



波士顿国际教育

四级模拟测试





CET 4 Test Two

Part 1

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on this kind of modern life. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.



12:30:35 Computer: Hi, we are sure we have some products that you want!

12:30:37 Computer: I want to buy a coat.

...

12:30:55 Computer: Your parcel has been delivered and will be arrived tomorrow!

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 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) They made more efforts to find more new cases.
B) They tried to prevent the disease out of the capital.
C) They held a public movement on hygiene information.
D) They boosted the accuracy on hygiene information.
2. A) It's the first time that ingestion disease has broken out in Haiti.
B) The death rate of ingestion disease is too high.
C) Death number will keep increasing for a long time.
D) Ingestion disease could join other local diseases in Haiti.

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

3. A) The children of the international diplomatic corps.
B) The program of International Baccalaureate schools.
C) The school district in the suburb of Detroit, Michigan.
D) "Mother Earth" class in IB elementary schools.
4. A) Subject area are separated.
B) Classes are held in the open air.



- C) “Mother Earth” class covers math.
- D) Teachers prepare classes together.

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

- 5. A) White ash
- B) High temperature water
- C) Poison gas
- D) Hurricane
- 6. A) Less than 10
- B) About 20
- C) About 120
- D) More than 750
- 7. A) They have found too many dead bodies.
- B) They want to persuade people to move away.
- C) They don't know what might happen next.
- D) They need space to carry out the research.

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 conversation 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 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) He's got addicted to technology.
- B) He is not very good at socializing.
- C) He is crazy about text-messaging.
- D) He does not talk long on the phone.
- 9. A) Talk big. B) Talk at length.
- C) Gossip a lot. D) Forget herself.
- 10. A) He thought it was cool.
- B) He needed the practice.
- C) He wanted to stay connected with them.
- D) He had an urgent message to send.
- 11. A) It poses a challenge to seniors.
- B) It saves both time and money.
- C) It is childish and unprofessional.
- D) It is cool and convenient.

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

- 12. A) He wants to change his job assignment.
- B) He is unhappy with his department manager.
- C) He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.
- D) He is often singled out for criticism by his boss.
- 13. A) His workload was much too heavy.
- B) His immediate boss did not trust him.



- C) His colleagues often refused to cooperate.
D) His salary was too low for his responsibility.
14. A) He never knows how to refuse.
B) He is always ready to help others.
C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.
D) His boss has no sense of fairness.
15. A) Put all his complaints in writing.
B) Wait and see what happens next.
C) Learn to say no when necessary.
D) Talk to his boss in person first.

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 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.
B) Reasons for Americans' decline in sleep.
C) Some tips to improve the quality of sleep.
D) Diseases associated with lack of sleep.
17. A) They are more health-conscious.
B) They are changing their living habits.
C) They get less and less sleep.
D) They know the dangers of lack of sleep.
18. A) Their weight will go down.
B) Their mind function will deteriorate.
C) Their work efficiency will decrease.
D) Their blood pressure will rise.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) How much you can afford to pay.
B) What course you are going to choose.
C) Which university you are going to apply to.
D) When you are going to submit your application.
20. A) The list of courses studied.
B) The full record of scores.
C) The references from teachers.
D) The personal statement.
21. A) Specify what they would like to do after graduation.
B) Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.



- C) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.
- D) Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.

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

- 22. A) It was equipped with rubber tyres.
B) It was built in the late 19th century.
C) It was purchased by the Royal family.
D) It was designed by an English engineer.
- 23. A) They consumed lots of petrol.
B) They took two passengers only.
C) They were difficult to drive.
D) They often broke down.
- 24. A) They were produced on the assembly line.
B) They were built with less costly materials.
C) They were modeled after British ears.
D) They were made for ordinary use.
- 25. A) It made news all over the world.
B) It was built for the Royal family.
C) It marked a new era in motor travel.
D) It retracted large numbers of motorists.

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 choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter 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.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passages.

For years, mental health professionals were trained to see children as mere products of their environment that were born good until influenced otherwise; where there is constant bad behavior, there must be a bad parent behind it.

But while I do not mean to let bad parents off the hook, the fact remains that perfectly decent parents can 26 *toxic* (有毒的) children。 When I say “toxic,” I don’t mean *psychopathic* (精神变态的)—those children who 27 into petty *criminals* (小混混), killers and everything in between.

One of my patients told me about his son, now 35, who despite his many 28 was short-tempered and rude to his parents—refusing to return their phone calls and e-mails, even when his mother was 29 ill. He told me, “We have racked our 30 trying to figure why our son treats us this way. We don’t know what we did to 31 this.” Apparently very little, as far as I could tell.

We marvel at the spirited child who 32 the most toxic parents and home environment and goes on to a life of success. Yet, not is going to turn out to be 33 any more than everyone will turn out nice and loving. And that is not necessarily because of 34 failure or a poor environment. It is because everyday character traits, like all human behavior, have natural and generic elements that cannot be 35 entirely by the best environment.



- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) advantages | F) gravely | K) parental |
| B) blossom | G) head | L) problems |
| C) brains | H) influence | M) produce |
| D) brilliant | I) intelligent | N) shaped |
| E) deserve | J) nearly | O) survives |

Section B

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

The End of the Book?

