

专业英语四级模拟试卷 649 (题后含答案及解析)

题型有： 1. DICTATION 2. LISTENING COMPREHENSION 3. LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE 4. CLOZE 5. READING COMPREHENSION 6. WRITING

PART I DICTATION Directions: Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work.

1.

正确答案： Writing College Papers Writing a term paper, research paper or essay for a college class is a kind of academic writing. / Academic writing among professionals is a way to create new knowledge. / A professor assigns students to write a paper. / The students examine an issue, review what is already known, / think about what they have learned and come to some conclusion. / This means that each student-writer must present information and also take a position. / The student might support an idea, / question it or even disprove it. / Or the writer could show how the subject may be understood better / or in a different way than it has been.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A TALK In this section you will hear a talk. You will hear the talk ONCE ONLY. While listening, you may look at ANSWER SHEET ONE and write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. Make sure the word (s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may use the blank sheet for note-taking. You have THIRTY seconds to preview the gap-filling task.

听力原文： Saving for the Future OK, so we've been looking at the attitudes of various social and cultural groups towards the management of their personal finances—how important they feel it is to save money, and what they save their money for. One aspect that we haven't yet considered is gender. So if we consider gender issues we're basically asking whether men and women have different attitudes towards saving money, and whether they save money for different things. Let's look at what men and women actually save for. Research studies of women in North America have found that (1) women are far more likely to save for their children's education and (2) they are also more likely to save up in order to buy a house one day. The same studies have found that (3) men, on the other hand, tend to save for a car, which by the way takes a surprisingly large amount of the household budget in North America. (4) But the other main priority for men when saving money

is their retirement. When they're earning, they're far more likely to put money aside for their old age than women are. Now this is rather disturbing, because in fact the need for women to save for their old age is far greater than for men. Let's consider this for a moment. To start with, it is a fact that throughout the world, (5) women are likely to live many years longer than men, so they need money to support them during this time. Since women are likely to be the ones left without a partner in old age, they may therefore have to pay for nursing care, because they don't have a spouse to look after them. Furthermore the high divorce rates in North America are creating a poverty cycle for women. (6) It is the divorced women who will most often have to look after the children and thus they need more money to look after not just themselves but others. So what can be done about this situation? The population in North America is likely to contain an increasing number of elderly women. The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation. But of course this is the very worst time for anyone to make important decisions. (7) Women today need to look ahead, think ahead—not wait until they're under pressure. (8) Even women in their early twenties need to think about pensions, for example, (9) and with increasing numbers of women in professional positions there are signs that this is beginning to happen. Then research also suggests that women avoid dealing effectively with their economic situation because of a lack of confidence. (10) The best way for them to overcome this is by getting themselves properly informed so they are less dependent on other people's advice. A number of initiatives have been set up to help them do this.

Saving for the Future Purpose of saving 1. Women save a. for their children's 【T1】 _____ 【T1】 _____ b. for a 【T2】 _____ 【T2】 _____ 2. Men save a. for a 【T3】 _____ 【T3】 _____ b. for their 【T4】 _____ 【T4】 _____ The necessity for women to save money for their old age Needing money to support themselves after their husband 【T5】 _____ 【T5】 _____ Needing money to look after their children if they get 【T6】 _____ 【T6】 _____ What can be done 1. Women need to look and 【T7】 _____ ahead 【T7】 _____ —Even women in their early twenties need to think about 【T8】 _____ 【T8】 _____ —The 【T9】 _____ of working women shows they are looking ahead 【T9】 _____ 2. Getting women themselves properly 【T10】 _____ 【T10】 _____

2. 【T1】

正确答案: education

解析: 本题与女性存钱的目的有关。空格前为所有格 children's, 故推测空格处为名词或名词短语。录音提到, 女性存钱的目的是为了孩子的教育, 故填入 education。

