

著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

新编大学英语 四级考试

模拟题详解

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Hemphill

新编大学英语四级考试 模拟题详解

(College English Test Band - 4)

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出 版 说 明

《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是根据教育部 1999 年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》，由我国著名高等学府——北京大学、南开大学和大连理工大学英语系知名教授组织，由三所名校多年从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的教师共同撰写的。北京大学英语系副教授齐乃政，多年从事英语教学工作；南开大学英语系教授张文起，大连理工大学英语系教授赵亚翘，曾主持过公共英语教研室工作，对英语四、六级考试有独到的研究和丰富的实践经验。他们有多部大学英语四、六级考试的著作行世，受到了广大考生的欢迎，一版再版。

这三所名校以高比例骄人的四、六级过级率为人瞩目。此套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书的编撰人员皆是这三所大学教授大学英语、研究英语四、六级考试的教师，他们各自所编写的部分都是自己长年教学的内容。因此，本丛书的最大特点是紧紧联系考生大学英语四、六级考试的实际。本套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是他们同心协力的新贡献。

本书备有听力磁带。

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前 言

本书是按照《大学英语教学大纲》及《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神编写的。精心设计的十套模拟题都严格按照四级统考标准编写,内容新颖,难易适当,十分注意词汇及语法知识的覆盖面。阅读理解部分共 40 篇短文,科普读物所占比例大,可读性强。

本书特点之一是题型新。将 Compound Dictation (复合式听写)和 Short Answer Questions (简短回答)设计在套题中。

本书的特点之二是注释详尽。每套模拟题从阅读理解到完形填空共 70 道题,逐项都有详细解释。阅读理解部分,重点在分析理解短文,解释每一项提问的根据和内涵。看完该段的注释以后,就明白并掌握了该段所讲内容。词汇和结构部分,重点讲述词的用法、搭配、成语、惯用法和语法结构。完形填空一项,重在解释词的用法,常用搭配上下文呼应及前后文提示。不仅告诉学生答案,还告诉学生这个选项的道理。对易混词、短语的用法,都适当增加了例句。写作部分都提供了参考范文。作文题目尽量体现文体规范,通俗易懂。行文通顺流畅,模拟性强。按照新大纲的要求,字数要求 120 词。

编 者

2000 年 3 月

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大学英语四级考试模拟试题

Simulated College English Test 1

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) He didn't get the grant he wanted.
B) He's going to choose another university.
C) He wants the woman to help him.
D) He isn't pleased with the university he has to choose.
2. A) Ted didn't observe the speed limit.
B) Ted should go to the hospital.
C) More time is needed to evaluate Ted's condition.

- D) Ted will soon end his emergency training.
3. A) The classes have improved his health.
B) His new glasses fit better than the old ones.
C) He's thinking of taking exercise classes.
D) He's unhappy about his life.
4. A) At an art exhibit.
B) In a supermarket.
C) In a shoe store.
D) In a clothing store.
5. A) It's almost time for lunch.
B) Only a few strawberries for lunch.
C) There are just enough strawberries for lunch.
D) There won't be many people for lunch.
6. A) 6 hours. C) 8 hours.
B) 2 hours. D) 4 hours.
7. A) 3 dollars. C) 15 dollars.
B) 5 dollars. D) 45 dollars.
8. A) She thinks his lectures are boring.
B) She thinks his tests are too long.
C) She doesn't like his choice of test questions.
D) She doesn't think he prepares well enough.
9. A) He doesn't work hard enough.
B) He doesn't think that the woman needs an assistant.
C) He might get the job done if he works hard enough.
D) He has a poor personality.
10. A) He drank too much. C) He has a cold.
B) He is tired. D) He had a flight.

