

新 题 型

大学英语

四级模拟

试题精解

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天津大学出版社

高云智 路莹 余先伟 主编

## 内 容 简 介

本书是按照《大学英语教学大纲》《大学英语四级考试大纲》及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会关于采用新题型的指示精神而编写的。模拟试题选材广泛,内容丰富,形式新颖,针对性强,覆盖面大,难度与考题相当。全书汇集10套大学英语四级考试三种新题型模拟试题。书后附有参考答案,翻译部分的参考译文,写作部分的参考范文,词汇和语法结构部分的注释以及听力部分的文字材料。听力部分配有4盒磁带。

本书可供参加大学英语四级考试的考生自学或课堂强化训练,也可供参加其他类型英语考试的读者自测之用。

英语学习指导丛书

新 题 型

大学英语四级模拟试题精解

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## 编 委 会 名 单

主 编	高云智	路 莹	余先伟
副主编	温秀颖	史澎海	席建国
	甄丽丽	沈素萍	张宝军
编 委	孙建成	刘永胜	马江涛
	高丽华	赵淑敏	陈 静

## 前 言

为了帮助参加大学英语四级统考的学生熟悉和适应新题型,有针对性地测试自己的英语能力,顺利地通过大学英语四级考试,根据《大学英语教学大纲》《大学英语四级考试大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会关于采用新题型的指示精神,我们精心编写了这本《新题型 大学英语四级模拟试题精解》。

本书由 10 套 CET-4 三种新题型模拟试题组成。第 1 至 6 套试题选用了翻译题型,第 7 至 8 套试题选用了听写填空题型,第 9 至 10 套试题选用了短文听写题型。本书模拟试题选材广泛,内容丰富,形式新颖,针对性强,覆盖面大,难度与考题相当。书后附有答案,翻译部分的参考译文,写作部分的参考范文,词汇和语法结构部分的注释以及听力部分的文字材料。听力部分配有英、美籍专家录制的磁带 4 盒。

本书编写者均系从事大学英语教学及测试研究的、具有高级职称的教师,富有指导四级统考的丰富经验。我们希望读者通过测试模拟练习,掌握应试技巧,迅速提高应试能力,顺利通过大学英语四级考试并获得好成绩。

由于编者水平及时间所限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996 年 5 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Europe.    B) Here.    C) California.    D) Canada.
2. A) She has no idea where the graduation ceremony will be held.  
   B) She thinks it is silly of the man to ask this question.  
   C) She wants to know which school the man goes to.  
   D) She definitely will not teach.
3. A) The computer needs to be fixed.  
   B) It may be difficult to grade this year's papers.  
   C) The computer is not put in a safe place.  
   D) Some teachers prefer to go over the papers by hand.
4. A) He needn't do the experiment immediately.  
   B) She doesn't believe the result of the experiment.  
   C) He has to be very careful.  
   D) Figures are very important in chemistry.
5. A) He has been fined by the library.  
   B) It was hard to carry all the books to the library.  
   C) He doesn't want to help the woman.  
   D) He is going to return 8 books.
6. A) Yes, but not at a special low price.

- B) No, there are not any rugs left.  
 C) No, they are not for sale.  
 D) Yes, but she has to buy 4 rugs if she wants to pay less.
7. A) The postman doesn't do a good job.  
 B) She never receives any issues.  
 C) The magazine always comes late.  
 D) The magazine seems out-dated.
8. A) Soundproof his room.  
 B) Take the typewriter to the repair shop.  
 C) Tell his roommate to take sleeping pills.  
 D) Work in the basement.
9. A) Fred is a good accountant.                      B) Tony likes his job.  
 C) Tony hasn't worked very hard.                D) Fred doesn't want to be an accountant.
10. A) She doesn't agree.                              B) She enjoys night driving.  
 C) She would like to wait.                          D) They must set out tomorrow.

## 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) Be well prepared.                              B) Take no notice of it.  
 C) Reexamine one's goal.                          D) Read the "spider story".
12. A) It bit him.                                        B) It spun a web on him.  
 C) It led him to the hiding place.                D) It taught him a lesson.
13. A) Failure; An Inevitable Part of Life.        B) Learning From Failure.  
 C) Fighting Against Failure.                    D) Living With Failure.
14. A) Positive.                                         B) Negative.  
 C) Neutral.    D) None of above.

