

大学英语

四级考试

决胜精练

(仿真模拟)

主审 伊秀波
主编 周桂君 金灵杰

吉林人民出版社

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（听力·阅读·翻译）

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吉 林 人 民 出 版 社

(吉)新登字 01 号

大学英语四级考试决胜精练(仿真模拟)

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责任编辑	包兰英	封面设计 张 迅
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出 版 者	吉林人民出版社
	(长春市人民大街 124 号 邮编 130021)
发 行 者	吉林人民出版社
印 刷 者	吉林工业大学教育印刷厂

开 本	787 × 1092 1/16
印 张	13.25
字 数	370 千字
版 次	2000 年 6 月第 1 版
印 次	2000 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号	ISBN 7-206-03053-X/G·973
定 价	18.60 元

如图书有印装质量问题,请与承印工厂联系。

前 言

《大学英语四级考试决胜精练》(仿真模拟)是为配合大学英语教学及四级考试强化训练,根据1999年8月国家教育部公布的最新《大学英语教学新大纲》而编写的辅助教材。该教材编写的目的是帮助参加四级考试的学生熟悉并掌握四级考试的形式、内容、试题特点、内在规律和应试方法,并通过强化训练,较快地提高语言能力和应试能力。

本书汇集了18套仿真试题(不含听力),对广大考生熟悉和掌握基本知识及基本技能,提高做题的正确率有相当的帮助。本书的选题参照了历年来的公开试题,涵盖了考试大纲的考试要点内容,本书中每一套题的选材都经过精心设计、精心筹划,题材多样,体裁丰富、难度适中。题中的干扰项与四级真题相近,使学生能够达到很好的训练效果。该书针对性、实用性较强,是广大考生进行考前复习的有效材料。

该书适用于参加四级考试的学生和同等水平的英语爱好者。

编 者

2000年4月

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Test 1

Part I Reading Comprehension and Translation from English into Chinese Section A (45 minutes):

Directions: *In this part, there are four reading passages and five underlined items chosen from these four passages. 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre, and then translate the underlined items into Chinese.*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

For most of us, work is the central, dominating fact of life. We spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, travelling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizens as well. For the foreseeable future, the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer.

Inequality at work is still one of the cruellest and most glaring forms of inequality in our society. The best example of this is that between managers and workers. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interest and allow them to develop their abilities. They are able to exercise responsibility; they have a considerable degree of control over their own—and others'—working lives. Most important of all, they have the opportunity to initiate. (1)By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, monotonous, even painful experience. The majority have little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be mere cogs (从属物) in the bureaucratic machine. As a direct consequence of their work experience, many workers feel alienated (与……疏远) from their work and their firm, whether it is a public or private organization.

(2)Rising educational standards feed rising expectations, yet the amount of control which the worker has over his own work situation does not rise accordingly. In many cases his control has been reduced. Symptoms of protest increase—rising sickness and absenteeism, high turnover of employees, restrictions on output, and strikes. As management becomes more professional, the opportunity for promotion from the shop

floor lessens. The only escape is to another equally frustrating manual job; the only compensation is found not in the job but, if there is a rising standard of living, outside it.

1. In the writer's opinion, people judge others by S.
a. ☒ the type of work they do b. the place where they work
c. the time they spend at work d. the amount of money they earn
2. What does the writer think is needed to solve our industrial problems?
a. A reduction in the number of strikes.
b. Equality in salaries.
c. ☒ A more equal distribution of responsibility.
d. ☒ An improvement in moral standards.
3. What advantages does the writer say managers have over other workers?
a. They cannot lose their jobs.
b. They get time off to attend courses.
c. They can work at whatever interests them.
d. ☒ They can make their own decisions.
4. In the writer's view, what is the position nowadays of white-collar workers?
a. They are being replaced by machines.
b. ☒ They are becoming more numerous.
c. They are worse off than manual workers.
d. ☒ They are finding their work pointless.
5. Why are so few ordinary workers promoted nowadays?
a. Because they are no longer ambitious.
b. ☒ Because professional managers are hired instead of promoting from within.
c. Because the best workers have already been promoted.
d. Because it would be too expensive for the companies.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

(3) Television—that most pervasive (遍布的) and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth—is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution of sorts, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

The word "television", derived from its Greek (tele; distant) and Latin (visio; sight) roots, can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image (focused on a special photoconductive (光电导的) plate within a camera) into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or a cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television set), can then be electronically

reconstituted into that same image.

