



含 95 年新增考试项目
短文听写与英译汉
翻译(替代式题型)

英语四级统考新
题型强化训练指



College English
Test (Band-4)

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南开大学出版社

英语四级统考新题型强化训练指南

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前 言

随着改革开放的日渐深入,学英语、用英语已成为大专院校学生的必备素质。一九九五年七月十五日,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发出《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》,这就为广大考生提出了新问题。

本书是按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》及《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神编写的。精心设计的十套模拟题都严格按照四级统考标准编写,难易适当,十分注意词汇及语法知识的覆盖面。阅读理解部分,所选短文内容新颖,可读性强,避免与已发行的四级模拟试题雷同。

本书特点之一是题型新。每套题都严格按照新题型的要求,将 Spot Dictation(听写填空)和 Translation(英译汉)设计在套题中。

本书特点之二是:每套题从阅读理解到完形填空共七十道题,逐项都有详尽的解释。阅读理解部分,重点在分析讲解短文,解释每一项提问的根据和内涵。词汇与结构部分,重点讲述词的用法、搭配、成语、习语、惯用法及语法结构。完形填空一项,重在讲解词的用法,常用搭配,上下文呼应及前后文提示,不仅告诉学生答案,还告诉学生这个选项的道理。对易混的词、短语的用法,都适当增加了例句。每套试题后都提供了参考作文;作文题目尽量体现出内容广泛,体裁多样。

本书特点之三是:扼要地讲解了四级统考中的三项技巧:听力技巧、阅读技巧、完形填空技巧,力求做到论点明确,提纲挈领,要言不繁。

本书的听力材料由外籍教师朗读,由南开大学外文系电教室主任杨克恩老师录音合成。

在本书的成书过程中,得到了南开大学出版社、南开大学公共

外语教学部的支持,在此谨表谢意。

由于水平有限,疏漏谬误之处在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编者

1995年10月

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大学英语四级考试模拟试题

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

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.*

1. A) Coarse sand. C) Calm water.
 B) Being sad. D) A stormy ocean.
2. A) To a museum. C) To a meeting.
 B) To a wedding. D) To a concert.
3. A) Preparing for bed.
 B) Walking toward the campus.
 C) Looking for a place to live.
 D) Inviting some friends to visit.
4. A) He thought it was terrible.
 B) He thought the actors were boring.
 C) He thought it was a success.
 D) He thought it was funny.
5. A) She is interviewing an applicant.
 B) She is filling an application form.
 C) She is reading a newspaper.
 D) She is phoning a salesman.
6. A) Philosopher. C) Architect.
 B) Archaeologist. D) Sociologist.

7. A) How soon they will graduate.
B) How much their education costs.
C) What kind of job they can get later.
D) Which country they will work in.
8. A) A love story.
B) One about fights and war.
C) A realistic story.
D) One about prison escapes and mental hospitals.
9. A) On a train. C) On a plane.
B) On a boat. D) On a bus.
10. A) He uses a newer machine.
B) His job is now done by a machine.
C) He went on strike.
D) His job was given to another worker.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) There are so many local newspapers there.
B) Newspapers should have a circulation of 4 million.
C) The daily newspapers sell 4 million copies.
D) British newspapers are so widely read.
12. A) It has a circulation of 30 million.
B) It has an even larger circulation.
C) It has a weekly circulation of 13 million.
D) It has a daily circulation of 13 million.
13. A) Local news.
B) Clubs and churches.
C) National news.

- D) World events.
14. A) Old people.
B) People interested in local events.
C) Young people.
D) People interested in sports.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) He likes to make new friends.
B) He is liked by the host or hostess.
C) He likes to eat delicious food.
D) He can talk to lots of people.
16. A) He could meet more people.
B) He knew the hostess quite well.
C) It was the first time for him.
D) He felt that his reputation was growing.
17. A) The famous film star.
B) The Secretary's wife.
C) A fashionable guest.
D) A serious reporter.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) People living in India.
B) Indian tribes.
C) How Indians communicated between tribes.
D) Indian languages.
19. A) When they met strangers.
B) When they met friends.
C) When they met older people.
D) When they met children.
20. A) Using a pony or a blanket.
B) Using a mirror.
C) Using smoke or firing arrows.
D) All of the above.

Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 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.*

Everyone knows him as Old Arthur. He lives (1) _____, about a mile from the village. (2) _____ twice a week to buy food and paraffin, and (3) _____ he collects letters and his pension (4) _____. A few weeks ago, a reporter from the local newspaper interviewed him. This is what he said.

(5) _____. There is a stream near my hut and (6) _____. It's good, clear, fresh water, better than (7) _____. Occasionally, in the winter, I have to (8) _____. I cook simple food on my old paraffin stove; mostly stews and things like that. Sometimes I go to the pub and have a drink, but I don't see many people. (9) _____. I know this wood very well, you see. I know all the little (10) _____ and they know me. I don't have much money, but I don't need much. I think I'm a lucky man.

Part II 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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to £50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

21. This text is taken from _____.

- A) a medical magazine
- B) a legal document
- C) a police report
- D) a government information booklet ✓

22. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.

- A) reduces road accidents by more than half

- B) saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
- C) reduces the death rate in traffic accidents
- D) saves more than 15, 000 lives each year
23. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.
A) make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt
B) make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt
C) stop children riding in the front seat
D) wear a seat belt each time he drives
24. According to the text, which of the following people riding in the front does not have to wear a seat belt?
A) Someone who is backing into a parking space.
B) Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
C) Someone who is delivering invitation letters.
D) Someone who is under 14.
25. For some people, it may be better _____.
A) to wear a seat belt for health reasons
B) not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
C) to get a valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt
D) to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The United States court system, as part of the federal system of government, is characterized by dual hierarchies(体系, 系统): there are both state and federal courts. Each state has its own system of courts, composed of civil and criminal trial courts, sometimes intermediate courts of appeal(上诉, 控诉), and a state supreme court. The federal court system consists of a series of trial courts (called district courts) serving relatively small geographic regions (there is at least one for every state), a tier of circuit courts of appeal that hear appeals from many district courts in a particular geographic region, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The two court systems are to some extent overlapping(重叠), in that certain kinds of disputes (such

as a claim that a state law is in violation of the Constitution) may be initiated in either system. They are also to some extent hierarchical, for the federal system stands above the state system in that litigants (persons engaged in lawsuits) who lose their cases in the state supreme court may appeal their cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thus, the typical court case begins in a trial court—a court of general jurisdiction—in the state or federal system. Most cases go no further than the trial court: for example, the criminal defendant is convicted (by a trial or a guilty plea) and sentenced by the court and the case ends; the personal injury suit results in a judgment by a trial court (or an out-of-court settlement by the parties while the court suit is pending) and the parties leave the court system. But sometimes the losing party at the trial court cares enough about the cause that the matter does not end there. In these cases, the “loser” at the trial court may appeal to the next higher court.

26. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A) Civil and criminal trial courts.

B) Trial court cases.

C) The court system in the United States.

D) The appeal court process.

27. According to the passage district courts are also known as

A) circuit courts.

B) supreme courts.

C) intermediate courts.

D) trial courts.

28. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, the phrase “engaged in” could best be replaced by which of the following?

A) committed to

B) involved in

C) attentive to

D) engrossed in

29. The passage indicates that litigants who lose their cases in

- the state trial court may take them to
- A) a different trial court in the same state.
 - B) a court in a different geographic region.
 - C) a federal trial court.
 - D) a state supreme court.

30. It can be inferred from the passage that typical court cases are

- A) always appealed.
- B) usually resolved in the district courts.
- C) always overlapping.
- D) usually settled by the Supreme Court.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The physicians in a hospital form the core of the medical staff. But they could not provide effective medical care to their patients without the help of numerous other medical employees. From the viewpoint of the patients, the nursing staff is particularly important. Nurses are usually in close contact with patients as long as they are in the hospital.

A nurse does not study for as many years as a doctor. However each must be equally dedicated. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern. Most nurses work long days, and they often must work at odd hours or during the night.

Under the supervision of the head nurse, the nursing staff must provide nursing services on a 24-hour basis and attend to patients' needs. This responsibility continues around the clock, and so nurses must work in shifts. A shift is a period of duty, usually eight in length. The nurses on the ward rotate their shifts. Some take turns working night duty; others work odd shifts. All of them work out of a central area on the ward called the nurses' station.

