

大学英语 四级考试

新题型 模拟试题解析

刘文俊 主编 王迈迈 审订



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前 言

全国大学英语四级考试(CET-4)始于1987年,连续9年试题的题型保持未变。1995年7月“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发布了《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》,首次公布了 Translation From English into Chinese 和 Spot Dictation 两种题型。《通知》说“从1996年1月的全国大学英语四级开始,陆续采用各种新题型”。针对这种情况,为了帮助考生适应新的变化,加强复习备考的针对性,帮助考生提高应试能力,我们特组织编写了《大学英语四级考试新题型模拟试题解析》。

《大学英语四级考试新题型模拟试题解析》一书分为三个部分。第一部分是模拟试题(CET-4 Model Test)。试题共十套,其中两套试题含有 Cloze,六套含有 Translation From English into Chinese,两套含有 Answering。听力部分有三套含有 Spot Dictation,两套含有 Standard Dictation。五套为 Short Conversations and Passages,试题的题材广泛,内容新颖,难易度与《考试大纲》的规定基本一致,试题的“考点”具有较强的代表性。

第二部分是答案与解析(Key and Notes)。除听力试题外,几乎每道题都进行了详细的解题分析说明。它能帮助考生解决似是而非的问题;使考生明白解题错误之所在,从而让练习落到实处,让考生真正做到练有所获。

第三部分是听力部分的录音文字材料(Script)。并有配套录音磁带,供同学们做题时参考使用。

欢迎读者朋友提出宝贵意见。

编者

1996年8月

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胡国富 阅 九七.八.月

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PART ONE MODEL TESTS

MODEL TEST ONE

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.

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) At home.

B) At a warehouse.

C) At a post office.

D) At a bookstore.

2. A) Work.

B) Rain.

C) Temperature.

D) Cold.

3. A) She will flunk. B) She will get naught.
 C) She will get high score. D) She will pass away.
4. A) The plane will stop at a certain airport halfway.
 B) The man will take the 8 : 45 flight.
 C) The plane will not land at Chicago airport.
 D) The man will leave Chicago as soon as he gets there.
5. A) The woman is a librarian.
 B) The woman is very busy.
 C) The man is familiar with the library.
 D) The man has come to borrow some novels.
6. A) She is a saleswoman. B) She works in a hotel.
 C) She is a merchant. D) She is a bank clerk.
7. A) December 22. B) December 23.
 C) December 24. D) December 25.
8. A) A dish. B) A job.
 C) Spare-time school. D) English study.
9. A) A sweater. B) A blouse.
 C) A skirt. D) A coat.
10. A) He feels Mr Wang did a good thing.
 B) He doesn't think Mr Wang should move.
 C) He thinks it is better to invest later.
 D) He thinks it is unwise to buy stocks.

Section B Standard Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear TWO passages, each about 80 words. Each passage will be read three times. First you will hear the 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 or part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down what 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. After you have written the whole passage, you can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Passage One

Passage Two

Part I 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.

11. Don't be so _____. You will be deceived otherwise.

A) creditable

B) credible

C) credulous

D) credit

12. In time of power _____ we used to stay in the open air.

- A) shortage B) failure
C) absence D) pause
13. He declared that he was not _____ his wife's debts. *liable for*
A) liable to B) liable for
C) liable on D) liable with
14. We wanted to know whether the terms had been _____.
A) agreed on B) agreed with
C) agreed to D) agreed about
15. Going there by air is both fast and comfortable, but I can not pay for the _____.
A) travel B) journey
C) voyage D) fly
16. We are ignorant of the degree _____ his experiments have supplied forceful evidence for his idea.
A) at which B) in that
C) to which D) for which
17. After ten years' absence he came back only to find the city was not _____ it used to be.
A) which B) what C) then D) such
18. The monument was constructed in honor of the scientist who was believed _____ lightning arrester. *B3 B D*
A) to have invented B) to have been invented
C) to invent D) having been invented
19. Ever since the family moved to the suburbs last year, we _____ better environment.
A) could have enjoyed B) had enjoyed
C) have been enjoying D) are enjoying
20. It was essential that all the necessary documents _____ to the president's office before the end of this month.
A) be handed in B) must be handed in