### Passage Two

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

15. A) Creature.                                        B) Mountains.  
 C) Lake.    D) Fish.

16. A) Long and thick. B) Mysterious.  
C) Changeable. D) Strange.
17. A) The creature is eager to be friendly to human beings.  
B) The big, strange fish is hard to catch.  
C) The lake has become a tourist attraction.  
D) The creature belongs to the family of animals that lived on the earth millions of years ago.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) A grandmother. B) A Frenchman.  
C) A character in the stories about animals. D) None of above.
19. A) Elizabeth Vergoose wrote the first Mother Goose stories.  
B) Thomas Fleet published the Mother Goose stories.  
C) Charles Perrault collected the Mother Goose stories.  
D) The children's stories were translated from French into English.
20. A) They were told by Elizabeth.  
B) They were written by Charles Perrault.  
C) The authors are unknown.  
D) They were based on the dance dramas.

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_ first place in the woman's ten meter platform diving event, Xu Yianmei became China's first gold medal winner in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

- A) To win B) Being won  
C) Won ☒ D) Having won

22. Scientists agree that American's native Indian population came from Siberia; however they disagree on the number and dates of \_\_\_\_\_ migrations.

- A) typical B) singular  
☒ C) specific ☒ D) peculiar

23. \_\_\_\_\_, all matter is formed of molecules.

- A) It doesn't matter if the complex ☒ B) No matter how complex  
C) How complex is not a matter D) It's not a complex matter

24. In 1850 California, the Golden State, was \_\_\_\_\_ to the Union.

- A) enrolled ~~B) admitted~~  
~~C) absorbed~~ D) enlisted
25. Some people find it \_\_\_\_\_ that Ronald Reagan began his career as an actor in California.  
 A) surprisedly B) surprised  
~~C) surprising~~ ~~D) surprise~~
26. Children who are always \_\_\_\_\_ to by their parents soon spoiled.  
 A) given up B) given out  
 C) given away ~~D) given in~~
27. The retired worker, who once was a labour model, is still held \_\_\_\_\_ in the cotton mill.  
~~A) in great respect~~ B) in a great respect  
 C) in great respects ~~D) in the great respect~~
28. Some people hang \_\_\_\_\_ to their jobs long after they should have retired.  
 A) behind B) back  
~~C) on~~ D) up
29. Compared to the parents' expectation, what he has achieved is *far too* little.  
 A) so far ~~B) far too~~  
 C) too far D) far from
30. More and more graduates of medical school \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate on limited areas of their professions.  
~~A) are tending~~ ~~B) tend~~  
 C) are tended D) have tended
31. We know the old soldier \_\_\_\_\_ in the Liberation War.  
~~A) having once been injured~~ B) having once injured  
 C) to have once been injured D) to have once injured
32. Mr. Blair was reluctantly approved, the significant factor in his favor being his \_\_\_\_\_ to the position.  
 A) recess B) excess  
 C) approach D) reproach
33. \_\_\_\_\_ could more effective ways to deal with inequities in educational opportunity provide direct payments to families.  
 A) Five years later B) Only after five years  
 C) After five years has passed D) Five years after
34. It was urgent that they A the intellectual background to meet the challenge.  
 A) should have B) had to have  
 C) would have had D) could have had
35. It's true we won the match, but since the opposing team was so obviously inferior to ours, our success does not \_\_\_\_\_ much.  
~~A) count for~~ B) count on  
 C) count up D) count out

