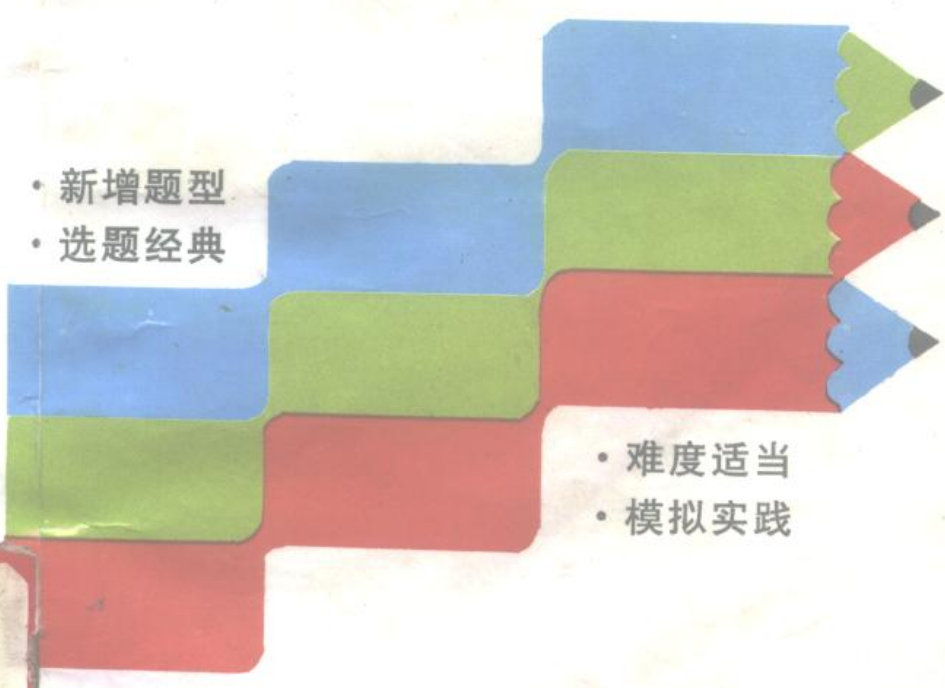


英语四级考试 最新仿真集

(附疑难解析)

方 周 谭外元 主编

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- 选题经典

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内 容 简 介

本书精编了9套大学英语四级考试仿真题,全部按照国家教委最新颁布的新题型编排,在内容与形式上都与国家教委主持编写的教学大纲和考试大纲的要求保持一致。

这9套试题难度适当,选材面广,代表性强,曾多次应用于四级考前培训,效果显著,对于提高学生英语水平和四级通过率都起到了良好的作用。每套题后均有疑难解析和答案(包括作文范文)。

本书可供非英语专业的大学生四级考试训练及英语自学人员使用。

本书听力部分配录音带供选用。

• 本书及磁带均可邮购。

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前 言

为了进一步改进全国大学英语四级考试,提高其实用性和效率,增强学生实际运用英语的能力,经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,全国大学英语考试委员会决定增加新的题型,并从1996年的全国大学英语四级考试开始采用之。每次考试具体题型,将在原有题型和新增题型中产生。新增题型有听写和英译汉两种。

本书是按照国家教委主持编写的大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲,以及新编的大学英语四级词汇表,由富有多年大学英语教学经验的教授、副教授和讲师编写的。为了帮助考生及时适应考试题型的变化以及顺利通过考试,本书测试题全部按照新题型编排,在内容和形式上都与国家大学英语四级考试保持一致,使读者能够得到身临其境的锻炼。

本书精选的9套试题难度适当,选材面广,剪表性强,多次应用于四级考前培训,效果显著;从教学效果来看,对于提高学生英语水平,提高四级通过率也都起到了良好的作用。

考虑到读者的需要,本书每套题后均有疑难解析和试题答案(包括作文范文),听力部分磁带由外籍教师录音,并附有录音的文字材料。

编 者

1995年10月

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Test One

Part I . Listening Comprehension and Dictation

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 center.*

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.

Now, listen to the conversations.

