



王长喜网络教学讲授课本

大学英语四级考试

90分突破

# 模拟分册

*new*

**BREAKING 90' of CET 4 MODEL TESTS**

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组 编  
中国人民大学外语系 王长喜 主编



名家精品

学苑出版社

大学英语四级考试 90 分突破

## 模拟分册

主 编 王长喜

副主编 杨怀恩 王永静  
任丽卿 高 靖

学苑出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·模拟分册

王长喜主编;杨怀恩等编.

-北京:学苑出版社,1999.12

ISBN 7-5077-0743-1

I.大…

II.①王… ②杨…

III.英语-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料

IV.H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 41135 号

---

出版发行:学苑出版社

地 址:北京万寿路西街 11 号 邮编 100036

印 刷:河北省香河县新华印刷有限公司

经 销:新华书店

---

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:9.125

2001 年 2 月北京第 2 版 2001 年 2 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:1—8000 册

---

定价:11 元

(图书出现印装问题,由售书单位调换)

# 王长喜网络英语远程教学

## 大学英语四级考试“网上课堂”授课计划

一、主讲 王长喜

二、教材 《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破》系列丛书

三、时间 2001 年 2 月 15 日——2001 年 6 月 15 日

2001 年 9 月 1 日——2001 年 12 月 30 日

四、网站 中国考试网站 <http://www.sinoexam.com.cn>

五、内容:

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. 考试大纲要求      | 7. 常规答题技巧   |
| 2. 总体应试策略      | 8. 特殊答题技巧   |
| 3. 复习与应试成功心理学  | 9. 按部就班复习法  |
| 4. 考点串讲        | 10. 应急复习法   |
| 5. 考试重点和难点     | 11. 应试误区与对策 |
| 6. 试题干扰项的设置及辨别 | 12. 作业与解答   |

六、答疑 课堂设“王老师信箱”(changxi@public.bta.net.cn)供大家提问。中国考试网站上的专家答疑栏目将在一周内全部解答。

七、交流 网站设置“留言板”为学员提供交流场所,学员可以将自己学习的心得、体会、方法、经验或有争议的问题写在“留言板”上与同学们交流。

八、信息 网站将随时发布最新权威四六级考试信息

九、测试 6 月和 12 月的最后一周课进行网上模拟考试

## 十、课程表:

内 容 周 月 份	第一周	第二周	第三周	第四周
2月 (9月1日—15日)			考试大纲要求; 总体应试策略; 考试成功心理学	词汇(一) 词汇记忆方法: 黑白循环记忆法; 词根词缀记忆法; 全息记忆法
3月 (9月16日—10月15日)	语法(一) 语法考查重点: 虚拟从句; 非谓 语动词; 定语从 句; 时态; 语态; 状语从句; 独立 主格	听力(一) 提高听力能 力的语言因 素和知识因 素	阅读理解(一) 阅读能力提 高的三个途 径; 分析文 章的结构规 律; 巧妙绕 开生词; 抓 住句子的主 干	语法(二) 语法试题的干 扰项分析和答 题技巧
4月 (10月16日—11月15日)	词汇(二) 词汇试题的命 题规律和答题 技巧; 解释参 照法; 因果参 照法; 转折参 照法; 对比和 比较参照法; 语意环境参照 法	听力(二) 听力试题的 命题规律和 场景区分答 题法	完形填空 完形填空的考 查重点和篇章 分析答题法	阅读理解(二) 阅读理解题型 及其在文章中 的位置; 阅读 理解常规答题 方法
5月 (11月16日—12月15日)	简短回答: 变相考查阅读 理解 简短回答的答 题定理: 简化原 则	翻译: 阅读理解的 深化; 翻译中 的句子结构 翻译法; 常见 英语句式的 中文表达法	阅读理解(三) 紧急情况下的 阅读方法; 如何不看文章 答题; 阅读理解答案 的特征	写作(一) 四级考试作文 的一般题材和 体裁; 如何做 到有话可说; 如何在短期 内打好扎实的 写作基本功
六月 (12月16日—12月30日)	写作(二) 高分作文的写 作模式; 如何给阅卷人 一个好印象;	网上考试和 集中答疑		

# 人人都能成功

(代序)

王长喜

如何在大学英语四、六级考试的战场上出奇制胜,确保枕戈待旦的莘莘学子运用最优化的学习方案和应试策略以不变应万变,以快捷代繁复强攻下学位堡垒?

