

按最新教学大纲编写

# 大学英语 四级考试 全真模拟题集

张金正 姜天元 主 编  
夏建华 副主编



新 时 代 出 版 社

<http://www.ntp.cn>

H310.42-44

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·北京·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试全真模拟题集/张金正,姜天元主  
编.—北京:新时代出版社,2005.1

ISBN 7-5042-0904-X

I.大... II.①张...②姜... III.英语—高等学校  
—水平考试—习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 115330 号

**新 时 代 出 版 社** 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

北京奥鑫印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  300 千字

2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 1 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:1—6000 册 定价:14.00 元

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(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店:68428422

发行邮购:68414474

发行传真:68411535

发行业务:68472764

## 前 言

为了帮助广大应试者做好考前复习、顺利通过大学英语四级考试,我们按照教育部高等教育司2004年8月出版的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的新精神组织编写了本书。

本书具有以下特点:

一、内容新。以《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为依据,确保范围的规范性。特别是,首次公布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》词组表,共提出了1875个词组。这一变化和其他改革精神的变化在书中都有体现。

二、针对性强。本书是顺应“听力测试的权重增加”这一改革趋势而编写的。2003年3月,教育部部长专题会议讨论通过了启动“高等学校教学质量与教学改革工程”的总体方案和基本思路。从此,作为该工程重点内容之一的大学英语教学改革进入了实施阶段。同年7月14日,教育部高教司司长张尧学提出,要“推进大学本科的公共英语教学改革,提高大学生的英语综合实用能力,特别是听说能力”,今后的大学英语四、六级考试将“从目前的人工方式逐步向计算机考试方式过渡。应充分采用先进信息技术,改革考试方式”。教育部高教司于2004年2月2日至2月3日在北京举行了大学英语教学改革研讨会,高教司司长张尧学作了大学英语教学改革的报告。现已有180所院校安装了供考试专用的计算机设备;听力设立“最低分制”的方案也在酝酿之中。这一切都表明,考试对听力的要求提高了。为了适应这一形势,本书增加了复合式听写的训练密度,力求科学设计、难度适宜,在整套模拟试题解析方面突出特色,真正适合考生的需要。编者均为一线任教老师,并参加过大学英语四级阅卷工作,他们熟知学生的学习和应试的强项和弱项,能更深层次地提出大学英语四级应试的全方位“攻略”。本书配有听力部分录音磁带。

三、系统性。每套模拟题均有答案和解析。解析很有特色,带有很大的综合性,能使考生触类旁通。目的是使应试者通过本书的综合训练,快速找到临场感觉,提高考前最后环节的学习效率,进一步熟悉考场规则、题型难度和答题要领。细心的读者会发现,本书从题量、难度到设计形式都力图与最新真题保持一致,测试要点和命题思路比较明确。

本书是集体智慧的结晶。参加编写的全是高校一线英语老师,他们都直接参与教学改革,撰写教学改革论文,参加大学英语四级考试的辅导、阅卷以及命题研究工作,这些老师有:王妍欣、柳青、尹新桔、赵莉、刘新荣、王斌、郑本萍、蔺敏、张艳玲、盖淑华、王倩、贾化鹏、许文锋。此外,《英语周报》大学综合版的李险峰主编和其他编辑对本书的出版给予了大力支持。在此一并致谢。

欢迎广大读者对书中的鲁鱼亥豕提出批评。

作 者

## 内 容 简 介

本书严格按照 2004 年 8 月出版的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》编写,在内容、题型、难度和范围方面与大学英语四级考试贴近。本书共有 10 套全真模拟试题,题型全面,重点突出,解析细腻,针对性强,是广大应试者参加大学英语四级考试和英语爱好者提高英语水平的参考书。本书配有听力部分录音磁带。

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# 全真模拟试题 1

## 试 卷 一

### 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 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.*

**Sample Answer** [~~A~~] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

- 1. A) She doesn't want the man to go.                      C) She thinks that it's late.
- B) She wants the man to go.                              D) She enjoys the dinner.
- 2. A) The woman doesn't like the room.

