

大学英语

四级试题

周竹南
卢长怀

主编

中国农业科学技术出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST-1

大学英语四级试题

主 编 周竹南 卢长怀
副主编 郑 明

中国农业科学技术出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级试题/周竹南, 卢长怀主编. —北京:
中国农业科学技术出版社, 2002.6

ISBN 7-80167-335-2

I. 大… II. ①周…②卢… III. 英语 - 高等学校
- 水平考试 - 试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 028042 号

责任编辑	闫庆健
责任校对	李 刚
出版发行	(中国农业科学技术出版社 邮编: 100081) 电话: (010) 68919711; 传真: 62189014 新华书店北京发行所 涿州市蕴铂印刷厂
经 销	850mm × 1168mm 1/32 印张: 7.875
印 刷	1 ~ 5 000 册 字数: 212 千字
开 本	2002 年 6 月第 1 版, 2002 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	15.00 元
版 次	
定 价	

前 言

经过近一年紧张的准备、资料搜集及编写工作,《大学英语四级试题》终于要与大家见面了。本书是针对参加全国大学英语四级考试(CET-4)及全国公共英语三级考试(PETS-3)的学生编写的临考辅导材料。

作为英语教师,长期以来,我们一直在关注这样一种现象:许多被高校以高分录取的高材生学好英语的一个“窍门”便是搞“题海”战术,并且到大学之后仍然乐于沿用使他们走向成功的“题海”战术。

我们是以一种十分复杂的心情看待这一现象的。

首先,我们并不赞同大学生沿用中学阶段的“题海”战术,认为这最多只算是一种机械的学习方法。

在英语学习的初级阶段,学生一般通过死记硬背孤立于语境之外的单个单词的发音和拼写,机械地扩大词汇量。而对于中等程度的英语学习者来说,比较适宜的单词记忆一般需经过语篇的反复阅读(精读)和广泛阅读(泛读)来实现,在英语学习的中、高层次上,在相同的时间和其他条件约束下,泛读对于英语总体水平的提高优于精读。考生能否考取高分的瓶颈一般不在于词汇量绝对数目的多寡,而在于对那些常用词汇的准确含义、用法、表达法的理解和掌握程度。我们认为,英语快速阅读能力的强弱在相当大的程度上取决于考生对常用词汇的准确把握程度。

其次,在长期的教学实践和与学生的广泛交流中,我们发觉当代大学生,特别是许多优等生,不能及时适应新的学习内容,及时调整、转变学习方法的深层原因是:他们需要实现的目标太多太多,而他们所能支配的时间却太少太少。那么,一个十分艰巨的任务就这样摆在我们广大英语教学工作面前,即适应这种

需要为他们量身定制一种实用、高效的四级考试辅导材料。

我们的任务是艰巨的。我们必须在诸多方法中寻找学生乐于接受的一种，并充分考虑中国学生特定语言学习环境的约束条件。我们所使用的方法必须是通过教学实践验证并效果显著的方法，并能保证考生在有限时间内英语学习的高效率。

我们的努力是空前的，为了精心设计考生临场前的分分秒秒，我们把大部分精力用于选取素材的质量上。有时一道选择题的四个选项我们都要历经四次艰苦、审慎的资料搜集。阅读材料的范围包括但不只限于涉及新闻、实事、经贸、文化等方面考生必须涉猎的内容。作文范文的字字句句都经过仔细推敲。为了不分散考生注意力，我们没有在考试题型上搞花样设计。

我们的工作可以说是对大学英语教学工作的一种尝试，对于书中的疏漏和不当之处，还恳请广大读者和业内同行批评指正。

编 者

2002年4月2日于东财园

CONTENTS

Model Test One	1
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	1
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	5
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	12
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	15
Model Test Two	17
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	17
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	22
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	28
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	31
Model Test Three	32
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	32
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	37
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	46
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	49
Model Test Four	50
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	50
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	55
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	62
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	65

Model Test Five	67
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	67
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	71
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	79
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	81
Model Test Six	83
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	83
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	87
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	95
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	98
Model Test Seven	100
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	100
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	104
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	113
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	116
Model Test Eight	117
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	117
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	122
Part Three <i>Cloze Test</i>	131
Part Four <i>Writing</i>	133
Model Test Nine	135
Part One <i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	135
Part Two <i>Reading Comprehension</i>	140

