



大学英语四、六级考试系列辅导丛书

最新大学英语4级 考试测试 试题集

710分

Test Book

大学英语四级考试配套用书编委会 编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

根据《教学要求》和《改革方案》编写大学英语系列丛书

最新大学英语四级考试测试试题集

大学英语四级考试配套用书编委会 编

总主编：任怀平

主 编：孙翠兰 任怀平

副主编：陈士法 王德萍 李万军

周孟华 胡 炜

编 者：刘敏华 牛艳莉 刘玉娥 刘刚义 程韵文

姜琳琳 咸慧慧 邹佳新 徐启龙



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语四级考试测试试题集/大学英语四级考试配套用书编委会编. —北京:北京
大学出版社, 2006. 5

(大学英语四、六级考试系列辅导丛书)

ISBN 7-301-09590-2

I. 最… II. 大… 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(2006)第 017944 号

书 名: 最新大学英语四级考试测试试题集

著作责任者: 大学英语四级考试配套用书编委会 编

丛书策划: 姜 军

责任编辑: 刘 爽

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-09590-2/H · 1546

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

电子邮箱: zbing@pup. pku. edu. cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62767315

排 版 者: 北京华伦图文制作中心

印 刷 者: 北京汇林印务有限公司

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 15.5 印张 320 千字

2006 年 5 月第 1 版 2006 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 23.80 元(附赠光盘)

未经许可, 不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有, 翻版必究 举报电话: 010—62752024

电子信箱: fd@pup. pku. edu. cn

出版说明

2004年初,教育部高教司组织并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。作为对我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试,在教育部高教司的主持和领导下,大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。

大学英语四、六级考试是一种为教学服务的标准化考试。考生应考有相当的难度,为帮助考生很好地掌握大纲和教材内容,顺利通过考试,我们推出了《大学英语四、六级考试系列辅导丛书》。本丛书针对有些考生不注重复习的计划和策略,在复习时不知从何入手,导致大量复习资料闲置,考试结果不尽如人意这种情况而编写。

本丛书的突出特点是:

1. 紧扣考试改革方案,把语言应用和考试模拟有机地结合起来。
2. 模拟试题在难易程度的把握上比较准确,形式与改革后的试题一致。本丛书不但能在解释上给读者以启发,开启思路,还能传授关键的答题策略和方法。

本套丛书分四级、六级两大类别。针对考试中的各个环节,每个类别各分为综合技巧、听力、阅读、写作、词汇、口试以及试题集。在本套丛书的编写过程中,我们力图从一个全新的角度有步骤、有计划地帮助考生在最短的时间内提高自己的英语水平,达到事半功倍的效果。

大学英语四、六级考试配套用书编委会

编者的话

为了体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求,更合理地使用四、六级考试,使考试更好地为教学服务,大学英语四、六级考试对英语阅读能力的测量进行了改革,其改革的幅度超出了很多学生的预测。在考试内容和形式上,阅读理解部分和听力理解部分的变动比较大。阅读部分分为仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分分为:a. 选择题型的篇章阅读理解;b. 篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或短句问答(Short Answer Questions)。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。阅读理解部分分值比例为35%;其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)10%。听力理解部分的比例提高到35%,其中听力对话占15%,听力短文占20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话。我们编写的这本四级试题辅导材料的及时出版,将会对四级考生有很大的帮助。

本书共分三部分。第一部分为最新四级考试简介。第二部分为9套模拟试题,分别由听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完型填空或简答题及写作部分组成。第三部分为参考答案和听力原文。

本书不对如何应试、如何答题进行赘述,为的是能让考生在短时间内,在了解考试形式的基础上,熟悉考题形式、考点和考路以提高自己的应试水平和考试成绩。在此祝愿每位使用此书的考生能如愿以偿。

作 者

2006年1月

最新大学英语四级考试简介

一 试卷构成和成绩报道

就所测试的语言能力而言,四级考试由以下四个部分构成:

(1) 听力理解;(2) 阅读理解;(3) 完型填空或改错;(4) 写作和翻译。

1. 听力理解部分分值比例为 35%,其中听力对话 15%,听力短文 20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括选择題型的短文理解和复合式听写。

2. 阅读理解部分分值比例为 35%,其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth) 25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)10%。仔细阅读部分分为:(a) 选择題型的篇章阅读理解;(b) 篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或短句问答(Short Answer Questions)。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。

3. 完型填空或改错部分分值比例为 10%。完型填空部分采用多项选择題型,改错部分的要求是辨认错误并改正。

4. 写作和翻译部分分值比例为 20%,其中写作部分(Writing)15%,翻译部分(Translation)5%。写作的体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等;翻译部分测试的是句子、短语或常用表达层次上的中译英能力。

四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如表 1 所示:

