

钱景明 解又明 主编

最新大学英语 四级考试 模拟试题精选

(增订版)

Vocabulary

Listening

CLOZE

Writing

Reading

北京大学出版社

最新大学英语
四级考试模拟试题精选
(增订版)

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北 京 大 学 出 版 社
北 京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语四级考试模拟试题精选/钱景明,解又明主编. —
北京:北京大学出版社,1995.7

ISBN 7-301-02804-0

I. 最… II. 钱… III. 英语-模拟-试题-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

书 名: 最新大学英语四级考试模拟试题精选(增订版)

著作责任者: 钱景明 解又明 主编

责任编辑: 徐万丽

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-02804-0/H·285

出版者: 北京大学出版社

地址: 北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

电话: 出版部 62752015 发行部 62559712 编辑部 62752032

排印者: 中国科学院印刷厂

发行者: 北京大学出版社

经销者: 新华书店

850×1168毫米 32开本 10.375印张 258千字

1997年2月第二版 1997年2月第一次印刷

定 价: 11.00元

前 言

本书在编写过程中,参照大学英语教学大纲(文理科),按照正式考题的要求,从内容、难度、分量、格式等皆与国家正式大学英语四级考试试题相符。全书一共选编 10 套模拟试题,书后附试题的参考答案,听力部分的文字材料,答题与计分办法的说明,以及一份正式使用的答题纸。本书另配有听力部分和听写填空的录音磁带(北京大学音像出版社出版)。

本试题的材料皆选自英美等国近来出版的原版书刊,题材新颖、内容丰富,重点突出、难易兼顾。编者皆在北京大学从事多年的大学英语教学,一直指导学生参加大学英语四、六级考试,在编写本书的过程中结合各自的教学经验和体会,适当提高一部分试题的难度。编写此书旨在应试者可通过大量的练习,从中学习应试技巧,从而进一步提高应试能力。

本书的试题既可用于各高校报考大学英语四级考试的大学生自测英语水平,也可用来测试具有相当英语基础的在职职工、干部、教师、科技人员及自学者的英语水平,还可作成人教育大学英语三级考试的考前辅导练习用书。学习者可根据本书提供的试题范例进行自学,并按测验数目、计算比例、考试时间等要求测试自己的实际英语水平。

本书这次再版时,在每套模拟题后面增加了两种新题型:英译汉和听写填空,旨在提高学生实际运用英语的能力。新题型单独计分,不包括在每套模拟题的 100 分内。

本书取材广泛,出处就不作一一注明了,在此谨向有关书的作者、编者致以谢意。

参与本书编写的有王金香、孙玉(听力部分的试题1至5套和6至10套);解又明、沈贤志(阅读理解部分的试题1至5套和6至10套);沙露茵、马秀芳(词汇与语法部分的试题1至5套和6至10套);钱景明(综合填空部分的试题);沙露茵、马秀芳、解又明、林庆新(作文部分的试题);解又明、孙玉(听写填空1至5套和6至10套),解又明、沙露茵、沈贤志(英译汉1至3套,4至6套和7至10套)。本书在编写过程中得到了北京大学英语系大学英语教研室的领导和同事的支持和关心,在此一并表示感谢!

本书编写过程较仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年9月

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Simulated 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. 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.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 center.

1. A) Tom's illnesses are serious.
B) Tom's illnesses are pretended.
C) Tom's illnesses are brief but real.
D) Tom's illnesses occur only when there is a party.
2. A) Mary telephoned Susan.
B) Mary ate with Susan.
C) Mary visited Susan.
D) Mary shouted at Susan.
3. A) Jean is happy. B) Jean is my sister.
C) Jean is sick. D) Jean wishes to see me.
4. A) Check the time of high tide.
B) Go and stand under the clock.
C) Wait a little longer.
D) Look for the traffic light.
5. A) Catch a cold.
B) Hurry to get the bus.
C) Sit next to the bus stop.
D) Fix his torn sleeve.
6. A) At a mine.
B) In a new car showroom.
C) In a parking lot.
D) At a car repair shop.
7. A) A trip she has already taken.
B) A trip she takes frequently.
C) A restaurant she owns.
D) A famous statue in Philadelphia.

