

大学英语四级模拟试题(1) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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One 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 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 line through the centre. Example : You will hear : You will read : A) At the office. B) In the waiting room. C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant. From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) At the office is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre. 1. A) She is not interested in the article. B) She has given the man much trouble. C) She would like to have a copy of the article. D) She doesnt want to take the trouble to read the article. 2. 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. 3. A) The woman has trouble getting along with the professor. B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professors time. C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.

D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble. 4. A) He doesnt enjoy business trips as much as he used to. B) He doesnt think he is capable of doing the job. C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family, D) He wants to spend more time with his family. 5. A) The man thought the essay was easy. B) They both had a hard time writing the essay. C) The woman thought the essay was easy. D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet. 6. A) In the park. B) Between two buildings C) In his apartment. D) Under a huge tree. 7. A) Its awfully dull. B) Its really exciting. C) its very exhausting. D) Its quite challenging. 8. A) movie. B) A lecture. C) A play. D) A speech. 9. A) The weather is mild compared to the past years. B) They are having the coldest winter ever. C) The weather will soon get warmer. D) The weather may get even colder. 10. A) The mystery story. B) The hiring of a shop assistant. C) The search for a reliable witness. D) An unsolved case of robbery. Section B Passage One Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard. 11. A) They want to change the way English is taught. B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs. C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English. D) They know clearly what they want to learn. 12. A) Professionals. B) College students. C) Beginners D) Intermediate earners. 13. A) Courses for doctors. B) Courses for businessmen. C) Courses for reporters. D) Courses for lawyers. 14. A) Three groups of learners. B) The importance of business English. C) English for Specific Purposes. D) Features of English for different papacies. Passage Two Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have

just heard. 15. A) To show off their wealth. B) To feel good. C) To regain their memory. D) To be different from others. 16. A) To help solve their psychological problems. B) To play games with them. C) To send sham to the hospital. D) To make them aware of its harmfulness. 17. A) They need care and affection. B) They are fond of round-the-world trips. C) They are mostly from broken families. D) They are likely to commit crimes. Passage Three Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard. 18. A) Because it was too heavy. B) Because it did not bend easily. C) Because it did not shoot far. D) Because its string was short. 19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago B) It was invented after the stone age. C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel. D) It's still in use today. 20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull. B) Their shooting range is 40 yards. C) They are usually used indoors. D) They took 100 years to develop. 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 center. Passage One Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage. Design of all the new tools and implements is based on careful experiments with electronic instruments. First, a human “ guinea pig ” is tested using a regular tool. Measurements are taken of the amount of work done, and the buildup of heat in the body. Twisted joints and stretched muscles can not perform as well,

it has been found, as joints and muscles in their normal positions. The same person is then tested again, using a tool designed according to the suggestions made by Dr. Tichauer. All these tests have shown the great improvement of the new designs over the old. One of the electronic instruments used by Dr. Tichauer, the myograph (肌动记 器), makes visible through electrical signals the work done by human muscle. Another machine measures any dangerous features of tools, thus providing information upon which to base a new design. One conclusion of tests made with this machine is that a tripod stepladder is more stable and safer to use than one with four legs. This work has attracted the attention of efficiency experts and time-and-motion-study engineer, but its value goes far beyond that. Dr. Tichauer's first thought is for the health of the tool user. With the repeated use of the same tool all day long on production lines and in other jobs, even light manual work can put a heavy stress on one small area of the body. In time, such stress can cause a disabling disease. Furthermore, muscle fatigue is a serious safety hazard. Efficiency is the by-product of comfort, Dr. Tichauer believes, and his new designs for traditional tools have proved his point.

21. What are involved in the design of a new tool according to the passage? A) Electronic instruments and a regular tool. B) A human " guinea pig " and a regular tool. C) Electronic instruments and a human " guinea pig " 。 D) Electronic instruments, a human " guinea pig " and a regular tool.

22. From the passage we know that joints and muscles perform best when _____. A) they are twisted and stretched B) they are in their normal positions C)

they are tested with a human “ guinea pig ” D) they are tested with electronic instruments 23. A “ myograph ” (Para. 2, Line 1) is an electronic instrument that _____. A) is able to design new tools B) measures the amount of energy used C) enable people to see the muscular movements D) visualizes electrical signals 24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____. A) a stepladder used to have four legs. B) it is dangerous to use tools C) a tripod is safer in a tool design D) workers are safer on production lines 25. Dr. Tichauer started his experiments initially to _____. A) improve efficiency B) increase production C) reduce work load D) improve comfort Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage : More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment. Its easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers. Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But its disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the

victims of uncommonly bad luck. Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met. Why ? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (诈骗) the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

26. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
B) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
C) computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
D) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions

27. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.

A) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
D) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered

28. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage ?

A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced
B) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect

their reputation C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation D) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information

29. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught ? A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job. B) They may walk away and easily find another job. C) They will be denied access to confidential records D) They must leave the country to go to jail.

30. The passage is mainly about _____. A) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment B) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

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