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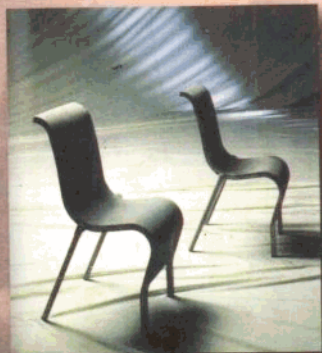
COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND FOUR SIMULATED TESTS

题型

大学英语 4 级考试

模拟 试题集

10 套测试题 · 注释



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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试推行已近十年,对大学英语教学起到了极大的推动和促进作用,并在社会上产生了广泛的影响。但是,随着经济的发展和科学技术的进步,对于步入社会的人才的外语实际表达能力和运用能力的要求越来越高,从而使以 80 年代初颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为基础的四、六级英语考试面临着新的挑战。为此,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会从 1996 年开始调整和改革大学英语考试,并且从 1997 年起开始逐步使用翻译、听写填空、复合式听写、简短回答等四种新题型。这样,在一套新型的四级考试题中,主观性试题已由原来的 15% 增到 25%。采用新题型的目的是逐步扭转目前大学英语的应试教学倾向,使考试为教学服务,使大学英语考试真正成为测试和提高大学生实际运用英语能力的一种强有力的手段。

本书的编写主要参照了《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试题型调整总纲》,并具有以下主要特点:

(1) 针对性强。我们对历年来《大学英语四级考试》的内容、形式、所测试的重点和难点进行了悉心分析和归纳,使得本书为您提供十套模拟题中,包含了《大学英语四级考试》所规定的所有重点和考点。

(2) 包含新题型。大学英语考试委员会所颁布的四级必考的三种新题型(听写填空、翻译、简短回答)都囊括在每一套模拟题中。

(3) 内容新颖,题材广泛。所使用的素材选自国外最近公

布的测试题,反映和代表了最新的大学英语四级测试趋势。

(4)模拟度高。在设计这十套模拟题的过程中,我们按照《大纲》规定的各项指标及所颁布的新题型的样题,对试题的难易度进行了认真的分析和整理,使这十套模拟题达到一定的可信度。

(5)注释详细。除听力部分外,其他测试部分都附有详实的注解,考生可举一反三,触类旁通。

(6)听力部分配有录音带,语音清晰、流畅,由外籍专家朗读录制,可供学生自测之用。另外,本书开头附有“大学英语四级考试新增题型标准样题”,供考生参考。

编者

1997.10

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大学英语四级考试新增题型标准样题

1. 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)

“英译汉”安排在“阅读理解”部分之后，每次考试共4至5题，从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中分别选择1至2个句子组成1题，每篇文章有1至2题。考试时间为15分钟。考试时，考生可以参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章，以便了解上下文。

“英译汉”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

Translation from English into Chinese

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Lines 1--3. Para. 1. Passage 1)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive areas such as attention and memory.

2. (Lines 2—3. Para. 2. Passage 1)

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.

3. (Lines 1—2. Para. 5. Passage 2)

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break. But rarely is success so mysterious.

4. (Last sentence, Passage 3)

The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

5. (Lines 4—5. Para 2. Passage 4)

For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

(注:参阅1995年6月CET4公开试卷阅读理解部分的有关文章)

“英译汉”样题参考答案

1. (Lines 1—3. Para. 1. Passage 1)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive areas such as attention and memory.

生物学的

研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时,头脑里会产生生化变化,

0.5

使头脑在注意力和记忆力这类认知领域中更加有效地活动。

0.5

0.5

(全句结构:0.5)

可以认可的译法:

研究人员(已经)证实人们在动脑筋时,头脑里会产生生

0.5

(物)化(学)变化,(这种变化可以)使头脑在(象)注意力和记忆力(的)这类认知领域中更加有效地(进行)活动。(全句结

0.5

0.5

构:0.5)

2. (Lines 2—3. Para. 2. Passage 1)

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.

习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人,在进入老年以后,

0.5

meeting
someone

要比一个从来不积极动脑子的人的认知能力更为健全。(全句

0.5

0.5

结构 0.5)

可以认可的译法:

习惯于多动脑筋而不是少动脑筋的人。在进入老年以后,

0.5

要比(比起)一个从来不积极动脑子的人(来)的(其)认知能力更为健全。(全句结构 0.5)

0.5

0.5

3. (Lines 1—2. Para. 5. Passage 2)

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break. But rarely is success so mysterious.