36. \_\_\_\_\_ appealing to his better nature, we persuaded the boy to change his behaviour.  
 A) Through B) With  
 C) By D) On
37. We can take care of this matter \_\_\_\_\_ payment is made in advance.  
 A) in the hope that B) ~~regardless~~ the fact that  
 C) on the grounds that *以...为理由* D) on condition that
38. *B* \_\_\_\_\_ her work was still not as good as she wanted it to be?  
 A) It was why that B) Why was it that  
 C) That is why it D) Why it is that
39. Many animals have evolved \_\_\_\_\_ ways of transferring environmentally learned information to other members of their species.  
 A) complicated B) composed  
 C) completed D) comprehended
40. The football match had to be cancelled on \_\_\_\_\_ of the awful weather.  
 A) point B) occasion  
 C) account D) behalf
41. To my surprise, he hadn't realized \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) that a girl she was pretty B) what she was a pretty girl  
 C) what a pretty girl she was D) *How* ~~what~~ pretty a girl she was
42. Further arms limitation negotiations were \_\_\_\_\_ when Congress failed to grant the treaty.  
 A) held down B) called off  
 C) brought out D) left behind
43. Should their plot have succeeded, that \_\_\_\_\_ to a repeat of old society.  
 A) has been leading B) has led  
 C) ~~would~~ lead D) would have led
44. Nothing can discourage the girl \_\_\_\_\_ going ahead with her plans.  
 A) from B) against  
 C) with D) about
45. \_\_\_\_\_ that the new faces are people who know the business climate well.  
 A) The fortunate B) To be fortune  
 C) Fortunately D) It is fortunate
46. The age of a tree can be determined accurately by counting the number of tree rings it has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) achieved B) ~~developed~~  
 C) worn D) grown
47. \_\_\_\_\_ professional baseball is played, the more certain it becomes that Walter Johnson's shut-out record will never be beaten.  
 A) The longer than B) How long

- C) However long ☒ D) The longer
48. Certain diseases of the brain are suffered by human being \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) lonely ☒ B) alone  
 C) singly ☒ D) solely
49. \_\_\_\_\_ of decorating houses at present, that of papering interior walls was probably the most popular.  
 A) All the means ☒ B) Of all the means  
 C) Means of all D) The means
50. Electrical resistance is a common property of all materials, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) differs only in degree B) it only differs in degree  
 C) only in degree it differs ☒ D) differing only in degree

## 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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

People can be addicted to different things, e. g. , alcohol, drugs, certain foods, or even a television. People who have such an addiction (瘾) are compulsive (强迫的); i. e. , they have a very powerful psychological need that they feel they must satisfy. According to psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders. They feel that they must spend money. This compulsion, like most others, is irrational—impossible to explain reasonably. For compulsive spenders who buy on credit (赊欠), charge accounts (赊购帐户) are even more exciting than money. In other words, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. ① Their pleasure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy.

There is even a special psychology of bargain (廉价货) hunting. To save money, of course, most people look for sales, low prices, and discounts. Compulsive bargain hunters, however, often buy things that they don't need just because they are cheap. They want to believe that they are helping their budgets, but they are really playing an exciting game. When they can buy something for less than other people, they feel that they are winning. Most people, experts claim, have two reasons for their behavior: a good reason for the things that they do and the real reason.

It is not only scientists, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits, but also business people. Stores, companies, and advertisers use psychology to increase business. They consider people's needs for love, power, or influence, their basic values, their beliefs and

opinions, and so on in their advertising and sales methods.

Psychologists often use a method called "behavior therapy (疗法)" to help individuals solve their personality problems. In the same way, they can help people who feel that they have problems with money.

51. According to the psychologists, a compulsive spender is one who spends large amounts of money \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) and takes great pleasure from what he or she buys  
B) in order to satisfy his or her basic needs in life  
C) just to meet his or her strong psychological need  
D) entirely with an irrational eagerness
52. According to the writer, compulsive bargain hunters are in constant search of the lowest possible prices \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) because they want to save money to help their budgets  
B) because they can openly boast of their triumph over others in getting thing for less  
C) and will not have money problems if they can keep to their budgets  
D) but they seldom admit they feel satisfied if they can get things for less than others
53. Which of the following is true?  
A) All people spend money for exactly the same reason that they need to buy things.  
B) Business people and advertisers can use the psychology of money to increase sales  
C) Business people understand the psychology of compulsive buying better than scientists do  
D) Compulsive bargain hunters do not have problems with money.
54. The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the psychology of money-spending habits  
B) the purchasing habits of compulsive spenders  
C) a special psychology of bargain hunting  
D) the use of the psychology of spending habits in business
55. From the passage we may safely conclude that compulsive spenders or compulsive bargain hunters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are really unreasonable  
B) need special treatment *special*  
C) are really beyond remedies  
D) can never get any help to solve their problems with money

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the earth's postwar era, there was quite a wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more

of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. ⑦② People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed or that a computer may simply malfunction(失误).