3. 【T2】

正确答案: house

解析：本题还是与女性存钱的目的有关。空格前的 **a** 提示空格处应填入名词。录音提到，女士更可能存钱来买房，故填入 **house**。

4. 【T3】

正确答案：**car**

解析：本题与男性存钱的目的有关。空格前的 **a** 提示空格处应填入名词，录音提到，男士可能存钱来买车，故填入 **car**。

5. 【T4】

正确答案：**retirement**

解析：本题还是与男性存钱的主要目的有关。空格前的 **their** 提示空格处应填入名词或名词短语。录音提到，男性存钱的另一个重要原因是为了退休后的生活而存，故答案填入 **retirement**。

6. 【T5】

正确答案：**dies**

解析：本题与女性存钱的必要性有关。录音提到，女性的寿命比男士长，在那段时间(即丈夫过世以后)她们需要钱，因此空格填入 **dies**。

7. 【T6】

正确答案：**divorced**

解析：本题还是与女性为自己晚年存钱的必要性有关。空格前的 **get** 提示，空格应填入形容词或分词。录音提到，离婚的妇女通常需要照顾小孩，故可推断空格应填入“离婚”含义的词，**divorced** 与 **get** 搭配，表示“离婚”，故为答案。

8. 【T7】

正确答案：**think**

解析：此处与女性应该如何做有关。空格处与 **look** 并列，因此空格处应填入动词原形。录音提到，女性需要往前看，提前想，而不是直到面临压力才思考，因此答案填入 **think**。

9. 【T8】

正确答案：**pensions**

解析：此处是女性具体该做的事情。空格前的 **think about** 提示空格处应填入名词或动名词短语。录音提到，女性在 20 出头就应该考虑养老金(**pensions**)，故答案填入 **pensions**。

10. 【T9】

正确答案: increase

解析: 本题与表明女性开始往前看的标志有关。空格前的 the 提示空格处应填入名词。录音提到, 在职女性的增加表明女性已经开始往前看, 故空格填入 increase。

11. 【T10】

正确答案: informed

解析: 本题还是跟女性该如何做有关。录音结尾部分提到, 女性克服因信心不足而逃避理财的困境的最好解决办法是让自己见多识广。故答案填入 informed。

SECTION B CONVERSATIONS In this section you will hear two conversations. At the end of each conversation, five questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken ONCE ONLY. After each question there will be a ten-second pause. During the pause, you should read the four choices of [A], [B], [C] and [D], and mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO. You have thirty seconds to preview the questions.

听力原文: M: Emily, I know you've been the victim of a crime. W: Unfortunately, yes. (1) Once I was mugged by some young kids. M: What happened? W: (1)/(2) I was going home late at night, and I couldn't see a single person on the street. And it was winter, oh; it was so cold, so I had my scarf wrapped around my face. And suddenly I walked straight into three guys; they looked about 14 or 15. And they said something threatening, like "give us all your money, or I'm going to kill you." I looked at them, because they looked so young, and I was thinking, "What on earth were you doing?" They said blablabla, and I said, "Listen, it's very cold. Give me a second. I have to take off my gloves." M: You must be really scared. W: Well I opened my purse and all I had got was a few dollars. I was so nervous that I said, "Here it is." (3) And they said, "Four dollars?" "Yeah, it's four dollars." And they said, "That's all you have?" M: So, so then what happened? W: Well, (4) I gave them money, and I just went home. But I felt so bad when I was walking down the street. You know I really had mixed feelings about it. I wanted to say "Guys, what are you doing? You know, go home, you are ruining your lives." And I think, "Why are those kids on the street doing things they are not supposed to do? Something stupid, really stupid. That could lead to something worse." M: Why do you think kids get involved in stealing? W: I don't know, I mean it was only four dollars. You look at kids getting involved in this kind of small crime, and you think, "Who is responsible?" I don't know what they were doing out on the street at that time of night. M: Did you report the crime? W: No, I didn't. Kids like that don't need prosecuting, and they need parenting. They need someone to put them on the right path. These kids really need, you know, help. M: In what way? W: Well, kids are so vulnerable. (5) They have to have a lot of supervision. There are kids hanging

on the street doing things they are not supposed to do. I think if these kids have more self-esteem, they wouldn't behave in that way. We have to find ways to help these kinds of kids have good futures, and then they wouldn't commit crimes.1. In what way has Emily been the victim of a crime?2. When did the crime occur?3. What amount of loss did she suffer in the crime?4. What did she do after the crime occurred?5. What did she think about those who committed the crime?