1. A) 380. C) 130.
B) 260. D) 190.
2. A) drive her over there C) let her give him a ride
B) borrow her car D) get his car repaired
3. A) a policeman C) a driver
B) a lawyer D) a manager
4. A) Because it is fashionable.
B) Because she dislikes long hair.
C) Because it is difficult to keep long hair.
D) Because it is safer when she is working.
5. A) The woman is an engineering student.
B) The woman is a non-engineering student.
C) The woman will be very busy tomorrow.
D) The woman is a teacher of science.
6. A) She was sorry for losing the chance.
B) She planned to make it up.

- C) She didn't like music.
D) She regarded it as unimportant.
7. A) Today is warm.
B) Yesterday was warmer.
C) Yesterday was warm.
D) Yesterday was colder.
8. A) The warm weather.
B) Best materials for making clothes.
C) Things to wear.
D) A bright shirt.
9. A) At the theater.
B) At the department store.
C) At the railway station.
D) At the restaurant.
10. A) Bill repaired the tire himself.
B) Bill paid to have his motorcycle fixed.
C) Bill was silly to have waste his money.
D) Bill now works in a garage.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. A) Wherever they are working.
B) In school.
C) Wherever they are living.
D) At home.
12. A) 10 hours. C) 30 hours.
B) 15 hours. D) 20 hours.
13. A) TV children are usually good pupils.
B) Their lessons are held in many interesting places.
C) It is easy to teach them.
D) The pupils often become famous stars.
14. A) Famous TV Stars
B) Educating TV Children
C) Child Actors
D) TV Children's Life

Passage Two

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

15. A) It would be for all members of a family.
B) It would be a clean place.
C) Children would be enjoying the rides and games there.

- D) Parents of small children would have nothing to do there.
16. A) In California. C) In Chicago.
B) In Washington. D) In New York.
17. A) It was good. C) It was crazy.
B) It was dangerous. D) It was practical.

Passage Three

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

18. A) To hold wine for the wine festival.
B) To hold water for the villagers.
C) To hold wine for the guests.
D) To hold water for cooking.
19. A) To put sugar in. C) To put water in.
B) To put wine in. D) To put nothing in.
20. A) Pure water. C) Good wine.
B) Water and wine. D) Nothing.

Section C. 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.

At birth, the infants have (A)
_____. Newborns show (B)
_____ for example, in response to
strong tastes, and show surprise in reaction to sudden
changes. (C) _____ which
psychologists regarded as a kind of emotion.

(D) _____ infants display the
full range of (E) _____ joy,
anger, (F) _____. The emergence
of the basic emotions (G) _____
of life seems to be programmed by a (H)
_____. As the appropriate brain
maturation occurs, the various emotions (I)
_____. For example, studies of
brain activity in ten-month-olds show that the right frontal
regions (J) _____ and the left are
more during negative emotions.

Part I. Reading Comprehension and Translation

Section A. Reading Comprehension

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 center.

Passage 1

Everyone seems to be in favor of progress. But "progress" is a funny word. It doesn't necessarily mean that something has become stronger, wiser or better. It simply means changing it from being one thing to another and sometimes it turns out to be worse than before.

Consider medicine, for instance. No one can deny that medical progress has enriched our lives tremendously. Because of medical advancements, we eat better, live easier, and are able to take care of ourselves more efficiently. We can cure disease with no more than one injection or a pill. If we have a serious accident, surgeons can put us back together again. If we are born with something defective, they can repair it. They can make us happy, restore our normality, ease our pain, replace worn parts and give us children. They can even...

us back from the dead. These are wonderful achievements, but there is a price we have to pay.

Because medicine has reduced infant mortality (死亡率) and natural death so significantly, the population has been rising steadily, in spite of serious efforts to reduce the rate of population growth. Less than a century ago in the United States, infant mortality claimed more than half of the newborn within the first year of life. Medical advances, however, have now reduced that rate to nearly zero. A child born in the United States today has better than a 90% chance of survival. Furthermore, medical advances have ensured that most of those infants will live to be seventy years of age or more, and even that life expectancy increases every year. The result of this progress is an enormous population increase that threatens the quality of life, brought about by progress in the medical profession.

