



◆ 根据最新大学英语教学大纲编写

College English Test Band 4

大学英语过级必备



四级考试

全真模拟

主编 郑天义 彭秋兰



另配磁带

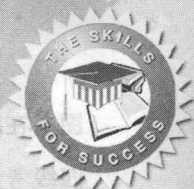
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前言

《大学英语过级必备》丛书是专门为广大四六级考生编写的系列复习应考丛书。丛书紧紧围绕四、六级考试的要求,以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导,以近年(1997年1月—2003年6月)四、六级考试试题为依据,由多所著名高校从事大学英语教学及科研工作的教师精心编写。本丛书特别强调紧扣大学英语四六级新大纲、新题型,紧紧追踪大学英语教学的新变化,并突出了以下几个特点:



掌握重点 快速突破

以切实有效地提高考生的应试能力为出发点,在编写上做到全面系统、重点突出,讲解各种题型的解题思路,帮助考生掌握解题技巧。在分析历年试题的基础上结合编者多年的教学辅导经验,总结四六级考试命题趋势。使同学们通过临考前短暂的复习和训练,迅速而牢固地掌握那些必考的知识点,从而实现快速突破。



真题训练 把握规律

精选近年四六级考试真题,供广大考生进行考前训练。真题训练有利于考生把握考试规律,适应考试方式,减轻对四六级考试的陌生感。由于真题都是经过命题专家精心设计的,其难度和导向都符合大纲要求及考试原则,考生大量地进行真题训练,能高效地准备四六级考试,达到事半功倍的效果。



模拟测试 实战检测

模拟测试部分,是在分析命题趋势的基础上,根据最新大纲精神精心设计的,在内容、题型、难度上力求最大限度贴近四六级考试要

求,以便考生在考前检测自己的水平,增强应试信心。每套模拟题不仅在编选上贴近四六级考试,而且在讲解上细致独到,以帮助考生真正掌握四六级考试考点,从而在尽可能短的时间内尽快地提高应试能力。

本丛书共设以下分册:

四级新大纲词汇手册(速记·真题·辨析)(配磁带2盘)

四级词汇语法快速突破

四级阅读快速突破

四级听力快速突破(配磁带2盘)

四级考试真题详解(配磁带2盘)

四级考试全真模拟(配磁带2盘)

四六级写作快速突破

六级新大纲词汇手册(速记·真题·辨析)(配磁带2盘)

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六级考试真题详解(配磁带2盘)

六级考试全真模拟(配磁带2盘)

本丛书由郑天义主编,北京大学苏颖、张凤琴、陈菁,北京外国语大学张洪亮,清华大学彭秋兰,北京理工大学李冬梅、王淑美,中国人民大学周新生等编著。

由于水平所限且时间仓促,书中难免有不足和不当之处,恳请各位同行及读者予以批评指正。

编者

2003.8 于北大燕园

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第一部分 大学英语四级考试模拟试题

MODEL TEST ONE

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) \$ 50.

B) \$ 30.



- 2

**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) A mountain area.
B) An industrial city.
C) A beautiful part of the country.
D) A wonderful town.
12. A) Money.
B) One of the artist's picture.
C) The portrait of the artist.
D) Jewel.
13. A) Persuade his son not to be an artist.
B) Show the most beautiful picture to his son.
C) Keep it as a souvenir.
D) Show other farmers this picture.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Superplants That Grow in Gardens
B) Development of Superplants
C) Techniques on How to Grow Superplants
D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Superplants
15. A) Pollution
B) Drought
C) Disease
D) Poor light
16. A) Superplants are more nutritious(营养) than natural plants.



- B) Chemicals used to develop superplants are dangerous.
- C) Consumers prefer natural plants to superplants.
- D) Superplants may be a way of meeting the world food shortage.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) Three thousand years ago.
B) When man began to salt-fish.
C) When man began to preserve the dead.
D) No one knows.
- 18. A) To keep fish alive.
B) To punish criminals.
C) To preserve dead bodies.
D) To help heal wounds.
- 19. A) For stealing salt.
B) For making salted fish.
C) For taking salt from the king's table.
D) For felling salt.
- 20. A) On the king's seat.
B) In front of the king.
C) A long way from the important guests.
D) In front of everyone.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. Both my doctor and my dentist are skilled _____.

- C A) professions B) personal
C) professionals D) performers



22. Most people can't _____ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee.
A) get through B) get on
C) get at D) get by
23. The driver of a car should not take _____ at high speed.
A) cycles B) curves 转弯
C) turns D) circles
24. We shall have to pay the bill _____, so let's do it at once.
A) lately B) eventually 最终
C) naturally D) finally
25. Miss Wang, do you have needle and _____? I just tore my coat on a nail.
A) string B) thread
C) fiber D) cord
26. _____ an international student to work without proper papers, he would be in violation of his visa.
A) Were B) Was
C) Had D) Should
27. Who _____ has read Tolstoy's great novels can forget their fascination?
A) who B) which
C) whoever D) that
28. Metal must be hammered and cooled rapidly to _____ internal stress caused by heating.
A) retain B) relieve
C) release D) replace
29. You _____ that car with the brakes out of order. You might have had a serious accident.
A) ought to drive B) oughtn't to drive
C) ought to have driven D) oughtn't to have driven