- C) should hand in D) had been handed in
21. They are ____ in a general understanding of present situation.
A) lacking B) needing
C) short D) good
22. Get it across in that that question is ____ of being misunderstood.
A) apt B) able
C) competent D) capable
23. He was so ____ in reading the novel that he knew nothing about what was going on about him.
A) concentrated B) focussed
C) absorbed D) bent
24. It's hard to ____ with the knowledge that he is a failure.
A) feed B) live
C) stay D) get on
25. The country is in a bad ____ state, so we must reduce profits.
A) economic B) economical
C) economics D) economy
26. What time is it by your watch? Mine ____ 3 minutes too fast.
A) obtains B) gains
C) acquires D) gets
27. My uncle presented my child a volleyball ____.
A) to play B) to play with
C) to play with it D) which to play
28. There are five big rooms except the language lab ____ this afternoon.
A) cleaned B) cleaning
C) to be cleaned D) having been cleaned
29. His eloquence made a deep impression ____ the young visitors.
A) in B) on C) for D) to
30. Some metals are better conductors of electricity than others. ____

means the former have atoms that contain more free electrons than the latter.

A) that B) this C) it D) which

31. The project requires more labour than ____ because it is extremely difficult.

A) has been put in B) have been put in
C) being put in D) to be put in

32. Don't have him for a friend. He is ____ a cheater.

A) anything but B) but for
C) rather than D) nothing but

33. As a ____ president, his views are treated with respect when he is interviewed.

A) former B) late C) formal D) latter

34. It is required that a president ____ right now.

A) appointed B) is appointed
C) be appointed D) has been appointed

35. It's high time we ____ all kinds of pollution.

A) combat B) combat against
C) combated D) would combat against

36. Hardly ____ the helicopter ____ when they began to fire at it.

A) had, landed B) has, landed
C) did, land D) was, landing

37. A good friend is one who will ____ you when you are in trouble.

A) stand for B) stand by
C) stand up to D) stand up with

38. Before the child went to bed, the father asked him to ____ all the toys he had taken out.

A) put off B) put up
C) put away D) put out

39. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I ____ your advice.

A) follow

B) would follow

C) had followed

D) have followed

40. Recently we have taken _____ measures to stop poisonous gases being sent into atmosphere.

A) beneficial

B) favorable

C) effective

D) valid

Part III 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.

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

It was not yet eleven o'clock when a boat crossed the river with a single passenger who had obtained his transportation at that unusual hour by promising an extra fare. While the youth stood on the landing - place searching in his pockets for money, the ferryman lifted a lantern, by the aid of which, together with the newly risen moon, he took a very accurate survey of the stranger's figure. He was a young man of barely eighteen years, evidently country bred, and now, as it seemed, on his first visit to town. He was wearing a rough gray coat, which was in good shape, but had seen many winters before this one. The garments under his coat were well constructed of leather, and fitted tightly to a pair of muscular legs; his stockings of blue yarn (纱线) must have been the work of a mother or sister, and on his head was a three-cornered hat, which in its better days had perhaps sheltered the grayer head of the lad's father. In his left hand was a walking stick, and his equipment was completed by a leather bag not so abundantly stocked as to inconvenience the strong shoulders on which it

hung. Brown, curly hair, well - shaped features, bright, cheerful eyes were nature's gifts ,and worth all that art could have done for his adornment. The youth, whose name was Robin, paid the boatman, and then walked forward into the town with a light step, as if he had not already traveled more than thirty miles that day. As he walked, he surveyed his surroundings as eagerly as if he were entering London or Madrid, instead of the little metropolis of a New England colony.

41. The boatman was willing to take Robin across the river because

- A) he wanted to make more money
- B) he saw that Robin was young and strong
- C) he was going to row across the river anytime
- D) he felt sorry for him because Robin looked poor

42. The boatman was very certain that ____.

- A) Robin was from an upper - class family
- B) Robin's birth place was in the country
- C) Robin was a runaway from his home
- D) Robin's mother had a pair of nimble(灵巧的) hands

43. The story took place in ____.

- A) a country not mentioned
- B) Britain
- C) a colony of New England
- D) America

44. The sentence "...his equipment was completed by a leather bag not so abundantly stocked as to inconvenience the strong shoulders on which it hung" means that ____.