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.*

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

11. A) An opening speech of a lecture.
B) The text of the economist's speech.

- C) A discussion on inflation and investment.
- D) The interpretation of the phrase "economic depression".
- 12. A) The persons with fixed incomes.
- B) The persons with slow-rising incomes.
- C) The elderly who depend upon pensions.
- D) The employee with a salary agreed to in a short-term contract.
- 13. A) The white-collar workers.
- B) The blue-collar workers.
- C) Both the economists and stockholders.
- D) The persons with business interests and investment.

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

- 14. A) An admission notice of the Computer Learning Institute.
- B) A recommendation by the Night Computer Learning Institute.
- C) A brief introduction to the Night Computer Learning Institute.
- D) An advertisement by the Computer Learning Institute.
- 15. A) Yes, it has, but only a few.
- B) Yes, it has made a lot.
- C) No, it hasn't yet.
- D) No, though it has made some postgraduates.
- 16. A) Earning a large salary every year.
- B) Getting respect from your friends and family.
- C) Experiencing the wonderful fast-paced excitement.
- D) Working in the high tech field of computers and eventually becoming the head of the company.
- 17. A) This institute offers night classes only.
- B) This institute offers both night and day classes.
- C) Many doctors and lawyers have to come to the institute to learn.
- D) Everyone sees the value in learning how to program computers.

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

- 18. A) It is good to keep children with other children.
- B) It is good to have children cared by a strange adult.
- C) Children as young as 1.5 years old can form friendships.
- D) Richard Perelman, a noted obstetrician, wrote many books on children-raising problems.
- 19. A) How the children react to other children.

- B) How the babies react to different types of people.
 - C) Why some children seem to show fear of strange adult.
 - D) Why babies seem to be more comfortable around parents than other babies.
20. A) To be in the company of their parents.
- B) To be in the company of other babies on a daily basis.
 - C) To be in the company of strange adults on a daily basis.
 - D) To be in the company of parents at night and of baby-sitter on the day.

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:

Between about 1910 and 1930, new artistic movements in European art were making themselves felt in the United States. American artists became acquainted with the new art on their trips to Paris and at the exhibitions in the famous New York gallery "291" (named after its address on Fifth Avenue) of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz. But most important in the spread of the modern movements in the United States was the sensational Armory show of 1913 held in New York, in which the works of many of the leading European artists were seen along with the works of a number of progressive American painters.

Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an appealing subject. Compared with the works of the realist painters, the works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city; they were more interested in the "feel" of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance. However, both the painters of the "Ash Can School" and the later realists were still tied to nineteenth-century or earlier styles, while the early-modernists shared in the international breakthroughs of the art of the twentieth century.

The greatest of these breakthroughs was Cubism, developed most fully in France between 1907 and 1914, which brought about a major revolution in Western painting. It overturned the rational tradition that had been built upon since the Renaissance. In Cubism, natural forms were broken down analytically into geometric shapes. No longer was a clear differentiation made between the figure and the background of a painting: the objects represented and the surface on

which they were painted became one. The Cubists abandoned the conventional single vantage point of the viewer, and objects depicted from multiple viewpoints were shown at the same time.

21. What's the main topic of the passage?
 - A) Modern art movements in the United States.
 - B) The great influence of Cubism.
 - C) Several American modernists found urban landscape an appealing subject.
 - D) Contemporary artists in the United States.
22. Which of the following is not mentioned as a means through which American artists learned about new movements?
 - A) Trips to Paris.
 - B) Lectures by European artists.
 - C) The exhibitions in the famous New York gallery "291".
 - D) The sensational Armory Show in 1913.
23. What was exhibitions on the sensational Armory Show of 1913 in New York ?
 - A) Works of many leading European artists as well as works of many progressive American painters.
 - B) Works of all the European artists and American painters.
 - C) Works of a number of American modernists and painters of the "Ash Can School".
 - D) Works of European artists only.
24. According to the author, which of the following was a major new movement in twentieth-century art?
 - A) Impressionism.
 - B) The rational tradition.
 - C) Cubism.
 - D) Realism.
25. What do we know about Cubism?
 - A) It made a clear differentiation between the figure and the background of a painting.
 - B) Natural forms were broken down analytically into shape of a square.
 - C) The object represented and the surface on which they were painted became one.
 - D) The cubists preserved the conventional single vantage point of the viewer.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report. The damage and death toll (死亡人数) could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, an earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims.