表 1 四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
阅读理解	仔细阅读	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解或短句问答	选词填空或短句回答	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
完型填空或改错	完型填空或改错		多项选择或错误辨认并改正	10%
写作和抄译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译英	

四级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分：听力(35%)、阅读(35%)、完形填空或改错(10%)、写作和翻译(20%)。各单项报道分的满分分别为：听力 249 分、阅读 249 分、完形填空或改错 70 分、写作 142 分。各单项分相加之和等于总分(710 分)。

二 关于试题的说明

根据考生答题的顺序,试题共分为六个部分:写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空和翻译。试题结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡见表 2。

表 2 样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

试卷答题时间共 125 分钟。考试开始后,考生首先在**答题卡 1**上完成写作部分。30 分钟后,监考员发试题册,考生在接着的 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后,监考员收回收**答题卡 1**。考生在**答题卡 2**上完成其余部分的试题。

在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。

目 录

Test 1	.....	1
Test 2	.....	29
Test 3	.....	55
Test 4	.....	81
Test 5	.....	107
Test 6	.....	133
Test 7	.....	159
Test 8	.....	185
Test 9	.....	210

Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for **YES**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for **NO**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for **NOT GIVEN**) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Road Trips

Four good wheels take you off the beaten path.

Getting there's half the fun, as the old saying goes. With an international driving licence, a road map and a good set of wheels, you are your own guide, and the journey is personal. Stopping to take in not-in-the-guidebook sites or unexpected scenery and exploring out-of-the-way villages can be done without the pressure of mass tourism. Here we present a trio of great driving trips from three countries; in Australia from Darwin to Ayers Rock; in Vietnam from Hanoi to Halong Bay; and in England through Devon and Cornwall.

CRUISING INTO THE RED CENTRE

The Stuart Highway, which stretches like a long black ribbon 1,500 km through the Northern Territories—from Darwin in the “Top End” to Alice Springs in the “Red Centre”—passes through one of the most rugged landscapes on earth. Waterfalls, canyons, open savanna and grasslands are scattered with ghostlike gum trees and rock formations resembling a moonscape lining the highway. Fill the car with fuel, stock up on

plenty of water, slip a Yothu Yindi CD in the sound system and drive.

Before hopping on Stuart Highway, head east for Kakadu National Park, one of the world's most stunningly varied tropical environments as well as the spiritual home of Gagudju, an aboriginal (土著的) group who have lived in the park for more than 25,000 years. Some aboriginal rock paintings date back to beyond 35,000 years. Saltwater crocodiles that grow up to 25 feet also live in the park, so tourists are wise to obey the warning signs.

In the Northern Territories drivers should be wary of wandering kangaroos, camels (Australia has more than Saudi Arabia), donkeys and wild horses. Convenient stops can be made every 100 to 200 km for fuel and the infamous Aussie meat pie. Accommodations are plentiful, but nothing beats night out camping under the southern stars. One stop worth making: Pine Creek, an 1870s mining town where you can still pan for gold. Farther south, the atmosphere of Alice Springs reflects its red-gold surroundings. Nearby are two very different attractions, the unlikely Chateau Hornsby Winery and the Virginia Camel Farm, where guests can swap (交换) their cars for camels. About 6 hours' drive from Alice Spring is Ayers Rock (Uluru in aboriginal language), Australia's most famous natural landmark and one of the most important sacred sites for aboriginal people.

DRIVING OUT TO TIME

Vietnam has plenty to offer to the road-tripping traveler, but the countryside's sometimes difficult driving conditions—and a scarcity of road signs—mean that driving yourself isn't necessarily the best option. The solution: hire a car and driver.

"We'll do the driving—you ask lots of questions," says Bui Tuan Ngoc of the Huong Hai Tourist Co., which takes the visitors on a drive-sail excursion (游览) that provides a unique glimpse of Northern Vietnam.

On the four-hour drive from Hanoi to Halong Bay, travelers pass through tranquil scenes that have changed little in hundreds of years. Men and women wearing conical hats to ward off (避开, 挡住) the sun toil with bent backs in rice fields that change color with the seasons. Several villages along the way—Bat Trang is one—display traditional pottery at the roadside. Try your hand at bargaining for items such as plates, bowls and laughing Buddhas which are molded, fired and hand-painted using methods dating from the 16th century.

At Halong Bay, the blood-red sails of the Huong Hai (Chinese-style) junk unfurl (展开) and the boat makes its way past bizarre karst (石灰岩地区常见的地形) formations and caves, grottoes and waterfalls. Legend says that Halong's 3,000 islands were created when a dragon split mountains into pieces with its tail to prevent an enemy pursuing Vietnamese boats.

In each of Halong Bay's many coves small fishing boats offer crabs (螃蟹), prawns (对虾) and red snapper. Days on board are spent swimming, snorkeling, kayaking or lazing on deck watching red sails flap in the warm breeze. As dusk falls guests can try

their hand at fishing for squid or simply relax in the moonlight as the limestone cliffs turn into centurions to guard over their sleep.