我们常常相信别人的成功是由于某种特殊的奥秘或是由

0.5

0.5

于某种机遇,但成功极少是如此神秘的。(全句结构:0.5)

0.5

可以认可的译法:

我们常常相信(认为)别人的成功(是)由于某种特殊的奥

0.5

0.5

秘或是由于某种机遇,但成功(其实)极少(往往不)是如此神

0.5

秘的。(全句结构:0.5)

4. (Last sentence, Passage 3)

The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

后者忽视了向分散居住的社区提供充分的服务
0.5
需要较高的花费,以及近郊居民上下班既费钱又费时间。(全
0.5
句结构:0.5)

可以认可的译法:

后者忽视了(没有考虑到)分散居住的(居民分散的)
0.5
社区提供充分的服务(充分提供服务)需要较高的花费,以及
0.5
近郊居民上下班既费钱又费时间。(全句结构:0.5)
0.5

5. (Lines 4—5. Para 2. Passage 4)

For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

从人口的总体考虑,我们必须更多地关注摄入少量的、
0.5
在不知不觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成的延发效应。(全
0.5
句结构:0.5)

可以认可的译法:

从人口(人类)的总体考虑,我们必须更多地关注摄(吸)
0.5
入少量的、在不知不觉中污染我们世界的杀虫剂所造成
0.5
的延发效应(全句结构:0.5)。
0.5

2、听写填空(Spot Dictation)

“听写填空”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试卷上给出一段 120 词左右的短文,其中有 10 个左右的空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子,或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。

“听写填空”所用短文的题材、体裁和难度等与“听力理解”部分的听力篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解录音制作在同一磁带上。

“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

以下是“听写填空”样题及答案:

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.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) _____, How often (2) _____ moving vans on the road? (3) _____. Are so many people actually (4) _____? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) _____, about one third of the population (6) _____.

Every person who moves (7) _____ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8) _____. Some may wish (9) _____. And some have many other reasons. (10) _____, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

“听写填空”样题答案

- (1) Think for a moment
- (2) do you see
- (3) They seem to be everywhere
- (4) changing their addresses
- (5) Within any five year period
- (6) change their place of residence
- (7) has his or her own personal reasons
- (8) because of employment opportunities
- (9) to live in a warmer or a colder climate
- (10) Regardless of the specific causes

3、简短回答题(Short Answer Questions)

“简短回答题”安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试为一篇文章,文章后有5个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为15分钟。

“简短回答题”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

以下是“简短回答题”样题及参考答案:

Short Answer Questions (CET-4)

Directions, In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

In many business, computers have largely replaced paper-work, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, “Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day. “And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their trans-
actions are untouched by human hands” and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes show they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and

often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler. When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer — tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg." As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done." I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works."

Questions:

1. What is the passage mainly about?

Computer crimes.

2. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they are handled by computers.
3. The bank teller covered up his crime by leave her job.
4. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice? leave her job.
5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch? Computer experts.

“简短回答题”(CET4)参考答案

1. Computer crimes/Computer criminals
2. are untouched by human hands/are handled by computers
3. claiming a computer error/ moving money from one account to another
4. Leave her job/Quit her work
5. Computer experts

大学英语四级考试模拟试题(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. 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.

1. A) He's better. C) He's sick in bed.
 B) He's complaining. D) He's cold.
2. A) He isn't feeling well.
 B) His apartment isn't warm enough.
 C) His travel plans were changed by the weather.
 D) He wants to know who called him.
3. A) Bill has a lot of cats. C) Bill enjoys climbing.
 B) Bill was brave. D) Bill took the right equipment.
4. A) Go across the bridge. C) Come to the bridge game.
 B) Repeat the experiment. D) Wait and see what happens.
5. A) Joan will give out the assignments.

- B) Joan will speak in the seminar.
 C) Joan won't be present at the seminar.
 D) Joan won't sign the petitions.
6. A) Fell asleep early. C) Discussed inflation.
 B) Watched television. D) Attended a special program.
7. A) He would like to see the new stamps.
 B) He agrees that the price is too high.
 C) He wants to know what the price will be.
 D) He needs to mail some letters now.
8. A) It is too late for the man to go to the concert.
 B) The man must wait for two hours to buy a ticket.
 C) People have already been standing in line for two hours.
 D) The man can buy a standing-room ticket tomorrow.
9. A) He has arranged to take the exam next year.
 B) He is pleased since the woman offered to help him.
 C) He has reason to be happy, despite the exam.
 D) He actually did very well on the exam.
10. A) She'd like to come along.
 B) She knows her way around the harbor.
 C) The warm weather is quite pleasant.
 D) The ride will take all day.

Section B

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 pause.

What kind of poet writes about farming and life in the woods? (11) _____ and write about simple people? Robert Frost would.

Frost began writing poetry (12) _____. At nineteen he had his first poem published. (13) _____ that he wrote four more and had them printed, too. Walking and hitching wagon rides, he traveled from eastern Massachusetts to New York. (14) _____ his poems in print.

Frost did not earn enough as a poet (15) _____, so he held many other jobs. He farmed for many years, (16) _____ so he could write when the house was quiet. He also (17) _____.

When he was 38, (18) _____. Frost continued to write because of a deep desire (19) _____. The language he used and the stories he told made (20) _____