12.

- A. Her purse was stolen on the metro.
- B. Her home was broken into when she was vacationing.
- C. She was robbed on her way home.
- D. She was attacked by two kids on the street.

正确答案：C

解析：①从选项中的 **stolen**, **broken into**, **robbed** 和 **attacked** 可推测对话与某次犯罪案件相关。②对话开头男士对 Emily 说：“听你曾经是一次犯罪行为的受害者。” Emily 回答说被几个年轻孩子抢劫了。男士问怎么发生的，她说是在回家的路上发生的。C 项中的 **robbed** 是原文 **mugged** 的同义替换，为答案。抢劫案发生在街上，故 A “她的钱包在地铁上被偷了” 不对。B “她家在她度假时被人破门而入” 与抢劫案无关。D “她在街上受到了两个孩子的攻击” 错在人数(应为三个)和 **attacked**。

13.

- A. Last week.
- B. On a summer day.
- C. Towards evening.
- D. Late at night.

正确答案：D

解析：①选项都是表示时间的名词，听音时应留意对话中提到的时间。②男士问女士抢劫案是怎么发生的，她说是在深夜回家的路上发生的。D 项 **Late at night** 与原文一致，为答案。抢劫发生在冬天，没有说到具体哪一天，故 A “上周”、B “在夏日的一天” 和 C “快到晚上时” 都不对。

14.

- A. Four dollars.
- B. Thirty dollars.
- C. Forty dollars.
- D. Three hundred dollars.

正确答案：A

解析：①选项都表示金额，听音时应留意对话中提到的数字。②对话中女士描述案件发生的详细经过时，说到她的钱包里几乎没有钱，只有四美元。她两次提到 **four dollars**，故答案为 A。

15.

- A. She hailed a taxi.
- B. She just went home.
- C. She reported the crime.
- D. She phoned her best friend.

正确答案：B

解析：①选项描述了女士的不同行为，听音时尽管不知道问题是什么，也可以先在错误项旁记录。②女士说到。她给了他们钱，然后就回家了。B项 **She just went home** 与录音一致，故正确。C “她报告了犯罪” 在对话中被女士否认了，可先排除。A “她叫了一辆出租车” 和 D “她打电话给了最好的朋友” 没有在对话中提到。

16.

- A. They need prosecuting.
- B. They have to be punished.
- C. They should get supervision.
- D. They must be held responsible.

正确答案：C

解析：本题问女士对犯罪的人的看法。女士说孩子是易受攻击的，他们要有很多监督。C项中的 **get supervision** 是对 **have a lot of supervision** 的同义替换，故正确。A “他们需要起诉” 是女士否定的。女士没有提到 B “他们必须受到惩罚” 和 D “必须承担责任”。

听力原文：M: Karen, I heard that (6)you signed a 15-page premarital agreement with your husband Steve, right? W: Yes. M: What is it about? W: Well, it states the rules we both must follow in our married life. M: I'd like to ask you why you decided to write this agreement. You've both been married before, am I right? W: Yes, I've been married twice, and (7)Steve was married once before. So we have some experience about what goes wrong in a marriage. M: And that's why you wrote this agreement? W: Yes. (8)We found that many problems happen when a person has different expectations from his or her spouse. We wanted to talk about everything openly and honestly before we started living together. Also, we both know how important it is to respect each other's quirks. We're all bothered by things that seem small to someone else. Like, it used to really bother me when my ex-husband left his dirty clothes on the floor, so we put that in the agreement: "Dirty clothing must be put in the laundry bag." Now Steve knows what my expectations are. M: I'm sure that some people hearing this report will think that this contract isn't very romantic. W: Well, we disagree. (9)We think it's very romantic. A lot of problems occur in a marriage because people don't, talk about what they want. When we disagree about something, we work out a solution that's good for both of us. I'd much rather do that than get some "romantic" gift like flowers or candy. M: Some of these rules sound like, well, a business agreement. Many of your rules concern money in some way... even the rules