审视蚊动叶摇,感悟天地玄机。我们披阅多年来的大学英语教学经验和命题阅卷经验并综合历年命题的内在规律,洞幽触微,钩深致远,精心撰写了本套《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》丛书,被率先试读过的学子们称为得以稳操胜券的“秘笈”。

它能给渴盼成功的学子根本的东西是什么?

是方法。我们在首都几所名牌大学及全国各大城市诸多高校巡回讲课时曾做过调查,发现中国大学生的智力水平、成功欲望及对权威材料的占有上并无太大差异,诸多人对英文的感知力甚至令母语国的朋友汗颜,可为什么一到四、六级考试时就“发挥失常”呢?其中最关键的原因是方法问题。

**方法得当,事半功倍,人人都能成功。**

**方法失当,事倍功半,强者亦会失利。**

给一个方法,就给了一条通向成功的坦途。那么,它能以什么样的方法使学子们获得成功?

**它足以使你“举一反三”。**读过《词汇分册》,你即掌握了记单词的方法,那就是利用单词之间的构词联系,挖掘词根、词缀记忆法,利用单词各义项之间的核心意义记住单词的所有意义。

**它足以使你“触类旁通”。**读过《语法分册》,掌握此项便能破解彼项,熟悉一题就能解出所有类似的题目。

**它足以使你“八面玲珑”。**读过《听力分册》,你就自然会灵活自如应对不同题型,甚至声未达聪 也能知其答案。

**它足以使你“提纲挈领”。**读过《阅读分册》,你必然会先读问题和选项,大致了解,推测文章的题材、体裁、主旨和最需了解的内容(也就是问题),你会惊喜地发现,尽管没有逐字逐句地阅读文章,却能够准确地抓住与答案有关的内容,并较为轻松地命中答题。

**它足以使你“借题发挥”。**读过《写作和翻译分册》,你会掌握住一些作文模式,掌握住了这些不但运用时得心应手,还会给阅卷人写作老道的良好印象。至于翻译,只要能分析一些常见的英语长句和这些句式的中文表达方式,问题便可迎刃而解。

**它足以使你“易如反掌”。**读过《模拟分册》,你就经过了一次高难度宽范围的实战演练,因为该书中的试题难度、题量和题型全部和四、六级考试真题达到高度一致。处于考试临界状态,经

过这么一番“热身”，对什么高难度的东西不易如反掌？

曾经沧海难为水，除却巫山不是云。读过了这套《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》丛书就必然拥有了别一番洞天，拥有了新境界。本丛书的例文涵盖到 2000 年四、六级考试的真题，真切反映四、六级考试的最新变化和命题趋势。它是一套超越单一课本、改革学习方式、直面四、六级考试的最新课本，它是一套多角度、全方位地帮助大学生学习、提高英语知识和能力的导航书，它更是一套四、六级考试应试方面的方法技巧全书。

尤为珍贵的是，本套丛书独辟蹊径，与时代同步，走在新世纪的最前沿，同互联网攀缘结缡，是一套全新网络自学教材，它能打破时空疆界，全程授课，随问随答，交互学习。我们跟踪四、六级考试的最新发展，时时向考生提供考试信息和相应对策，根据题型的变化提供全新模拟题。网络最后模拟考试，将是我们对 2001 年考题的预测。

我们不能说，这套丛书所带给你的是万全之典，但它所提供的方法、方式无疑是身处考试前沿地带的学子们能够占领学位堡垒最快捷的武器。如果你不想名落孙山，那你就试读一下此书，你能够籍此披坚执锐，你能够籍此勇夺高标，那将是我们最大的满足和欣慰。

2001 年 2 月于北京·人大红楼



# 前言

本书为《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》系列丛书的四级模拟分册。它既可以作为迎接考试的第一轮复习用书又能够作为考前热身用书,因为通过全面的练习,应试者能够发现自己在哪一方面或哪些方面还存在问题,还需要进一步加强;如果应试已经分听力、语法、阅读、写作等方面做过专门复习和训练,那么通过做本书的模拟题不仅有利于巩固以前的复习而且有利于适应正式考试时的试卷形式,试题内容,有利于掌握考试时间。本书的价值体现在以下的具体特点中。