21. According to the passage "progress" doesn't mean that _____.

- A) something has become stronger and better
- B) something has been changed from being one thing to another
- ☒ C) something has become funny
- D) something turns out to be worse than before

22. The children born in the United States today _____.

- A) have much more chance of survival than those in the other countries
- ☒ B) have as much chance of survival as before

- C) will probably live to be 70 years old
D) have much more chance of survival than ^{before} that of death
23. "a price we have to pay" in the last sentence of Paragraph 2 means _____.
A) ☒ something we have to lose or suffer
B) a large sum of money ~~A~~
C) something very expensive
D) something desirable
24. This passage implies that population increase is _____.
A) ☒ not beneficial
B) threatening
C) helpful
D) ☒ dangerous
25. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A) ☒ progress doesn't always bring about an improvement
B) modern medicine has made our lives better in some ways
C) the growth in population is partly the result of medical progress
D) progress is too difficult to understand

Passage 2

In addition to viewing the frontier as an expression of individual freedom and self-reliance in their purest forms, Americans have also seen the frontier as a pure expression of the ideal of equality of opportunity. On the western frontier there was more of a tendency for people to treat each other as social equals than in the more settled eastern regions of the country. On the frontier, the highest importance was placed

on what a person could do in the present, and hardly any notice was taken of who his dead ancestors were. Frontiersmen were fond of saying, "What's above the ground is more important than what's beneath the ground."

Because so little attention was paid to a person's family background, the frontier offered the chance of a new beginning for many Americans who were seeking new opportunities to advance themselves. One English visitor to the United States in the early 1800s observed that if Americans experienced disappointment or failure in business, in politics, or even in love, they moved west to the frontier to make a new beginning. The frontier offered millions of Americans a source of hope for a fresh start in the competitive race for success and for a better life. On the frontier there was a continuing need for new farmers, new skilled laborers, new merchants, new lawyers, and new political leaders.

The differences in wealth between rich and poor on the frontier were generally smaller than those found in the more settled regions of the nation. People lived, dressed, and acted more alike on the frontier than in other parts of the United States. The feeling of equality was shared by hired helpers who refused to be called "servants" or to be treated as such. One European visitor observed, "The awkward way of walking and bent body of our peasant is hardly ever seen here. Everyone walks erect and easy." Wealthy travelers to the frontier were warned not to show off their wealth or to act superior to others if they wished to be treated politely.

26. The last sentence of the first paragraph implies that _____.

- A) frontiersmen laid more emphasis on things above the ground than those under the ground
- B) frontiersmen liked the things they possessed more than those they didn't
- ✓ C) frontiersmen placed more importance on what had been done by a person in the present than by his parents or grandparents
- ✗ D) frontiersmen liked to talk about things in the present world than in the past

27. Many Americans went to the frontier because _____.

- A) life there would be better
- B) more people were settled there
- ✓ C) they could enjoy equality of opportunity there
- D) they were most needed there

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

- A) American people cherish the ideas of individual freedom, self-reliance and equality of opportunity.
- ✗ B) American people tend to show off their achievements.
- C) More people were settled in the eastern regions than in the frontier regions.
- D) American people hope for competition.

29. The passage suggests that the peasants and hired helpers acted as if they were inferior to others in _____.

- A) Asia

- B) The United States
- ✓C) Europe
- ✗D) the frontier regions

30. The topic of the passage is _____.

- A) the cowboys' life
- B) American development
- ✗C) equality of opportunity
- ✗D) the frontiersmen

Passage 3

It must have been about two o'clock in the morning when I was woken suddenly by a loud banging noise. It was such a bitterly cold night that I did not fancy the idea of getting up, so I sat in bed and listened. Since I heard nothing more, I concluded that the sound must have come from the street. I was just pulling the bed-clothes over my head to go back to sleep, when there was another loud bang. The sound was so extraordinary that this time I jumped out of bed at once.

I put on my dressing-gown and tip-toed downstairs, feeling my way carefully. I found the drawing-room door open and could not remember if I had left it like that. The room was lit up by a pale red glow from the fire which was slowly dying out. I quickly turned on the lights but could see nothing unusual. I felt rather ashamed of my foolish behaviour and began climbing the stairs when I heard the same noise again. It came distinctly from above. I dashed upstairs and went into all the bedrooms one after the other, but there was nothing that could possibly have made such a sound. I went across to