

天骄之路大学系列

大学英语

应试突破

四级

最新模拟题及精解

北京大学英语系

北京外国语大学

大学英语四级考试命题研究组

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北京邮电大学出版社

大学英语四级 应试突破

(最新模拟题及精解)

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内 容 提 要

为正确引导广大师生进行大学英语四级考试的复习,我们组织了北京大学英语系、清华大学外语系及北京外国语大学部分知名专家教授编写了本丛书,作者长期从事四级考试命题、阅卷研究工作,并多年工作在大学英语教学指导第一线,具有丰富教学及应试经验。该书严格按照国家教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》编写,并融合了四级考试的最新动态,内容丰富,覆盖面广,对学生备考有很大帮助。

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编写说明

本丛书是大学英语四级考试的配套复习用书。

长期以来,我们感到:在四级考试阶段,考生迫切需要有一套既能夯实基础、以不变应万变;又能在基础上有所拔高,掌握解题技巧及提高应试能力;同时还能与四级考试新形势、新变化、新理论保持同步的参考书籍。为此,我们特组织了北京大学英语系、清华大学外语系及北京外国语大学知名专家教授共同编写了《大学英语四级应试突破》丛书,包括“听力训练”(含3盘磁带)、“词汇、语法、完形填空”、“阅读、翻译、简答”、“写作与范文”与“最新模拟题及精解”(含2盘磁带)共五个分册。该丛书具有以下特点:

1. 该丛书立足于2000年教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的新精神,融合近年来大学英语四级考试命题的新特点,在总结和吸收众多成功指导四级考试复习的经验基础上编写而成;

2. 该书紧紧抓住四级考试能力要点和知识点,做到突出重点、解决难点,帮助考生了解、掌握一个科学合理的知识网络,既便于贮存,又便于提取应用;而且各书所选材料均为最新材料,如台湾问题、“两会”聚焦、高速发展的IT产业、车臣危机等;

3. 该书在深刻分析近年来(1995—2000)历年历次四级考试命题特征的基础上,总结出命题的趋势和规律,并能结合大量的、典型的、新颖的例析,拓宽解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,使考生真正做到融会贯通、举一反三;

4. 该书针对考生在四级考试中经常出现的典型错误给予具体指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,巩固已有的知识,避免许多考生在复习时经常走的弯路和回头路;

5. 该书不搞“题海战术”,不以繁杂的习题充斥内容,而全部是编者群体智慧、心得体会的汇总,这些智慧来源有四:一是编者长期的教学实践;二是全国各大著名刊的优秀作品;三是各地教研会、经验交流会的一流成果;四是专家对四级考试命题不断深入研究的结晶。

本书博采众长,匠心独运,有的放矢,注重实效,各科单元结构设计成“考点精要扫描”、“重点难点突破”、“历年真题研读”、“解题技巧导引”、“能力强化训练”、“参考答案提示”等板块:

考点精要扫描与知识点一致,主要是抓住历年来四级考试经常涉及的知识要点、考点,概括和阐述力求精练、解释清晰、视角广阔;

重点难点突破对部分内容繁杂的“重点”、“难点”、“热点”、“误区”进行整理和

提炼,做到举一反三,触类旁通;

历年真题研读通过对历年四级考试命题的探寻与研究,为考生提供历年命题热点、命题趋向及合理的复习备考方法,以致事半功倍,胸有成竹;

解题技巧导引注重启发性和培育兴趣原则,讲究“题眼”布局,有助于形成正确的解题思路,把握解题技巧;

能力强化训练精心设计题型,不搞题海战术,务求实效性、典型性和启发性,意在培养学生的学科思想与悟性;

参考答案提示对于能力强化训练题,其答案中均附有解题提示或分析,大大提高了资料的利用率及效果。

总之,该书既注重基础知识的强化、把关,又重视应试能力的培养、提高;既注意到知识的系统性、条理性,又有重点、难点的把握和突破;既有基本方法的总结强化,又有综合解题技巧的训练提高。因而它含金量高,考生在复习时采用必定在有限时间内获得最佳的复习效果。

需要说明的是,为照顾广大考生的实际购买能力,使他们能在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取到比其它书籍更多的营养,本书采用了小五号字和紧缩式排版,如有阅读上的不便,请谅解。

虽然我们在编写过程中,本着对考生认真负责的态度,章章推敲、节节细审、点点把关,力求能够帮助考生提高应试能力及解题技巧、方法,但书中也难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正,读者对本书如有意见、建议和要求,请来信寄至:(100080)北京大学燕园教育培训中心大厦 1408 室 天骄之路丛书编委会收。电话:(010)62750867。相信您一定会得到满意的答复。

本丛书在编写过程中,得到了各参编大学及北京邮电大学出版社有关领导的大力支持,丛书的统稿及审校工作得到了北京大学有关专家教授的协助和热情支持,在此一并谨致谢忱。

编 者

2000 年 4 月于北京大学燕园

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Model Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answer marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark it with a single line through the centre.