TRAVELING A WORLD AWAY

Few things in life are better for rejuvenating(使年轻) soul than a touch of moorland(高沼地) magic. About three hours southwest of London—and a world away from its hectic pace—the traveler arrives in a part of the West Country still haunted by the ghost of King Arthur. Here, you'll find some of the finest stretches of unspoiled countryside in England, from the rolling hills cloaked in purple heather and yellow gorse to the magnificent, cliff studded coastline.

Devon and Cornwall are the most southwesterly counties of England, famous for their rural fishing villages and mystical legends. Without ever taking you any farther than 35 miles from the sea, a cobweb(蜘蛛网) of roads links farming villages that have changed little in 500 years, seaside towns such as Penzance and Torquay and imposing castles, cathedrals(大教堂) and abbeys(修道院).

Torquay, on the "English Rivers" is one of England's most popular seaside resorts. Agatha Christie lived here and used many of the town's settings in her widely read mysteries. To the West, Plymouth still retains the site where Sir Francis Drake played bowls before defending Britain against the Spanish Armada. From its oldest section, the Barbican, the Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America on the Mayflower on Sept. 6, 1620.

A bit farther south, the Cornish fishing village of Mousehole, once a major port, retains the unspoiled charm of centuries past. Visitors should try the off-the-calorie-scale cream teas or value-for-money pub lunches accompanied by glasses of West Country cider(苹果酒).

Drive north along the east coast and find the Big Sheep at Bideford, a working family farm turned wacky tourist attraction that combines traditional rural crafts such as sheepdog trialing and cheese making, with novelties like sheep racing. End your journey by heading inland toward Exeter; just south of the city, Powderham Castle near the River Exe is set in the middle of an ancient deer park, the setting for the movie "The Remains of the Day." If you find yourself at the end of your day, head back to Exeter for a stay at the Hite Hart, a 15th-century inn that is said to have stabled Oliver Cromwell's horses—and where you can now garage your car.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答；8—10题在答题卡1上。

1. It is wise for tourists to obey the warning signs when they visit Kakadu National Park.
2. Drivers don't have to watch out for wandering kangaroos, camels, donkeys and wild horses when they drive in the Northern Territories in Australia.
3. The aboriginal group Gagudju in Kakadu National Park has evolved fast these years.
4. There are sufficient road signs in the countryside of Vietnam, so tourists can drive themselves.

5. The methods the villagers of Bat Trong use to mold, fire and hand-paint pottery can date back to 16th century.
6. Devon and Cornwall are famous for castles, cathedrals and abbeys.
7. Agatha Christie lived in Penzance and used many of the town's settings in her widely read mysteries.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A. A carpenter.
B. A plumber.
C. A postmen.
D. A painter.
12. A. The girl's mother knows about her condition.
B. the girl's mother has had an accident.
C. The girl's mother doesn't know of her condition.
D. The girl's mother had received the news.
13. A. Monday morning.
B. Monday afternoon.
C. Wednesday morning.
D. Tuesday afternoon.
14. A. The man should go to the concert tonight.
B. The man should go out with the woman.
C. The man should work on his computer instead of going to the concert.
D. The man should do something else.
15. A. Outside an art gallery.
B. In an exhibition.
C. Outside a bookstore.
D. In front of a library.

16. A. Only a few changes should be made in it.
B. It's not fine as it is.
C. It won't be approved by the supervisor.
D. Major revisions are needed in it.
17. A. It's too big.
B. It's not good.
C. It's not true.
D. It's very good.
18. A. Bob has many girl friends.
B. Bob likes Mary very much.
C. Bob seldom stays at home nowadays.
D. Bob never goes out with Mary.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. An interview between two companies.
B. An interview between an employer and an applicant.
C. An interview between an employer and an employee.
D. An interview by a talk show hostess.
20. A. He has worked in a trading company.
B. He majored in English Literature in university.
C. He has worked for an American company for 4 years.
D. He has studied in the U. S. A. for half a year.
21. A. He wants more challenging work.
B. He wants to earn more money.
C. He wants to enjoy more freedom.
D. He is not satisfied with the company.
22. A. The man has to wait for some further notice.
B. The man has to go back to his trading company.
C. The man has failed to get the job.
D. The man has succeeded in applying for the job.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A. \$ 20. B. \$ 22. C. \$ 20. 80. D. \$ 21. 20.
24. A. 12, 12. B. 6, 6. C. 12, 6. D. 6, 12.
25. A. Good deals.
B. Poor deals.
C. One is good and the other is poor.