本书的十套模拟试题完全按照考试真题的形式设计。每套试题都涵括了《大学英语考试大纲》规定的测试题型和 1997 年以后新增的题型。熟悉了考试题型,考试时就可以免去读试题的要求,从而节省了不少时间。

本书的试题量超过实际的考试量。调整后的题型结构规定,听写填空《复合式听写》,完形填空,翻译和简答等几种题型每次考试只出现一种,本书的每一套题几乎都包括这几种题型。复习时的大题量无疑能够保证考生正式考时更轻松,从容,成功的把握会更大。

选材较新。本书的材料比较新颖而且贴近现实生活,每一套试题的作文题都来自现实生活,是大家已经遇到或总会遇到或要思考的问题。大学英语的教学方向越来越朝着使学习者掌握英语这一工具发展,这个方向必然会在考试中体现出来。介绍这一点是为了让大家在英语学习上要站得高一点,看得远一点,不要只局限在考试过关上。其实全面掌握英语的能力提高了,考试成绩自然会好。

好书价值的最终体现在于它的正确使用上,希望读者能够在规定的时间内做完每一套试题(并且一定不要略去听力部分),然后再看答案,以培养自己的时间观念,速度感和临场适应感。做完后应该自我评分,找出原因及时采取有效措施。

最后祝大家考出好成绩,全面提高自己的英语水平。

编者

2001 年 2 月

## 目 录

Model Test One .....	(1)
Key to Model Test One .....	(18)
Model Test One Tapescript .....	(23)
Model Test Two .....	(28)
Key to Model Test Two .....	(46)
Model Test Two Tapescript .....	(52)
Model Test Three .....	(59)
Key to Model Test Three .....	(78)
Model Test Three Tapescript .....	(85)
Model Test Four .....	(86)
Key to Model Test Four .....	(103)
Model Test Four Tapescript .....	(106)
Model Test Five .....	(113)
Key to Model Test Five .....	(129)
Model Test Five Tapescript .....	(134)
Model Test Six .....	(139)
Key to Model Test Six .....	(156)
Model Test Six Tapescript .....	(161)
Model Test Seven .....	(166)
Key to Model Test Seven .....	(182)
Model Test Seven Tapescript .....	(188)
Model Test Eight .....	(193)
Key to Model Test Eight .....	(211)
Model Test Eight Tapescript .....	(217)
Model Test Nine .....	(222)
Key to Model Test Nine .....	(239)
Model Test Nine Tapescript .....	(245)
Model Test Ten .....	(250)

Key to Model Test Ten .....	(267)
Model Test Ten Tapescript .....	(273)

# Model Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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. He lent her his extra pen.
- B. He was afraid of losing his pen.
- C. He offered her a pencil.
- D. He said he didn't have any extra ink.

2. A. The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.  
B. The teacher taught a new lesson.  
C. The teacher postponed the class until Friday.  
D. The teacher made the students write in class.
3. A. Go right into the office.  
B. Come back at four.  
C. Wait a short time.  
D. Change the appointment.
4. A. The new teacher is sick.  
B. He hasn't met the teacher yet.  
C. There are three new teachers.  
D. He didn't like the teacher.
5. A. She probably hurt her finger.  
B. She probably hurt her head.  
C. She probably got hurt in a traffic accident.  
D. She probably hurt her foot.
6. A. Play football in Brazil.  
B. Leave Brazil.  
C. Quit playing football.  
D. Find another job.
7. A. He relaxes.  
B. He goes fishing.  
C. He goes to work.  
D. He works at home.
8. A. 3:40      B. 4:00      C. 4:20      D. 3:20
9. A. Getting a sunbathing.  
B. Swimming.  
C. Taking a bath.  
D. Planting something.
10. A. looking for water.  
B. planting something.  
C. looking for something.  
D. getting dirty.

## 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 1

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

11. A Travelling  
B. Reading novels.  
C. Watching movies and looking at photographs.  
D. Listening to the radio.
12. A. They tell us stories and important historical happenings.  
B. They record the actions and habits of ordinary people in the world.  
C. They reveal the living forms and objects in distant space to us  
D. They represent objects scientifically
13. A. The advantage of watching movies.  
B. The convenient way of travelling.  
C. The principles of movies and cameras.  
D. Learning through movies and cameras.

### Passage 2

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

14. A. Faculty. B. Staff.  
C. New students. D. Applicants for jobs.
15. A. International houses B. Spanish houses.  
C. Women's houses. D. Student dorms.
16. A. Fill out application forms. B. Buy a meal ticket.  
C. Move into the house. D. Visit the Spanish house.

