

大学英语

级

全真模拟考场

主 编：

北京大学 刘红中 / 钱 清

参加编写的学校：

北京大学

四川大学

清华大学

南京师范大学

北京师范大学

广州外国语大学

上海复旦大学

中山大学

浙江大学

东北师大

大学英语四级全真模拟考场

主 编

北京大学 刘红中 钱 清

参编人员

清华大学	吕燕彬
北京师范大学	刘丽华
上海复旦大学	徐 真
广州外国语学院	王斌华
南京师范大学	周 遂 姜海路
浙江大学	郑达华
中山大学	陈 静
四川大学	吴显洪
东北师大	王启燕

著作权人 刘 实

外 文 出 版 社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级全真模拟考场/刘红中, 钱清主编.

北京: 外文出版社, 2004

ISBN 7-119-03742-0

I. 大... II. ①刘... ②钱... III. 英语—高等学校
—水平考试—习题 IV. G319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 058190 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

大学英语四级全真模拟考场

主 编 刘红中 钱清

文字审校 韩清月

责任编辑 王 蕊

封面设计 吴 涛

出版发行 外文出版社

印刷监制 冯 浩

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68995963 (编辑部)

(010) 68329514/68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京蓝空印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16 开

字 数 150 千字

印 数 0001—8000 册

印 张 13.125

版 次 2004 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03742-0/G·832 (外)

定 价 20.00 元



目 录

大学英语四级全真模拟考场(一)	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(二)	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(三)	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(四) ✓	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(五) ✓	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(六) ✓	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(七)	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(八) ✕	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(九) ✓	共 12 页
大学英语四级全真模拟考场(十) ✕	共 12 页
试题答案及解析(一)	答案第 1 页
试题答案及解析(二)	答案第 5 页
试题答案及解析(三)	答案第 10 页
试题答案及解析(四)	答案第 17 页
试题答案及解析(五)	答案第 21 页
试题答案及解析(六)	答案第 24 页
试题答案及解析(七)	答案第 30 页
试题答案及解析(八)	答案第 34 页
试题答案及解析(九)	答案第 39 页
试题答案及解析(十)	答案第 41 页
试题听力理解原文(一)	听力原文第 1 页
试题听力理解原文(二)	听力原文第 3 页
试题听力理解原文(三)	听力原文第 5 页
试题听力理解原文(四)	听力原文第 6 页
试题听力理解原文(五)	听力原文第 8 页
试题听力理解原文(六)	听力原文第 9 页
试题听力理解原文(七)	听力原文第 11 页
试题听力理解原文(八)	听力原文第 13 页
试题听力理解原文(九)	听力原文第 14 页
试题听力理解原文(十)	听力原文第 16 页
附:2004 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试卷	

大学英语四级全真模拟考场 (一)

试 卷 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 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.

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 centre.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) The woman is angry.
B) They are going to follow a friend of the woman's.
C) The woman is unsure whether she should leave her friend there.
D) The man is trying to make friends with the woman.
2. A) Chef.
B) Taxi driver.
C) Postman.
D) Milkman.
3. A) Traffic policewoman to driver.
B) Employer to employee.
C) Shop assistant to customer.
D) Teacher to student.
4. A) In a workshop.
B) At a farewell party.
C) In a kitchen.
D) In a department store.
5. A) The man is a successful writer.
B) The woman is poking fun at the man.

- C) The man is making self-mockery.
D) The books the man wrote were strongly criticized by the readers.
6. A) Boast. B) Horror.
C) Enchantment. D) Disbelief.
7. A) Mary has little money.
B) Mary is fat.
C) Mary likes new trousers.
D) Mary looks young.
8. A) The people at the party are upset that the woman doesn't show.
B) They do everything they can for the party.
C) They know how to make contact with the woman's other friends.
D) The party is a big success.
9. A) Money. B) Map.
C) Clothes. D) Water.
10. A) The man will follow the regulations.
B) The woman offers to help the man.
C) The woman doubts the feasibility of the man's plan.
D) The man is the woman's superior.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Eat our vegetables.
B) Wash dishes.
C) Go to bed earlier than we wanted to.
D) Listen to their lectures.
12. A) To send him biscuits.
B) To have coffee with him.
C) To have a chat with him.
D) To pick him up to work.
13. A) To feed his dogs.
B) Because he has nothing else to do.
C) Because he wants her daughter to eat them.
D) Because he enjoys eating them.
14. A) He was angry.
B) He insisted that she should come.

