

大学英语过关系列丛书

大学英语 四级考试 仿真题精解

王俊菊 主编

紧扣大纲

仿真模拟

新旧题型

合理编排

详解精解

适合练兵

CET-4

山东大学

大学英语

四级考试仿真题精解

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山东大学出版社

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注意
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特约编辑 大 力

责任编辑 尹凤桐

内版设计 赵 岩

大学英语四级考试仿真题精解

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山东大学出版社出版发行

地址：山东省济南市山大南路 27 号 邮政编码：250100

山东省新华书店经销

山东莒南县印刷厂印刷

*

850×1168 毫米 1/32 9.25 印张 273 千字

1999 年 1 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数：1—8000 册

ISBN 7-5607-1957-0/H·136

定价：11.80 元

内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级考试仿真题精解》是根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、说、读、写、译的要求并仿照新的考试题型编写而成的。全书共有 8 套试题，每套试题后都附有详解。试题部分难度适中，内容全面，重点突出，传统题型和新题型按排列组合的形式在不同的试题中出现。详解部分以详为本，使读者不但知其然，而且知其所以然，同时还告诉读者一些解题的方法和技巧。

本书可供参加大学英语四级考试的考生考前复习之用，同时也可供参加研究生入学考试、WSK、TOEFL 的考生强化训练之用。

前言

《大学英语四级考试仿真题精解》是根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、说、读、写、译的要求并仿照新的考试题型编写而成的。全书共有8套试题，每套试题后都附有精解。

本书有以下显著特点：

紧扣大纲，仿真模拟 我们严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求，并参考近几年的公开试题，编写了这本《仿真题精解》。

新旧题型，合理编排 近两年的考试实践证明，既不可死抱着旧题型不放，也不能一味地强调新题型的重要性。因此我们通过采用排列组合的方式将新旧题型有机地结合起来，做到每一套仿真试题里既有旧题型也有新题型，而且一套试题的题型和另一套试题的题型一般不重复。

详解精解，点面结合 在为试题作精解时，我们坚持这样一个原则：不但告诉读者答案，而且告诉读者解题的思路与方法，要使读者不但知其然，而且知其所以然。

难易适中，适合练兵 在编写过程中，我们注意克服了一套试题和另一套试题在难度上相差很大的缺点，严格按《大纲》进行操作，使试题的难度始终与真题保持一致。因此，本书可以使读者准确地了解自己的英语水平，发现自己的长处与不足，以便指导将来的学习与复习。

本书是由从事高校英语教学多年并一直参与英语四级教学工作的青年教师编写而成，从而保证了本书的质量。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免有不当之处，敬请读者谅解。

王俊菊

1998年11月18日

于山东大学

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仿 真 试 题 一

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 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.

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 center.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) At a station. C) In a hotel.
B) In a hospital. D) At home.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.
B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
C) He doesn't write home once a week now.
D) He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A) Took a photo of him.
B) Bought him a picture.
C) Held a birthday party.
D) Bought him a frame for his picture.
4. A) The typist is very good.
B) They should ask the typist about it.
C) He agrees with the woman.
D) The typist is not good enough.
5. A) \$ 5. B) \$ 9.50. C) \$ 4. D) \$ 4.50.
6. A) Yes, he may attend it.
B) Yes, he will by all means.
C) No, he can't attend it.
D) No, he doesn't want to attend it.
7. A) A movie she has recently seen.
B) A book she is reading.
C) A political campaign.
D) The financial dealings of a family in Washington.
8. A) Seven o'clock. C) Nine o'clock.
B) Eight o'clock. D) Seven-thirty.
9. A) Roy's standing in line for a gold medal.

- B) Roy was the best, so he got a gold medal.
 - C) Nobody's better than Roy at getting gold medals.
 - D) Roy probably won't win a gold medal.
10. A) Things to wear.
- B) The warm weather.
 - C) Best material for making clothes.
 - D) A bright shirt.

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

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

11. A) There was more wood in America.
- B) People can fireproof their wooden houses in America.
 - C) Stone was not available in America.
 - D) Many people live in the same house in America.
12. A) Dark clouds spread from one house to another.
- B) The disastrous traffic accident.
 - C) The great fire.
 - D) The great earthquake.
13. A) Cheap.
- C) Beautiful.

B) Expensive.

D) Comfortable.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) It is the smallest state in size.
B) It was the first to discover nylon.
C) It was the first to accept the Constitution.
D) It was the "bread basket" in colonial days.
15. A) It was extremely small.
B) It was at the heart of the country.
C) They sold baskets which they made by hand.
D) It produced corn, wheat and other grains which were sold throughout the country.
16. A) Three. B) Two. C) Four. D) Five.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) A sheep. C) A wild dog.
B) A repairer. D) A driver.
18. A) 600. C) 500.
B) 200. D) 100.
19. A) For food only. C) For protecting the fences.
B) For pleasure only. D) For food and pleasure.
20. A) Almost half. C) 2,000,000 tons.
B) About one-third. D) Only the government knows.

