

'99 全新试题

# 决胜四级

最新四级考试

# 全真模拟试题详解

主编 王迈迈 审订 JASON A. CRAVY(美)



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## 前 言

不久前,在井冈山召开了五省大学英语研讨会,与会者一致认为,外语教学的前沿就是如何培养和提高学生的外语素质。因此,今后要加强听、说、读、写、译的全面教学,注重培养学生运用语言的综合能力。

为了适应新的形势,适应新时期培养具有较好英语素质的英语人才的要求,帮助大学生顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试,我们编写了《最新四级考试全真模拟试题详解》一书奉献给广大考生及一切英语爱好者。期望此山之石能攻它山之玉。全书共分三大部分:第一部分为(十套)模拟题;第二部分是答案与详解;第三部分为(听力考试的)录音文字材料。本书具有以下四大特点:

一、“全”,模拟形式全。根据国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》、《样题》和大学英语四级考试新题型,本书设计了各种模拟题型,全面反映了《教学大纲》和《考纲》的宗旨和要求。听力部分增加了 Compound Dictation。为了提高考生的动手能力,还设计了英汉互译的题型。写作部分给出了有关目前社会热点问题的作文题和参考样文。

二、“真”。本书以选择“真题”为出发点,力求使每道试题的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致,而且,材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语四级考试五大部分的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住特点,尽早通过大学英语四级考试大关。

三、“细”。本书对考题进行了精心细致地研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅要学到知识,而且学到分析问题、解决问题的方法。

四、“准”。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实践能力为出发点的。我们相信,只要考生能按照《大纲》和《考纲》的要求,认真模拟训练本书的试题,一定会取得成功!

本书适合参加大学英语四级考试的广大英语考生,同时对参加其它高级英语水平考试的考生、其他英语爱好者和英语教师,本书也具有一定的参考价值。

由于水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中失误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

**编著者**

**1999年1月**

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# PART ONE MODEL TESTS

## Model Test One

### Part 1 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 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 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 centre.

1. A) Yes, she did.

C) She might have gone.

No, she didn't.

D) She might not have gone.

2. A) In a bookstore.

C) In a restaurant.

B) In a bank.

D) In an office.



3. A) John didn't go to the library yesterday evening.  
 B) John was in the library yesterday evening.  
 C) John is often in the library.  
 D) John never goes to the library.
4. A) She has postponed her visit to her aunt.  
 B) She intends to visit her aunt with her son.  
 C) After his son finishes his exam, he will visit his aunt.  
 D) As soon as her son finishes his exam, they will go together.
5. A) She is not clear about Lucy's address.  
 B) She doesn't know Lucy's address.  
 C) She forgot Lucy's address.  
 D) She knows Lucy's address.
6. A) She likes playing basketball too.  
 B) She doesn't like playing basketball now.  
 C) She didn't like playing basketball.  
 D) She knows Jack likes playing basketball.
7. A) The man doesn't know the woman's plan.  
 B) The man would like to know the woman's plan earlier.  
 C) The man agrees with what the woman is going to do.  
 D) The man had to make a plan for the woman.
8. A) At 10:05  
 B) At 10:00  
 C) At 10:30  
 D) At 5:10
9. A) The man can run fast.  
 B) The man should run faster.  
 C) The man runs faster this time.  
 D) The man is good at running.
10. A) The woman stayed at home last night.  
 B) The woman wrote her paper last night.  
 C) The woman saw a film last night.  
 D) The woman didn't do anything last night.

## 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 passage and 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 centre.

### Passage One

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

11. A) The rattler was most probably famous for its size and ferocity.  
B) The rattler was most probably discovered in a rarely frequented area.  
C) The rattler was imagined by the boy.  
D) The rattler was tamed by neighborhood children.
12. A) He appears to be responsive to admiration.  
B) He is indifferent to success.  
C) He is unusually heroic.  
D) He is highly opinionated.
13. A) The boy was very brave because he caught a rattlesnake.  
B) The boy had a hard fight with the rattler.  
C) The rattler was ferocious.  
D) The narrator lived on a farm.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) All observations of U. F. O. 's are unreliable.  
B) Visitors from space could not live on Earth.  
C) Many books have been written about U. F. O. 's.  
D) Older civilizations may exist on other planets.
15. A) It has weakened the authenticity of reported sightings.  
B) It has increased the number of U. F. O. sightings.  
C) It has allowed more scientific study of U. F. O. 's.  
D) It has solved the age-old mystery of U. F. O. 's.
16. A) Visitors from space have landed on our planet.  
B) U. F. O. sightings are not new.

- C) Charles Foot has once seen a U. F. O.  
D) People can't find reports about U. F. O. 's in old newspapers.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) Stricter air standards will be enforced.  
B) Fewer automobiles will be sold.  
C) Americans will enjoy better health.  
D) Bicycle sales will continue to rise.
18. A) The bicycle is enjoying a strong revival.  
B) The bicycle is creating traffic problems.  
C) The bicycle is popular only with children.  
D) The bicycle is replacing the family car.
19. A) 180 years  
B) 190 years  
C) More than 150  
D) More than 115
20. A) Americans are quick to follow the example of others.  
B) Americans are interested in comfort and luxury.  
C) Americans are concerned with the quality of their lives.  
D) Americans are childish in the way they relax and exercise.

**Part II 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 centre.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) has been called "the death of the mind." From the onset of symptoms, a patient's lifespan can range from 3 to 20 years. Today, however, pharmaceutical company research and new medicines hold promise for improving the quality of those years.

AD is known as an especially cruel disease. It not only destroys a person's mind—it robs them of their memories. A mother may not re-

member her only son's name. A husband may not recognize his wife of 30 years. The neighborhood becomes frighteningly unfamiliar. Long-time friends are strangers.

Family and friends have to accept and adjust to the dramatic changes in their loved one's life—and the resulting changes in their relationships. Caregivers may at times feel overwhelmed with their responsibilities. Counseling, education and support groups can help them cope.

An estimated 4 million American men and women suffer with AD. As the population of older Americans increases, so will the number of people at risk for AD.

The ray of hope is that over the past several decades, AD has emerged from the shadows as a major health problem. The pace of research by pharmaceutical companies, universities and government has picked up measurably. Innovative approaches to unraveling the mystery of AD—and important advances in understanding how the brain works — may someday lead toward finding an effective treatment and a cure.

AD is far more than misplacing the phone book or forgetting an acquaintance's name. AD is a progressive, degenerative disease that attacks the brain and results in impaired memory, thinking and behavior. AD is the most common form of dementia, which is the loss of intellectual function so severe it interferes with daily life.

The disease was first described by Dr. Alois Alzheimer in 1906 and has become the fourth leading cause of death among adults in the U. S. between the ages of 75 and 84 (after heart disease, cancer and stroke). It eventually leaves a person less resistant to infections and other illnesses, which are often the ultimate cause of death.

21. AD is an especially cruel disease because \_\_\_\_.

- A) It destroys a person's mind and robs them of their memories
- B) It makes a mother not remember her only son's name
- C) It makes a husband not recognize his wife



Company, Inc.

Blanche Colton Williams, one of the founders of the awards, was editor from 1919 to 1932; Harry Hansen from 1933 to 1940; Herschel Brickell from 1941 to 1951. The annual collection did not appear in 1952 and 1953, when the continuity of the series was interrupted by the death of Herschel Brickell. Paul Engle was editor from 1954 to 1959 with Hanson Martin co-editor in the years 1954 to 1960; Mary Stegner in 1960; Richard Poirier from 1961 to 1966, with assistance from and co-editorship with William Abrahams from 1964 to 1966. William Abrahams became editor of the series in 1967.

In 1970, Doubleday published under Mr. Abrahams' editorship *Fifty Years of the American Short Story*, and in 1981, *Prize Stories of the Seventies*. Both are collections of stories selected from this series.

The stories chosen for this volume were published in the period from the summer of 1984 to the summer of 1985. A list of the magazines consulted appears at the back of the book. The choice of stories and the selection of prize winners are exclusively the responsibility of the editor. Biographical material is based on information provided by the contributors and obtained from standard works of reference.

26. What did the society of Arts and Sciences reach in their 1918's meeting?

A) They would give two prizes to the best short story writers in America.

B) Two prizes should be given to the best short story writers who write for American magazines.