C) He took the biscuits to his daughter.

D) He ate the biscuits himself.

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

15. A) Jewelry.

B) Money.

C) Clothes.

D) Car.

16. A) By bribing the shop assistants.

B) By paying for them with the bricks.

C) By mugging the passers-by.

D) By breaking the store window and taking them.

17. A) Greedy.

B) Shrewd.

C) Impatient.

D) Conceited.

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

18. A) A salesman.

B) A writer.

C) A restaurant owner.

D) A market owner.

19. A) In London.

B) In Berlin.

C) In New York.

D) In Paris.

20. A) To let him know that learning is like building up a house.

B) To urge him to buy a big beautiful house like that.

C) To let him know that it's no use to envy what others have and he should strive to get them by himself.

D) To tell him that life is like a house in that the position you take is the most important.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(20 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 24 are based on the following passage:

Petroleum, like coal, is found in sedimentary rocks, and was probably formed from long-ago dead living organisms. The rocks in which it is found are almost always of ocean origin and the petroleum-forming organisms must have been ocean creatures rather than trees.

Instead of originating in accumulating woody matter, petroleum may be the product of the accumulating fatty matter of ocean organisms such as plankton, the myriads of single-celled creatures that float in the surface layers of the ocean. The fat of living organisms consists of atom combinations that are chiefly made up of carbon and hydrogen atoms. It does not take much in the way of chemical change to turn that into petroleum. It is only necessary that the organisms settle down into the ooze underlying shallow arms of the ocean undecomposing and decay under conditions of oxygen shortage. Instead of decomposing, the fat accumulates, trapped under further layers of ooze, undergoes minor rearrangements of atoms, and

finally is petroleum.

Petroleum is of great use to us. It runs cars and trucks, drives locomotives and makes airplanes fly. It pushes big ships across the ocean and thrusts rockets into space. Petroleum is also used for making thousands of other products, from daily necessities to products of industrial importance.

However, petroleum as it comes from the ground is not yet ready for use. This is what we call "crude oil". The crude oil is only a raw material. It is a mixture of a number of hydrocarbons which have different structures and properties and uses. In order to use them, they must first be separated at a refinery.

21. Where can petroleum be found?

- A) In long ago dead-living organ-isms
- B) In woody matter
- C) In fatter matter of ocean creature
- D) In sedimentary rocks

22. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A) The fat of living organisms contain carbon and hydrogen atoms
- B) The change from fat to petroleum doesn't take a long time
- C) The fat won't decompose when there is a lack of oxygen
- D) The fat accumulates when it's trapped under layers of ooze

23. Which of the following is NOT among the use of petroleum?

- A) Starts up vehicles
- B) Gives power to aircrafts
- C) Reducing air pollution
- D) Sends rockets

24. "Crude oil" _____.

- A) comes from the ground
- B) must be separated
- C) can be found at a refinery
- D) is mixed with hydrocarbons

Questions 25 to 29 are based on the following passage:

Computer and Its Applications

Much hostility towards computers has been based on the fear of widespread unemployment resulting from their introduction. One of the earliest examples of this was the burning of computer-operated looms by the weavers of Lyons. Computers are often installed as part of automated production systems requiring a minimum of operators, resulting in the loss of many jobs. This has happened, for example, in many steelworks.

On the other hand, computers do create jobs. They are more skilled and better paid, though fewer in number than those they replace. Many activities could not continue in their present form without computers, no matter how many people were employed. Examples are the cheque clearing system of major banks, and the weather forecasting system.

When a firm introduces computers, a few new people are usually employed in key posts (such as

practicing until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athlete practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that "being in the zone." Educators call it "automaticity".

