

大学英语四级 试题精选及注释

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前 言

全国大学生英语四级考试委员会于1995年7月15日发布了《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》。《通知》指出,从1996年1月的全国大学英语考试开始,陆续采用各种新题型。这次考试改革旨在提高学生的实际英语能力。为了使学主尽快熟悉新题型,我们根据自身的教学经验,结合四级考试新题型的要求,专门为参加全国CET-4的学生精心编辑而成十一套大学英语四级试题。

本书编选题材广泛新颖,针对性强,有利于增强学生的英语运用能力和四级考试的应试能力。题后附有答案及难点注释。该书使用者可依据自身条件加配相应四级听力测试,本书也可供指导教师作模拟测试之用。

因编者水平有限,经验不足,定有不少疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

该书在编写出版的过程中,曾得到系党总支书记曾长普、系主任周业芳、系副主任刘源浦等领导及其他教师的大力支持与帮助,在此一并致以衷心谢意。

编者

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Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension: (略)

Part I Reading Comprehension:

Directions: There are 4 reading 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It's very difficult to find artifacts that are genuinely American, but the present day banjo may be one of them. Even though its ancestor is African, the modern banjo is nothing like the early instruments first brought by Africans to the southern plantations. In the nineteenth century the banjo was a standard instrument in minstrel shows (黑人剧团的演出), and, as it continued to be used, it was changed in various ways. Machined pegs were added for precise tuning, frets were added for better intonation, and vellum heads were added to improve the tension. The number of strings also continued to change. Early banjo had four strings, while later models had as many as nine.

In the late 1800s ,the five—string banjo was developed ,a model that had a small unfretted drone string that was played with the thumb. This was the instrument that country singer Earl Scruggs played, and was the type used to produce that great style of music known as bluegrass.

In the 1920s, the four—string tenor banjo made a remarkable come back, as banjo bands became popular in schools and clubs from coast to coast. Again in the 1960s there was a renewed interest in folk and country music that brought the banjo back into the forefront of American music. It's an American instrument that continues to live on.

21. What does this passage chiefly discuss?

- A. The lasting effects of bluegrass music.
- B. The life of a banjo
- C. The development of an American instrument
- D. Changes in music in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

22. The banjo originally came from

- A. southern plantations
- B. Africa
- C. folk and country music
- D. minstrel shows

23. The word "precise" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. exact
- B. Confirmed

C. Processed

D. forthcoming

24. Which of the following does not apply to the five-string banjo?

A. It was famous in the production of bluegrass music.

B. It was used by Earl Scruggs.

C. It had an unfretted string

D. It was a tenor banjo.

25. Which of the following best indicates the author's attitude toward the banjo?

A. It should be in a museum.

B. It is an only instrument.

C. It must be kept alive.

D. It should be used more.

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

You and your parents can stop feeling of anxiety. Darwin, Edison, Pasteur and many others were far from being "bright boys" when they were under twenty. Some of them, in the eyes of their teachers, were daydreamers or slow pupils. So, young men and women, if you have the same experience, don't feel disappointed.

It is always the case that parents prefer giving more inspiring examples to encourage their children. If you take piano lessons and are not practicing hard, your parents might justly complain and show you the famous picture of little Mozart in

his nightshirt, playing the piano at midnight. But the fact is that he didn't appear to have much talent for music when he was quite young. It was not until 22 that Mozart suddenly became fired with a great liking for music.

In the sciences, there have been thousands of people who showed great interests in certain subjects from their earliest years, and hundreds who had no idea of what they would do in the future. The well-known French chemist Pasteur was a disappointment to his parents because the young Louis did nothing but draw pictures and go fishing. Pasteur was twenty years old before he showed any interest in science. You have the Wright brothers, who showed great talents in engineering when they were quite young, and you have Thomas Edison, whose teacher tried to get him out of the class because his brain was often confused. You have the Nobel Prize Physicist Enrico Fermi, who at 17, had read enough mathematics for a doctor's degree, but there is also Charles Darwin, who hated to go to school when he was young. His father was once so angry and shouted "You care for nothing but shooting dogs and rat-catching. You will put your parents to shame!"