- B) The woman likes the room.  
 C) The woman thinks the view of the city is wonderful.  
 D) The woman is interested in the city.
3. A) A kind of food. C) A kind of chemical element.  
 B) A kind of material. D) A kind of feeling.
4. A) The music is terrible. C) The music is excellent.  
 B) The music isn't good. D) The music is just so so.
5. A) 7.8 meters. C) 5.8 meters.  
 B) 6.5 meters. D) 12.3 meters..
6. A) Because she is busy with some important work.  
 B) Because she had a bad headache yesterday.  
 C) Because she doesn't know how to write an essay.  
 D) Because she has forgotten writing an essay.
7. A) Dr. Martin didn't want so many students in his class.  
 B) The students were supposed to buy the textbook earlier.  
 C) The bookstore is going out of business.  
 D) Dr. Martin didn't order enough textbooks for his students.
8. A) A bus station. C) A super highway.  
 B) An airport. D) A train station.
9. A) The man is looking for a place to live in.  
 B) The man has a house for rent.  
 C) The woman is a secretary.  
 D) The two speakers are old friends.
10. A) Electrician.  
 B) Teacher.  
 C) Physician.  
 D) Bus driver.

## 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 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 centre.*

**Passage One**

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

11. A) Marsh grasses. C) A particular kind of shrimp.  
B) A species of shore bird. D) Primitive forms of plant life.
12. A) They insist that the Great Salt Lake should have grown less salty.  
B) They insist that the Great Salt Lake should have grown larger over the years.  
C) They insist that the Great Salt Lake should have dried up.  
D) They insist that the Great Salt Lake should have both grown less salty and grown larger over the years.
13. A) Have no effect on the lake. C) Make the lake suitable for fish.  
B) Increase the size of the lake. D) Cause the lake to dry up faster.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) One mile a month. C) One mile in twenty-two days.  
B) Twenty-two miles a month. D) Twenty-two miles a day.
15. A) 186,000 miles a second. B) Almost as fast as light.  
C) Faster than the speed of light. D) About 2000 miles a minute.
16. A) Beauty. C) Color.  
B) Hardness. D) Value.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) Building muscle forms.  
B) Making a plaster shell.  
C) Taking measurements of the animal.  
D) Pulling the skin over the shell.
18. A) Objects such as stone heads. C) Creatures too small to be seen clearly.  
B) Large animals. D) An animal that must first be skinned.
19. A) Constructing an Animal Subject.  
B) Problems of Exhibiting Natural History.  
C) Natural History.  
D) Building a Museum Exhibit.
20. A) Nothing in a natural history museum is alive.

- B) Some creatures cannot be displayed.
- C) Meteorites come from outer space.
- D) Natural history exhibits often must be built.

**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.*

**Passage One**

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

Earthquakes may rightly be ranked as one of the most devastating forces known to man: since records began to be written down, it has been estimated that earthquake-related fatalities have numbered in millions, and that earthquake-related destruction has been beyond calculation. The greater part of such damage and loss of life has been due to collapse of buildings and the effects of rockslides, floods, fire, disease, sea waves, and other phenomena resulting from earthquakes, rather than from the quakes themselves.

The great majority of all earthquakes occur in two specific geographic areas. One such area encompasses (包围) Pacific Ocean and its contiguous land masses. The other extends from the East Indies to the Atlas Mountains, including the Himalayas, Iran, Turkey, and the Alpine regions. It is in these two great belts or zones that ninety percent of all earthquakes take place; they may, however, happen anywhere at any time.

This element of the unknown has for centuries added greatly to the dread and horror surrounding earthquakes, but in recent times there have been indications that earthquake prediction may be possible. By analyzing changes in animal behavior, patterns of movements in the earth's crust, variations in the force of gravity and the earth's magnetic field, and the frequency with which minor earth tremors are observed, scientists have shown increasing success in anticipating when and where earthquakes will strike. As a result, a worldwide earthquake warning network is already in operation and has helped to prepare for (and thus lessen) the vast destruction that might otherwise have been totally unexpected.