Part Three	<i>Cloze Test</i>	148
Part Four	<i>Writing</i>	151
Model Test Ten		153
Part One	<i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	153
Part Two	<i>Reading Comprehension</i>	158
Part Three	<i>Cloze Test</i>	167
Part Four	<i>Writing</i>	169
Model Test Eleven		171
Part One	<i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	171
Part Two	<i>Reading Comprehension</i>	176
Part Three	<i>Cloze Test</i>	184
Part Four	<i>Writing</i>	187
Model Test Twelve		189
Part One	<i>Vocabulary and Structure</i>	189
Part Two	<i>Reading Comprehension</i>	194
Part Three	<i>Cloze Test</i>	202
Part Four	<i>Writing</i>	205
Key to Model Test One		206
Key to Model Test Two		209
Key to Model Test Three		211
Key to Model Test Four		215

Key to Model Test Five	218
Key to Model Test Six	221
Key to Model Test Seven	224
Key to Model Test Eight	226
Key to Model Test Nine	229
Key to Model Test Ten	232
Key to Model Test Eleven	235
Key to Model Test Twelve	238

Model Test One

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with words chosen from the following list.

Change the form where necessary.

inevitable comply complain attribute range
stretch appreciate arouse stroke haunt
1. I'd appreciate if you could deliver this letter for me.

2. In a bullfight, it is the movement, not the color, of objects that arouse the bull.

3. They all stretched their necks to see what is going on outside the room.

4. Her father had a stroke and was paralyzed for years.

5. An argument was inevitable because they disliked each other so much.

6. Our next-door neighbor said he'd complain about us to the police if we made any more noise.

7. Both sides exchanged their views on a wide range of topics they were interested in at the conference.

8. People who refuse to comply with the law will be punished.

9. The high officials in that country attributed the worsening situation in the area to increased guerrilla activity.

10. The old building is supposed to be haunted by the ghost of an ugly woman.

II. Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

commitment applaud due virtually award
rescue reluctant embarrass gage subject
11. The man committed to the cause was virtually awarded the Nobel Prize.
12. The man rescued the child was embarrassed by the subject of the accident.

1. I do not want to get married because I don't want any ^{commitments} responsibility.
2. The audience at the music hall clapped enthusiastically after the piano solo. ^{applauded}
3. The next train to London is expected here at 4 o'clock.
4. It would have been practically impossible to collect all the information needed. ^{virtually}
5. The judge gave a large sum of money to those hurt in the explosion.
6. When the city was burned in 1856, he saved many official papers from the town hall. ^{rescued}
7. When required by their parents to eat green vegetables, many children only do so unwillingly. ^{reluctantly}
8. Susan felt socially uncomfortable when they asked her age.
9. I am busy ^{embarrassed} writing the history of Italy.
10. The ^{engaged in} arrangements are likely to change. ^{subject to}

III. Rewrite the underlined parts in the following sentences using the words or expressions given in the brackets. Change the form where necessary.

1. Alice told the secret of her dislike of Mary to Jean. (confide) ^{confided} ✓
2. The police accused him of murder. (charge) ^{charged}
3. He is requesting for a visa to the American Embassy. (apply) ^{applied}
4. The teacher told her that she had passed the final exam. (notify) ^{notified}
5. During my stay in America, I became familiar with the new situation very well. (acquaint) ^{acquainted}
6. The old man fainted and it was at least half an hour before he came to. (regain) ^{regained}
7. Visitors could photograph almost anything here without having to get permission. (ask) ^{asked}
8. Weak and lame in one leg, Julie never had favorable prospects of get-

ting that well-paid job. (stand a chance)

9. Whether we go to the Tiger Beach or play tennis will be determined by tomorrow's weather. (depend) *stand a chance*
10. Sorry, I can't keep you company tonight. I've got some proofreading to do. (accompany) *depend on* *accompany you* *校对*

IV. Choose the right answer.

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits the context.

1. The _____ action of the policemen saved the people in the burning building.
A. contemporary B. significant C. universal ☒ D. prompt *及时*
2. It has never been _____ to me that gas must be replaced by some other form of energy one day.
☒ A. occurred B. struck C. due D. contagious *突然*
3. The term "socialist market economy" applies to the economic reform in China _____ by Deng Xiaoping.
A. inherited *继承* ☒ B. initiated *开始* C. suppressed D. renewed
4. The _____ system of time-keeping in the United States was not established until the late nineteenth century.
A. efficient B. uniform C. ☒ practical D. personal *实用*
5. I was greatly shocked by the way our dean _____ the foreign affairs.
A. ☒ conducted *处理* B. committed C. postponed D. yielded
6. The students are very _____ to their teachers.
A. respectable B. ☒ respective *互相* C. respectful D. relevant
7. Is his explanation still _____ to you?
A. perfect B. dim C. bright ☒ D. obscure *模糊*