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and decoding the words. With practice, he stumbles less and less, reading by the phrase. With automaticity, he doesn't have to think about decoding the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois schools, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests. At fifth grade, the automatic readers were reading twice as fast as the others, and still outscoring them on accuracy, comprehension and vocabulary.

"It's not I. Q. but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to automaticity," according to Rossman. Any child who spends at least 3.5 to 4 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers will in all likelihood reach automaticity. At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favor of reading.

You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud-something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentences, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

30. The first paragraph tells us _____.

- A) what automaticity is
- B) how accuracy is acquired
- C) how a child learns to walk
- D) how an athlete is trained

31. An automatic reader _____.

- A) sounds out the letters
- B) concentrates on the meaning
- C) has a high I. Q.

~~D) pays much attention to the structures of sentences~~

32. The Illinois study shows that the automatic reader's high speed _____.

- A) costs him a lot of work
- B) affects his comprehension
- C) leads to his future success
- D) doesn't affect his comprehension

33. A bright child _____.

- A) also needs practice to be an automatic reader
- B) always achieves great success in comprehension tests
- C) becomes an automatic reader after learning how to read
- D) is a born automatic reader

34. The paragraphs used to test the automaticity of your child should be _____.

- A) readable and interesting
- B) a little bit above his level
- C) full of dramatic expressions
- D) new to him

35. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A) how to score high on comprehension tests
- B) reading is the key to school success
- C) how to test your child's reading ability
- D) automaticity is important for efficient reading

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

muscle. 肌肉

A third of Britons are overweight, states a report published in January by the Royal College of Physicians, the result of an 18-month-long study. About five per cent of children weigh too much, and are likely to stay that way for life; in the mid-twenties aged population half are overweight.

Fat people risk severe health problems, says the report, including high blood pressure, breathlessness, and various forms of heart disease. Smoking is particularly risky for overweight people.

The safest way to lose weight is to eat cereals, bread, fruit and vegetables, and cut down on fatty meats, butter and sweet foods. Fat diets do far more harm than good; slimming machines that vibrate muscles have not been proved useful; saunas merely remove a little body water, and health farms, says the report, serve as expensive holidays.

Exercise is most important to health, the report emphasizes; though it doesn't necessarily reduce weight; it maintains the correct proportion of body fat to body muscle. And it isn't only for the young; from middle age a minimum of 20 minutes of gentle physical jerks should be practiced three times a week.

The report advocates several public health measures to combat the high prevalence of overweight in this country. They include an increase of tax on alcohol to reduce its increasing, and dangerously fattening, consumption; and the provision of more sports facilities by local authorities. Britain's doctors, the report concludes, must learn to be more sympathetic and specific in their advice to the overweight, encouraging a change in eating habits on a long-term basis, and taking into account the many-often complex-reasons why fat people are fat.

complex. 复杂的, 复合的, 多因素的, 多变的.

36. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A) the cause of Briton's overweight
- B) how to avoid getting overweight
- C) Briton's overweight problem
- D) The relations between overweight and health problem

37. According to the report, a person is most likely to stay fat for the whole of his life if he _____.

- A) gets fat in the twenties
- B) gets fat in his middle age
- C) is born fat
- D) gets fat when he is a child

conclude 总结, ② 总结, ③ 总结, ④ 总结

38. The report thinks that exercise _____.
- A) is a way to reduce weight
B) sometimes increase weight
C) is a sure way to keep one healthy
D) can convert fat to muscle
39. The report points out that drinking too much alcohol _____.
- A) will also cause one to get fat
B) will cause one to do less sports
C) will make one forget the fact that he is fat
D) will lead one to bad eating habits
40. Britain's doctors, when treating the overweight, should _____.
- A) encourage a long-term diet for everyone
B) be more considerate and give detailed advice
C) first consider why so many people are fat
D) do all the above

