

# 新编大学英语四级考试 模拟试题集注

郭世明 司树森 主编  
陈羽纶 审订



北京广播学院出版社

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## 前 言

为了进一步贯彻《大学英语教学大纲》的各项基本要求,培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力,使学生能英语为工具获取专业所需的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础,为了帮助学生以教学大纲的要求为依据,较好地掌握全国统编材料 1 至 4 级的基本教学内容,进而提高语言的综合运用能力,提高学生的实际语言交际能力的技能;同时,也为了有计划地、有针对性地进行基础阶段的全面复习,适应四级考试的各项要求,从而提高大学英语四级考试的应试能力,北京联合大学外语协作组在联大校领导的直接关心和指导下,组织编写了这部《模拟试题集注》。本书严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,以大学英语教学大纲为依据,并以国家教委颁布的四级样题为样板而编写的。全书共收 12 套模拟试题,每份题后均附有参考答案,难点注释及听力理解部分的录音文字材料。为了便于教学和练习,本书配有听力部分磁带三盒,美籍专家录音,语言规范、间隙时间和语速均按《大纲》要求。本书收选材广泛、内容新颖、难易适度、紧扣大纲和针对性强,可作为准备统考的适应性训练用书或平时的课堂练习与测试之用。

本书也可作为报考硕士研究生和出国人员参加水平测试的培训教材,对广大英语学习者自学和自测均有裨益。

本书由郭世明和司树森同志担任主编,参加编写的同志有:听力理解部分:文理学院周明、化学工程学院傅强;

阅读理解部分:机械工程学院吴中平、王璁、黄育红;

词语用法与语法结构部分:文法学院司树森、薛银凤;

完形填空部分:文法学院司树森;

写作部分:自动化工程学院张琳、翟世骏、陈海澜、郭焕生。

本书由司树森同志统编,在编写过程中曾得到联大各院校部分教师的指导与大力协助,《大学英语》编辑部李安林同志对本书的出版,鼎力相助,并任责任编辑,参加本书审校工作的还有夏培厚、赵安华、宋宁同志;最后由《英语世界》主编陈羽纶先生审订,特此致谢。

由于编者水平所限,经验不足,错误和不妥之处实为难免,敬希使用本书的师生和各位读者批评指正。

编者

1992.6

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# Simulated College English Test 1

(Band Four)

## 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), 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) In classroom.  
B) At the railway station.  
C) At the airport.  
D) At the bus station.
- 2. A) He is asking whether the woman has listened to the weather



forecast.

- B) He is surprised she's thinking of having a picnic.  
C) He is not thinking of having a picnic this Sunday because of the weather.  
D) He suggests that the woman should listen to the weather forecast everyday.
3. A) \$ 10. C) \$ 22. 5.  
B) \$ 20. D) \$ 12. 5.
4. A) Doctor and patient.  
B) Doctor and nurse.  
C) Teacher and student.  
D) Doctor and student.
5. A) 9 : 00. C) 8 : 30.  
B) 9 : 30. D) 8 : 00.
6. A) Green. C) Brown.  
B) Blue. D) Purple.
7. A) He got hurt in a car accident.  
B) He was not hurt in the accident.  
C) His classmate got hurt in the accident.  
D) His classmate was not hurt in the accident.
8. A) At home. C) At work.  
B) At school. D) At station.
9. A) 8 : 30. C) 9 : 30.  
B) 9 : 00. D) 10 : 00.
10. A) 10 : 00. C) 8 : 00.  
B) 12 : 00. D) 2 : 00.

## 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, D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) They should ask their parents.  
B) They should think about it carefully.  
C) They should turn to their friends for help.  
D) They should pay personal property tax.
- 12. A) A valid license. C) Citizenship.  
B) Insurance. D) Registration.
- 13. A) Because procedures are quite complicated and prices are various.  
B) Because insurance companies do not sell automobile insurance to foreigners.  
C) Because there are very few insurance companies that sell such insurance to non-native speakers.  
D) Because a large number of insurance companies discriminate against foreigners.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) Yes. But he has to get permission from Immigration and Naturalization Service(INS).  
B) No, he is not permitted to work.  
C) Yes, if he gets written permission from his Exchange Visitor Program sponsor for work on- campus or off campus.  
D) Yes, if the visa holder is a female.
- 15. A) He must go to the Foreign Student Office.  
B) He must get permission from the INS.  
C) He must prove that employment is of necessity for his stay in U. S. A. .  
D) Both B and C.
- 16. A) Nothing happens.  
B) It always results in deportation.  
C) It can lead to serious penalties.