It is doubtful that man will ever be able to control earthquakes and eliminate their destructiveness altogether, but as how and why earthquakes happen become better understood, man will become more and more able to deal with their potential devastation before it occurs.

21. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
  - A) Earthquakes are highly feared, but actually relatively harmless.
  - B) There is absolutely no way to predict when or where earthquakes might occur.
  - C) Man is now able to predict when earthquakes will happen, but not where.
  - D) The greater part of damage is actually not caused by the quakes themselves.
22. The word "contiguous" (paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) neighboring
  - C) inside
  - B) exterior
  - D) detached
23. What has added greatly to the dread and horror surrounding earthquakes?
  - A) The written records of earthquakes.
  - B) The two great earthquake zones.
  - C) The great destructive power earthquakes have.
  - D) The fact that earthquakes can happen anywhere at any time.
24. By analyzing the changes that take place before an earthquake, scientists \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) can now control earthquakes
  - B) have achieved increasing success in earthquake prediction
  - C) can now predict earthquakes with great accuracy
  - D) are now able to eliminate the destructiveness of earthquakes
25. The author's attitude toward the possibility of earthquake prediction is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) doubtful
  - C) confident
  - B) concerned
  - D) pessimistic

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Teaching involves more than leadership. Some of the teacher's time and effort is directed toward instruction, some toward evaluation. But it is the teacher as

a group leader who creates an efficient organizational structure and good working environment so that instruction and evaluation activities can take place. A group that is totally disorganized, unclear about its goals, or constantly fighting among its members will not be a good learning group. The leadership pattern includes helping to form and maintain a positive learning environment so that instruction and evaluation activities can take place.

On the first day of class, the teacher faces a room filled with individuals. Perhaps a few closely united groups and friendships already exist. But there is no sense of group unity, no set of rules for conduct in the group, no feeling of belonging. If teachers are successful leaders, they will help students develop a system of relationships that encourages cooperation.

Standards and rules must be established that maintain order, ensure justice, and protect individual rights, but do not contradict school policy. What happens when one student hurts another's individual rights? Without clear guidelines mutually agreeable to students, teachers, and administration, the classroom can become chaotic. Students may break rules they did not know existed. If standards are set without input from the class, students may spend a great deal of creative energy in ruining the class environment, finding ways to break rules.

No matter how skillful the teacher is in uniting students and establishing a positive atmosphere, the task is never complete. Regular maintenance is necessary. Conflicts arise. The needs of individual members change. A new kind of learning task requires a new organizational structure. Sometimes out pressures such as holidays, upcoming tests or athletic contests, or family troubles cause stress in the classroom. One task for the teacher is to restore a positive environment by helping students cope with conflict, change, and stress.

26. This article is written mainly for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) providing information for teaching
- B) studying the teacher's behavior in the classroom
- C) comparing the teacher's behaviors with students'
- D) teaching and organizing a class

27. The teacher, to some extent, is a leader because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) he is responsible for a well-organized class and a good learning environment
- B) he deals with students in the same way as a leader deals with people
- C) he should develop harmony among students

- D) he has to maintain order and give instruction and evaluation
28. The teacher should do more than teach. It is his responsibility to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) create an organizational structure and a positive learning structure
- B) establish standards and rules students should follow
- C) help students deal with conflict, change, and stress
- D) all of the above
29. The following statements are true of the standards and rules to be established except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the standards and rules should maintain order
- B) the standards and rules should not violate school policy
- C) the standards and rules are accepted by the teachers and administration
- D) the standards and rules should ensure justice and protect students' individual rights
30. Which of the following is not true?
- A) If the teacher well unites his students and creates a positive atmosphere, he then will complete his task.
- B) If guidelines are not acceptable both to students and teachers, the classroom can be a mess.
- C) Outside pressures may cause stress among students.
- D) Students need the teacher just as sheep and a shepherd.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 36 are based on the following passage.