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 the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) 30°C B) 13°C C) 35°C D) 22°C
2. A) She didn't want to answer. B) The girl married her sweetheart.
C) She didn't know. D) The girl died in the war.
3. A) The paper must be hand in on time. B) The question wasn't very clear.
C) He should ask a different person. D) His request was made too late.
4. A) By plane. B) By bus. C) By train. D) By car.
5. A) They are talking about furniture.
B) They are talking about a house they will rent.

C) They are talking about a kitchen ware.

D) They are talking about decoration of a house.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 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 marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 6 to 8 are based on the passage you have just heard

6. A) 700,000,000 B) 350,000,000 C) 75 % D) 44
7. A) Business, aviation and radio. B) Pop, commerce and sport.
C) Aviation, sport and pop music. D) Technology, sport and aviation.
8. A) 75 % B) 60 % C) 44 % D) 35 %

Passage Two

Questions 9 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard

9. A) Because two men went in a spaceship.
B) Because two men returned to the earth.
C) Because two men were the first men in spaceship.
D) Because two men landed on the Moon.
10. A) In a spaceship. B) By space shuttle.
C) By space craft. D) By rocket ship.

Section C

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage of about 200 words three times. The passages is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause,

you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

At school the children all teased him about the white hair, 11. He tried to avoid returning to school, 12. He ran away 13 so often that the teacher started 14.
15. He got headaches from worrying and he 16. He thought everyone stared at him wherever he went. When he went to the trading post or 17 to water and graze, 18. It seemed as though everyone thought 19 about him because of that white patch of hair. It was a worrisome mark that 20.

Section D

Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.*

After we meet people it is 21 to us to make them our friends. Let us stop a 22 and consider what really makes a friend. The major 23 like faithfulness, 24, friendly company, 25 through our minds. But it is the large number of very small 26 qualities that make up one's whole 27, such as cheerfulness, friendliness, and punctuality. After all, "to make a friend, be a friend," is not such a big and difficult 28. Just think of the time to speak and the time to listen.

If you meet a shy person, talking and asking casual questions may help him join in your talk. 29

Always remember to listen . But listen intelligently . 30

Other people will like us if we like them . If you want friends , keep your mind and heart open to friendship . Be alive to the other person 's world .

Main points to be written down :

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions : *In this part there are 4 passages . Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements . For each of them there are 4 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 centre .*

Passage One

Questions 31 ~ 35 are based on the following passage .

Complaining about faulty goods or bad service is never easy . But if something you have bought is faulty or does not do what was claimed for it , you are not asking for a favour to get it put right . Complaints should be made to a responsible person . Go back to the shop where you bought the goods , taking with you any receipt you may have . In a small store the assistant may also be the owner so you can complain direct . In a chain store ask to see the manager . If you telephone , ask the name of the person who handles

your enquiry, otherwise you may never find out who dealt with the complaint later.

(51) Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in a group of people to complain, so if you do not want to do it in person, write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or the papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization. Be sure to keep copies of your own letters and any thing you receive.

If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this an attractive solution. In certain cases you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back, but this is only where you have hardly used the goods and have acted at once. Even when you cannot refuse the goods, you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, if, for example, a new washing machine tears your clothes, you might receive money to replace them. If the shopkeeper offers you a credit note to be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would rather have money, say so. If you accept a credit note, remember that later you will not be able to ask for your money. If the shopkeeper refuses to give you money, ask for advice from your Citizens' Advice Bureau before you accept a credit note. In some cases the shopkeeper does not have to give you your money back, if, for example, he changes an article, simply because you don't like it or it does not fit. He does not have to take back the goods in these circumstances.

31. When complaining on the telephone _____.

- A) you should speak direct to the owner.
- B) you must ask for the manager.
- C) you may never find out who dealt with the matter.
- D) you should find out with whom you discuss the matter.

32. You can demand your money back only if _____.

- A) the article can not be replaced or repaired.
- B) you have gone back immediately.
- C) the article has not gone up in price since you bought it.

- D) the article has had hard wear.
33. If you accept a credit note, you
- A) can use it in another shop.
 - B) can't say you would have preferred the money.
 - C) can't ask for your money later.
 - D) can't use it anywhere else.
34. If a shopkeeper will not give you money, you should _____.
- A) take a credit note instead.
 - B) refuse to leave the shop.
 - C) ask your officer for advice.
 - D) find out your lawful rights.
35. The shopkeeper may change an article if _____.
- A) he gives you your money back.
 - B) he thinks it is unprofitable.
 - C) it is the wrong size.
 - D) he doesn't like it

Passage Two

Questions 36 ~ 40 are based on the following passage.

Scientists estimate that about 35,000 other objects, too small to detect with but detectable with powerful Earthbased telescopes, are also circling the Earth at an altitude of 200 to 700 miles. (52) This debris(碎片) poses little danger to us on the Earth, but since it is traveling at average relative speeds of six miles per second, it can severely damage expensive equipment in a collision. This threat was dramatized by a cavity one-eighth of an inch in diameter created in a window of a United States space shuttle in 1983. The pit was determined to have been caused by a collision with a speck of paint travelling at a speed of about two or four miles per second. The window had to be replaced.