8. A) Barry no longer lives in New York.
B) Barry doesn't know how to economize.
C) The woman called Barry in California.
D) The woman didn't ever meet Barry.
9. A) She was understanding.
B) She was apologetic.
C) She was annoyed.
D) She was careless.
10. A) Richard is hard to find.
B) Richard speaks with difficulty.
C) Richard's roommate doesn't talk to him.
D) Richard doesn't work very hard.

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) The fence has many holes.
B) It took a long time to complete the fence.
C) The fence is being taken good care of.
D) The fence is built on desert.
12. A) It is 9,500 kilometres long.

- B) It is 9,150 kilometres long.
 - C) It is 9,050 kilometres long.
 - D) It is 1,950 kilometres long.
13. A) To keep off the sand.
- B) To catch the wild dogs.
 - C) To keep the rabbits out.
 - D) To protect sheep from the dogs.

Passage 2

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

14. A) The caller gave them his address.
- B) Someone informed them of the call.
 - C) They managed to trace the call.
 - D) Mrs. Yeung reported the call.
15. A) The Kai Tak Airport.
- B) A house in Shaukiwan.
 - C) The office of the bomb experts.
 - D) The police-station at Shaukiwan.
16. A) Ashamed. B) Pleased.
- C) Surprised. D) Annoyed.

Passage 3

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

17. A) Because they can get enough oxygen to breathe.
- B) Because they can safeguard themselves from the heat.
 - C) Because they can protect themselves.
 - D) Because they can prevent themselves from falling ill.
18. A) Steel wire.

- B) Bones of animals and fish.
 - C) Iron and bronze.
 - D) Stone.
19. A) They will be smooth and of good quality.
B) They become straight.
C) They won't break easily.
D) They become hard and more elastic.
20. A) In your home.
B) In the hospital.
C) In compasses and record-players.
D) All above.

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:

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U. S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin

and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

21. What was Robert Spring's profession?
- A) He made metal goods.
 - B) He purchased old books.
 - C) He collected early U. S. autographs.
 - D) He sold fakes.
22. England was one of the two big markets for Spring's forgeries because _____.
- A) Spring was born in England
 - B) England was an English-speaking country

- C) they were harder to be detected there
D) they sold well there
23. Forgers usually sold their false products to _____.
A) collectors of antiques
B) amateurs in the field
C) indecent people
D) sharp-eyed experts
24. Spring created an imaginary person Miss Fanny Jackson
_____.
A) to raise the market value of his forgeries
B) to lessen the chance of his forgeries being detected by sharp-eyed experts
C) to meet the demand in Britain after the Civil War for Southern letters and manuscripts
D) to give his false products a touch of mystery
25. We can infer from the last sentence that _____.
A) despite his hard work, Spring could not make ends meet
B) Spring threw his hard-earned money about like dirt
C) in the course of the fifteen years Spring sold numerous forgeries
D) Spring's false products could pass off as genuine

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In a new report, James Coleman and his team of nine social scientists and educators recommend more work and less school for young Americans aged 14 to 24.

The trouble with school, argues Coleman, is that its focus is too narrow. At their best, schools equip the young with basic skills,

some knowledge of their heritage, and a taste for learning. But schools are not designed to provide such adult necessities as the ability to manage one's own affairs or to engage in an activity. Nor are they the place for learning how to take responsibility for and work with others.

Schools not only fail to develop these capabilities, but, by monopolizing young people's time, they also prevent them from acquiring skills elsewhere. Until about 50 years ago, a child learned how to be an adult in his life outside school, especially within his family. But the family no longer serves this function. . . Segregated (隔离) by age, today's young are filled with information but starved for experience.