Television is more than just an electronics system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

The field of television can be divided into two categories determined by its means of transmission. First, there is broadcast television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is non-broadcast television, which provides for the needs of individuals or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques.

Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar with broadcast television because it has been with us for thirty seven years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks: ABC, NBC, and CBS, who have been the major purveyors (传播者) of news, information, and entertainment. These giants of broadcasting have not only shaped television but our perception (感觉) as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the passive viewer.

6. With which topic is the passage primarily concerned? ^{关注} C

- a. recent changes in modern technology.
- b. the marriage of broadcasting giants.
- c. the role of television in today's society.
- d. the content of broadcast television programs.

7. The word "put" (line 2 of para. 1) could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. ☒ expressed
- b. placed
- c. asked
- d. inserted

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a function of electronics in television transmissions?

- a. The conversion of image into electronic impulse.
- b. The sending of impulses through a wire cable.
- c. ☒ The changing of one image into another image.
- d. The feeding of impulses into a receiver.

9. What field of television is intended for specific groups?

- a. Broad-based.
- b. Traditional.
- c. Reconstituted.
- d. ☒ Nonbroadcast.

10. Which of the following statements about the relationship between television and its viewers can best be inferred from the passage?

- a. Viewers do not take an active role in watching television.
- b. ☒ Viewers would prefer increased news coverage.

- c. Viewers like to use television to reach other human beings.
- d. Viewers have grown tired of television.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

In its short history, the art of motion pictures has frequently undergone changes that seemed fundamental, such as that resulting from the introduction of sound. It exists today in styles that differ significantly from country to country and in forms as diverse as the documentary created by one man with a hand-held camera and the multimillion-dollar "epic" (史诗事迹), involving hundreds of performers and technicians. (4) Despite its diversity, however, an essential unchanging nature can be discerned (识别) in most of its manifestations (表现形式).

A number of factors immediately come to mind in connection with the motion picture experience. For one thing, there is some thing mildly hypnotic (催眠性的) about the illusion (错觉) of movement that holds the attention and may even lower critical resistance. Also, the accuracy of the motion picture image is compelling because it is made by a nonhuman, scientific process. And, the motion picture gives what has been called a strong sense of being present; the film image always appears to be in the present tense. There is also the concrete nature of film; it appears to show the actual people and things.

No less important than any of the above are the conditions under which the motion picture ideally is seen, where everything helps to dominate the spectator. He or she is taken from the everyday environment, partially isolated from others, and comfortably seated in an air-conditioned auditorium. There, the darkness concentrates attention and prevents comparison of the image on the screen with the objects or people around the viewer. For a while, the motion picture unfolds the world in which the spectator lives.

11. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- a. Motion pictures vary greatly from country to country.
 - b. The fundamental characteristics of motion pictures remain unchanged.
 - c. Motion pictures have been modified over the years.
 - ☒ d. The styles of motion pictures have become significantly different.
12. Which of the following statements does the author NOT include as part of the motion picture experience?
- a. The viewing controls the spectator.
 - b. The spectator is somewhat apart from other viewers.
 - ☒ c. The viewer becomes fascinated by the action on the screen.
 - d. The spectator realizes that events on the screen are false.
13. The nature of movies is most comparable to which one of the following activities?
- a. Dancing at a party.
 - b. Drawing a picture.
 - ☒ c. Describing a painting.
 - d. Reading a book.