As more and more nations put satellites into space, the risk of collision can only increase. Measures are already being taken to control the growth of orbital debris. The United States has always required its astronauts to bag their wastes and return them to Earth. The United States Air Force has agreed to conduct low-altitude rather than highaltitude tests of objects it puts into space so debris from tests will reenter the Earth's atmosphere and burn up. Extra shielding will also reduce the risk of damage. For example, 2,000 pounds of additional shielding (防护层) is being considered for each of

six space - station crew modules. Further, the Europe Space Agency, an international consortium (多国集团) is also looking into preventive measures.

36. it can be inferred from the passage that debris was harmful to one of the space shuttles because the debris was _____.

- A) large.
- B) moving very fast
- C) radioactive
- D) burning uncontrollably.

37. What effect did orbital debris have on one of the space shuttles?

- A) It removed some of the paint.
- B) It damaged one of the windows.
- C) It caused a loss of altitude.
- D) It led to a collision with a space station.

38. The word "them" in line 18 refers to which of the following?

- A) Astronauts.
- B) Wastes.
- C) Tests.
- D) Crew modules.

39. Which of the following questions is NOT answered by the information in the passage?

- A) How can small objects orbiting the Earth be seen?
- B) What is being done to prevent orbital debris from increasing?
- C) Why is the risk of damage to space equipment likely to increase?
- D) When did the United States Air Force begin making tests in space?

40. Where in the passage does the writer mention a method of protecting space vehicles against damage by space debris?

- A) Lines 1 - 4.
- B) Lines 9 - 12.
- C) Lines 10 - 11.
- D) Lines 15 - 21.

Passage Three

Question 41 ~ 45 are based on the following passage.

It is difficult for a visitor to India to avoid noticing the poverty which surrounds him. The truth is that the land will yield only enough food to support two thirds of India's 480 million people. In a frank examination of Indian poverty, Ronald Segal in *The Crisis of India* observes: "Not only is the Indian economy overwhelmingly agricultural; it is less productive, land measure for land measure, than the agricultural economies of most other states. Too many people struggle to wrest survival from the earth, and the

earth yields far too little in return."

"The stark consequence is that India produces only enough to feed a little less than two thirds of its population adequately. In a recent year, with a population of 438 million, food production reached 78 million tons. Together with three million tons of imported food, this permitted an average consumption of $16\frac{1}{2}$ ounces a day, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces less than the essential minimum recommended by nutritionists. (53) If a diet necessary to sustain health was provided for as many people as possible, some 150 million people in India would have nothing whatsoever to eat. If everyone received the same food, 438 million people would eat less than two thirds of what their bodies required. As it is, a few are able to buy more food than they need, some can just afford the necessary diet, most live in constant - if manageable - want, and many (no one knows how many, but they are numbered in tens of millions) exist in a state of starvation."

And time is not on India's side. While production moves barely perceptibly, the population gallops along at something like 9,400,000 a year.

41. If sufficient food could be imported, how many people in India would it have to support to make up for the shortage of food?
- A) 160 million people B) 480 million people
C) 438 million people D) 9,400,000 people.
42. According to the second paragraph, if 150 million people did not eat anything.
- A) the remainder would probably die.
B) they would all have 8.5 ounces less than the minimum diet.
C) the rest would have 25 ounces a month.
D) they would have a diet necessary to sustain their health.
43. The current increase in the production of food.
- A) will gradually remedy the shortage.
B) is not less than the rate of increase in the population.
C) is a factor which will improve the situation eventually.
D) is inadequate to cope with the rising population.
44. The writer uses Segal's statement.
- A) to back up his own remarks.

- B) to appeal for foreign assistance.
 - C) to stress the need for family planning.
 - D) to refute the statement made in the last paragraph.
45. The article suggests that agricultural methods in India.
- A) are comparatively inefficient.
 - B) are likely to improve in time.
 - C) provide an average of 16.5 ounces a day for each person.
 - D) less wasteful than those of most other countries.

Passage Four

Questions 46 ~ 50 are based on following passage.

Where do pesticides (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

(54) We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

55) Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative (累积的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

46. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man, ... is part of nature." (Para. 1, Line 3 - 4)?

- A) Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.
- B) Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
- C) Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
- D) Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
47. What is the author's attitude towards the environmental effects of pesticides?
- A) Pessimistic
- B) Indifferent
- C) Defensive
- D) Concerned
48. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____.
- A) now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths.
- B) is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides.
- C) has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
- D) is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming.
49. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemical because _____.
- A) the danger does not become appearance immediately.
- B) the present is more important for them than the future.
- C) limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health.
- D) humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning.
50. It can be included from Dr Dubo's remark that _____.
- A) People find invisible diseases difficult to deal with.
- B) People tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides.
- C) attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal.
- D) diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure.

Part III Translation (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading

Passages you have just read. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meaning in the context.

51. Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in group of people to complain, so if you do not want to do it in person, write letter.
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52. These debris poses little danger to us on the Earth, but since it is traveling at average relative speeds of six miles per second, it can severely damage expensive equipment in a collision.
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53. If a diet necessary to sustain health was provided for as many people as possible, some 150 million people in India would have nothing whatsoever to eat.
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54. We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning.
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55. Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative (累积的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime.
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Part IV Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes*