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大学英语 学习导航

精编模拟题集详解

策划：大学英语教学及考试研究组

主编：清华大学英语系 耿秋梅

审订：张世军

四级



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前 言

新的教学大纲颁布至今已整整半年。为了帮助广大师生真正领会新大纲的精神,使得同学们既能顺利通过四、六级考试,又能切切实实、真正地提高英语语言能力,我们在新大纲正式出台后立即组织了一批理论功底扎实、教学经验丰富的教师、专家编写这套《大学英语学习导航》。这些编者多年来都一直在从事大学英语的教学或理论研究工作,对大学公共英语及四、六级考试很有研究,而且手头有大量现成的、多年积累的资料。所以,我们在策划出版此书的初期,原以为三、四个月就可以完成全书的编写工作。没想到,编写一套真正能对大家有所裨益的书是一件如此艰辛的工作,一干就是八个月。尽管有诸如上述的有利条件,而且事实上从1998年12月下旬在杭州举行高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会英语组扩大会议《大学英语教学大纲》(征求意见稿)时,我们就已经在酝酿这套书的编纂计划,也就是说,这套书的编写工作实际上从98年12月就正式开始进行了。但是,直到昨天晚上9点多出版社的编辑才打电话告诉我们“全部书稿已核红完毕,可以撰写前言、交付印刷了。”编辑的声音沙哑、疲惫,但掩饰不住他的兴奋之情。我们抑制不住内心的激动,马上打电话将这一消息通知为此而辛勤工作了一年多的诸位编者及所有参与或关心本书出版工作的专家、普通工作人员。在这一年多的时间里,尤其是自去年7月份以来,大家在正常的教学、科研之余,几乎将所有的时间都用来从事本书的编著。有些同志平时实在太忙,但为了不影响整体的出版计划,常常熬夜到三、四点钟。全书的主要审定者张世军先生的除夕之夜是在书房中度过的。负责本书出版联络工作的夏半秋同志在农历十二月二十九日下午将作者送来的最后一部分终审稿交付审定者,才匆忙飞回远在千里之外的父母身边。

出版一套合格的教学辅导材料其实是一项十分辛苦的工作。就拿编写一套模拟题来说,英语四、六级考试试题形式上非常简单,无非是一道题目搞几个选择项,出个题目要求考生以此作文。有些人以为一天就可以轻而易举地命制几十道题。事实上,一套科学的试题,其命制是一项专业性极强的工作,难度大、周期长,其中的题目要经过命题、审题、试测、计算机项目分析、复审、构卷等一系列复杂的程序,以确保其在难易度、区分度等方面都达到规定的要求。而且,命题人员必须经过专门训练、熟悉命题规律。本套书的《精编

模拟试题集详解》就是严格依照以上程序精心命制,每套题都在多个四、六级考前辅导班中试用过,并经过反复修改。

在对《大学英语教学大纲》(征求意见稿)进行讨论时,我们就提出:大学英语教学应该既重视打好语言基础,又重视语言应用能力培养;应该借鉴国内外语言研究的最新成果,反映社会需要和学生的实际需求及大学英语教学的特点,较好地体现科学性、先进性、实用性、灵活性的原则;大学英语教学应帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,它是实施素质教育的一个组成部分;测试是检查教学大纲执行情况,评估教学质量的一种有效手段,是获取教学反馈信息的主要来源和改进教学工作的重要依据;语言测试应重点考核学生的语言基础和语言应用能力。我们的上述思想,在新大纲的正式稿中均得到了体现、重视。我们在编写本书时,也是按照上述理念,严格依据最新教学大纲及考试大纲,应用了国内外语言教学与测试的最新成果,既介绍了英语学习的规律、方法,又全面、精辟地总结、分析了四、六级考试的所有测试内容。相信经过我们这一年多的努力,能够达到编写本书的初衷:帮助广大读者既能顺利通过四、六级考试,又能切实提高英语水平。

尽管本书的编纂工作历时一年有余,但仍感时间仓促;尽管编者均为优秀的教师、专家,但智者千虑仍难免一失。书中错误与不足之处,敬请读者批评指正,以便我们再版时改进。

大学英语教学及考试研究组

2000年2月28日

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第一部分 模拟试题

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A Conversation

1. A) That Emily won't come.
B) That Emily will be late.
C) That Emily doesn't want to come.
D) That Emily will come at 8:00.
2. A) In a car. B) In an airplane.
C) At a restaurant. D) At an office.
3. A) He went to New York three times.
B) He went there by plane.
C) He had difficulty making up his mind.
D) He did not go to New York in the end.
4. A) Give her the correct time. B) Use her notes.
C) Time the speech. D) Continue revising.
5. A) He thought it was terrible.
B) He thought the actors were boring.
C) He thought it was a success.
D) He thought it was funny.
6. A) Exchanging the ticket for the better seat.
B) Go along with her to enjoy the film.
C) To get another ticket at the door.
D) Try to sell the ticket before it starts.
7. A) \$ 825. B) \$ 1100.