- D) It can bring about disaster.
17. A) That of J-1 holder  
B) That of F-1 holder  
C) Both A and B  
D) Neither A nor B.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) Often with poisoned bows and arrows.  
B) Always with poisoned bows and arrows.  
C) Occasionally with poisoned bows and arrows.  
D) Never using poisoned bows and arrows.
19. A) By fishing. C) By farming.  
B) By hunting. D) All of the above.
20. A) Life of the Europeans in North and South America.  
B) Life of the Indians.  
C) Life of the Indians in a jungle.  
D) Life of the Indians in a tropical rain forest.

## 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;

For the last fifty years, the globe has been warming up. It is true that the average temperature rise is only about two degrees, but that has been enough to start the glaciers receding in many

parts of the world.

A rise of one degree per generation is a large increase. Nature seldom moves as swiftly as this. We may have been helping her. To a very large extent, the temperature of the Earth is determined by the amount of solar heat which the atmosphere can keep. The air above us acts like the glass in a greenhouse, trapping many of the heat waves which would otherwise bounce back into space. Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) in the air is mostly responsible for the greenhouse effect; it is a gas produced by all our countless fires, furnaces and internal combustion engines.

The end of the short-lived age of fossil fuels is already in sight; soon — in one or two centuries at the most — we will have wasted all the world's resources of oil and coal. This no longer means disaster, for atomic energy has arrived in time to save our civilization from dying through lack of power. We are moving into a brighter and cleaner age, as the smoke of millions of fires and furnaces and automobiles ceases to darken the sky. But for that very reason, it may also be a colder age.

This suggests that it may be easier to affect the climate — the long pattern of temperature and moisture — than to control the behaviour of the weather, which is a local and short phenomenon. The climate of the Earth is determined to no small extent by the immense quantities of ice locked up at the poles, and that ice remains perpetually frozen, in spite of the twenty-four-hour-long summer days, because the Sun's heat is reflected off the blinding white wastes, and has no chance of being absorbed. If that ice could once be removed, it would never reform on the same scale. The darker, exposed soil would collect and keep so much of the Sun's warmth now lost to us, that the general Earth temperature would be at a higher level.

If such a melting of the polar ice could be achieved, we would gain a fifth continent; the Antarctic, with its unknown wealth of minerals, might be the home of new nations and new civilizations.

21. For the last fifty years, the globe has been warming up,

because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the Earth received more solar heat
  - B) a greenhouse made of glass was built
  - C) all our countless fires, furnaces and internal combustions were producing more heat
  - D) the "greenhouse effect" caused by Carbon dioxide allowed the atmosphere to keep larger amount of heat
22. What will be the world's source of energy when all the fossil fuels have been used?
- A) Oil
  - C) Atomic energy
  - B) Coal
  - D) Solar energy
23. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Climate is the long pattern of temperature and moisture, but weather is the short and local pattern of temperature and moisture
  - B) Weather is the long pattern of temperature and moisture, but climate is the short and local pattern of temperature and moisture.
  - C) Both weather and climate are the long pattern of temperature and moisture
  - D) Neither weather nor climate is the short and local pattern of temperature and moisture.
24. "White wastes" in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) polar ice
  - C) earth
  - B) soil
  - D) summer days
25. The melting of the polar ice may directly result in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a new continent
  - C) unknow minerals
  - B) great wealth
  - D) new civilizations

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Yet in this century the typical Western diet has undergone a radical shift away from the plant-based foods on which mankind evloved (grains, legumes, nuts, vegetables and fruits) to foods from animals (meat, fish, pultry, eggs and dairy products). We eat too much fat, sugar and protein, and too little unrefined starch

— increasing the risks of heart disease, cancer, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes and obesity.

Those who try to counter these effects by going on fad (一时流行的) diets often gain back more weight than they lose in the first place.

The secret to permanent weight control is not a diet at all. It is a well-balanced, lifetime eating plan based on good, tasty foods that have maximum nutritional value. You don't have to eat boiled chicken and celery sticks (芹菜梗) while your friends enjoy shrimp scampi (虾). At home or in a restaurant, you can eat to satisfy your palate (味觉) and your appetite. You can actually eat more and weigh less.

The eating plan I favor includes these simple steps:

1. Eat complex carbohydrates (碳水化合物, 糖类). When we decide to shed unwanted weight, many of us automatically cut out bread, potatoes, rice and spaghetti. We subsist instead on steak and salad, cottage cheese and fruit, tuna salad and tomatoes, or some similar combination of a high-protein animal food and a low-calorie fruit or vegetable.