Encouraged by the policy that fosters auto market for the country's over 200 million families, automotive (汽车的) trading companies have mushroomed in all provinces and autonomous regions. Service companies are also formed to profit by gathering information on automotive operation and organizing advertising and public relations campaigns for auto makers. Many daily newspapers have set aside one or more pages to regularly carry news and information in the area. Dozens of car magazines seem to have leapt into being overnight.

However, opinions about automotive development are varied. Many Chinese believe millions of additional motor vehicles will worsen the traffic problem and tail-gas-related environmental pollution. With some 10 million motor vehicles of which some 1.5 million are sedans (私家轿车), traffic jams have become all too

common in cities and towns. And parking has increasingly become a headache. Petrol is another problem. China produces 142 million tons of crude oil a year, which translates into a very low per-capita (按人口平均计算) average. By 1993, China had already become a net importer of oil. But it cannot import much more oil by spending enormous foreign exchange to feed tens of millions of motor vehicles.

Despite all the disagreements, China needs a rapid development of the automotive industry which will boost many other industries including metallurgy (冶金), rubber, petrochemical (石化的), plastic, textiles, electronics and machinery. More important, it will boost construction of roads and parking facilities and promote progress of environment-related technologies.

Chinese automotive industrial experts predict that new fields in the trade will emerge to absorb domestic and overseas investment. These include production of new auto materials, refinery(精炼厂) of fuel (non-lead gasoline, etc.) and development of new energy.

31. According to the first paragraph, what is the result of the policy on auto market?
  - A) Automotive trading companies sprang up.
  - B) Service companies are making money by providing information for the auto makers.
  - C) Many newspapers and magazine regularly carry news and information on automotive industries.
  - D) All of the above.
32. Which is not mentioned at the problems caused by the automotive industry?
  - A) The traffic problem is getting worse.
  - B) There is tail-gas-related environment pollution.
  - C) There is petrol shortage.
  - D) People's per-capita income becomes lower.
33. The rapid development of automotive industry is important because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) other industries need co-operation of the automotive industry
  - B) it can stimulate oil import
  - C) it will boost construction of roads and parking facilities
  - D) it will gain more profit



34. Which of the following is implied but not stated in the passage?
- A) A nation's policy on economy can affect its economic behavior greatly.
  - B) It's easy to make money by establishing some new industries.
  - C) Many people don't agree on a fast development of automotive industry.
  - D) Some Chinese automotive industrial experts predict that new fields in the automotive trade will emerge to absorb domestic and overseas investment.
35. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Opinions about Automotive Industry
  - B) China Needs a Rapid Development of the Automotive Industry
  - C) Problems Caused by Automotive Industries
  - D) Automotive Industry and Other Industries

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In England recently three foreign gentlemen approached a bus stop. They studied the information on the sign attached to the concrete post and decided which bus to take. About five minutes later the bus they wanted came along. They prepared to board it. Suddenly there was a clamor behind them. People rushed onto the bus and tried to push them out of the way. Someone shouted insulting remarks about foreigners. The three foreign gentlemen looked puzzled and embarrassed. No one had told them about the British custom of queuing for a bus.

Learning the language of a country isn't enough. If you want to ensure a pleasant visit, find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of your hosts. A visitor to India would do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. The left hand is supposed to be used for washing yourself. Also in India, a shake of the head is a gesture that signifies agreement or acceptance. Nodding your head when offered a drink in Bulgaria is likely to leave you thirsty. In that country you shake your head to signify "yes"—a nod indicates "no". Arabs are known for their great hospitality. At a meal in countries on the Arabic Peninsula, you will find that any drinking vessel is repeatedly refilled as soon as you drain it. The way to indicate you have enough is to take the cup or glass in your hand and give it a little shake from side to side or place your hand over the top.

In Europe it is quite usual to cross your legs when sitting talking to someone even at an important meeting. Doing this when meeting an important person in