14. The author most probably believes that the main purpose of movies is to allow the audience to _____.
a. ☒ see actual places, people and things b. be entertained in a comfortable setting
c. escape from the real world d. enjoy the results of a scientific process
5. The passage supports which of the following conclusion?
a. Motion projected on the screen captivates viewers.
b. Viewers feel detached from the action on the screen.
c. The viewing environment is of minor importance.
d. ☒ Documentaries and epics have universal appeal.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

(5) The term "satellite city" is used to describe the relationship between large city and neighboring smaller cities and towns that are economically dependent upon it. Satellite cities may be collection and distribution points in the commercial linkages of a trading metropolis (中心城市), or they may be manufacturing or mining centers existing with one-industry economies as the creatures of some nearby center. This latter form is what is generally meant when one uses the term "satellite city". Taken in this sense, nineteenth-century Chicopee and Lowell, Massachusetts, were satellites of Boston. Both were mill towns created by Boston investors to serve the economy of that New England metropolis. Located on cheap land along water power sites in the midst of a farming region that could supply ample (充足的) labor, they were satellites in the fullest sense of the term. Pullman, Illinois, and Gary, Indiana, were likewise one-industry towns created in conjunction (连同) with the much broader economy of nearby Chicago. Such places, as Vera Schlakman and Stanley Buder have pointed out in their excellent urban biographies, had a one-dimensional (单一方面的) quality, a paucity (缺乏) of social vigor (活力). These cities could not stand alone; they were in a sense colonies of a multifunctional mother city.

16. Which of the following is characteristic of a satellite city?
a. It is a self-sufficient community.
b. It offers cheap land to people.
c. It tends to concentrate on a single product.
d. ☒ It lies within a space station orbiting Earth.
17. According to the passage, Chicopee and Lowell were ideal locations for the development of towns because they had _____.
a. fully developed electric power plants
b. ☒ an adequate number of workers
c. farmland that would not be flooded
d. extremely rich investors
18. The author describes each of the following as being economically dependent on

another city except d.

a. Chicopee, Massachusetts

b. Lowell, Massachusetts

c. Pullman, Illinois

d. Chicago, Illinois

19. It can be inferred from the passage that Vera Schlakman and Stanley Buder are a.

a. authors

b. ~~investors~~

c. social workers

d. factory workers

20. It can be inferred from the passage that Vera Schlakman and Stanley Buder would describe the economies towns like Pullman and Gary as _____.

a. ~~diversified~~

b. dependent

c. vigorous

d. primitive

Section B (15 minutes):

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions briefly.

Not long ago, it seemed that there would come a day quite soon when science would reveal that every food would be toxic (=poisonous). Or, at any rate, that is how things appeared to many ordinary people.

The supposition was based on half-digested and partially understood scientific reports. Only the other day I found myself sitting at dinner between women who, to hear them talk, seemed to imagine that every article in the supermarket was deadly. But I am pleased to report that my fellow citizens are beginning to emerge from this feeling of hopelessness.

There are now some daring souls who are prepared once again to eat the odd spoonful of strawberry jam and take the consequences. They have noticed that the strawberry death rate is somewhat lower than they had previously been led to expect.

The loss of nerve, from which the ordinary person seems to be recovering, was caused by several factors. First, he was told that it would be a good thing if he knew the contents of all the foods he bought. But then he saw the lists of ingredients printed on the sides of packets and bottles, he trembled and feared for his safety.

The second thing which once frightened some people but which, I do believe, is now frightening them less, was the remarkable scientific advance which has been revolutionizing analytical chemistry. Scientists can now isolate the tiniest amounts of harmful substances in foods which, hitherto, have always been considered safe, or in some cases beneficial.

Now there are sophisticated tests which can detect poisons in the tiniest amount not even enough to kill a mouse. Over the years the general public has been worried by half-correct newspaper reports of the increasing number of foods which detailed investigation has proved contain harmful substances in some degree.

Gradually I do believe, a still small voice has come to be heard—the voice of common sense. Tests on mice had shown that saccharin (糖精) tended—even to a very small degree—to produce cancer. Instead of being greatly frightened, the general public

paused for reflection. If even a huge intake of saccharin could only be expected to give you cancer 70 or 80 year hence, did it really matter? I salute the dawn of common sense.

