合肥工业大学英语四级模拟考试

**COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST**

**----Band Four----**

**注意事项：**

**一、将自己的校名、姓名和准考证号写在答题卡1和答题卡2 上。**

**二、试题册、答题卡1和答题卡2 均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考员收卷后考生才可离开。**

**三、仔细读懂题目的说明。**

**四、在30 分钟内做完答题卡1上的作文题。30 分钟后，考生按指令启封试题册，在接着的15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后监考员收取答题卡1,考生在答题卡2 上完成其余部分的试题。全部答题时间为125 分钟，不得拖延时间。**

**五、考生必须在答题卡上作答，凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。**

**六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案; 如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB-2B 浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。**

**正确方法是: [A] [ ~~B~~ ][C] [D]**

**使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。**

1. **如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按规定重新答题。八、在考试过程中要注意自己的答案保密。若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。**

**Part Ⅰ Writing （30 minutes）**

***Directions:*** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the advantages and disadvantages of Electronic Dictionary. You should write at least* ***120*** *words but no more than* ***180*** *words. Write your essay on* ***Answer Sheet 1.***

**Part Ⅱ          Listening Comprehension           （25 minutes）**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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 1****with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1.A) In Finland. B) In Canada. C) In France. D)In England

2. A) To ensure the princes can have a normal childhood.

B) To prevent the royal members from car crashes.

C) To ensure the Williams can have a peaceful holiday.

D) To ensure the royal family's safety.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard*.***

3. A) 5%. B) 10%. C) 37%. D)53%

4. A) It increased the number of new airports.

B) It increased the global unemployment rate.

C) It created jobs for people.

D) It promoted the growth in daily spending.

**Questions 5 and 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) High oil price.

B) Low starting salary.

C) Low flight school attendance.

D) Low profit and the pilot shortage.

6. A) Flight school attendance is going down.

B) Some pilots are working overseas or in military.

C) Some pilots strongly require to rest between flights.

D) Some pilots retired because of the low income.

7. A) New pilots B) Trained pilots

C) Pay and benefits for pilots D) Flight schools

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation you will hear four questions. Both the conversations 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 1****with a single line through the centre.*

**Conversation One  
Questions 8 and 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) The man’s problems in moving into a new house.

B) The man’s problems with his kitchen.

C) The man’s problems in fixing things in his house.

D) The man’s problems with his landlord.

9. A) He will be evicted from the house soon.

B) The problems in his house haven’t been fixed.

C) He has made things difficult for his landlord.

D) He has just bought a hot water system that doesn’t work.

10. A) Sign a contract with the man.

B) Notify the man five days earlier.

C) Reach an agreement with the man.

D) Find a suitable reason for the increase.

11.A) He needn’t move out at once.

B) His landlord will fix up the hot water system.

C) His landlord will increase less rent than before.

D) He has made an agreement with his landlord.

**Conversation Two**

**Questions 12 and 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

12. A) English beginners.

B) Low-intermediate English learners.

C) High-intermediate English learners.

D) Advanced English learners.

13. A) Words that you are eager to learn.

B) Words that you find difficult to understand.

C) Words that you understand but seldom use.

D) Words that you often use in speech and writing.

14. A) It is totally useless to have a very large passive vocabulary.

B) One's passive vocabulary is larger than his active vocabulary.

C) There are thousands of words we don’t understand at all.

D) People need to guess the meaning of many difficult words.

15. A) It is important to have a very large English vocabulary.

B) Active vocabulary is more important than passive vocabulary.

C) Active vocabulary is not enough to express our meaning.

D) It is unnecessary to worry about using too few English words.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passages 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 1****with a single line through the centre.*

**Passage One**

**Questions16 and 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) They were holding a party on the street.

B) They were celebrating the International Women’s Day.

C) They wanted to sing together.

D) They were required to do so by the government.

17. A) Hong Kong, America, Iraq.

B) Hong Kong, Afghanistan, Iran.

C) Congo, Afghanistan, Iran.

D) Congo, Afghanistan, Iraq.

18. A) She is a musician and activist in London.

B) She is the first female governor in Afghanistan.

C) She is one of the female governors in Afghanistan.