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. A child becomes an adult when he realizes he has a _____ not only to be right but also to be wrong.
- A) power
B) tendency
C) right
D) habit
42. A friend is someone you can do nothing with, and _____ it.
- A) hate
B) love
C) own
D) enjoy
43. Race prejudice is not only a shadow over the colored — it is a shadow over all of us, and the shadow is darkest over those who feel it least and allow its evil _____ to go on.
- A) effects
B) intentions
C) actions
D) outcomes
44. Real courage is when you know you're licked before you begin, but you begin _____ and see it through no matter what.
- A) again
B) still
C) yet
D) anyway
45. Reading without reflecting is like eating without _____.
- A) sharing
B) drinking
C) digesting
D) absorbing

2016年12月的大学英语四级考试真题。

重新设置。再读一遍。重新读。

46. A holiday gives one a change to look backward and forward, to reset oneself by an inner _____

A) watch

B) program

C) clock

D) compass

47. Reputation is 名声 an idle and most _____ imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.

A) wrong

B) false

C) negative

D) awful

48. New opinions are always _____, and usually opposed, without any other reason but because they are not already common.

A) denied

B) scorned

C) suspected

D) ignored

49. Reason _____ us; conscience, never.

A) helps

B) harms

C) hurts

D) deceives

50. He who gains a victory over other men is strong, but he who gains a victory over himself is all-_____.

A) strong

B) powerful

C) brave

D) courageous

51. The world is a play that would not be worth seeing if we knew the _____.

A) plot

B) content

C) dialogue

D) scene

52. You never know how many friends you have until you _____ a place at the beach.

A) have

B) rent

C) own

D) like

53. Your body is the baggage you must carry through life. The more excess baggage, the _____ the trip.

A) better

B) faster

C) lighter

D) shorter

54. A college education should _____ one to entertain three things: a friend, an idea and oneself.

A) provide

B) prepare

C) equip

D) lead

55. Wrinkles should merely _____ where smiles have been.

A) indicate

B) show

C) suggest

D) remember

56. You ought to consider the ifs now and then. Thinking about if sometimes prepares you _____ when.

A) with

B) for

C) before

D) through

57. _____ you make peace with who you are, you'll never be content with what you have.

ok. 对岸

marvel/marvell 奇妙的事物

- A) When B) After
C) Until D) If
58. "_____ today's movies," says Bob Hope, "if we took out all the bad language, we'd go back to silent films." with 表示新, 提及 同时提起一话题
A) About B) Of
C) In D) With
59. "Why have you painted your car red on one side and blue on the other?" "So that if I bang _____ anyone, the witnesses will have a marvelous time in court contradicting each other!"
A) to B) on bang into 撞, 碰 不是不一致矛盾
C) into D) onto
60. A compliment is something like a kiss _____ a veil. 面纱, 面罩
A) with B) under
C) on D) through
61. You can discover what your enemy fears most _____ observing the means he uses to frighten you.
A) after B) when 通过~方式用以
C) while 你害怕的, 害怕的 D) by 小册
62. It had been a weary day, _____ I asked Emily to hold all telephone calls while I had a nap.
A) so B) and
C) but D) although
63. A good scientist is a person with original ideas. A good engineer is a person who makes a design that works with _____ ideas as possible.
A) as few original 有一个好的过程, 科学家和工程师相比较
B) as less original
C) as little original
D) less original
64. A greater poverty than that caused by lack of money is the poverty of unawareness. Men and women _____ the world unaware of the beauty, the goodness, the glories in it. 无知
A) go on in aware, 知道的, 明白的 B) go through
C) go over D) go about
65. _____ libraries what have we? We have no past and no future.
A) Besides B) Except for
C) Without 新题, 会读, 自读 D) Despite
66. Wives are like fishermen. They brag about the one that _____ and complain about the one they kept.
A) got off B) got away
C) got with D) got through
67. Worry is imagination _____.
A) being misplaced
B) to be misplaced

- C) to misplace
D) misplaced

68. You know you're getting old _____ you start riding a bike and your kids take the car.

- A) as
B) when
C) since
D) because

69. You never get over being a child, _____ you have a mother to go to.

- A) as far as
B) unless
C) so long as
D) although

70. Quit thinking that you must halt before the barrier of inner negativity. You need not. You can crash through. _____ we see a negative state, that is where we can destroy it.