about having children. W: In our experience, disagreements about money can cause a lot of problems, so we talked about how we want to spend our money and put that in the agreement as well. M: So, do you spend a lot of time checking on each other to see if the rules are being followed? W: No, not at all. And we don't argue about them, either. As matter of a fact, I think we spend less time arguing than most couples because we both know what the other person expects. We can spend our time doing things we enjoy and just being with each other. M: What happens if one of you breaks a rule? W: We don't think that will be a problem. Because we've agreed on these rules. M: But what if, say, you don't want to cook dinner one night? What happens? W: Well, (10)we'll talk about it and reach a compromise. Maybe there's a good reason. 6. What are the speakers mainly talking about? 7. How many times has Steve been married? 8. According to the woman, why do so many problems happen in the marriage? 9. What does the woman think of this contract? 10. What happens if one of the couple sometimes breaks the contract?

17.

- A. The advantages of a marriage agreement.
- B. The expenses required by a wedding.
- C. How to make both ends meet in married life,
- D. How to save money after getting married.

正确答案：A

解析：对话开头男士跟女士求证：“我听说你跟你丈夫 Steve 签了一份协议，是吗？”女士回答说是的，接着男士就这份协议提了很多问题，女士回答了结婚协议的种种优点。由此可知 A “结婚协议的种种好处”是他们谈论的主题。对话只提到合约规定了金钱的问题，但没有提到 B “婚礼所需的费用”、C “婚姻生活中如何使收支平衡”和 D “结婚后如何省钱”。

18.

- A. Twice.
- B. Three times.
- C. Four times.
- D. Once.

正确答案：A

解析：①选项都是表示次数的词，听音时注意相关内容。②女士说她以前结过两次婚姻，她丈夫 Steve 以前结过一次婚，注意，录音原文的时态是一般过去时，这说明没有算跟对话中女士结婚的这一次。而问题用了现在完成时，是问男士至今的结婚次数，算上跟女士结婚这一次，应该是二次，因此 A 项正确。

19.

- A. One of both sides has no experience about what goes wrong in a marriage.
- B. Both man and wife want to talk about everything openly and honestly.
- C. Either the man or his wife thinks their marriage is not very romantic.
- D. A person has different expectations from his or her spouse.

正确答案：D

解析：女士提到，他们发现当一个人对另一半有不同的期望时，很多问题就出现了。D项 **A person has different expectations from his or her spouse** 与原文一致，是婚姻出现很多问题的原因。女士和她丈夫都不是第一次结婚，因此A“双方对于婚姻中的错误都没有经验”不对。B“男人和妻子都想开诚布公地谈论所有事情”是解决问题的方式，不是出现问题的原因。C“男人或妻子认为他们的婚姻不是很浪漫”与对话不符。

20.

- A. It might bother some people.
- B. It is very useful and romantic.
- C. It doesn't take much work to write.
- D. It has to be certified by a lawyer.

正确答案：B

解析：本题问女士对这份合约的看法。男士说有些人会认为这份合约不很浪漫，女士不同意，强调 **"We think it's very romantic"**。因此B项“合约非常有用且浪漫”是女士的看法。女士说一些对其他人来说很小的事会让他们心烦，A“可能会令一些人烦恼不安”误解了原义。C“要花很多工作来写”和D“必须由一名律师证明”没有在对话中提到。

21.

- A. They think it is a serious breach of the contract.
- B. They find a good reason to rewrite the rule.
- C. They talk about it and reach a compromise.
- D. They have to ask if this marriage really works.

