

大学英语
四级考试最新题型
模拟题库精解

主编：黄德海

**EXPLANATION
FOR
THE LATEST
MODEL OF GEM4**

天津科技翻译出版公司

H 31-44

H 183

392386

大学英语四级考试
最新题型
模拟题库精解

主编 黄德海



天津科技翻译出版公司

主 编 黄德海

副主编 程瑞芳
花月霞

DK 78/21
朱建英 王艺华
徐书科

编 者 马 蓉 元 景 彭 莉
张新海 马丽慧

大学英语四级考试最新题型

模拟试题库精解

责任编辑：周兆佳 吴妮娜

天津科技翻译出版公司

(邮政编码：300192)

全国新华书店总经销

河北省永清县印刷厂印刷

开本 32 印张 15.5 字数 341(千字)

1996年8月第1版 1996年8月第1次印刷

印数 10000册

ISBN 7-5433-0857-6

G · 164 定价：14元

前 言

在国家教委关于改革大学英语四、六级统考 (CET) 题型的通知精神指导下, 我们组织人力, 将多年的经验及积累的资料整理成册, 奉献给广大考生。

本书主要突出的两大特色, 即“新”与“精”。其中绝大部分试题均经过备考验证, 获得了令人瞩目的好成绩。许多试题在汇总前均经过了层层筛选和反复验证, 无论是“猜题”的比率还是备考的实效性都有了很大的提高。

本书共辑录了 15 套试题, 内容的编排严格参照国家教委的最新题型改革要求, 并对全部词汇与结构试题及大部分填空题进行了详细分析与注释。在阅读理解部分, 新增添了翻译内容, 目的在于锻炼学生理解及动手能力; 在附录中, 我们向考生推荐了 50 余篇作文范文, 旨在使学生尽快熟悉四级试题的命题形式与答题要求, 并提高自身的写作模仿能力等。除此之外, 听力部分将在可能的情况下, 另行整理出版。

本书大部分资料由美籍语言专家 Carton 教授提供, 我们在此表示深深的谢意。

限于编者学识与水平, 疏漏之处敬请各界同仁批评指正。

编者

1996 年 3 月 30 日

目 录

Test 1.	(1)
Test 2.	(27)
Test 3.	(51)
Test 4.	(74)
Test 5.	(102)
Test 6.	(130)
Test 7.	(156)
Test 8.	(181)
Test 9.	(205)
Test 10.	(229)
Test 11.	(256)
Test 12.	(282)
Test 13.	(306)
Test 14.	(332)
Test 15.	(356)
Appendix 1 四级作文模拟范文.	(381)
Appendix 2 模拟试题答案.	(423)
Appendix 3 大学英语常用 1000 词.	(441)

Test 1

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.

1. After the campaign a special medal was _____ to all combatants.
A. gained ☒ B. awarded
C. earned D. deserved
2. We don't sell foreign newspapers because there is no _____ for them.
A. request B. claim
C. requirement ☒ D. demand
3. Motorists _____ of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.
A. convicted B. arrested
C. charged D. judged'

4. She didn't _____ doing the ironing, as she hadn't wanted to go out anyway.
A. object B. matter
C. care for D. mind
5. I'm sorry we gave you such short _____ of our visit.
A. caution B. notice
C. information D. preparation
6. He was so mean that he couldn't bear to _____ the smallest sum of money for the charity appeal.
A. pay off B. part with
C. give in D. let out
7. He is unable to answer the questions about the new test. He _____ it yesterday.
A. must have previewed
B. ought to preview
C. ought to have previewed
D. should preview
8. The headmaster wanted the new classroom building _____ as soon as possible.
A. to set up
B. to be set up
C. to have been set up
D. being set up
9. Nearly a month had gone by _____ she showed some sign of yielding to his demand.
A. until B. before