- A) wherever
B) whenever
C) whichever
D) whatever

Part IV Cloze

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are all together 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

A Stranger's Gift

When a man named V. P. Menon first arrived 71 New Delhi, India, to seek a job in government, all his possessions were 72 at the railroad station. He would have to return home on foot, defeated. In 73 he turned 74 an elderly Sikh, explained his troubles, and asked for a loan of 15 rupees (卢比) to tide him 75 until he could get a job. The Sikh gave him the money. When Menon asked for an address so he could 76 back the rupees, the Sikh wouldn't give it. He said the help had come from a stranger and was to be repaid to a stranger. Menon never forgot that debt and eventually earned a 77 for his charity (博爱). Some time ago I was in the Bombay airport at the baggage counter, trying to reclaim my bags. But I had no Indian currency 78, and the agent would not take a traveler's check. A stranger standing beside me paid my claim check fee — about 80 cents.

He then told me the story of Menon in refusing my 79 to figure how to repay him. His father, he explained, had been Menon's assistant. From a nameless Sikh to an Indian civil servant to his assistant to his son to me, a foreigner in a 80 of frustrating (令人沮丧的) inconvenience. Though the gift was not large, its spirit is above any value and makes me happy.

71. A) on
B) at
C) in
D) to
72. A) taken
B) stolen
C) robbed
D) grabbed
73. A) sorrow
B) sadness
C) loneliness
D) desperation
74. A) to
B) against
C) for
D) on
75. A) off
B) over
C) around
D) against
76. A) pay
B) give
C) return
D) mail
77. A) name
B) wealth
C) reputation
D) fortune

找 出 中 心 词 汇 表

78. A) with B) left C) on D) yet
 79. A) suggestion B) intention C) advice D) attempt
 80. A) moment B) time C) place D) second

"Finding the right doctor is not 81," says the inimitable (独特的) George Burns. "Recommendations are a good start. 82 talk to your friends, preferably the ones who are still alive. 83 you get the name of a doctor who sounds interesting, go to his office to 84 him out. Does he have medical books on his shelf among the investment and real estate volumes? Does he have an aquarium (鱼缸) full of tropical fish? Are the fish alive? "Next 85 the patients in the waiting room. Do they look better than the fish? Talk to the patients. See what they think of him. Find out if the doctor 86 house calls. If he does, send me his name. You should also think about whether you want an older doctor or a younger one. The younger ones are very 87 and more radical (激进), upon all the new tricks. The older doctors don't need the new tricks. They've got an old trick 88 their sleeve. They know that 90 percent of your problems will cure themselves. 89, I like an older doctor. And if he's still alive, I ask 90 his doctor is and go to him if he's still alive."

81. A) hard B) difficult C) easy D) simple
 82. A) So B) Then C) But D) And
 83. A) When B) Once C) After D) As soon as
 84. A) ask B) lead C) take D) check
 85. A) look after B) ask C) look for D) observe
 86. A) have B) dial C) do D) make
 87. A) strong B) young C) vivid D) energetic
 88. A) on B) up C) in D) under
 89. A) Frankly B) Luckily C) Personally D) Admittedly
 90. A) where B) who C) whoever D) wherever

试 卷 二

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: Are American Athletes Overpaid? You should write at least 120 words based on the outline given below in Chinese. Remember to write clearly.

1. 美国运动员是否收入过高?
 2. 分别阐述你的理由

You may begin the essay with the following statement:

American athletes have often been accused of being overpaid. For example, famous ballplayers sign contracts that guarantee them millions of dollars for one year's work. They may earn additional millions for product endorsement.

第一部分
大学英语四级全真模拟考场

大学英语四级全真模拟考场 (二)

试 卷 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 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.

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 centre.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) You should study too hard.
B) You should not study too hard.
C) You must not study too hard.
D) You should study as hard as possible.
2. A) The success needs long-time efforts.
B) Rome was built in a long time.
C) You'd better go to Rome to play the piano.
D) You should not practice day and night.
3. A) Because cats and dogs will play together.
B) Because it will rain a little.
C) Because it will pour.
D) Because cats and dogs are afraid of rain.
4. A) like a cucumber
B) a bit cool and a bit excited