D) She is leading the march in Afghanistan

**Passage Two**

**Question19 and 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. A) By telephone

B) By questionnaire

C) By letter

D) By email

20. A) Men in their 50s

B) Women in their 20s

C) Men in their 70s

D) Women in their 50s

21. A) They have experienced a lot.

B) They improve their physical condition.

C) They change their ways to see the world.

D) They live long enough.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 22and 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. A) How to freeze fish.

B) How to dry fish.

C) How to can fish.

D) How to smoke fish.

23. A) To remove the blood from the meat.

B) To make the fish fresh.

C) To remove the fishy smell.

D) To make the fish salty.

24. A) Pull them out by hands.

B) Throw the sinking fish away.

C) Pour more water into the container.

D) Add more salt to the water.

25. A) The more the salt is used, the better the fish tastes.

B) The heads of the fish should be cut off before being dried.

C) The fish should be out of bright sunlight while being dried.

D) The container must be placed on a wooden table.

**Part Ⅲ         Reading Comprehension   （40 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 choices 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.*

Britain is not just one country and one people; even if some of its inhabitants think so. Britain is, in fact, a nation which can be divided into several **( 26 )** parts, each part being an individual country with its own language, character and cultural **( 27 )** . Thus Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales do not claim to **( 28 )** to "England" because their inhabitants are not **( 29 )** "English". They are Scottish, Irish or Welsh and many of them prefer to speak their own native tongue, which in turn is **( 30 )** to the others.

These cultural minorities (少数民族) have been Britain's original inhabitants. In varying degrees they have managed to **( 31 )** their national characteristics, and their particular customs and way of life. This is probably even more true of the **( 32 )** areas where traditional life has not been so affected by the **( 33 )** of industrialism as the border areas have been. The Celtic races are said to be more emotional by nature than the English. An Irish temper is legendary. The Scots would rather **( 34 )** about their reputation for excessive thrift and prefer to be remembered for their folk songs and dances, while the Welsh are famous for their singing. The Celtic **( 35 )** as a whole produces humorous writers and artists, such as the Irish Bernard Shaw, the Scottish Robert Bums, and the WelshDylan Thomas, to mention but a few.

1. incomprehensible F) forget K) traditions
2. temper G) generally L) reserve
3. remote H) temperament M) growth
4. separate I) preserve N) apply

E）understandable J) strictly O) belong

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information is derived You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the question by marking the corresponding letter on* **Answer Sheet 2.**

**The Art of Friendship**

A) One evening a few years ago I found myself in an anxiety. Nothing was really wrong. My family and I were healthy, my career was busy and successful---I was just feeling vaguely down and in need of a friend who could raise my spirits, someone who would meet me for coffee and let me rant until the clouds lifted. I dialed my best friend, who now lives across the country in California, and got her voicemail. That's when it started to dawn on me---lonesomeness was at the root of my dreariness. My social life had dwindled to almost nothing, but somehow until that moment I'd been too busy to notice. Now it hit me hard. My old friends, buddies since college or even childhood, know everything about me; when they left, they had taken my context with them.

B) Research has shown the long-range negative consequences of social isolation on one's health. But my concerns were more short-term. I needed to feel understood right then in the way that only a girlfriend can understand you. I knew it would be wrong to expect my husband to replace my friends: He couldn't, and even if he could, to whom would I then complain about my husband? So I resolved to acquire new friends---women like me who had kids and enjoyed rolling their eyes at the world a little bit just as I did. Since I'd be making friends with more intention than I'd ever given the process, I realized I could be selective, that I could in effect design my own social life. The down side, of course, was that I felt pretty frightened.

C) After all, it's a whole lot harder to make friends in midlife than it is when you're younger---a fact that woman I've spoken with point out again and again. As Leslie Danzig, 41, a Chicago theater director and mother, sees it, when you're in your teens and 20s, you're more or less friends with everyone unless there's a reason not to be. Your college roommate becomes your best pal at least partly due to proximity. Now there needs to be a reason to be friends. "There are many people I'm comfortable around, but I wouldn't go so far as to call them friends. Comfort isn't enough to sustain a real friendship," Danzig says.