21. What impression did people have not long ago?
22. It now appears that reports about certain harmful substances in food _____.
23. The strong fear of food from which the ordinary person suffered was caused by _____.
24. What is the scientific fact?
25. According to the author, what are we now beginning to realize?

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.

26. The author gave an example _____ support of his argument.
a. for b. to c. in d. with
27. I could just _____ a car in the distance, but I could not see what colour it was.
a. was to b. clear up c. make out d. take in
28. Prior _____ his departure, he addressed a letter to his daughter.
a. to b. of c. in d. from
29. We carved their names on the stone _____ future generation should know what they had done.
a. in order that b. now that c. in order d. lest
30. The president approved of the requirement that all graduating students in the college _____ a thesis.
a. must write b. wrote c. write d. ought to write
31. — Why hasn't she come yet?
— She _____ your invitation.
a. should have forgotten b. ought to have forgotten
c. can't have forgotten d. may have forgotten
32. Please keep an eye on the boy and the dog _____ crossing the street now.
a. it is b. that are c. which are d. they are
33. _____, there is that odd smell that reminds me of a hospital.
a. Pleasant as his room looks b. Hardly pleasant his room looks
c. As his room looks pleasant d. Looking pleasant in his room
34. Public attention has been thoroughly _____ as to its importance.
a. aroused b. raised c. arose d. rose
35. It is a brave man who _____ for his beliefs under attack.
a. stands out b. stands forward

- c. stands up d. stands by
36. Not that John doesn't want to help you, _____ it's beyond his power.
a. but that b. for that c. and that d. in that
37. _____ they reached the centre of the city, they stopped the car at a bar.
a. Before a mile or so when b. For a mile or so after
c. Further than a mile or so d. A mile or so before
38. The domestic self-sufficiency that is so characteristic _____ the American suburbs is not nearly so common in other societies.
a. to b. from c. of d. with
39. _____ Allen is willing to bring his camera, we could still take some pictures of the ocean.
a. No matter b. Whether or not
c. Although d. Because
40. _____ we discussed the trip, _____ it seems we can afford it.
a. The better/the less likely b. The more/the less likely
c. The better/the fewer likely d. The more/the fewer likely
41. With an initial investment of only ten thousand dollars, both partners have increased their money _____.
a. by two thousand more b. by two thousand
c. at two thousand more d. at two thousand
42. As a mother, she is too _____ towards her daughter. She should let her see more of the world.
a. hopeful b. modest c. protective d. confident
43. They claim that _____ 1,000 factories closed down during the economic crisis.
a. sufficiently b. approximately c. considerably d. properly
44. May I _____ your company at dinner?
a. have the honor of b. do honour to
c. do the honor of d. have in the honor of
45. It would be running a risk to let the child go to school by himself.
a. following b. passing c. running d. carrying
46. The operations are now being carried out _____ were not even dreamed of 50 years ago.
a. that b. they c. what d. as
47. The speaker said he would confine himself _____ to answer only four questions.
a. to try b. trying c. to trying d. try
48. Henry's news report covering the conference was so _____ that nothing had been omitted.
a. clear b. moderate c. comprehensive d. understandable

49. Two hours _____ the limit of this test.
 a. are b. has been c. will be d. is
50. She is the only one of these girls who _____ willing to take a make-up exam.
 a. will be b. have been c. is d. are
51. We can separate the mixture into the pure chemical compounds _____ it is composed.
 a. of which b. for which c. in which d. from which
52. Realizing that he hadn't enough money and _____ to borrow from his father, he decided to sell his watch.
 a. not want b. not to want c. not wanting d. wanting not
53. The officers _____ nine times last year, but the first two meetings were cancelled.
 a. will have met b. should have met
 c. had met d. must have met
54. Our approach to this problem should be _____; we should consider all the possibilities.
 a. extensible b. permissible c. applicable d. flexible
55. Get a shirt one size larger than you usually wear, because this material _____ when you wash it.
 a. fades b. reduces c. decreases d. shrinks

Part III Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked a., b., c. and d.. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

When men lived on this earth a long time ago, they had no proper place to live in. In order to get 56 from the heat of the sun, to 57 themselves warm and dry, they found caves which gave them 58 kind of protection. Some of these early men built shelters up 59 the trees to escape prowling animals. They 60 difficult lives and had to 61 about from place to place 62 search of food.

