



# 博斯顿国际教育

## 四级模拟测试



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## CET 4 Test One

### Part I 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.

#### Study abroad or at home?



### Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 news items. 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 **Answer sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) Offering services to help people stop smoking.  
B) Raising taxes.  
C) Warning people about the dangers of tobacco.  
D) Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising.
2. A) More than 5 million.  
B) More than 8 million.  
C) More than 1 billion.  
D) More than 10 billion.

**Questions 3 to 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

3. A) The discovery of voice recording.  
B) The development of guitar and popular music.  
C) Les Paul's musical experience and death.



- D) Les Paul's own radio show in Chicago.
4. A) When he was 10 years old.  
B) When he was 13 years old.  
C) When he was a host in Chicago.  
D) When he was at a local restaurant.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

5. A) Sleeping. B) Holding a meeting.  
C) Indulging themselves. D) Quarelling.
6. A) Soldiers. B) Teachers. C) Lawyers. D) Businessmen.
7. A) Fire. B) Mobile phone signals. C) Body bomb. D) Light.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In this section, you will bear 2 conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each questions 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 Answer sheet 1 with a single line through the center.

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

8. A) They pollute the soil used to cover them  
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods  
C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve  
D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous
9. A) Growing populations  
B) Packaging materials  
C) Changed eating habits  
D) Lower production cost
10. A) By saving energy  
B) By using less aluminum  
C) By reducing poisonous wastes  
D) By making the most of materials
11. A) We are running out of natural resources soon  
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference  
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us  
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling

**Questions 12 to 14 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

12. A) Miami C) Bellingham



- B) Vancouver    D) Boston

13. A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada  
B) To inquire about the price of “Super saver ” seats  
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible  
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home
14. A) Join a tourist group                          C) Avoid trips in public holidays  
B) Choose a major airline                      D) Book tickets as early as possible

### Section C

**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 marketed A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

#### Passage One

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

15. A) Nodding one's head.  
B) Waving one's hand.  
C) Holding up the forefinger.  
D) Turning the right thumb down.
16. A) Looking away from them.  
B) Forming a circle with fingers.  
C) Bowing one's head them.  
D) Waving or pointing to them.
17. A) Looking one's superior in the eye.  
B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.  
C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.  
D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.

#### Passage Two

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

18. A) They had to beg for foot after the harvest.  
B) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.  
C) They shared a small flat with their relatives.  
D) The children walked to school on dirt roads.
19. A) Tour Ecuador's Andes Mountains.  
B) Earn an annual income of \$2800.  
C) Purchase a plot to build a home on.  
D) Send their children to school.
20. A) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.  
B) A new worldwide economic revolution.  
C) Different forms of assistance to the needy.  
D) The life of poor people in developing countries.



### Passage Three

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the passage you have just heard.

21. A) They are highly sensitive to cold.  
B) They are vitally important to our life.  
C) They are a living part of our body.  
D) They are a chief source of our pain.
22. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.  
B) It is a rare oral disease among old people.  
C) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.  
D) It is sticky and colorless film on the teeth.
23. A) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.  
B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.  
C) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.  
D) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.
24. A) Food particles.  
B) Gum disease.  
C) Unhealthy living habits.  
D) Chemical crosion.

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40minutes)

#### Section A

**Direction:** 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 choices. Each choice 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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children 26 every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the “good old days”, and most older people do not feel 27.

About 80% of people 65years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have 28 contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

However, 29 having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be 30, however, as ill health often makes older people more 31 and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, 32 spirits.

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and values and agree on child rearing practices and religious 33, they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can 34 cause problems. If parents are agreed by their daughter's



divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, 35 are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

A)abandoned	E)commitment	D)frequent	M)provide
B)advanced	F)dampens	J)fulfillment	N)understandably
C)biased	G)dependent	K)grant	O)unrealistically
D)chances	H)distant	L)merely	

## 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**.

### Ban sugary drinks that will add fuel to the obesity war

[A] On a train last Thursday, I sat opposite a man who was so fat he filled more than one seat. He was pale and disfigured and looked sick to death, which he probably was: obesity(肥胖的)leads to many nasty ways of dying. Looking around the carriage, I saw quite a few people like him, including a couple of fatty children with swollen checks pressing against their eyes. These people are part of what is without exaggeration an epidemic(流行病)of obesity.

[B] But it is quite unnecessary: there is a simple idea- far from new- that could spare millions of such people a lifetime of chronic(长期的)ill health, and at the same time save the National Health Service(NHS)at least £ 14 billion a year in England and Wales. There would, you might think, be considerable public interest in it. This simple idea is that sugar is as good- or as bad- as poison and should be avoided. It is pure, white and deadly, as Professor John Yudkin described it 40 years ago in a revolutionary book of that name. The subtitle was How Sugar Is Killing Us.