Injuries and death were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a. m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city's highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes.

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren't resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are *blueprints* (蓝图) for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports. Called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes.

26. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that _____.
- A) improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways
 - B) it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
 - C) large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday
 - D) new computers had been installed in the buildings
27. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to _____.
- A) help strengthen the foundation of the building
 - B) predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy
 - C) counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building
 - D) measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations
28. The smart buildings discussed in the passage _____.
- A) would cause serious financial problems
 - B) would be worthwhile though costly
 - C) would increase the complexity of architectural design
 - D) can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquake
29. It can be inferred from the passage that in minimizing the damage caused by earthquakes attention should be focused on _____.
- A) the increasing use of rubber and steel in capital construction
 - B) the reduction of the impact of ground vibrations
 - C) the development of flexible building materials

- D) early forecasts of earthquakes
30. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
A) compare the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred in the U. S.
B) encourage civil engineers to make more extensive use of computers
C) outline the history of the development of quake-resistant building materials
D) report new developments in constructing quake-resistant buildings

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Soldiers and other military people wear uniforms with stripes and stars and various other symbols to indicate their status. But in the business world everyone wears more-or-less similar suits, and you cannot tell at a glance who ranks higher or lower than another. So how do people in the business world show their superiority?

An attempt to study this was made by two researchers using a series of silent films. They had two actors play the parts of an executive and a visitor, and switch roles each time. The scene had one man at his desk playing the part of an executive, while the other, playing the part of a visitor, knocks at the door, opens it and approaches the desk to discuss some business matter.

The audience watching the films was asked to rate the executive and the visitor in terms of status. A certain set of rules about status began to emerge from the ratings. The visitor showed the least amount of status when he stopped just inside the door to walk across the room to the seated man. He was considered to have more status when he walked halfway up to the desk, and he had the most status when he walked directly up to the desk and stood right in front of the seated executive.

Another thing that affected the status of the visitor in the eyes of the observers was the time between knocking and entering. For the seated executive, his status was also affected by the time between hearing the knock and answering. The quicker the visitor entered the room, the more status he had. The longer the executive took to answer, the more status he had.

31. The two researchers designed the experiment to find out _____.
A) the parts played by the two actors
B) how to tell the differences between an executor and a visitor
C) ☒ how businessmen indicate status
D) how to tell businessmen at a glance
32. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
A) ☒ A certain set of rules about status of businessmen were revealed in an experiment.
B) Military people wear uniforms but the businessmen do not.
C) The executive has a higher status than the visitor.
D) ☒ It is a good method to use a series of silent film in research.

33. Having entered the room, the closer the visitor approaches the executive, _____.
A) the less it affected his status
☒ B) the higher was his status
C) the more equal was his status
D) the lower was his status
34. The longer the seated man was in answering the knock, _____.
A) the less it affected his status
☒ B) the higher was his status
C) the more equal was his status
D) the lower was his status
35. Which statement is NOT true?
☒ A) In the experiment, one actor played the executive while the other played the seated man.
B) Soldiers wear uniforms with strips and stars so that one can tell their status at a glance.
C) Business people wear similar suits.
D) The audience watching the film rated the executive and the visitor in terms of status.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Social change is more likely to occur in societies where there is a mixture of different kinds of people than in societies where people are similar in many ways. The simple reason for this is that there are more different ways of looking at things present in the first kind of society. There are more ideas, more disagreements in interest, and more groups and organizations with different beliefs. In addition, there is usually a greater worldly interest and greater tolerance in mixed societies. All these factors tend to promote social change by opening more areas of life to decision. In a society where people are quite similar in many ways, there are fewer occasions for people to see the need or the opportunity for change because everything seems to be the same. And although conditions may not be satisfactory, they are at least customary and undisputed.