So who knows what might happen in the future? It is, of course, better for the young people to know what they want to do in life. But they needn't despair if they don't. There is still plenty of time, and it's never too late for success.

26. Before the age of 20, Darwin, Edison and Pasteur

- A. were very interested in their future work
 - B. were far from showing their talents
 - C. showed early promise
 - D. failed in school
27. To encourage their children, parents are likely to give them _____.
- A. very exciting examples
 - B. real examples
 - C. some false examples
 - D. extremely good examples
28. At the age of 22, Mozart _____.
- A. was accidentally wounded by a fire
 - B. suddenly became a great musician
 - C. started to play the piano at midnight
 - D. became greatly interested in music
29. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A. Most successful adults are failures before the age of 20.
 - B. Early schooling is not important for later success.
 - C. People who show no signs of great talent when young might turn out to be greatly successful as adults.
 - D. People who show signs of great success when young might turn out to be failures as adults.
30. Young people should not despair if they are not suc-

cessful because _____.

- A. Darwin and Edison were not bright boys when young
- B. they have more years to live than adults
- C. they still have a lot of time to work for it
- D. no one can tell what might happen in the future

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There was one answer to the questions of land shortage that was suggested by a committee some years ago. A city was to be built at sea, housing 32,000 people.

The suggestion was to shape the city like a harbor. The outer wall of the harbor would stand on steel columns resting on the sea—bed. Naturally this could only be where the water was fairly shallow. The people would live and would be made of concrete and glass. The glass would be specially made and colored to control the heat and strong light from the sun. The planners called this water the lake.

The water inside this man—made harbor would be calm. On it would be floating islands carrying more buildings; a hospital, two theaters, a museum, an art exhibition hall and a church. On one of the islands would be a special plant, to take the salt out of sea water and turn it into fresh water.

People living in the city could move about on small boats driven by electricity, so there would be no air pollution from the burning of petrol. There would be platforms outside the main wall for ships bringing supplies. People could also travel

to the mainland by motorboat or water plane.

31. What was suggested about the construction of a new city at sea?

A. That city was to be designed together with a harbor.

B. That wall round the city would be made of glass and steel.

C. The buildings of the city would rest on a floating island.

D. The people would live in tall buildings surrounded by wall.

32. How would fresh water be supplied to the city?

A. By treating sea water.

B. By fetching it from the surrounding islands.

C. By setting up a small lake of fresh water inside the city.

D. By transporting it from the mainland.

33. There would not be any air pollution to this city because _____

A. there was a usual plant to treat the polluted air.

B. the city was away from the mainland.

C. people who were in the city did not burn oil or coal.

D. vehicles there were powered by electricity.

34. The suggestion made by the committee is to solve the problem that _____

A. there is not enough space for building cities on

land.

B. land transportation has become increasingly difficult

C. there are too many people on land.

D. present cities are heavily polluted by cars and other vehicles.

35. The purpose of the writer is _____.

A. to suggest how a new type of harbor could be built at sea.

B. to give an account of a new-type city.

C. to draw people's attention to the problem of air pollution

D. to introduce a new way of constructing harbor-cities.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

We know a lot of people have great ambitions when they are young. Such as, when you are small, all ambitions fall into one grand category: When I'm grown up, you say, I'll go up in space. I'm going to be an author. I'll be married in a cathedral with sixteen bridesmaids in pink lace. I'll have a puppy of my own and no one will be able to take him away.

None of it ever happens, of course _____ or damn little; but the daydreams give you the idea that there is something to grow up for. Indeed one of the saddest things about gilded adolescence is the feeling that from eighteen on, it's all downhill; I read with horror of an American hippie wedding where someone said to the groom (age 20) "you seem so kind a

grown up somehow,"and the lad had to go round seeking reassurance that he wasn't ,no ,really he wasn't.