D) At first, finding new companions felt awkward. At 40 I couldn't run up to people the way my 4-year-old daughters do in the playground and ask, "Will you be my friend? Every time you start a new relationship, you're vulnerable again," agrees Kathleen Hall, D Min, founder and CEO of the Stress Institute, in Atlanta. "You're asking, 'Would you like to come into my life?' It makes us self-conscious."

E) Fortunately, my discomfort soon passed. I realized that as a mature friend-seeker, my vulnerability risk was actually pretty low. If someone didn't take me up on my offer, so what: I wasn't in junior high, when I might have been rejected for having the wrong clothes or hair. At my age I have amassed enough self-esteem to realize that I have plenty to offer.

F) We're all so busy, in fact, that mutual interests---say, in a project, class, or cause that we already make time for---become the perfect catalysts for bringing us in contact with candidates for camaraderie. Michelle Mertes, 35, a teacher and mother of two in Wausau, Wisconsin, says a new friend she made at church came as a pleasant surprise. "In high school I chose friends based on their popularity and how being part of their circle might reflect on me. Now's it's our shared values and activities that count." Mertes says her pal, with whom she organized the church's youth programs, is nothing like her but their drive and organizational skills make them ideal friends.

G) Happily, as awkward as making new friends can be, self-esteem issues do not factor in---or if they do, you can easily put them into perspective. Danzig tells of the mother of a child in her son's preschool, a tall, beautiful woman who is married to a big-deal rock musician. "I said to my husband, she's too cool for me," she jokes. "I get intimidated by people. But once I got to know her, she turned out to be pretty laid-back and friendly." In the end there was no chemistry between them, so they didn't become good pals. "I realized that we weren't each other' s type, but it wasn't about hierarchy." What midlife friendship is about, it seems, is reflecting the person you've become (or are still becoming) back at yourself, thus reinforcing the progress you've made in your life.

H) Harlene Katzman, 41, a lawyer in New York City, notes that her oldest friends knew her back when she was less sure of herself. As much as she loves them, she believes they sometimes respond to issues in light of who she once was. An old chum has the goods on you. With recently made friends, you can turn over a new leaf.

I) A new friend, chosen right, can also help you point your boat in the direction you want to go. Hanna Dershowitz, 39, an attorney and mother in Los Angeles, found that a new acquaintance from work was exactly what she needed in a friend. In addition to liking and respecting Julia, Dershowitz had a feeling that the fit and athletic younger woman would help her to get in shape.

J) While you're busy making new friends, remember that you still need to nurture your old ones. We asked Marla Paul, author of The Friendship Crisis: Finding, Making, and Keeping Friends When You're Not a Kid Anymore, for the best ways to maintain these important relationships. Keep in touch. Your friends should be a priority; schedule regular lunch dates or coffee catch-up sessions, no matter how busy you are. Know her business. Keep track of important events in a friend's life and show your support. Call or e-mail to let her know you're thinking of her. Speak your mind. Tell a friend (politely) if something she did really upset you. If you can't be totally honest, then you need to reexamine the relationship. Accept her flaws. No one is perfect, so work around her quirks---she's chronically late, or she's a bit negative---to cut down on frustration and fights. Boost her ego. Heartfelt compliments make everyone feel great, so tell her how much you love her new sweater or what a great job she did on a work project.

K) Dating apps like Tinder, Bumble and Chappy have been around for a good few years and statistics prove their ongoing popularity. Tinder claims to get 1.6 billion swipes per day. A study conducted by global dating insights.com, analysts of the online dating industry, found that lonely hearts in the UK spent 10 hours a week using them to find someone to go out with. And finally, a 2018 YouGov survey conducted on behalf of BBC Radio 1 News beat found that of over 2000 16-34-year-olds, nearly half had used a dating app at some point.