- C) \$ 725. D) \$ 200.
8. A) In the lab. B) In a restaurant.
C) At home. D) In the office.
9. A) They have a lot in common.
B) They won't see each other for a long time.
C) They are enjoying seeing each other again after several years.
D) They often visit each other and talk for a long time.
10. A) 6:30. B) 6:45.
C) 6:00. D) 7:00.

Section B Spot Dictation

I moved to this area seven years ago. For years I have had (S1) _____
_____. Ever since (S2) _____
I've had to put up with noise (S3) _____. I decided
I'd had enough and I've been looking for a new flat (S4) _____
_____. I haven't found anything till now. Every
week I go to the local estate agent's office, but (S5) _____
_____ "I might have something by the end of the week," he
says, or, (S6) _____ I think I might have a few flats by
then. I have seen a few flats during my search, but (S7) _____
_____. One flat I saw has been empty for two years. "It's got a
busy road on one side and a railway on the other!" I exclaimed. (S8) "_____
_____. Last week (S9) _____
_____ "I won't leave until you (S10) _____
_____, "I said. He smiled and said. "I've
got just the flat for you." I went to see it and I was horrified. "But it's next to a
cemetery!" I cried. "But you won't have noisy neighbours." my agent said.
"It's ideal for peace and quiet!"

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Friends play an important role in our lives, and although we may take

friendship for granted, we often don't clearly know how to make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few — for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of primary importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common — they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion. In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. (61) But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

11. According to the author, _____.
- A) all those who get on well with each other are friends
 - B) friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
 - C) everyone understands clearly know how to make friends
 - D) every student has 6 friends
12. When we make friends, we consider such things as age, race, and background, because _____.
- A) it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a marked difference in age and background
 - B) the degree of friendship between two people and the reason for their shared interest can vary greatly
 - C) friends need to know all these things

- D) these are the most important factors to make friends
13. In Paragraph 2, "being on the same wavelength" means "_____".
- A) using the same frequency while talking
B) keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
C) having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
D) having the same backgrounds
14. What is the meaning of "barrier" in the last paragraph?
- A) block
B) boundary
C) influence
D) disturbance
15. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Friendship is harder to keep than marriage.
B) Friends must have the same ideas, beliefs and interests.
C) People know well about how to make friends.
D) The closer people are, the more they depend on each other.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the sun's rays. Desert *mammals* (哺乳动物) also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles (瞪羚). The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees in the camel. (62) This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body and excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to tolerate the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water with no harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally im-

portant adaptation is the ability to supply this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink great volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to take in over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very *dehydrated* (脱水) person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to supply water at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficient big and because a too rapid *dilution* (稀释) of the body fluid causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals don't have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung natures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated; it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

16. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A) The evolution of desert animals.
- B) The advantages of desert animals.
- C) Adaptations of desert animals.
- D) Temperature and water in desert animals.

17. Why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

- A) It helps protect them from other dangerous animals.
- B) It keeps them cool during the day.
- C) It keeps them warm by reflecting light.
- D) It helps them maintain a constant body temperature.

18. The internal temperature of a large desert mammal is lowest _____.

- A) just before sunrise
- B) just after sunset
- C) just after drinking
- D) in the middle of the day

19. What does the author imply about desert-adapted mammals?

- A) They don't need to eat much food.
- B) They never lose their appetite.
- C) They can travel long distances looking for food.
- D) They can eat large quantities quickly.

20. Which of the following is NOT true of large desert animals?

- A) Eating while dehydrated.
- B) Drinking water quickly.
- C) Being active even if tired.
- D) Variations in body temperatures.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The military aspect of the United States Civil War has always attracted the most attention from scholars. The roar of gunfire, the massed movements of uniformed men, the shrill of bugles, and the drama of hand-to-hand combat have fascinated students of warfare for a century. Behind the lines, however, life was less spectacular. It was the story of back-breaking labor to provide the fighting men with food and arms, of nerve-tingling uncertainty about the course of national events, of heartbreak over sons or brothers or husbands lost in battle. If the men on the firing line won the victories, the means to those victories were *forged* (徐徐前进) on the home front.

Never in the nation's history had Americans worked harder for victory than in the Civil War. Northerners and Southerners alike threw themselves into the task of supplying their respective armies. Both governments made tremendous demands upon civilians and, in general, received willing cooperation.

(63) By 1863 the Northern war economy was rumbling along in high gear (高速档). Everything from steamboats to shovels was needed and produced. Denied Southern cotton, textile mills turned to wool for blankets and uniforms. Hides by the hundreds of thousands were turned into shoes and harness and saddles; ironworks manufactured locomotives, ordnance, armor plate. Where private enterprise lagged (落后), the government set up its own factories or arsenals (兵工厂). Agriculture boomed, with machinery doing the job of farm workers drawn into the army.

21. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

- A) Why the South Lost the Civil War
- B) The Causes of Civil War
- C) Where the Civil War Battles Were Fought
- D) The Civilian Response to the Civil War

22. According to the passage, during the Civil War the south no longer provided

the North with

- A) cotton B) wool
C) hides D) shoes

23. In line 16, the word "Hides" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A) Animal skins. B) Tree trunks.
C) Disguises. D) Shelters.
24. Where in the passage does the author mention a contribution made by the government to the war economy?
- A) Line 3. B) Lines 8~9.
C) Lines 18~19. D) Lines 3~4.
25. The author implies that students of the Civil War usually concentrate on the _____.
- A) home front B) battlefield
C) government D) economy

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

(64) To produce the upheaval in the United States that changed and modernized the domain of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's, three primary causes interacted. The emergence of a half - dozen leaders in education provided the personal force that was needed. Moreover, an outcry for a fresher, more practical, and more advanced kind of instruction arose among the *alumni* (校友) and friends of nearly all of the old colleges and grew into a movement that overrode all conservative opposition. The aggressive "Young Yale" movement appeared, demanding partial alumni control, a more liberal spirit, and a broader course of study. The graduates of Harvard College simultaneously *rallied* (团结) to relieve the college's poverty and demand new enterprise. Education was pushing toward higher standards in the East by throwing off church leadership everywhere, and in the West by finding a wider range of studies and a new sense of public duty.

(65) The old-style classical education received its most crushing blow in the citadel (堡垒) of Harvard College, where Dr. Charles Eliot, a young captain of thirty-five, son of a former treasurer of Harvard, led the progressive forces. Five revolutionary advances were made during the first years of Dr. Eliot's ad-

ministration. They were the elevation and *amplification* (加强) of entrance requirements, the enlargement of the *curriculum* (课程) and the development of the elective system, the recognition of graduate study in the liberal arts, the raising of professional training in law, medicine, and engineering to postgraduate level, and the fostering of greater maturity in student life. Standards of admission were sharply advanced in 1872–1873 and 1876–1877. By the appointment of a dean to take charge of student affairs, and a wise handling of discipline, the undergraduates were led to regard themselves more as young gentlemen and less as young animals. One new course of study after another was opened up—science, music, the history of the fine arts, advanced Spanish, political economy, physics, classical philology, and international law.

26. Which of the following is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- A) To explain the history of Harvard College.
 - B) To criticize the conditions of United States universities in the nineteenth century.
 - C) To describe reforms in United States higher education in the late 1800's.
 - D) To compare Harvard with Yale before the turn of the century.
27. According to the passage, the changes in higher education during the latter 1800's were the result of _____.
- A) plans developed by conservatives and church leaders
 - B) efforts of interested individuals to redefine the educational system.
 - C) the demands of social organizations seeking financial relief
 - D) rallies held by westerners wanting to compete with eastern schools
28. According to the passage, Harvard College was in need of more _____.
- A) students
 - B) money
 - C) land
 - D) clergy
29. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Harvard College before progressive changes occurred?
- A) Admission standards were lower.
 - B) Students were younger.
 - C) Classes ended earlier.
 - D) Courses were more practical.
30. From the passage it can be concluded that which of the following was a characteristic of the classical course of study?

- A) Most students majored in education.
- B) Students were limited in their choice of courses.
- C) Students had to pass five levels of study.
- D) Courses were so difficult that most students failed.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

- 31. After a tiring _____ by boat, we reached the island.
A) travel B) course C) sail D) crossing
- 32. You must obtain _____ from the village to fish in this river.
A) permit B) permission C) right D) freedom
- 33. Tennis is a _____ invented by an Englishman one hundred years ago.
A) game B) play C) contest D) match
- 34. The current political _____ of our country is favourable for foreign investments.
A) climate B) weather C) temperature D) state
- 35. Smith drove all the _____ to Los Angeles and was just in time for the opening ceremony of the 23rd Olympiad.
A) way B) road C) journey D) trip
- 36. "Good-bye, Mr Smith. I'm pleased _____ you."
A) to meet B) meeting
C) having met D) to have met
- 37. He went on foot, but he _____ by bus.
A) might go B) should be gone
C) could have gone D) ought have gone
- 38. I would just as soon _____ rudely to her.
A) that you won't speak B) your not speaking
C) you not speak D) you didn't speak
- 39. I have no objection _____ the evening with them.
A) to spend B) to be spending
C) to spending D) to have spent
- 40. I shall tell him the truth, _____ it or not.
A) no matter whether he likes B) no matter how he likes

53. You _____ go now. It's getting late.
A) had rather B) would rather
C) had better D) would better
54. This is the same story _____ I heard ten years ago.
A) that B) which C) about that D) of which
55. I advised her that in the presence of the princess she should not say anything until _____.
A) being asked B) asked
C) to be asked D) having been asked
56. When people are asked what kind of housing they need or want, the question _____ a variety of answers.
A) defies B) magnifies C) mediates D) evokes
57. If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities.
A) comply B) adhere C) confirm D) accord
58. Although there are occasional outbreaks of gunfire, we can report that the rebellion has in the main been _____.
A) canceled B) destroyed C) suppressed D) restrained
59. Since the two countries couldn't _____ their differences, they decided to stop their negotiations.
A) rectify B) oblige C) reconcile D) obscure
60. The presidential candidate _____ his position by winning several primary elections.
A) enforced C) intensified
B) enriched D) consolidated

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

61. (Passage 1, Para. 2)

But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.