Right,so then you get some of what you want,or something like it,or something that will do all right. Your goals stretching little beyond the day when the boss has a stroke or the moment when the children can bring you tea in bed _____ and the later moment when they actually bring you lot tea,not mostly slopped in the saucer. I have now discovered and even sweeter category of ambition.....

When my children are grown up,I'll learn to fly an aeroplane. I'll careen round the sky, knowing that if I do "go pop" there will be no little ones to suffer shock and maladjustment. When my children are grown up,I'll have delicate, lovely thing on low tables; i'll have a white carpet; I'll go to the pictures in the afternoon. When the children are grown up, I'll actually be able to do a day's work in a day, instead of spread over three, and go away for a weekend without planning as if for a trip to the Moon. When I'm grown up _____ I mean when they're grown up _____ I'll be free.

36. What interests the writer about young children is that they _____.

- A. have a lot of unselfish ambitions
- B. have such long-term ambitions
- C. don't all want to be spacemen
- D. all long for adult feelings.

37. The author maintains that daydreams _____

- A. satisfy ambition
- B. lessen ambition
- C. stimulate ambition
- D. frustrate ambition

38. Young people often feel that the age of eighteen is the _____.

- A. right age to get married
- B. gateway to happiness
- C. beginning of hard life
- D. best time of life

39. What did the hippie bridegroom seek reassurance about?

- A. His not being too adult
- B. His ability to be a better adult
- C. His ability to behave as an adult
- D. His not being too American

40. What does the writer feel is wrong with the modern generation?

- A. Their wanting to grow up
- B. Their wanting to improve adults
- C. Their don't wanting to improve adults
- D. Their not wanting to grow up

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are

four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

41. It is a better book to dip into than to read from cover to cover.
A. look in B. look into
C. look over D. look for
42. He spoke so solemnly, as though the matter was of great consequence.
A. influence B. result
C. meaning D. importance
43. This is the problem belongs to the realm of literature and art.
A. area B. belt
C. kingdom D. reason
44. Nathan Hale was an ardent patriot.
A. enthusiastic B. eagerness
C. enthuse D. impatience
45. Acids wear away metals.
A. throw away B. eat into
C. draw off D. take out
46. He has a month's mind for travelling. ①
A. has a long head B. is keen
C. is eager D. has a long run

47. The old man is old dog at table tennis. ②

A. is anxious for B. is interested in

C. is good at D. is strict on

48. Although famous author led the life of an invalid, her output of essays continued.

A. outgrowth B. outlook

C. production D. outlet

49. Lewis and Clark's expeditions greatly advanced the knowledge of the American Northwest.

A. limited B. increased

C. attituded D. permitted

50. As person eyes, small changes can occur in the eyes without negatively affecting vision.

A. find B. take place to

C. start D. happen

Section B

Directions: For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four words or expressions mark A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

51. Although his hometown had been attacked by the storm several times, _____ was done.

A. little damage B. a little damage

C. few damage D. a few damage

52. He sang three songs at the party, _____ by his

friend on the piano.

A. compared

B. accompanied

C. composed

D. compiled

53. A good sportsman can _____ himself to almost any kind of food.

A. apply

B. adopt

C. accustom

D. train

54. You can _____ a large vocabulary if you read extensively.

A. acquire

B. accurate ~~train~~

C. require

D. request

55. I don't feel like going to the party, _____, I have a bad headache, so I should not go.

A. in addition to

B. in addition

C. because

D. in the event that

56. That young man admitted _____ stealing the alcohol in the laboratory.

A. of

B. for

C. into

D. to

57. The old man's clothes were made of _____ material.

A. rough

B. rude

C. coarse

D. crude

58. Don't pour boiling water into the new glass or it will _____.

A. crash

B. smash