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and routine double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in precomputer days. Maybe each computer should come with the warning for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

56. What is the main purpose of the this passage?
- A) To look back to the early days of computers
  - B) To explain what technical problems may occur with computers
  - C) To discourage unnecessary investment in computers
  - ☒ D) To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers
57. According to the passage, the initial concern about computers was that they might \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ B) take control of the world  
☒ C) create unforeseen problems  
D) affect our businesses
58. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) be reasonably doubtful about them  
B) check all their answers  
C) substitute them for basic thinking  
D) use them for business purposes only
59. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) challenging                      B) psychological  
C) dramatic                              D) fundamental
60. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ B) the use of one's internal computer  
C) double-checks on computers  
☒ D) complete dependence on computers for decision-making

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:**

Among the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified

as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are published every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films of recent years have been based on science fiction stories.

⑦③ It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but it can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories.

Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written within the last one hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, to mention just two well-known authors, have been translated into many languages. Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars or space adventure stories. They are more interested in predicting the results of technical developments on society and the human mind or in imagining future world which reflects the world we live in now. Because of this, their writing has obvious political undertones (含意).

In an age where science fact frequently overtakes (赶上) science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. ⑦④ Those who see the future clearly can teach us how to master new technology and live in a rapidly changing world.

61. From the passage we know every year \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) many science fiction books are published  
B) many science fiction books are written  
C) a hundred science fiction books are published  
D) many books are classified as science fiction
62. You can find science fiction \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only in modern literature  
B) only in books written for children  
C) in books written today and hundreds of years ago  
D) as a new development in literature
63. Most of the classics of science fiction have been written within \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the last few hundred years  
B) the last one hundred years  
C) the last two hundred years  
D) the last three hundred years
64. Modern science fiction writers are interested in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) writing about men from Mars  
B) writing about everything but politics  
C) imagining future world with the results of technical developments  
D) writing space adventure stories
65. Science fiction writers may provide a valuable lesson on how to deal with the problems of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) conflict caused by different political theories
- ☒ B) adopting new technology and adapting quickly to its effect on society
- C) conflict caused by different religious beliefs
- D) space adventure

**Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:**

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of peoples, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes (部落) living today in the jungles of the Amazon (亚马孙河) recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.

⑦⑤ Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become, the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid (兰花). When our ancestors living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild, and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy (熟悉) with plant in the wild would begin to fade away.

66. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?

- ☒ A) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
- B) They thought there was no need to cultivate crops.
- C) They did not enjoy the study of botany.
- D) They placed great importance on the ownership of property.

67. What does the comment "This is logical" in line 5 mean?

- A) There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestor's knowledge of plant.
- ☒ B) It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.

☒ C) It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors behaved very much like people in preindustrial societies.

- D) Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very detailed.
68. In line 15 what is the author's purpose in mentioning "a rose, an apple, or an orchid" ?
- ☐ A) To make the passage more poetic.
- ☒ B) To cite examples of plants that are attractive.
- ☒ C) To give botanical examples that all readers will recognize.
- ☐ D) To illustrate the diversity of botanical life.
69. According to the passage, what was the first great step toward the practice of agriculture?
- ☐ A) The invention of agricultural tools and machinery.
- ☐ B) The development of a system of names for plants.
- ☒ C) The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted.
- ☐ D) The changing diets of early humans.
70. The relationship between botany and agriculture is similar to the relationship between zoology (the study of animals) and \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) deer hunting
- ☐ B) bird watching
- ☒ C) sheep raising
- ☐ D) horseback riding

#### Part IV Translation

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

71. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Last Sentence)

Their pleasure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy.

72. (Passage 2, Para. 1, Lines-6)

People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority.

73. (Passage 3, Para. 2, Lines 1-2)

It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but it can be found in books written hundreds of years ago.

74. (Passage 3, Last Sentence)

Those who see the future clearly can teach us how to master new technology and live in a rapidly changing world.

75. (Passage 4, Para. 2, First Sentence)

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become, the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows.

**Part IV                      Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Population Control**. You should write no less than 120 words and you should base your composition on the following outline (given in Chinese).*

**Population Control**

1. 人口增长的原因主要是生活条件的提高。
2. 但是人口过分增长正在对人类本身构成威胁。
3. 因此……