

大学英语四级考试



主编禄鑫友



模拟试题答案试题解析 听力原稿



★张鑫友大学英语应试系列

大学英语四级考试挑战极限

——模拟试题

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——模拟试题

ⓒ 张鑫友 主编

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前言

《大学英语四级考试挑战极限》是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语通用词汇表(1—4级)》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最近几年已公布的各种新题型而设计和编写的一套考试丛书。全套丛书共分为5册:《大学英语四级考试挑战极限——写作范文》、《大学英语四级考试挑战极限——明次建解》、《大学英语四级考试挑战极限——问汇结构》及《大学英语四级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》。前四册书分别为大学英语四级考试几种题型的单项训练,最后一册书是前四册书的综合,即大学英语四级考试的综合模拟试题。

本册为《大学英语四级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》,全书共有十套模拟试题,完全按照考试真题的形式设计,概括了《大学英语考试大纲》规定的测试题型和新增题型,包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完型填空、翻译、简答、写作等几种题型,每套试题后都附有"答案及详析"和"听力原稿",方便学生进行自我评分、找出原因并及时采取有效措施。

全书选材新颖且贴近现实生活,实用性、针对性强,让大家在 学习英语的道路上站得高、看得远,不仅能帮助考生顺利地通过四 级考试,还有助于广大英语学习者提高整体的英语应用能力。 张鑫友大学英语应试系列

因编写时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指 正。

编者

张鑫友大学英语(教材配套 & 应试)系列

大学英语教材配套系列图书紧紧围绕最新相关教材而编写,以其特有的品牌优势及文化内涵常年位居销售排行榜前列,此系列最大的特点是深入浅出、通俗易懂、内容丰富,包括词语点睛、每课一测、背景知识、课文注释、学习目标、习题全解等七大部分,全面帮助学生掌握课本知识。

《新編大学英语》学习指南(共分4册:第1册19.90元;第2册17.90元;第3册22.90元;第4册22.90元。)是根据应惠兰主编,外研社出版的《新编大学英语》而编写。

《大学英语》(精读)学习指南(共分 4 册: 第 1 册 11.90 元; 第 2 册 12.90 元; 第 3 册 12.90 元; 第 4 册 13.90 元。)是根据董亚芬主编,外教社出版的《大学英语》(精读)而编写。

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(当代大学英语)学习指南(共分4級:第1级12.90元;第2级11.00元;第3级14.90元;第4级15.00元。)是根据 Neville Grant (英) 等主編,外研社与LONGMAN 出版的(当代大学英语)而编写。

《全新版大学英语综合教程》学习指南(共分2册;第1册16.00元;第2册16.00元。)是根据李荫华等主编,外教社出版的《全新版大学英语综合教程》而编写。

《新视野大学英语读写教程》学习指南(共分2册:第1册17.00元;第2册16.00元。)是根据郑树棠等主编,外研社出版的《新视野大学英语读写教程》而编写。

张鑫友教授曾参加全国大学英语四六级考试的命题,由他主编的大学英语应试系列图书具有极高的权威性和针对性,尤其是风靡全国的《历年大学英语四六级试卷》和《大学英语四六级仿真试卷》,解析精辟独到,直面大学英语四六级考试,它涵盖所有考点,汇集最新题型,倡导新技能、新方法。2004年春季隆重推出的大学英语全新预测试卷(四六级),对考生掌握考试脉络提供了强有力的保证。此系列图书正全国热销中。以下为应试系列部分图书。

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Model Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer: [A] [B][C][D]

- 1. A) To ask the woman to fix his watch.
 - B) To call the woman when the watch is fixed.
 - C) To visit the woman within one week.
 - D) To call the woman in a week.
- 2. A) The man can sit down.
 - B) She doesn't want the man to sit down.
 - C) She'll mind if the man sits down.
 - D) She would like the man to sit with her.
- 3. A) She should be careful about spending money.
 - B) She should buy the brown suit.
 - C) She should find another job to make more money.
 - D) She shouldn't buy the brown suit.
- 4. A) The movie was not good.
 - B) The movie was excellent.
 - C) He wants to see the movie again.
 - D) He wants to stay at home.
- 5.A) The wind has stopped, but it's still raining.
 - B) The rain has stopped, but the wind is still blowing.
 - C) It's still raining, and the wind is blowing.
 - D) Both the rain and wind have stopped.
- 6. A) He gave half of it to his friend.
 - B) He threw half of it away.
 - C) He kept all the paper.
 - D) He threw half of it away and kept the rest.
- 7.A) At 10:00.
- B) At 10:30.
- C) At 10:45.
- D) At 11:45.
- 8. A) On a telephone.
- B) At a hotel.
- C) In private.
- D) In a guest house

大学房语网数考试熟线极限——陈积试题

- 9. A) He gambled it away. B) He had it with him.

 - C) He lost his money.
- D) He took it out of the bank.
- 10. A) On the grass.
- B) Near the pool.
- C) At home.
- D) On his bike.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you heard a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Ouestions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) Because the sack broke.
 - B) Because the farmer was not strong enough to lift the sack alone.
 - C) Because the farmer fell down, too.
 - D) Because the sack was too heavy for the horse.
- 12.A) Humble.
- B) Happy.
- C) Discouraged.
- D) Ashamed.
- 13. A) He helped the farmer.
 - B) He didn't ask the farmer for money.
 - C) He wanted the farmer to help anyone else in trouble.
 - D) He wanted some wheat.



Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) Because they need air.
 - B) Because they don't carry scientific instruments.
 - C) Because they can only travel for hundreds of miles.
 - D) Because they carry animals and people.
- 15. A) When the Second World War had ended.
 - B) Shortly after they had sent up a rocket with scientific instruments.
 - C) After they had sent up animals and brought them safely back to earth.
 - D) After they had sent the first man-made satellite.
- 16. A) He traveled faster than any man had done before.
 - B) He didn't feel he was traveling quickly.
 - C) He was lying upon a couch in the spaceship.
 - D) He was sitting at the controls.

Passage Tree

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17.A) Sutter.

- B) Marshall.
- C) Bennet.

- D) A newspaperman.
- 18. A) To ask the Governor for permission to make a home there.
 - B) To make sure that any gold found on his land would belong to him.
 - C) To prevent people from making a home in the Sacramento Valley.
 - D) To ask the Governor to keep a secret.
- 19. A) By ship.
- B) By freight cars.
- C) By train.
- D) Both A and B.



- 20. A) Because the new-comers took all the gold from his land.
 - B) Because the new-comers killed one of his sons.
 - C) Because the new-comers seriously harmed him during the California Gold rush.
 - D) Because the new-comers prevented him from making use of the wealth of his land.

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Climate, more than any other single factor, determines the distributions of life on Earth. Climatic boundaries establish the limits within which organisms can survive. Plants, even more than animals, must be well adapted to climate in order to survive. They cannot move about or take shelter but must be equipped to endure whatever weather conditions are likely to occur. In the harsh conditions of the tundra, for example, low growing mosses, lichens, and a few flowering plants all hug the ground for shelter from icy winds.

Animals, despite their ability to move about and find shelters, are just as much influenced by climate as plants are. Creatures such as the camel and the penguin are so highly specialized that they have as extremely limited distribution. Others, such as bears, are flexible

enough to adapt to a broad range of climates. Ocean-dwelling organisms are just as sensitive to climatic changes — in this case temperature and salinity(含盐量) — as land animals. Reef corals can survive only in clear warm seawater. Certain foraminifers are so sensitive to changes in their environment that their presence can be taken as an index of sea temperature. Human beings are among the least specialized of all animals and can live almost anywhere. Their clothes and their homes act as a sort of "miniature climate" that can be taken with them everywhere.

21.	Which of	the	following	is	neither	plant	nor	anima	!?
						F			

- A) Tundra.
- B) Lichen.
- C) Penguin.
- D) Moss.
- 22. According to the passage, plants on the tundra grow close to the ground _____.
 - A) to avoid being eaten by arctic animals
 - B) because fertilizer is not readily available
 - C) to minimize exposure to the cold
 - D) because unfrozen water plants are very scarce
- 23. According to the passage, which of the following can be found in the greatest number of different climate areas on Earth?
 - A) Reef corals.
- B) Penguins.

C) Bears.

- D) Camels.
- 24. It can be inferred from the passage that foraminifers are a

A) kind of weather pattern

C) species of tundra plant

B) form of sea life

D) type of miniature penguin

Q\$@\$@\$\$\$\$\$@____

- 25. According to the passage, human beings can survive almost everywhere on Earth because _____.
 - A) they have developed advanced forms of transportation
 - B) they have learned how to process seawater for drinking
 - C) their body temperature can vary considerably
 - D) their shelters and clothing help them to adapt to the environment

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Honeybees cannot live alone. Their body structure and instincts equip them for life in a colony of community, where they have a complex social organization and the various duties are divided among the individuals according to physical fitness and age. An individual worker bee cannot reproduce itself. While it may continue to live if forcibly isolated from its mates, it fails to care for itself adequately, and soon dies. Most insects have the ability to hibernate in winter, but the honeybee seems to have lost this. Since at low temperatures the bee will die, it must have the ability to make its own environment, so far as temperature is concerned. This makes a colony necessary to the bees in winter, so that they may collectively warm each other. Efficiency, if not necessity, demands that the work of the colony be divided, and such a division of labor tends to enhance(增 强) the need to maintain the colony. The physical structure of the honeybee is further suited for the defense of the entire colony rather than for its own defense. The bee's barbed (有倒刺的) sting is used only once and is made more effective by the fact that it is left behind in the victim. With the loss of the sting, however, the bee dies. This kind of defensive weapon is not of service to the individual, but to the community.

а,	but to the community.
26.	Bees are fitted for communal life by virtue of their
	A) flexibility and initiative
	B) independence and endurance
	C) intelligence and sensitivity
	D) instincts and form
27.	A worker bee may survive for a short time even if it is
	A) deprived of its sting
	B) denied access to oxygen
	C) isolated from other bees
	D) exposed to a wide range of temperatures
28.	It can be inferred from the passage that at one time bees had the
	ability to
	A) increase their activity in lower temperatures
	B) leave cold climates during winter
	C) remain dormant(休眠) through periods of cold weather
	D) construct insulated hives
29.	Bees differ from most other communities of insects in their need
	to
	A) reproduce in large numbers
	B) control the temperature where they live
	C) divide the work of their colonies
	D) have a complex defense system
30.	Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the pas-
	sage?
	A) The Communal Life of Bees

B) The Structure of the Bees