正确答案：C

解析：本题问如果夫妻一方有时违反协议，发生了什么事。对话最后男士问了这个问题，女士先是觉得那不会是个问题，男士继续追问后，她说他们会就此谈论并达成一个折衷方案。C项与原文一致，为答案。A“他们认为这严重违反了合同”与 **don't think that will be a problem** 不符。reach a compromise“妥协”并不代表要重写规则，B“他们找到一个很好的理由来重写规则”不对。D“他们要问这桩婚姻是否真的有的有效”没有原文依据。

PART III LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE There are twenty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.

22. Everybody knows what he has to do, _____?

- A. won't you
- B. don't they

- C. doesn't he
- D. won't he

正确答案：C

解析：一般陈述句的附加疑问句由“助动词+人称代词主格”构成；该陈述部分的助动词为 **do**，因此可排除 A、D。**Everybody** 在陈述部分作主语的话，附加疑问句部分常用 **he** 代替，因此选 C。

23. Don't expect too much from me. I'm _____ than you.

- A. no so rich
- B. no richer
- C. not less rich
- D. no less rich

正确答案：B

解析：本句前半句说，别期待从我身上得到太多，说明我也不富有，**no richer than=as poor as**，代入空格，表示“我跟你一样穷”，符合逻辑，故选 B。A 项 **no so** 不跟 **than** 连用；C 项代入，表示我不比你穷，不符合逻辑；D 项代入，表示我跟你一样富有，也不符合逻辑。

24. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- A. The United States is a country with varied origins.
- B. My mathematics are rather shaky.
- C. The Straits of Gibraltar have not lost the strategic importance.
- D. One pair of scissors aren't enough.

正确答案：D

解析：“剪刀”这类由两部分构成且以 **-s** 结尾的名词作主语，不带 **pair** 等单位词时，视为复数形式，而带单位词时，则由单位词的单、复数形式决定动词单、复数，D 项 **aren't** 错误，故选 D。以一 **s** 结尾的国名，视为一个整体，作单数，A 正确；以 **-ics** 结尾的学科名词，取其他意义时，便可用作复数，B 项的 **mathematics** 表示“运算能力”；以 **-s** 结尾，且不表示国名的地理名称作主语时，常作复数，因此 C 正确。

25. Which of the underlined parts expresses a future tense?

- A. Susan is always making mistakes.
- B. The bus is coming in five minutes.
- C. Jane is cooking now.
- D. I'm hoping you'll give me some advice.

正确答案：B

解析：由 B 项的时间状语 **in five minutes**，可以看出 B 项表示将来时间，故选 B。A 项现在进行时跟 **always** 连用，表示强烈的喜爱或厌恶的情感，不表将来。C 项表示正在进行的动作；D 项表示委婉的请求。

- 26 We d like to know the reason _____ she didn 't accept the job.
A. why
B. that
C. whether
D. when

正确答案：A

解析：空格后的内容并非对 **reason** 的解释说明，因此并非同位语从句。分析句子结构，可知为定语从句，先行词 **the reason** 在从句中充当原因状语，因此选 A 项。

27. Alex would never have found out the truth if you _____ him.
A. didn't tell
B. told
C. hadn't told
D. had told

正确答案：C

解析：本题主句用了 **would never have found out**，说明这是跟过去事实相反的虚拟句，所以条件句的谓语动词应该用 “**had(not)+动词过去分词**” 表虚拟；此外，从句子意思上看，条件句应用否定，答案为 C。

28. Which of the following is a dynamic verb (动态动词)?
A. Remain.
B. Keep.
C. Cost.
D. Play.

正确答案：D

解析：D 项 **Play** “玩耍” 为表示动态的动词，所以选 D。其他三项都是表示静止状态的动词，均排除。

29. Which of the following underlined parts indicates a predicate-object relation?
A. Have you got the key to unlock the door.
B. There are many fruits to choose.
C. Have you got permission to stay here?
D. This will be my last attempt to make noodles.