30. It was an immature play but most of the _____ found it interesting.
A) critic B) critical
C) critics D) critiques
31. _____ in rock, the bones of dinosaurs(恐龙) and the tracks made by these animals occur in many parts of the world.
A) Conserved B) Preserved
C) Reserved D) Possessed
32. The post office promised to _____ my missing package.
A) track B) trace
C) hunt D) search
33. The sound of the motorbike _____ in the distance.
A) faded away B) drew away
C) drifted away D) wore away
34. Little boys are easily _____.
A) taken away B) taken out
C) taken over D) taken in
35. The water was so clear that it _____ the trees on the river banks.
A) shadowed B) shaded
C) expressed D) remarked
36. Proof-reading is not interesting, _____ so when it is one's own work.
A) much B) little
C) still more D) still less
37. Children usually _____ after an illness much more quickly than adults.
A) pick up B) pick over
C) pick out D) pick off
38. To undergraduate students, the doctoral degree is a distant _____.
A) aspect B) prospect
C) respect D) concept



39. _____ with the painting, Jack tore it to pieces.
A) Dissatisfying thoroughly
B) Being thoroughly dissatisfied
C) To dissatisfy thoroughly
D) To be thoroughly dissatisfied
40. The gloves are really small, and it is only by _____ them that I manage to get them on.
A) stretching B) extending
C) enlarging D) squeezing
41. These flowers are sent by _____.
A) a friend of my mother B) a friend of my mother's
C) my mother's friend D) one of my mother's friend
42. He promised to attend to it _____ he reached the office.
A) the moment B) in the case of
C) for the moment D) the minutes
43. _____, we shall go out for a picnic on Monday.
A) Weather permits B) With weather permitting
C) Weather permitting D) Weather permit
44. Only after a baby seal is pushed into the sea by its mother _____ to swim.
A) how will it learn B) will it learn how
C) it will learn how D) and it learns how
45. She was a poor woman with few _____.
A) ownership B) interest
C) possessions D) wealth
46. Petrol is manufactured from the _____ oil we take out of the ground.
A) crude B) rough
C) raw D) tough
47. The ocean forms the _____ of the earth's surface.
A) major 海洋 B) majority



- C) ☒ bulk D) vast
48. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as five months old.
A) what B) which
C) ☒ that D) whose
49. When we arrived at the theater the first _____ was already over.
A) sense B) ☒ scene
C) scenery D) scheme
50. She is so _____ that she cried for days when her dog died.
A) sensitive B) sensible
C) ☒ sentimental D) impressive

Part III 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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

We are now in a position to set down some of the "laws" of language—statements which are valid not merely for one language, as are grammatical rules, but which are applicable to all languages.

1. *Language is primarily a social phenomenon.*

Although the aspects of language relating to the physical sciences and humanities are important, the functions and uses of language are most important to society and to the individual in his contacts with other human beings.

2. *Language is all-pervasive.*

Language accompanies every human activity and is the indispensable



means by which that activity is coordinated and made successful.

3. *Language is primarily an oral means of communication.*

Notwithstanding the importance of the written language—particularly in modern civilization—and of symbolical and gestural systems of meaning transfer, the primary form of language is speech.

4. *Language is normally a reflex action.*

Once it is painfully acquired by processes which can be initiative, intellectual, or a combination of both, spoken language becomes as much of a reflex action as driving a car.

5. *Language is geographically localized.*

However great or small the differences may be, language varies from area to area. The geographical differences can be recorded, and when enough of them accumulate, we speak of separate dialects or languages.

6. *Language is socially stratified.*

Class differences are bound to arise in language. They may be based on educational, economic, social, or occupational factors and may have considerable range. The divergences appear most in vocabulary, to a far lesser degree in grammar, least of all in sounds.

7. *Language is subject to change.* This principle applies at all times and in all places, though to varying degrees. The only language that remains completely inert is a wholly dead and forgotten language. Change appears in all segments of a language—in its sounds, in its words, in its grammatical forms, in its scheme of meanings.

51. According to the author, “laws” of language are valid for

- A) one language only.
- B) all languages.
- C) any languages which utilize rules.
- D) the English language.

52. The most important application of language lies in its usefulness

- A) to the physical sciences and humanities.



- B) in helping the individual adjust to society.
C) in society and in the interaction among human beings.
D) none of these.
53. The statement "Language is normally a reflex action" means that
A) learning one's language is a painless process.
B) language, once learned, is often used without thought.
C) learning a language is not an intellectual process.
D) it is impossible to "think out" one's speech.
54. As evidence that language is geographically localized the author cites
A) variations in pronunciations. 3/A
B) variations in grammar.
C) the appearance of separate dialects.
D) both A and B.
55. Implied but not stated:
A) A language dies when one forgets it.
B) Language is a very unstable thing.
C) Language is a very unstable thing.
D) Language is socially stratified.

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Television signals cross a continent by relay towers, which pick up and amplify the straight-line microwave beams. But there is no way to build towers on water, and a signal sent across the sea could not follow the curve of the earth. Its straight-line beam would soar off into space.

Scientists have solved this problem by designing a new kind of tower, a tower in the sky—a satellite. An active satellite contains amplifiers much like those in the overland microwave towers. When a microwave is beamed to it from a ground transmitter, the satellite increases the strength of the signal and reflects it to a ground receiving station beyond the curve of the globe.