The best remedy is to limit schooling and provide opportunities for the young to alternate study with work. Participation in serious and responsible work with people of different backgrounds and ages would promote adult capabilities and counteract the isolation and passivity(被动) of school.

The most provocative(引起争论的) proposal is to get the young out of schools earlier and into other organizations. Hospitals, department stores and factories could take on youngsters from age 16, using them for whatever labour they can perform, while teaching them further skills and overseeing their formal schooling. This approach would represent a fundamental shift away from the traditional American view of education. It might also be a move toward an even older pattern apprenticeship.

26. Coleman and his team think that schools fail _____.

A) to teach the young how to put theory into practice

- B) to make the young appreciate experience
☒ C) to prepare the young for adult life
D) to equip the young with practical skills
27. "The isolation of school" means _____.
A) schools are situated in lonely places, set apart from the outside world
B) students are not in contact with each other, absorbed only in their studies
C) schools act blindly, ignorant of the demands of the society
D) students are confined to book-learning, knowing little about real life
28. Which of the following is NOT true of today's young?
A) More school, less work.
B) More knowledge, less experience.
☒ C) More learned, less sociable.
~~D) More mature, less spoilt.~~
29. Coleman puts forward the proposal of _____.
A) letting the family serve the function of teaching the young how to be an adult
☒ B) shortening the period of schooling and letting the young to start work at an earlier age
C) encouraging the young to quit school and to be an apprentice
D) opening schools to the outside world to give the young a chance to find out real life
30. In this passage the author focuses on _____.
A) the various functions of schools
☒ B) the defects of today's schools

- C) the importance of gaining experience
- D) the necessity of reform in education

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Ordinary conversation at four meters is a safe 50 decibels (分贝). Freeway traffic 15 meters away is about 70 decibels and, according to standards for environmental noise set by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 16 hours' exposure a day to that level of noise will produce noticeable hearing loss in most people in about 20 years. But the sound of a heavy truck at 15 meters is 90 decibels, which will damage hearing in the same period with only an hour of exposure a day. At 100 and 113 decibels, some subways are loud enough so that just a few minutes' exposure daily can start hearing loss. "That's why I wear earplugs every time I ride the subway." Dr. Fay, a speech and hearing expert, volunteers. "It's foolish not to."

Hearing damage of this sort, so often found in factories that it has come to be known as boilermakers' disease, begins with loss of ability to hear higher-pitched sounds and worsens to include all soft sounds. It becomes particularly frustrating when ordinary speech cannot be distinguished from background noise. Common in old people, this syndrome (病症) is showing up more and more in teenagers. "I see a lot of kids with middle-aged ears," says Dr. Fay. "Usually it turns out they've been to a rock 'n' roll concert every week."

According to Dr. Fay, "hearing loss is far less of a problem than the erosion (侵害) of the quality of life for the millions of people who have to put up with intolerable noise levels." Loud city noise

and the stress it produces are “probably causing all kinds of physical and emotional problems we don’t even know about yet.”

31. Hearing the 90 decibels of sound of a heavy truck at 15 meters

_____.

A) for one hour a day can cause hearing loss in ten years

B) for only a few minutes can start hearing loss

☒ C) for an hour a day will damage hearing in 20 years

D) for 16 hours a day will produce hearing loss in 20 years

32. It can be concluded after reading the first paragraph that

_____.

A) it takes 20 years for loud noise to damage one’s hearing

B) wearing earplugs is the only way of preventing one’s hearing from being damaged

☒ C) of all means of transport, subways produce the loudest noise

☒ D) long exposure to loud noise can damage one’s hearing

33. Inability to distinguish speech from background noise is common among _____.

☒ A) factory workers ☒ B) old people

C) teenagers

D) the middle-aged

34. Dr. Fay puts forward all the following views except one. The exception is _____.

A) when exposed to loud noise, people should take preventive measures

B) teenagers experience loss of hearing from exposure to a lot of rock “n” roll music

☒ C) the effect of noise on the quality of life is less significant