- [A] Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in the country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.
- [B] Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.
- [C] Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, “romance fiction,” etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for “serious” nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.
- [D] As for children’s books, who knows? Children’s books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.
- [E] For clues to the book’s future, let’s look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.
- [F] One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible—to be sure, a long book—required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.
- [G] But while printing quickly caused the hand written book to die out, handwriting lingered on (继续存在) well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.
- [H] Sometimes a new technology doesn’t drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn’t, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.
- [I] Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn’t kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.



- [J] Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows (“Jack Benny,” “Amos and Andy,” “The Shadow”) all migrated to television. But because you can’t drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio’s prime, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.
- [K] Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted cavalry (骑兵) replaced the chariot (二轮战车) on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn’t had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer’s full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized “an officer and a gentleman.”
- [L] Sometimes new technology is a little cranky (不稳定的) at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn’t lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world’s ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)
- [M] Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper-and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of the fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.
- [N] Books—especially books the average person could afford—haven’t been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a tactile (触觉的) pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter’s night.
- [O] For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful back-up for when the lights go out.

36. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

37. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide. 38. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

39. Contrary to many people’s prediction of its death, the film industry survived.

40. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.

41. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.

42. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.

43. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

44. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

45. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes increasingly sophisticated, there are growing concerns that robots could become a threat. This danger can be avoided, according to computer science professor Stuart Russell, if we figure out how to turn human values into a programmable code.

Russell argues that as robots take on more complicated tasks, it's necessary to translate our morals into AI language.

For example, if a robot does chores around the house, you wouldn't want it to put the pet cat in the oven to make dinner for the hungry children. "You would want that robot preloaded with a good set of values," said Russell.

Some robots are already programmed with basic human values. For example, mobile robots have been programmed to keep a comfortable distance from humans. Obviously there are cultural differences, but if you were talking to another person and they came up close in your personal space, you wouldn't think that's the kind of thing a properly brought-up person would do.

It will be possible to create more sophisticated moral machines, if only we can find a way to set out human values as clear rules.

Robots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on human behavior. They are dangerous only if programmers are careless.

The biggest concern with robots going against human values is that human beings fail to do sufficient testing and they've produced a system that will break some kind of taboo (禁忌).

One simple check would be to program a robot to check the correct course of action with a human when presented with an unusual situation.

If the robot is unsure whether an animal is suitable for the microwave, it has the opportunity to stop, send out beeps (嘟嘟声), and ask for directions from a human. If we humans aren't quite sure about a decision, we go and ask somebody else.

The most difficult step in programming values will be deciding exactly what we believe in moral, and how to create a set of ethical rules. But if we come up with an answer, robots could be good for humanity.

46. What does the author say about the threat of robots?

- A) It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.
- B) It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.
- C) It can be avoided if human values are translated into their language.
- D) It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

47. What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author? A) They are aggressive

- B) They are outgoing.
- C) They are ignorant.
- D) They are ill-bred.

48. How do robots learn human values?

- A) By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.
- B) By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.
- C) By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.
- D) By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

49. What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?

- A) Keep a distance from possible dangers.



- B) Stop to seek advice from a human being.
 - C) Trigger its built-in alarm system at once.
 - D) Do sufficient testing before taking action.
50. What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?
- A) Determine what is moral and ethical.
 - B) Design some large-scale experiments.
 - C) Set rules for man-machine interaction.
 - D) Develop a more sophisticated program.

Passage Two

Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture.

From data collected, it seems the things that cause us to love the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays.

Around the world, people changed sleep patterns thanks to the start or end of daylight savings time. Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to “winter time” starting on October 26.

Russia’s other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year’s Eve, Russians have the world’s latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 a.m.

Russians also get up an hour later on International Women’s Day, the day for treating and celebrating female relatives.

Similarly, Americans’ late nights, late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends.

Canada got the least sleep of the year the night it beat Sweden in the Olympic hockey (冰球) final.

The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation (剥夺). The worst night for sleep in the U.K. was the night of the England-Italy match on June 14. Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime. That was nothing though, compared to German, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

It should be made clear that not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns; in some of these nations, it’s likely that only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. Even if that’s the case, though, the above findings are still striking. If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing.

51. What does the author say about people’s sleeping habits?
- A) They are culture-related.
 - B) They affect people’s health.
 - C) They change with the seasons.
 - D) They vary from person to person.
52. What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?
- A) They don’t fall asleep until very late.
 - B) They don’t sleep much on weekends.
 - C) They get less sleep on public holidays.
 - D) They sleep longer than people elsewhere.
53. What is the major cause for Europeans’ loss of sleep?
- A) The daylight savings time.
 - B) The colorful night life.



- C) The World Cup.
D) The summertime.
54. What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns?
A) They have trouble falling asleep.
B) They want to get sufficient sleep.
C) They are involved in a sleep research.
D) They want to go to bed on regular hours.
55. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
A) Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.
B) Few people really know the importance of sleep.
C) It is important to study our sleep patterns.
D) Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

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*.

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，正经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其中包括到 2020 年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时，它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011 年，中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。