Yet studies show that such a high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet can make us fatter faster than a low-protein, high (or complex) carbohydrate diet will. Foods high in complex carbohydrates—starches (淀粉) contain less fat, and up to a third of their calories are excreted undigested. Starchy foods—especially unrefined grains like whole wheat, rye, oats, brown rice—also satisfy the appetite because they come with fiber, a low-calorie belly-filler.

Olaf Mickelsen, then a professor of food science and human nutrition at Michigan State University, demonstrated that bread can actually help control weight. Overweight young men were told to consume 12 slices of bread a day in addition to whatever else they ate. They were also advised to minimize their consumption of high-calorie foods like doughnuts (炸面饼圈) and to avoid alcohol. After eight weeks, the men who ate ordinary white bread had lost an average of 13.7 pounds, while those who ate high-fiber bread had lost an average of 19.4 pounds.

2. Make fewer proteins count. Two ounces of protein a day is about all the average adult requires for food nutrition—far less than the half-pound many eat at dinner alone in the form of red meat, fish or chicken.

26. In this century, western diet includes more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) foods from animals    C) grains  
B) plant-based foods    D) meat
27. The best way to a long-term weight control is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to go on a fad diet  
B) to have a well-balanced, lifetime eating plan  
C) to satisfy your palate and your diet  
D) not to eat boiled chicken
28. Another name for complex carbohydrate is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) starch.    C) rye  
B) wheat    D) oat
29. Who believes that bread can help control weight?  
A) Professor Olaf Micksen  
B) Some overweight young men  
C) People who want to shed unwanted weight  
D) The writer
30. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A) Many people eat much more protein than necessary.  
B) Many people eat far less protein than necessary.  
C) Many people eat far less than a half-pound of protein a day.  
D) Many people eat exactly a half-pound of protein a day.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Secondary or high school education in the United States begins at grade 7 or grade 9 depending upon whether the elementary education of a particular area extends through grade 6 or grade 8.

In the 8-4 plan used in many schools, students pursue grades 1 through 8 in an elementary school and grades 9 through 12 in a

secondary school. The 6-3-3 plan provides for an elementary school of 6 grades and a junior (intermediate) and a senior high school of 3 grades each. Smaller communities sometimes use the 6-6 plan with 6 years each for both the elementary and secondary school programs. The purpose of the different organizational plans is to make the best use of a school system's physical facilities, staff, and instructional resources within the framework of the system's established educational philosophy and goals.

By the beginning of grade 10, most pupils have decided whether they will follow a primarily academic program leading to university entrance, a vocational program leading to employment or specialized postsecondary training, or a general program which combines element of both the academic and the vocational programs. In recent years, the so-called general program has been criticized as being in many instances neither sufficiently academic to prepare pupils for programs of college or university study nor sufficiently job-oriented to prepare them for employment.

All secondary school programs lead to the high school diploma and are offered in the same comprehensive institution in most school districts. This fact facilitates a combined curriculum like the general program, allows for transfer from one program to another, and provides the flexibility for students to develop individual schedules that combine highly desirable aspects of different curricular tracks. It is not unusual for a medium-sized comprehensive high school to offer 200 or more different courses. The comprehensive high school also provides the opportunity for young people with widely different career interests and a variety of social and economic backgrounds to have regular contact with each other in an open, democratic context.

1 31. Secondary education in the U. S takes about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 4 or 6 years                      C) 12 years  
B) 6 or 8 years                     D) 7 or 9 years

32. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Different secondary education plans reflect different educational philosophy and goals in the U. S.



- B) Different secondary education plans are adopted because different schools have different facilities, teachers and instructional resources.
- C) Different secondary education plans make it possible to use the school systems facilities, teachers and instructional resources to the greatest extent.
- D) Different secondary education plans may result in different education system.

33. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) most pupils favor an academic program at grade 10
- B) most pupils favor a vocation program at grade 10
- C) most pupils favor a general program at grade 10
- D) some people don't favor the general program in recent years

34. The word "vocational" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) employment
- B) training
- C) job-oriented
- D) specialized

35. A comprehensive high school provides all the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an opportunity for a diploma ✓
- B) an opportunity to transfer from one curriculum track to another ✓
- C) an opportunity to have different interesting careers ✓
- D) an opportunity for young students to contact with each other freely

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Scientists recently revealed an instinct in women intact and unaffected by the age of technology. Glancing through glossy (似是而非的) art books Lee Salk noticed that four times out of five Mary is depicted (描绘, 描述) holding the infant Jesus against her left breast. The Madonna sparked off a series of experiments and observations to determine on which side women hold their babies and why.

First he determined that modern mothers still tend to hold