- C. while D. so that
10. The symbols of mathematics _____ we are not familiar are the signs of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and equality.
A. to which B. which
C. with which D. in which
11. I tried to get out of the business, _____ I found impossible.
A. who B. which
C. that D. what
12. It was in this spirit that each man _____ his job.
A. carried about B. carried off
C. carried over D. carried out
13. When I am doing one job, I wish I _____ another.
A. were doing B. did
C. will do D. would do
14. Like the old, _____ respected in some countries.
A. the female is B. a female are
C. a female is D. the female are
15. They have made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.
A. I think which it B. which I think is
C. that I think is D. which I think it is
16. Will you please see to it that every student _____ a dictionary?
A. will obtain B. obtains

- C. obtain D. should obtain
17. People fulfilled the dream of traveling on the moon just _____ the writer had once described.
A. when B. like
C. as D. before
18. _____ he was an old customer, the boss allowed ten per cent discount off the prices of the goods.
A. Gave B. Giving that
C. To give that D. Given that
19. _____ he knows the result of the entrance examination, he will telephone you.
A. The minutes when B. The minute
C. The time when D. The time
20. Nothing is the matter with me. _____ I have a sore throat.
A. Only just B. Only that
C. Just that D. Just
21. We charge more for the reason _____ the prices of electricity and water have gone up.
A. because, B. as
C. that D. since
22. He used to hold an extremely _____ attitude towards the blacks.
A. close B. hostile
C. distant D. intimate
23. I have an _____ that his mother knows the truth.

- A. intuition B. institution
C. invention D. inspiration
24. The fantastic progress leaves a deep _____ on the visitors.
A. affection B. impression
C. infection D. sensation
25. She worked as a _____ on the local newspaper for many years.
A. lawyer B. journalist
C. psychologist D. psychiatrist
26. This organization _____ money for the poor once a month.
A. rounds off B. draws up
C. makes up D. rounds up
27. Law and medicine are _____ professions in most countries.
A. respectable B. respectful
C. respective D. repetitive
28. The great fire _____ the forest to a few trees.
A. reduced B. shifted
C. changed D. brought
29. The man in _____ clothes turned out to be a millionaire.
A. sharp B. shabby
C. shaky D. flexible
30. Young people tend to _____ social and cultural

traditions.

A. turn away

B. turn back

C. turn against

D. turn down

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet, and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:

Hyperinflation(极度通货膨胀), is defined as an economic condition during which there is a steep increase in prices. In accordance with the laws of economics, three factors combine to create this condition. First, demand must be much greater than the supply of available goods. Second, the country must continuously create and thereby build up an ever-increasing supply of money. Third, the governmental processes that are used to collect taxes must be crippled. Let's imagine a country where production is barely accomplishing its goal: to keep up with demand. When this happens, the

government should decrease the salaries of the workers by raising taxes. But the government is powerless to collect the taxes, so it prints more money to compensate for the goods it must purchase. This new money goes to the worker who produced the goods; as a result, the people are not forced to give up certain things for a while — they actually become richer. While this might appear to be a positive step, it is actually regressive. Every month the government is forced to print more and more money, thereby increasing its liabilities until it is destroyed. The only way to prevent total economic collapse in such a situation is for the government to increase taxes in a manner that is characterized by impartiality to everyone involved.

31. Which of the following might occur during hyperinflation?
- A. a slight increase in prices
 - B. rapid growth of economy
 - C. decrease of workers' salary
 - D. soaring prices
32. The author states that during hyperinflation _____.
- A. goods appear to be overabundant
 - B. the country has to supply more money
 - C. government may become richer by collecting

more taxes

D. people are forced to give up certain things

33. The passage implies that _____ .

A. hyperinflation is just a passing phase in the economic development

B. people could benefit a lot from hyperinflation

C. hyperinflation is used by a government to raise taxes

D. hyperinflation may cause the downfall of a government

34. The word "regressive" probably means _____ .

A. harmful

B. negative

C. going back

D. progressive

35. In this passage the author centers on _____ .

A. the causes of hyperinflation

B. the dangers that hyperinflation brings to a country

C. the relationship between taxes and hyperinflation

D. the supply of money and hyperinflation

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

The gift of life is never meant to be returned, especially not wrapped in plastic, packed in ice and enclosed in a small Igloo cooker. But that is precisely the transaction that occurred last week at William Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, Michigan, where doctors took out the heart of a 22-year-old young

womand who died following a car crash and sewed it inside the body of her father.