Within a society, social change is also likely to occur more frequently and more readily in the material aspects of the culture than in the non-material, for example, in technology rather than in values; in what has been learned later in life rather than what was learned early; in the less basic and less emotional aspects of society than in their opposites; in the simple elements rather than in the complex ones; in form rather than in substance; and in elements that are acceptable to the culture rather than in strange elements.

Furthermore, social change is easier if it is gradual. For example, it comes more readily in human relations on a continuous scale rather than one with sharp *dichotomies* (一分为二). This is one reason why change has not come more quickly to Black Americans as compared to other American minorities, because of the sharp difference in appearance between them and their white counterparts.

36. What kind of society tends to promote social changes?
 A) A society where people are similar in many ways.
 B) A society where there are only white people.
 C) A society where there are only black people.
 D) A society where there is a mixture of different kinds of people.
37. In a mixed society, there may be disagreement in _____.
 A) ideas B) interests C) beliefs D) all of the above
38. Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?
 A) Social change is more likely to occur in the material aspect of society.
 B) Social change is less likely to occur in what people learned when they were old.
 C) Disagreement with and argument about conditions tend to promote social change.
 D) Social change tends to meet with more difficulty in basic and emotional aspects of society.
39. Social change is less likely to occur in a society where people are quite similar in many ways because _____.
 A) people there are easy to please
 B) people there are less argumentary
 C) people there have got so accustomed to their conditions that they seldom think it necessary to change
 D) people there have same needs that can be satisfied without much difficulty
40. The passage is mainly discussing _____.
 A) two different societies
 B) certain factors that determine the ease with which social change occurs
 C) the necessity of social change
 D) the significance of social change

Part III 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 center.

41. He can't run a hundred yards, a mile.
 A) less than B) still less ☒ C) no less D) less even
42. At present production levels, _____ deposits of coal can provide the world with coal for

hundreds of years.

- A) known B) being known C) knowing D) what is known

43. While discovering the cause of serious illness, _____.

- A) the illness should be cured immediately
B) the patients should be taken good care of
C) the doctor should give the patient good care
D) the effective measures should be taken

44. Jim would gain weight but he _____ enough.

- A) hadn't eaten B) shouldn't eat C) doesn't eat D) wouldn't eat

45. If it weren't for the fact that he was a millionaire, she _____ him.

- A) will never marry B) would never marry
C) might never marry D) would never have married

46. The creature was on the ground, some distance _____ him.

- A) in ahead of B) at ahead of C) in front of D) ahead before

47. His stranger behavior aroused the _____ of the police.

- A) doubt B) misbelief C) disbelief D) suspicion

48. I know him _____ but I have never actually spoken to him.

- A) by sight B) in sight C) out of sight D) on sight

49. John's father wants to dispose _____ their old house and buy a new one.

- A) in B) to C) of D) on

50. He longed for a good marriage, a secure job and a guaranteed income.

In other words, he wanted _____.

- A) insurance B) solidness C) stability D) safety

51. The doctors told us what food to eat, but they did not _____ the reasons for the choice.

- A) go for B) go to C) go out D) go into

52. The engineers have _____ accurate measuring equipment for recording the loudness at different frequencies.

- A) analyzed B) devised C) divided D) delivered

53. She will have to find some other work for she can't _____ this loud noise any longer.

- A) come up with B) keep up with C) catch up with D) put up with

54. _____ for her anthropological research, Margaret Mead also was involved with the World Federation for Mental Health.

- A) Noted primarily B) Primarily is noted
C) She is noted primarily D) She primarily noted

55. On Christmas Eve, we had several guests, who were _____ friends of our daughter.

- A) almost B) most C) mostly D) nearly

56. A line of forts was built along the border, to _____ the country _____ attack.

- A) avoid...from B) keep...against C) protect...from D) guard...from