正确答案：B

解析：选项中的斜体部分都是不定式结构，B 项 **to choose** 的逻辑宾语是其修饰的名词 **fruits**，两者为谓一宾关系，B 为本题答案。A 项 **to unlock** 的逻辑主语是前面的名词 **the key**，是主谓关系。C 项 **to stay** 与修饰的名词 **permission** 是

D 项 to make noodles 与名词 attempt 也是同位关系。

30. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A. The last men.
- B. Lots of food.
- C. A number of essays.
- D. Both milk.

正确答案：D

解析：考查限定词的用法。D 项中的 Both 只能与可数名词复数搭配，不能与 milk 连用，是错误的。A 项 The last 可以与可数名词的单、复数搭配，B 项 Lots of 可与可数名词复数和不可数名词搭配，C 项 A number of 只能与可数名词复数搭配。

31. Which of the following underlined words does NOT indicate willingness?

- A. He will do anything for knowledge.
- B. Will you open the door for me?
- C. Will you lend me your pen?
- D. He will catch the early bus.

正确答案：D

解析：A 项“为了获得知识，他会(愿意)做任何事情”，B 项“你愿意帮我开门吗？”C 项“你会(愿意)借你的笔给我吗？”都表示意愿，均可排除。D 项“他会赶明天的早班车”表示的是“预测”，不表示“意愿”，故为答案。

32. Good travelers don't leave _____ on trains or airplanes.

- A. rubbish
- B. litter
- C. garbage
- D. pollutant

正确答案：B

解析：考查名词辨析。litter 指到处乱丢的东西和杂物，符合句意。rubbish 指残骸、废物等普通垃圾；garbage 专指厨房中的残羹冷炙等必须清除掉的垃圾；pollutant “污染物”，专指工业废物、废气及有放射性污染的物质。

33. The first sentence in this paragraph is _____; it can be interpreted in many ways.

- A. intricate
- B. ambiguous
- C. duplicated
- D. confused

正确答案：B

考查形容词辨析。从句子的语境中可以清楚看出：可有多种解释的句子是一个意思含糊的句子。**ambiguous** 意为“含糊其辞的，可作多种解释的”，为正确答案。**intricate** 意为“复杂的，错综的，难以理解的”；**duplicated** 意为“复制出的”；**confused** 意为“困惑的，烦恼的”。

34. If a substance is dissolved in water or heated, it may _____ a gas.
- A. give into
 - B. give over
 - C. give off
 - D. give away

正确答案：C

解析：考查词组辨析。**give off** 意为“散发”，符合题意，为正确答案。**give** 与 **into** 不构成固定搭配；**give over** 意为“托付，交托”；**give away** 意为“送掉，分发(奖品等)”。

35. In recent years much more emphasis has been put _____ developing the students productive skills.
- A. onto
 - B. in
 - C. over
 - D. on

正确答案：D

解析：考查词组搭配。**put emphasis on** 为固定搭配，意为“重视”，故 **on** 为正确答案。**put onto** 意为“向(某人)提供，向(某人)介绍”；**put in** 指“安装(设备)；花费(时间或精力做某事)；插话；选举；提出”；**put over** 意为“传达(想法或感情)”。

36. In no country _____ Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.
- A. other than
 - B. more than
 - C. better than
 - D. rather than

正确答案：A

解析：考查词组辨析。**other than** 相当于 **except**，意为“除了……，除了……之外”，用于否定句，根据题干意义应选择此项。又如：**I can't do other than obey.** (除了服从，我别无他法。/ 我只有服从。)**more than** 表示程度，意为“极其……，不止是”，如：**They were more than glad to help.** (他们很高兴提供帮助。)**better than** 为一般比较结构；**rather than** 表示“是……而不是……，(宁愿……)而不愿”，如：**It was what he meant rather than what he said.** (这是他的意思而不是他的原话。)

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