C) Two prizes should be given to the best short stories by American authors, and the stories should be in American magazines during 1919.

D) They would vote upon a monument to the master of the short story, O. Henry.

27. What did the monument to the short story master O. Henry become?

- A) People give two prizes to the best short story writers in America every year.
- ☒ B) Every year, a collection of outstanding short stories by Americans were published by Doubleday & Company Inc.
- C) The collection didn't come out in 1952 and 1953.
- D) The monument has accepted by Americans.
28. The anthology didn't come out in 1952 and 1953 because \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) the editor died
- B) the series was interrupted
- C) nobody provided the fund since Herschel Brickell died
- D) some other problems arose
29. The book "Fifty Years of the American Short Story" (Para. 4) \_\_\_\_.
- A) is a collection of outstanding stories which are published in 1970
- B) is written by Doubleday
- ☒ C) is a collection of outstanding stories by Americans written during fifty years
- ☒ D) is a collection of outstanding stories chosen from the O. Henry Memorial Award series from 1920 to 1950
30. This passage \_\_\_\_.
- A) is an essay on O. Henry Memorial Award series
- ☒ B) explains how the O. Henry Memorial Award series came into being
- C) tells us something about O. Henry
- ☒ D) is a publisher's note

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Medical experts warned on Monday that obesity was rapidly becoming a problem in the developing world as well as industrialized nations and could one day rival smoking in its impact on public health.

"This is a pandemic, probably one of the top five public health problems in the world. Scientists are already beginning to wonder whether it will be worse than smoking." Dr Philip James told reporters

at the start of the Eighth International Congress on Obesity, which began on Monday in Paris.

James, who heads a task force for the International Association for the Study of Obesity, and other scientists said there was considerable hope that new drugs would soon be coming on line to help fat people lose weight and stay fit.

Until then, they said, public health officials in India and the South Pacific as well as the United States and Australia should begin to modify eating behaviour in both children and adults.

"If we wait, in 10 to 20 years from now it really looks like we are going to have a catastrophe on our hands," said James, who is also director of the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen, Scotland and head of a United Nations commission on nutrition.

"We are emphasizing the need to begin tackling the problem earlier, to deal with childhood weight problems and to completely rethink the way we approach physical activity and diet to ensure a healthy, active life style," said Dr Stephen Rossner of Stockholm's Karolinska Institute.

Rossner dismissed the stereotype of the jolly overweight person, saying research has found that obese individuals generally are financially less well off and have a lower quality of life than thinner people.

"We can't rule out that there are happy fat people, but the evidence is against it," he said.

Organizers of the four-day conference said the outlook was not all gloom and doom.

They were particularly optimistic about a new drug called Orlistat that has been found in clinical trials to promote weight loss by reducing the body's absorption of dietary fat.

The drug, to be marketed by Roche Holdings AG under the name Xenical, is to go on sale in Europe in September and in the United States some time next year.

US approval was delayed when health officials requested additional



research on data hinting at a possible link between Orlistat and breast cancer.

While Orlistat has undergone extensive testing on humans, the medical experts cautioned consumers against relying on the many untested over-the-counter drugs that claim to help weightloss.

"There is a great desire for weight-loss drugs as everyone is tired of the 'eat less, exercise more' approach. But there are so many fraudulent products and so many gullible people," Rossner said.

"I always tell my patients: 'You use them at your own risk because there is no data demonstrating effectiveness and they may not be safe'," said Dr George Bray, president of the International Association for the Study of Obesity.

31. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Scientists are already beginning... than smoking." (Para. 2)

- A) Scientists now think obesity is worse than smoking.
- B) Scientists now think obesity is as bad as smoking.
- C) Scientists now think that obesity might become worse than smoking.
- D) Scientists believe obesity will be worse than smoking.

32. What is expressed in the passage?

- A) New drugs to help fat people lose weight now exist.
- B) It will be a long time before new drugs to help fat people lose weight become a reality.
- C) It will not be a long time before people can use new drugs to help them lose weight.
- D) People have little hope to have new drugs help them to lose weight.

33. "Until then," (Para. 4) means \_\_\_\_ .

- A) Until the right time
- B) Until people have some new drugs help them lose weight
- C) Until after 10 to 20 years
- D) Until people learn to modify their eating behavior