[C] In its countless hidden forms, in ready meals, junk food and sweet drinks, sugar leads to addiction(瘾), to hormonal upsets to the appetite, to metabolic(新陈代谢的)malfunctions and obesity and from there to type 2 diabetes(糖尿病)and its many horrible complication. If people really grasped that, they would try to kick the habit, particularly as Britain is the “ fat man of Europe” . They might even feel driven to support government measures to prevent people from consuming this deadly stuff. Yet so far this idea has met little but resistance.

[D] It is not difficult to imagine the vested interests(既得利益集团)lined up against any sugar control- all the food and drink manufacturers, processors, promoters and retailers who make such easy pickings out of the magic powers of sugar. Then there are the liberals, with whom I would normally side, who protest that government regulation would be yet another instance of interference in our lives.

[E]That is true, but people should realize that you cannot have a welfare state without a nanny state(保姆国家), to some degree. If we are all to be responsible for one another’ s health insurance, through socialized medicine, then we are all closely involved in one another’ s health, including everyone’ s eating and drinking. That has already been admitted, finally, with smoking. But it has yet to be admitted with overeating, even though one in four adults in this country is obese and that number is predicted to double by the year 2050. Quite apart from anything else, obesity will cripple the NHS.

[F]Recently, though, there have been signs that the medical establishment is trying to sound the alarm. Last month the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges(AMRC)published a report saying that obesity is the



greatest public health issue affecting the UK and urging government to do something.

[G]The report offers 10 recommendations, of which the first is imposing a tax of 20 percent on sugary drinks for at least a year, on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax. That at least would be an excellent start. The amounts of sugar in soft drinks are horrifying, and turn straight to fat. As Professor Terence Stephenson, head of the AMRC, has said, sugary soft drinks are “the ultimate bad food. You are just consuming neat sugar. Your body didn’t evolve to handle this kind of thing.”

[H]Precisely. The risks of eating too much fat or salt(which are very different)pale into insignificant compared with the harm done by sugar. And it is everywhere.

[I]It is difficult to buy anything in a supermarket, other than plain, unprepared meat, fish or vegetables, that doesn’t have a large amount of sugar in it. This has come about because the prevailing scientific views of the 1960s and 1970s ignored the evidence about sugar, and instead saw fat as the really serious risk, both to the heart and other organs, as well as the cause of obesity.

[J]The fashion was to avoid fat. But finding that food with much of its fat removed is not very appetizing, food producers turned to sugar as a magic alternative flavor enhancer, often in the forms of syrups(糖浆)that had recently been developed from corn, and put it generously into most prepared foods and soft drinks.

[K]This stuff is not just fattening. It is addictive. It interferes with the body’s metabolism, possibly via the activity of an appetite-controlling hormone. There’s plenty of evidence for this, for those who will accept the truth.

[L]Theoretically, people ought to make “healthy choices” and avoid overeating. But sugar additives are not easy to identify and are hard to avoid. So the snacking, over-drinking and over eating that makes people fat is not really their own fault: obesity is in large part something that is being done to them. It should be stopped, or rather the government should stop it.

[M]Going round my local supermarket, I am constantly astonished that it is still legal to sell all the poisons stacked high on the shelves. The problem is that they are worse than useless. They are poisonous. They are known to be addictive. They are known to make people obese. And giving small children sweet drinks or bottles of fake juice all day long is nothing less than child abuse.

[N]Clearly, the sale of such stuff ought to be illegal. I hate to think of yet more government regulation. But a bit of tax on sweet soda and a little more health education, a bit of cooking in schools and banning vending machines(自动售货机)here and there — as suggested try the AMRC report — is not going to achieve very much. Labelling is quite inadequate. What is needed is legislation banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks.

[O]In June 2012, the then minister for public health said the government was not scared of the food industry and had not ruled out legislation, because of the costs of obesity to the NHS. However, nothing has happened yet. Why not have another Jammie Dodger biscuit and forget about it.

36. Avoiding over-consumption of sugar can improve people’s health as well as save medical expenses.
37. Laws should be passed to make it illegal to produce overly sweet foods or drinks.
38. Giving small children sweet juices to drink all the time is equal to child abuse.
39. Looking around, the author found obesity quite widespread.
40. The number of obese people is expected to increase quickly in the next few decades.
41. If people really understood the horrible consequences of sugary foods and drinks, they would support government measures against sugar consumption.



42. It would be a very good beginning to improve an additional tax on sugary drinks.
43. The government has not yet taken any action to regulate sugar consumption although it indicated its intention to do so some time ago.
44. Sugar is far more harmful to health than fat and salt.
45. Consumers of sweet foods are not really to blame because they cannot tell what food is sugary.

### 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

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

When it's five o'clock, people leave their office. The length of the workday, for many workers, is defined by time. They leave when the clock tells them they're done.

These days, the time is everywhere: not just on clocks or watches, but on cell-phones and computers. That may be a bad thing, particularly at work. New research shows that clock-based work schedules hinder morale (士气) and creativity.

Clock-timers organize their day by blocks of minutes and hours. For example: a meeting from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. research from 10 a.m. to noon, etc. On the other hand, task-timers have a list of things they want to accomplish. They work down the list, each task starts when the previous task is completed. It is said that all of us employ a mix of both these types of planning.

What, then, are the effects of thinking about time in these different ways? Does one make us more productive? Better at the tasks at hand? Happier? In experiments conducted by Tamar Avnet and Anne-Laure Sellier, they had participants organize different activities—from project planning, holiday hopping, to yoga—by time or to-do list to measure how they performed under "clock time" vs "task time." They found clock timers to be more efficient but less happy because they felt little control over their lives. Task timers are happier and more creative, but less productive. They tend to enjoy the moment when something good is happening, and seize opportunities that come up.

The researchers argue that task-based organizing tends to be undervalued and under-supported in business culture. Smart companies, they believe, will try to bake more task-based planning into their strategies.

This might be a small change to the way we view work and the office, but the researchers argue that it challenges a widespread characteristic of the economy: work organized by clock time. While most people will still probably need, and be, to some extent, clock-timers, task-based timing should be used when performing a job that requires more creativity. It'll make those tasks easier, and the task-doers will be happier.

46. What does the author think of time displayed everywhere?
- A) It makes everybody time-conscious.
- B) It is a convenience for work and life.
- C) It may have a negative effect on creative work.
- D) It clearly indicates the fast pace of modern life.





47. How do people usually go about their work according to the author?
- A) They combine clock-based and task-based planning.
  - B) They give priority to the most urgent task on hand.
  - C) They set a time limit for each specific task.
  - D) They accomplish their tasks one by one.
48. What did Tamar Avnet and Anne-Laure Sellier find in their experiments about clock-timers?
- A) They seize opportunities as they come up.
  - B) They always get their work done in time.
  - C) They have more control-over their lives.
  - D) They tend to be more productive.
49. What do the researchers say about today's business culture?
- A) It does not support the strategies adopted by smart companies.
  - B) It does not attach enough importance to task-based practice.
  - C) It places more emphasis on work efficiency than on workers' lives.
  - D) It aims to bring employees' potential and creativity into full play.
50. What do the researchers suggest?
- A) Task-based timing is preferred for doing creative work.
  - B) It is important to keep a balance between work and life.
  - C) Performing creative jobs tends to make workers happier.
  - D) A scientific standard should be adopted in job evaluation.

## Passage Two

Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage.

Some of the world's most significant problems never hit headlines. One example comes from agriculture. Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops. A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks at where, and how far, this decline is occurring.

The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most important crops: rice, wheat corn and soybeans(大豆). They find that on between 24% and 39% of all harvested areas, the improvement in yields that took place before the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s and 2000s.

There are two worrying features of the slowdown. One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most populous(人口多的) countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets. That self-sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down or reverse.

Second, yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in corn and soybeans. This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important as foods, accounting for around half of all calories consumed. Corn and soybeans are more important as feed grains. The authors note that "we have preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world."



The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued.

Instead, it says, thanks to slowing population growth, land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert(回返)to forest or wilderness. This could happen. The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which may not actually happen.

51. What does the author try to draw attention to?

- A) Food riots and hunger in the world. C)The decline of the grain yield growth.  
B) News headlines in the leading media. D)The food supply in populous countries.

52. Why does the author mention India and China in particular?

- A) Their self-sufficiency is vital to the stability of world food markets.  
B) Their food yields have begun to decrease sharply in recent years.  
C) Their big populations are causing worldwide concerns.  
D) Their food self-sufficiency has been taken for granted.

53. What does the new study by the two universities say about recent crop improvement efforts?

- A) They fail to produce the same remarkable results as before the 1980s.  
B) They contribute a lot to the improvement of human food production.  
C) They play a major role in guaranteeing the food security of the world.  
D) They focus more on the increase of animal feed than human food grains.

54. What does the Food and Agriculture Organisation say about world food production in the coming decades?

- A) The growing population will greatly increase the pressure on world food supplies.  
B) The optimistic prediction about food production should be viewed with caution.  
C) The slowdown of the growth in yields of major food crops will be reversed.  
D) The world will be able to feed its population without increasing farmland.

55. How does the author view the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organisation?

- A) It is built on the findings of a new study.  
B) It is based on a doubtful assumption.  
C) It is backed by strong evidence.  
D) It is open to further discussion.

#### 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 Sheet2**.



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