36. Leslie Danzig thought making friends at one's middle age needed some reasons. 37. A well-chosen new friend can help you go in the direction that you like. 38. A few years ago the author felt lonely and depressed when she phoned her best friend in another city who was much wanted then but unavailable. 39.According to Kathleen Hall, one might feel sensitive in the first course of making new friends.  
40. Midlife friendship can help you realize your direction of life and reinforce the progress you've made in your life.  
41. In Mafia Paul's book, to be a better friend, you should keep track with your friends, care for your friend's job, express yourself, accept her/his flaws and compliment your friend for her/his good dressing and job.  
42. For the author, a girl friend might be the right person to understand her and erase her negative feelings.  
43. According to Michelle Metes, midlife friendship is based on the shared values and activities.  
44. As a mature friend-seeker, the author finds herself with enough confidence to offer and take rejection with grace.  
45. With newly made friends, you can have a chance to take on a new look in your life.

**Section C**

**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 center.*

**Passage One**

**Question 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Merchant and passenger ships are generally required to have a life preserver for every person aboard and in many cases, a certain percentage of smaller sizes for children. According to United States requirements, life preservers must design, reversible capable of being quickly adjusted to fit the uninitiated individual, and must be so designed as to support the wearer in the water in an upright or slightly backward position.  
 Sufficient buoyancy(浮力) to support the wearer should be retained by the life preserver after 48 hours in the water, and it should be reliable even after long period of storage. Thus it should be made of materials resistant to sunlight, gasoline, and oils, and it should be not easily set on fire. The position in which the life preserver will support a person who jumps or falls into the water is most important, as is its tendency to turn the wearer in the water from a face-down position to an upright or slightly backward position, with his face clear of the water, even when the wearer is exhausted or unconscious.

The method of adjustment to the body should be simple, and self-evident to uninitiated persons even in the dark under the confused conditions, which follow a disaster. Thus, the life be reversible that it is nearly impossible to get it on wrong. Catches, straps, and ties should be kept to a minimum. In addition, the life preserver must be adjustable to the wide variety of shapes and sizes of wearers, since this greatly affects the position of floating and the self-righting qualities. A suitable life also be comfortable to wear at all times, in and out of the water, not so heavy as to encourage to take it off on shipboard while the ship is in danger, nor so burdensome that it hinders a person in the water while trying to swim.  
46. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_.  
A) the uses of life preservers  
B) the design of life preservers  
C) the materials for life preservers  
D) the buoyancy of life preservers  
47. According to the passage, a life be first of all \_\_\_\_.  
A) adjustable B) comfortable C) self-evident D) self-righting  
48. United States Coast Guard does NOT require the life preserver to be made \_\_\_\_.  
A) with as few strings as possible  
B) capable of being worn on both sides  
C) according to each wearer's size  
D) comfortable and light to wear  
49. By “the uninitiated individual” (Para. 1) the author refers to the person \_\_\_\_.  
A) who has not been instructed how to use a life preserver  
B) who has a little experience in using a life preserver  
C) who uses a life preserver without permission  
D) who becomes nervous before a disaster  
50. What would happen if a person were supported by the life preserver in a wrong position?  
A) The waves would move him backwards.  
B) The water would choke him.  
C) He would immediately sink to the bottom.  
D) He would be exhausted or unconscious.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “natural leaders”. It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things done”. Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group members. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give others and may discipline group members who inhibit(阻碍) attainment of the groups goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the difference in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A) The problems faced by leaders.

B) How leadership differs in small and large groups.

C) How social groups determine who will lead them.

D) The role of leaders in social groups.

52. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

A) recruitment

B) formal election process

C) specific leadership training

D) traditional cultural patterns

53. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

A) Person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

B) Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.

C) A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.

D) Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

54. In mentioning “natural leaders” in line 7, the author is making the point that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) few people qualify as “natural leaders”

B) there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist

C) “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a group

D) “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics

55. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) ensuring harmonious relationships

B) sharing responsibility with group members

C) identifying new leaders

D) achieving a goal

**Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.*

*You should write your answer on Answer sheet 2.*

当下，名人微博(Weibo)已成为信息发布和舆论制造的重要源头。各种媒体也热衷于对名人微博的言论进行传播，共同推动其为舆论热点。名人与公众人物，拥有很多的粉丝、更多的话语权，正因为如此，名人必须有比普通人更多的义务，对这个社会多承担一些责任;名人在进行微博发言时需以负责任的态度谨慎使用手中的话语权。