Chester Szuber, a retired Christmas-tree-farm owner, had been tormented by heart disease for 20 years. He had endured three open-heart surgeries and two operations to clear his arteries. Four years ago, he was put on a waiting list for a transplant. But early in the morning of Aug.18, he was bumped to the front of the line. His daughter Patti—a nursing student who carried an organ-donor card, had communicated to her family her wish to be a donor and even drove a car with a bumper sticker promoting donations—had been thrown from a car when it hit a rock wall on the Tennessee side of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. She ended up at the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Knoxville, brain dead.

Every organ donation brings with it wrenching questions for the families involved, all of which have to be answered within hours of the death of a loved one. Would the donor really have wanted the organ to leave her body? Would the operation put the life of the recipient at greater risk? In this case, the two families were the same, but there was a deeper implication that was particularly discomfoting: Can you take your own child's heart, to feel and hear it beat day after day?

Patti's mother Jeanne initially balked, fearful that

having lost her daughter, she would now lose her husband during surgery. But the patient himself insisted ' saving ' , " It would be a joy to have Patti's heart " . The rest of the family agreed. " That was what Patti would have wanted, beyond a shadow of doubt, " said Bob. It would " make Patti the happiest little angel in heaven. " In less than six hours last Monday, her heart was removed, surrounded with ice, flown 600 miles to Michigan and deposited in her father, where it began beating again. Szuber is listed in good condition and is expected to be released within two weeks. His daughter, the youngest of six children, was buried last Friday.

While some 2,000 hearts are transplanted each year, last week's operation was apparently unique.

36. According to the passage, Chester Szuber _____ .

- A. was no longer in charge of the Christmas-tree farm
- B. was still in charge of the Christmas-tree farm
- C. would be in charge of the Christmas-tree farm
- D. had got tired for taking care of the Christmas-tree farm

37. During the time while he was tormented by heart disease, Chester Szuber _____ .

- A. had two operations
- B. had six operations

- C. had five operations
D. endured three operations to clear his arteries
38. Before he was put on a waiting list for a transplant, Chester Szuber had suffered from heart disease for _____.
A. 20 years B. 24 years
C. 4 years D. 16 years
39. The word "which" in the second line of the third paragraph refers to _____.
A. "every organ"
B. "every organ donation"
C. "the families"
D. "wrenching questions"
40. After the car crash, _____.
A. Patti was dead
B. Patti's heart was dead
C. Patti could still think
D. Patti's brain was numb

Questions 41-45 are based on the following passage:

① For thousands of years man used only the materials that he could easily find: wood, stone, animal skins. Later he discovered metals. He learned to make clothes from some parts of plants and from wool. The Chinese have been using silk from the rubber tree. All these materials, except stone and metals, come from

living things —— plants or animals. They are called organic materials. Coal and petroleum are also organic materials. It was not until the nineteenth century that chemists thought seriously of using the earth's supply of organic materials to make other useful materials. The greatest progress has come since the year 1940.

Think of the new materials that we now use every day. Shirts, dresses, stockings and socks may be made from nylon thread. Bowls and buckets are made from a plastic material called polythene. Your school bag may be made from a similar plastic. The soles of your shoes look like rubber, but probably only a small part of the material comes from a rubber tree. We use soap-powders and detergents that have been in the shops only since about 1947. Are these new materials better than the things our grandfathers used?

A nylon shirt lasts longer than a cotton shirt. If you wash it, it dries quickly; and you do not have to iron it. A baby's bottle made of polythene does not grow soft and sticky when it is old. These and many other materials are specially made for the jobs that they have to do, and they are always cheaper. They are cheaper because we have fairly large supplies of organic chemicals —— especially the chemicals in petroleum and these provide the basic material.