_\_\_\_ S7 \_\_\_\_\_ and the grass.

In most ecosystems , \_\_\_\_\_ S8 \_\_\_\_\_. Most herbivores ( 食草动物 ) eat more than one kind of plant. A mouse , for example , eats seeds , leaves , and berries , depending on what is available. Most herbivores are eaten by more than one type of carnivore ( 食肉动物 ) . \_\_\_\_\_ S9 \_\_\_\_\_ .

Taken together , the interconnecting food chains of an ecosystem form what is called a food web. Identifying all the links in a food web increases our understanding of ecosystem complexity , and \_\_\_\_\_ S10 \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**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 center .*

### Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage

Some volunteers are asked to join a group which is investigating visual perception. The

victims are not aware of the real purpose of the experiment. Each volunteer is taken to a room where he finds a group of seven people who are cooperating with the experimenter. The group is shown a standard card , which contains a single line. They are then asked to look at a second card , one is shorter and one the same length. They have to say which line on the second card is the same length as the line on the standard card. The other members of the group answer first but what the volunteer does not know is that they have been told to pick one of the wrong lines. When it is his turn to answer he is faced with the unanimous wrong choice. What will he do ? According to the experiment , more than half of the victims , although knowing the correct answer , will change their opinion. What is equally surprising is that , when interviewed about their answers , most explained that they knew the group choice was incorrect but that they yielded to the pressure of the group because they thought they must be suffering from an optical illusion , or because they were afraid of being different. However , the experimenter also finds that if he allowed one correct judgement in the group the probability of the victim conforming was dramatically decreased. Perhaps this is the most encouraging finding in real-life terms : if we have the courage to keep to our beliefs , we may give others the courage to express theirs.

11. The real purpose of the experiment is known by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A ) most volunteers and the experimenter
  - B ) all eight people in the room
  - C ) none of the volunteers
  - D ) none of the seven people in the room
12. In the sentence “ when interviewed about their answers , most explained that... ” , the word “ most ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A ) the people in the room
  - B ) the volunteers chosen for the experiment
  - C ) the other members in the group
  - D ) half victims for the experiment
13. What two facts are equally surprising to the experimenter ?
  - ( a ) All the other members of the group state the unanimous opinion.
  - ( b ) Most of the victims will change their opinion
  - ( c ) All people in the experiment are afraid of being different.
  - ( d ) Most volunteers know the correct answer but yield to the group’s pressure
  - A ) both ( a ) and ( b )
  - B ) both ( b ) and ( c )
  - C ) both ( c ) and ( d )
  - D ) both ( b ) and ( d )
14. If one of the seven members gives the correct answer , \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A ) the people changing to the wrong choice will greatly increase
  - B ) the number of the group following it will greatly decrease
  - C ) the number of the victims will greatly increase
  - D ) the number of the volunteers following it will greatly increase
15. We can infer from the passage that the experiment is conducted in order to show that