Much later on their 63 began to change. They learnt how to keep animals in herds. 64 they had to move their herds of 65 from place to place in search of pasture or grasslands, they had to build shelters which 66 easily carried about. Animal skins were 67 over pieces of wood which provided them 68 some form of temporary shelter.

When they finally learnt the art of ploughing, they started clearing forests or jungle lands and planting 69 which provided them with fruits, vegetables and grain, 70 this happened they had to think about building 71 permanent shelters.

Crude houses were built at first with wood 72 they even used grass as roofs. This 73 on for a long time. Gradually they began to make improvements to their homes. Today houses of all 74 are built. They are strong, permanent and 75 last a long time.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 56. a. in. | b. out | c. away | d. off |
| 57. a. keep | b. make | c. get | d. help |
| 58. a. any | b. some | c. one | d. the |
| 59. a. on | b. into | c. in | d. above |
| 60. a. led | b. made | c. kept | d. suffered |
| 61. a. walk | b. travel | c. run | d. move |
| 62. a. to | b. in | c. for | d. on |
| 63. a. lives | b. work | c. ways | d. food |
| 64. a. After | b. Before | c. When | d. As |
| 65. a. animals | b. cows | c. sheep | d. horses |
| 66. a. were | b. was | c. are | d. is |
| 67. a. hang | b. hanged | c. hanging | d. hung |
| 68. a. for | b. with | c. as | d. of |
| 69. a. trees | b. rice | c. crops | d. wheat |
| 70. a. Before | b. Until | c. Once | d. When |
| 71. a. much | b. more | c. less | d. most |
| 72. a. but | b. and | c. though | d. yet |
| 73. a. carried | b. lasted | c. continued | d. went |
| 74. a. kinds | b. sizes | c. sorts | d. colours |
| 75. a. could | b. would | c. must | d. can |

Part IV Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about **The Importance of Rivers** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be no less than 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Composition Sheet.

The Importance of Rivers

1. Rivers are one of our most important natural resources. _____
2. Man uses rivers in various ways. _____
3. However, Large cities and industries that are located upon rivers often make problems. _____

Test 2

Part I Reading Comprehension and Translation from English into Chinese Section A(45 minutes):

Directions: *In this part, there are four reading passages and five underlined items chosen from these four passages. 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre, and then translate the underlined items into Chinese.*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Between about 1910 and 1930 new artistic movements in European art were making themselves felt in the United States. American artists became acquainted with the new art on their trips to Paris and at the exhibitions in the famous New York gallery "291" (named after its address on Fifth Avenue) of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz. But most important in the spread of the modern movements in the United States was the sensational Armory Show of 1913 held in New York, in which the works of many of the leading European artists were seen along with the works of a number of progressive American painters.

Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an appealing subject. (1)Compared with the works of the realist painters, the works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city; they were more interested in the "feel" of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance. However, both the painters of the "Ash Can School" and the later realists were still tied to nineteenth-century or earlier styles, while the early modernists shared in the international breakthroughs of the art of the twentieth century.

The greatest of these breakthrough was Cubism, developed most fully in France between 1907 and 1914, which brought about a major revolution in Western painting. In Cubism, natural forms were broken down analytically into geometric shapes. No longer was a clear differentiation made between the figure and the background of a painting; the objects represented and the surface on which they were painted became one. The Cubists abandoned the conventional singly vantage (优势) point of the viewer, and objects depicted from multiple viewpoints were shown at the same time.

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
 - a. The development of cubism
 - b. Modern art movements in the United States