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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age. People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (愿意接受的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests

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that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

21. People who are cognitively healthy are those BC.
- A) who can remember large amounts of information
 - B) who are highly intelligent
 - C) whose minds are alert and receptive
 - D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
22. According to Fozard's argument, people can make their brains work more efficiently by B.
- A) constantly doing memory work
 - B) taking part in various mental activities
 - C) going through specific training
 - D) making frequent adjustments
23. The findings of James and other scientists in their work are generally accepted.
- A) remain a theory to be further proved
 - B) have been challenged by many other experts
 - C) have been generally accepted
 - D) are practiced by the researchers themselves
24. Older people are generally advised to keep fit by going in for physical activities.
- A) keep fit by going in for physical activities
 - B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains

03DA13

24. ^{保持}
- C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
 - D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
 - B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
 - C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
 - D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Perhaps the most startling ^{惊人} theory to come out of kinetics, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Ray Birdwhistell. He believes that physical appearance is often culturally programmed. In other words, we learn our looks—we are not born with them. A baby has generally unformed facial features. A baby, according to Birdwhistell, learns where to set the eyebrows by looking at those around—family and friends. This helps explain why the people of some regions of the United States look so much alike. New Englanders or Southerners have certain common facial characteristics that cannot be explained by genetics. The exact shape of the mouth is not set at birth, it is learned after. In fact, the final mouth shape is not formed until well after permanent teeth are set. For many, this can be well into adolescence. A husband and wife together for a long time often come to look somewhat alike. We learn our looks from those around us. This is perhaps why in a single country there

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are areas where people smile more than those in other areas. In the United States, for example, the South is the part of the country where the people smile most frequently. In New England they smile less, and in the western part of New York state still less. Many Southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than people on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia. People in densely populated urban areas also tend to smile and greet each other in public less than people do in rural areas and small towns.

26. Ray Birdwhistell believes that physical appearance

B.

A) has little to do with culture

B) can be influenced by culture

C) is ever changing

D) varies from place to place

27. According to the passage, the final mouth shape is formed

C.

A) before birth

B) as soon as one's teeth are permanently set

☒ C) sometime after permanent teeth are set

D) around 15 years old

28. Ray Birdwhistell can tell what region of the United States a person is from by A.

A) how much he or she laughs

B) how he or she raises his or her eyebrows

☒ C) what he or she likes best

D) the way he or she talks

BCABD

仿真试题一

29. People who live B. are more friendly.
A) in densely populated areas
B) in the country 474
C) in New York city
D) in the North
30. This passage might have been taken out of a book dealing with D.
A) physics C) biology
B) chemistry D) none of the above

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

A single scream shattered the morning calm and woke Bernie from a troubled sleep. A car raced past the house. Bernie got up and opened the curtains. A cat lay in the middle of the road, twisted, broken and still. It was not a rare sight on that busy corner. Drivers took more care to avoid dogs for there was often a value on a dog; farmers and the like might depend on them. But cats were nobody's business really, and there were too many about anyway.

It was late that evening that the first faint cries were heard. Nicola, reading in bed, heard them but took little notice. She slept in the back of the house, away from street noises, and there were often fighting cats beneath her window. Next morning, when Bernie woke her for school, there were the cries again, not just one but several together. Nicola stared at her mother.

"They're kittens!" she cried. "That must have been a moth-

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er cat yesterday. The kittens are somewhere and they're hungry."

After school Nicola found the little family in a store-room beneath the house. The door of this was always kept shut, but a broken window high in the wall was an invitation to any normal cat. There were six kittens, all very tiny. Four were black and white and two marmalade (果酱色). When Nicola bent to pick one up there was a fierce reaction, and six tiny backs arched in terror. Laughing, she lifted up one of the little things and was surprised at how quickly it grew calm and curious in the warmth of her hand.

Its eyes were only half-open, and it seemed too weak to stand up. One by one Nicola put them in a cardboard box and took them indoors.

"They must be fed at once." Bernie said when she saw them. She put some milk on the stove to warm. "Nicky, look for that dolls' feeding bottle you used to have. I think it's in your cupboard. These little creatures can't drink from a saucer like cats; they have to be fed like babies." She dipped her fingers in the warm milk and put them to the mouth of each kitten in turn. How they loved it!

31. What was the cause of the scream?

A) Bernie had a nightmare and woke with a scream.

B) A motor-car went too fast round a corner.

C) There was a cat and dog fight outside.

D) A cat was run over in the street.

32. We understand from the passage that motorists _____.

A) are reliable dog owners

- B) try hard not to run ~~over~~ dogs
 C) are not so careful as farmers are
 D) often depend upon their dogs
33. When Nicola first heard the cries, she _____.
 A) knew they were kittens' cries
 B) got up and looked for the kittens
 C) did not think about them
 D) thought they came from the street
34. Why did Nicola look for the kittens in the store-room?
 A) She thought a cat ~~could~~ have got into it.
 B) A lot of the family's cats lived there.
 C) She had seen the mother cat going in.
 D) Someone had left the door open for her.
35. When Nicola bent down to the kittens _____.
 A) they attacked her
 B) they showed they were afraid
 C) they welcomed her
 D) they ran away from her

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the