D. Not mentioned in the conversation.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A. Find out about life as he can.
B. Use it as a source of one's imaginative creation.
C. Find out how people act.
D. Set a wall between himself and life so as to protect himself.
- 27. A. He tries to find out all he can about a new environment and puts what he thinks into an immediate action.
B. He never feels ashamed of what he has done.
C. He puts other people in the position of priority.
D. He tries to get in touch with everybody he meets.
- 28. A. Learning from the mistakes.
B. Always trying to find out the things.
C. Keeping high spirits even after he fails.
D. Having a peculiar outlook on life.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A. Washington had a strong interest in learning a wide range of subjects at school.
B. Washington was more interested in mathematics than in politics.
C. Washington did not like the formal education at his time.
D. Washington's lack of formal education put him at a great disadvantage in his late political life.
- 30. A. Washington's family couldn't afford to send him to school for a long time.
B. Washington didn't like the other Virginian gentlemen of his day.
C. Washington felt quite sure of debating on practical matters in Congress.
D. Washington regretted that he had not worked hard at school in his late life.

31. A. Young Virginian gentlemen usually went to the College of William and Mary in Washington's time.
B. John Adams was very well-educated.
C. Thomas Jefferson could speak French.
D. Washington didn't like the French leaders in his time.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A. Shops that sell cats and dogs.
B. Shops that sell jewelry, clothing and food for pets.
C. Shops that provide medical treatment for pets.
D. Shops that take care of cats and dogs.
33. A. To make them live a good life.
B. To have good and friendly company.
C. To keep away unwanted animals.
D. To keep away loneliness.
34. A. Pet owners have some affectionate feelings for their pets.
B. There are special shops for pets only.
C. Kitty Cat lives much better than most people do.
D. People treat their pets like members of their families.
35. A. Yes, they do.
B. No, they don't.
C. It's hard to say.
D. The passage doesn't tell.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Of all the problems facing modern astronomers, perhaps the most fascinating is: “can intelligent life exist 47?” Since the earth is an unimportant planet moving round an unimportant star, it would be a pride on our part to suppose that we are the only intelligent beings in the universe. But to obtain proof is difficult.

The main trouble is that our neighbor worlds, the bodies in the Solar System appear to be unsuitable for advanced life-forms. The Moon may be 48 out at once; it has hardly any atmosphere. Venus is little better; the surface temperature is extremely high and the 49 is mostly carbon dioxide. Mars with a very thin atmosphere and a severe 50 of water may well support simple plant life but there seems no hope of finding animals, while the attractive Martians of the story-tellers have long since been given up.

Of course this has not stopped the flow of bright ideas for 51 with the supposed people on Mars. In the early nineteenth century the great mathematician Gauss suggested planting tree-patterns in Siberia, so that the Martians would see them and reply 52. Following up this idea, the Austrian scientist Karl Littrow proposed digging very wide ditches in the Sahara, triangular in pattern, and then filling them with petrol or some such substance so that, 53 lit, the ditches would present Martian observers with a “flaming triangle” 54 would show the existence here of intelligent minds. Even better were the plans of Charles Cros, a French writer of the eighteen-seventies, who wanted to build a large mirror to reflect the sun’s rays and concentrate them on the surface of Mars, 55 making a vast burning-glass. By swinging the mirror around, Cros explained, it would be practicable to write words in the Martian deserts simply by burning the sand. For many years he bombarded the French government with literature about this plan and was very 56 when no official interest was shown.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. ruled | I. atmosphere |
| B. communicating | J. although |
| C. sufficiency | K. thereby |
| D. elsewhere | L. excitedly |
| E. which | M. shortage |
| F. disappointed | N. surface |
| G. carried | O. when |
| H. suitably | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The principal technique in current use for teaching reading at the intermediate stage is that of supplementary, graded readers. It is generally accepted that the achievement of fluency and of a wider coverage of the language are desirable aims, and most teachers strive to obtain a large quantity of reading matter, often distinguishing between intensive and extensive reading. Two sources of difficulty exist: first, it is extremely difficult, in practice, for the teacher to meet the needs of each individual learner at various different times that individuals actually become intermediate learners. Class work presupposes (预示) that all learners progress from one stage to another at the same moment, which is not true. To try and get over this problem there is currently a wave of interest in individualization, that is, in providing within a common framework the opportunity for each individual learner to learn at least partly at his own rate. In reading, this is promoted by the provision of numbers of separate materials—lots of small books, or leaflets, or cards—which become longer and more complex. (Reading kits (成套工具) are a case in point.) This trend is certain to increase.

The second difficulty is that grading of reading materials has often proved inadequate, in two senses: (a) by being self defeating, so that “simplified” texts have frequently been “simplified” out of all sensible meaning; and (b) by the fact that many learners find vocabulary graded materials unappetizing: not that they can’t learn from them, but that they won’t. What is now being realized is that the grading of reading materials, and above all the choice of texts, must reflect not only characteristics of the language (vocabulary,