A nurse must always be alert. She can never afford to be careless. This is true in all nursing situation, but it is especially true in the intensive care unit. Patients under intensive care are

critically ill, and they must be monitored at all times. The nurses who do intensive care duty have one of the most demanding job in the hospital.

Serving as a nurse can be a very rewarding job. But it is not an easy one. Not every person is suited to become a nurse. Only very dedicated people have chosen nursing as a profession.

31. The nursing staff _____.
- A) are central to the medical staff.
 - B) play an important role in caring patients. ✓
 - C) can work effectively without physicians.
 - D) are always in close contact with the patients.
32. Why don't nurses study for as many years as doctors?
- A) Most nurses work long days.
 - B) They don't treat patients for illness and injury. ✓
 - C) Caring for sick patients requires patience and concern.
 - D) They are not dedicated.
33. Why must nurses work in shifts?
- A) They are careless.
 - B) Nursing services must be provided continuously. ✓
 - C) They work at night from time to time.
 - D) A shift is usually eight hours long.
34. What kind of person is suited to become a nurse?
- A) A very careful person.
 - B) An able person.
 - C) A very dedicated person. ✓
 - D) A specially trained person.
35. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED by the author?
- A) Nurses are specially trained to offer bedside care to sick person. ✓
 - B) Patients cannot do without nurses. ✓
 - C) Nursing cannot practise medicine. ✓
 - D) Nurses often work during the night.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

For several years, scientists have been testing a substance called interferon (干扰素), a potential wonder drug that is proving to be effective in treating a variety of ailments, including virus infections, bacteria infections, and tumors. To date, the new drug has provoked no negative reaction of sufficient significance to discourage its use. But in spite of its success, last year only one gram was produced in the entire world.

The reason for the scarcity lies in the structure of interferon. A species specific protein, the interferon produced from one animal species cannot be used in treating another animal species. In other words, to treat human beings, only interferon produced by human beings may be used. The drug is produced by infecting white blood cells with a virus. Fortunately, it is so potent that the amount given each patient per injection is very small.

Unlike antibiotics (抗菌素), interferon does not attack germs directly. Instead, it makes unaffected cells resistant to infection, and prevents the multiplication of viruses within cells.

As you might conclude, one of the most dramatic uses of interferon has been in the treatment of cancer. Dr. Hans Strander, research physician at Sweden's famous Karolinska Institute, has treated more than one hundred cancer patients with the new drug. Among a group of selected patients who had undergone surgical procedures for advanced cancer, half were given conventional treatments and the other half were given interferon. The survival rate over a three-year period was 70 percent among those who were treated with interferon as compared with only 10 to 30 percent among those who had received the conventional treatments.

In the United States, a large-scale project supported by the American Cancer Society is now underway. If the experiment is successful, interferon could become one of the greatest medical discoveries of our time.

36. In what does interferon differ from antibiotics?

A) Interferon has serious side effects, whereas antibiotics do

not.

- B) Interferon is available in large supply, whereas antibiotics are not.
 - C) Antibiotics are very potent, while interferon is not.
 - D) Antibiotics kill germs by attacking them directly, while interferon does not.
37. What effect does interferon have on infection?
- A) It provokes a negative reaction.
 - B) It keeps healthy cells from becoming infected.
 - C) It causes healthy cells to grow.
 - D) It attacks viruses.
38. Interferon is produced by
- A) infecting viruses, bacteria, and tumors with a drug.
 - B) infecting proteins with a virus.
 - C) infecting white blood cells with a virus.
 - D) infecting viruses with proteins.
39. Interferon has not been widely used because it is
- A) still very dangerous.
 - B) not yet available in the United States.
 - C) difficult to produce in large quantities.
 - D) not effective for human beings.
40. What was the result of Dr. Strander's experiments with interferon?
- A) Half of the patients who received interferon reached favorably.
 - B) At the end of three years, all of the patients who had not received interferon had died.
 - C) Most of the patients who received interferon also needed conventional treatments.
 - D) 70 percent among patients who were treated with interferon survived.

Translation from English into Chinese

Directions: *In this part, there are five items which you should*