8. As far as his family is _____, he has too many worries about them.

A. related B. referred C. concerned D. linked

9. She _____ her fear that she was greatly ill.

A. confirmed B. conformed C. confined D. confided

10. It is not in her _____ to do anything rude; she has good manners.

A. nature B. personality C. characteristics D. feature

11. Chinese _____ the great changes in the improvement in the standard of their living.

A. viewed B. proved C. witnessed D. experienced

12. John was _____ for being lazy at his work.

A. employed B. dismissed C. promoted D. expected

13. These two books were first published in, _____, 1938 and 1978.

A. respectably B. respectively C. respectfully D. reviewed

14. It was very _____ of you to send me a birthday card.

A. considered B. considerate C. consequent D. considerable

15. She was _____ in her praise of their fledgling works.

A. critical B. mean C. generous D. tender

16. People should wear their decent clothes only on formal _____.

A. circumstances B. conditions C. situations D. occasions

17. We will _____ that she gets home safely.

A. see through it B. see to it C. see about D. see with

18. He was _____ by his poverty.

A. encouraged B. enthusiastic C. frustrated D. overjoyed

19. He is extremely _____ in having a good wife.

A. fortunate B. crazy C. marvelous D. nasty

20. _____ everybody is here, let's begin our class.
A. Even if B. Now that C. However D. After
21. She is pretty _____ with things as they are.
A. sure B. content C. persistent D. confident
22. If we _____ our efforts we should be able to defeat the enemy.
A. strengthen B. deal with C. conduct D. coordinate
23. I feel _____ that you will succeed.
A. confidential B. confined C. confident D. confirmed
24. She has been _____ of sight for some years.
A. deprived B. deteriorated C. destined D. destroyed
25. The _____ of life in the New York city is fast.
A. speed B. step C. pace D. routine
26. That is _____ of being misunderstood.
A. independent B. capable C. competent D. cardinal
27. Dogs _____ people by their smell.
A. recognize B. identify C. find out D. recollect
28. He is extremely crazy. He is _____ to do something wrong.
A. possible B. serious C. likely D. voluntary
29. It does not _____ much whether we go together or separately.
A. function B. matter C. work D. settle
30. The audience _____ readily to his speech.
A. answered B. reacted C. applauded D. clapped

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE best answer. And translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Passage I

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illness are related to diet and forty percent cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrites and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

1. How has science done a disservice to mankind?

- A. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- B. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
- ☒ C. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
- D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of veg-

etables.

2. What are ~~nitrates~~ used for?
 - ☒ A. They preserve the color of meats.
 - B. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
 - C. They cause the animals to become fatter.
 - D. They are considered the objects of research.
3. What does FDA stand for?
 - A. Flight-direction attitude
 - B. Federal Disaster Assistance
 - ☒ C. Food and Drug Administration
 - D. Federal Dairy Additives
4. The word "carcinogenic" in the middle of the passage means almost the same as _____.
 - A. unique
 - ☒ B. harmful
 - C. trouble-making
 - ☒ D. cancer-making
5. Which of the following statement is not true?
 - A. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
 - B. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.
 - ☒ C. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
 - D. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over thirty-five years.

Passage II

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes. Many people feel that the United States has the worst taxes in the world. Taxes are the money that people pay to

support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the United States: federal, state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried people who earn more than four to five thousand dollars per year must pay a certain part of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for different people. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a two-level income tax: that is, 15 or 28 percent. \$17,850 is the cutoff. The tax rate is 15 percent below \$17,850 and 28 percent above.

The second tax is for the state government: New York, California, or any of the other forty-eight states. Some states have an income tax similar to the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sale tax, which is a percentage charged to any item which people buy in the state. Some states use income tax and sales tax to raise their revenues.

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax (residents who own a home have to pay taxes on it) and exercise tax, which is collected on vehicles in a city. The cities use this money for education, police, public works, etc.

Since Americans pay such high taxes; they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain about taxes. They often say that the government misuses their tax dollars. They all believe that taxes are too high in this country.

6. Tax can be defined as an amount of money one has to pay _____ .

- A. for the education he receives
- B. for the goods he buys
- C. for the house he owns
- ☒ D. to the government