### Passage 3

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

- 17 A Very often. B. Occasionally.  
C Extremely rarely D Never.
- 18 A In deep water B At the bottom of the sea

- C. In crowded water. D. In shallow water.  
 19. A. 70%. B. 20%. C. 17%. D. Few of them.  
 20. A. Shark nets. B. Electric fences.  
 C. Lighthouses. D. Look-out towers.

### Section C Spot Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage of about 190 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 70 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Long ago men learned that the world of nature is built (21) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_; every bee strokes its wings exactly 440 times a second to propel itself  
 forty miles an hour; the eye of every (22) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_; every spider's thread (23) \_\_\_\_\_. The progress of civi-  
 lization itself can be measured by its range of mathematics. (24) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and the Greeks used trigonometry (25) \_\_\_\_\_  
 two thousand years before. European civilization combined geometry and  
 trigonometry (26) \_\_\_\_\_ with which the Europeans explored  
 the world in a later century. In 1492 Columbus sailed. Mathematicians studied  
 the pendulum of the newly invented clock (27) \_\_\_\_\_  
 to measure motion. The yardstick of measurement today must cover everything  
 (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to distances of millions of light years.  
 (29) \_\_\_\_\_. In navigating amid planets and stars, man  
 must have the help of some kind of machine calculators (30) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are four reading 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.*

**Questions 31 – 35 are based on the following passage:**

The English policeman has several nicknames but the most frequently used are “copper” and “bobby”. The first name comes from the verb to “cop” (which is also slang), meaning to “take” or “capture”, and the second comes from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, the nineteenth-century politician, who was the founder of the police force, as we know it today. An early nickname for the policeman was “peeler”, but this one has died out.

Whatever we may call them, the general opinion of the police seems to be a favorable one; except, of course, among the criminal part of the community where the police are given more derogatory nicknames which originated in American such as “fuzz” or “pig”. Visitors to England seem, nearly always to be very impressed by the English police. It has, in fact, become a standing joke that the visitor to Britain, when asked for his views of the country, will always say, at some point or other, I think your policemen are wonderful.

Well, the British bobby may not always be wonderful but he is usually a very friendly and helpful sort of character. A music-hall song of some years ago was called, “If You Want To Know the Time, Ask A Policeman”. Nowadays, most people own watches but they still seem to find plenty of other questions to ask the policeman. In London, the policemen spend so much of their time directing visitors about the city that one wonders how they ever find time to do anything else!

Two things are immediately noticeable to the stranger, when he sees an English policeman for the first time. The first is that he does not carry a pistol and the second is that he wears a very distinctive type of headgear, the policeman's helmet. His helmet, together with his height, enables an English policeman to be seen from a considerable distance, a fact that is not without its usefulness. From time to time it is suggested that the policeman should be given a pis-



tol and that his helmet should be taken from him, but both these suggestions are resisted by the majority of the public and the police themselves.

31. Nowadays British people call the policeman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Pig                      B. Peeler                      C. Fuzz                      D. Bobby
32. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. There are fewer criminals in America than in Britain.  
B. The English police usually leave a deep impression on visitors.  
C. The British bobby is friendly but not helpful.  
D. The English police enjoy having pistols.
33. If you see an English policeman for the first time, you will probably notice at once that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he often tells people time                      B. he is usually very helpful  
C. he has a helmet on his head                      D. he wears special clothes
34. That an English policeman can be seen from some distance is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of some help to people                      B. of no help to people  
C. very strange and funny                      D. a standing joke
35. Visitors praise the English police because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are armed with modern equipment  
B. they obey orders  
C. they are often given thanks by people  
D. they are polite and helpful

**Questions 36 - 40 are based on the following passage:**

Franklin was always trying to answer the question: what makes things act the way they do? At that time learned men were puzzled about electricity. They wondered whether it was in some way like the lightning in a thunderstorm. It might be, but how could you prove it? You know how Ben Franklin proved it—by coaxing some electricity down his kite string. That act made him famous in America and Europe. But of course Franklin did not stop there. He found a way to make the knowledge useful; he invented the lightning rod.

Franklin would gladly have spent the rest of his days in quiet study and research. But he was a very important person now, and the country needed him for public service.

Disagreement between the colonies and the British was becoming quite seri-