- A) his equipment tore open the bag which was not packed very much
- B) his equipment was put in the bag which was so packed as to interfere with his movement

C) his equipment tore open the bag which was so packed as to interfere with his movement

D) his equipment was put in the bag which was not packed enough to interfere with his movement

45. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A) Although Robin covered a long distance he seemed not to be tired.

B) Robin wore a pair of knitted stockings and a new hat.

C) The story took place in winter.

D) Robin had good features.

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

The formation of a new life stage where one did not previously exist is not in itself revolutionary, although the pace of such innovation has picked up in the whirligig (轮回) of twentieth-century social change. Previously, however, these new stages occurred in the earlier years of life.

For example, childhood as we know it is less than two hundred years old. A decline in infant mortality made it more likely that a child would survive his or her early years, permitting parents to become more emotionally attached to each of their children. The greater value placed on children eventually led to restrictions on child labor and laws to prevent cruelty to children, as well as to the sentimentalizing of childhood. Compulsory schooling finally specified the years in which children were to undergo a period of training for the real world.

Adolescence, a stage between childhood and adulthood, is a twentieth-century creation in 1900, only about 13 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds were in school. That number rose to 50 percent by 1930, 73 percent by 1950, and 95 percent by 1965. Enter the teenager.

Young adulthood is more recent still. Living alone or with a lover before marriage as a social norm for people in their twenties, for example, begins with the baby boomers. Of those Americans marrying for the first time between 1965 and 1974, 11 percent had lived with a lover, but 44 percent of those entering their first marriages between 1980 and 1984 had done so.

16. The formation of a new life stage is not in itself revolutionary because ____.

- A) the pace of the innovation becomes quicker
- B) the so-called new life doesn't appear for the first time
- C) human life can't be compared to ordinary social phenomena
- ☒ D) it occurs without being perceived

47. In Paragraph Two the writer demonstrates that ____.

- A) parents shouldn't love their children better
- ☒ B) decline in infant mortality makes children live longer
- C) children labour usedn't to be prevailing
- D) compulsory schooling is an enemy of child labour

48. In the last paragraph the writer implies that ____.

- A) young adulthood is comparatively stable
- ☒ B) the number of the people is increasing living with a lover before marriage
- C) all the young people want to be unmarried
- D) more than 10 years ago 44% young people got married for the first time

49. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) In 1948 about seven out of ten children went to school.
- B) The writer takes a positive attitude towards spoiling children.
- C) Teenager stage didn't occur in the nineteenth century.
- ☒ D) Childhood has the longest history.

50. What do you think can be used as the title of the passage?

A) New Era

B) New Life Stages

C) Twentieth-century Social Change

D) Strange Social Phenomena

Passage Three

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

How much pain do animals feel? This is a question which has caused endless controversy(争议). Opponents of big game shooting, for example, arouse our pity by describing the agonies(痛苦) of a badly wounded beast that has crawled into a corner to die. In countries where the fox, the hare and the deer are hunted, animal lovers paint harrowing(令人难受的) pictures of the pursued animal suffering not only the physical distress of the chase but the mental anguish(痛苦) of anticipated death.

The usual answer to these criticisms is that animals do not suffer in the same way, or to the same extent, as we do. Man was created with a delicate nervous system and has never lost his acute sensitiveness to pain; animals, on the other hand, had less sensitive systems to begin with and, in the course of millions of years, have developed a capacity for ignoring injuries and disorders which human beings would find intolerable. For example, a dog will continue to play with a ball even after a serious injury to his foot; he may be unable to run without limping, but he will go on trying long after a human child would have had to stop because of the pain. We are told, moreover, that even when animals appear to us to be suffering acutely, this is not so; what seem to us to be agonized contortions(扭曲) caused by pain are in fact no more than muscular contractions over which they have no control.

These arguments are unsatisfactory because something about which we know a great deal is being compared with something we can only guess. We know what we feel; we have no means of knowing what animals feel. Some creatures with a less delicate nervous system