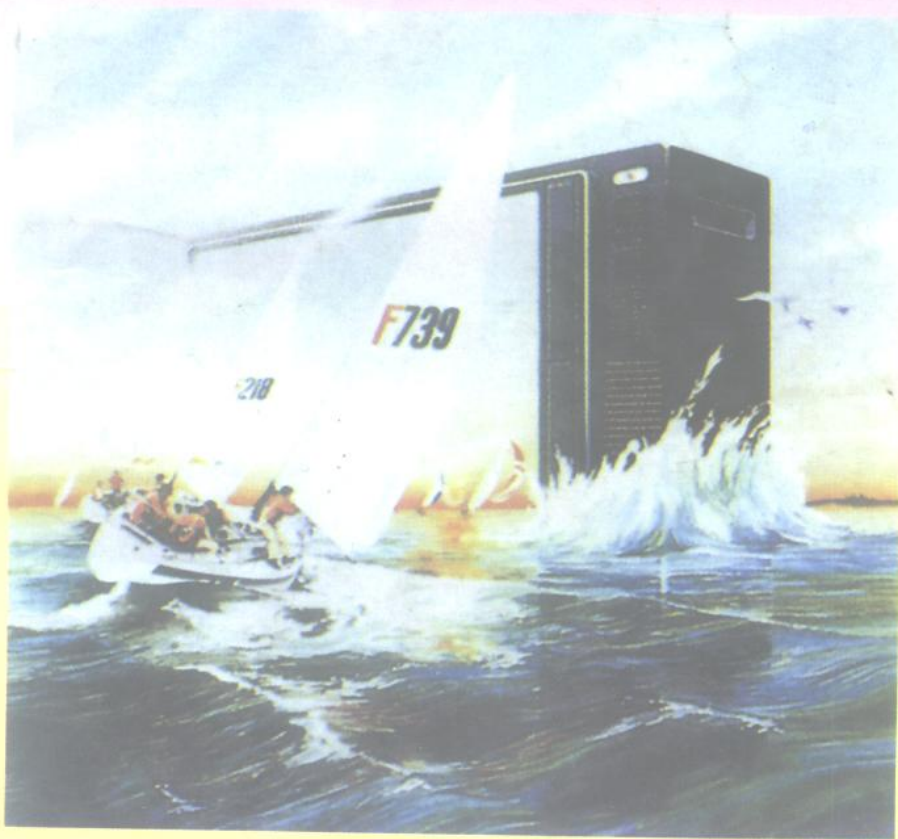


大学英语四级统考新题型模拟试题

清华大学外语系 吴永麟 主编



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内 容 提 要

本书根据 1995 年大学英语四、六级考试委员会通知——提高考试效度, 切实提高学生英语水平; 采用新题型以及某次考试事先不公布题型——的精神, 结合我们在教学中积累的经验和资料, 进行编写, 具有极强的针对性、实用性及预测性。

本书共分十套模拟试题、附一套 1995 年公开试题。试题的主要题型从原来的 15%, 增至 20%, 25%, 30%, 最高达 40%, 以贯彻“提高考试效度……”的指示。模拟试题除保留基本题型——听力、阅读、结构和词汇、完形填空等项的多项选择题和作文外, 新增加了: 填空听写、全篇听写; 阅读回答问题, 阅读划句翻译; 词汇置换; 完形填空选词和无选项填空; 翻译包括中译英单句和段落, 英译中全篇划句等十项新题型。题型内容丰富, 涉及面广, 是针对学生英语学习中的弱点、难点, 进行概括性的研究、试验、总结后提出、编排并分布在各套模拟试题中, 使其各具特点, 又有预测性, 以备 1996 年 1 月四级统考采用新题型后, 某次考试事先不公布题型时, 学生能以全面综合能力作好准备, 体现四级大纲要求。

书后有答案, 难点有注释。翻译单句、段落都有译文, 作文除命题外, 还有范文篇。书后附有四级学生应该掌握的词汇表。可供学生参考自学, 同时帮助学生巩固四级课堂学习的内容, 提高语言综合应用的能力。

本书主要是为参加 CET—4(大学英语四级考试)统考编写的。也可供准备参加出国人员考试同等水平的读者使用。

本书听力部分还配有录音磁带。

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Simulated College English Test One

— — Band Four — —

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 will read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. At an insurance agency. B. In a post office.
 C. On an airplane. D. In a moving company.
2. A. \$ 4. B. \$ 3.75.
 C. \$ 3.25. D. \$ 3.5.
3. A. He may convert it and use it as a bar.
 B. He may pull it down and build a new bar.
 C. He may sell it to the owner of the bar.
 D. He may rent it out for use as a bar.
4. A. She feels unable to say what's happened to George.
 B. She is speaking to George.
 C. George is always late for appointment.
 D. She finds it difficult to put up with George's behaviour.
5. A. Go out to play tennis. B. Buy new shoes.
 C. Give the man a warning. D. Relax for a while.
6. A. She still has exams to take.
 B. She wants to know which exams are over.
 C. She wishes she had done better on her exams.
 D. She has finished looking through the exams.
7. A. They can ask the waiter for help.
 B. They can eat somewhere else.
 C. They have no choice but eat here.
 D. They don't mind eating good food or not.
8. A. She has no desire to work in a company.
 B. She will graduate after the man does.

- C. She likes to work in a company.
- D. She has no idea where graduation will be held.
- 9. A. The clerk doesn't like to be bothered.
- B. The machine was just repaired.
- C. The man should not make any more copies.
- D. She can teach the man how to use the machine.
- 10. A. Repair the door.
- B. Visit some ruins.
- C. Have an outdoor party.
- D. Catch the Saturday train.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three 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 draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

- 11. A. Trees are not as useful now as they were in the past.
- B. Man still depends on trees for his daily life.
- C. Trees provide only food for man.
- D. Trees were more useful in the past than they are now.
- 12. A. The sun doesn't shine at all.
- B. The sun shines only during the hot season.
- C. The sun shines only in summer.
- D. It is hot all the year round.
- 13. A. The land is covered by rivers.
- B. The land needs to be fertilized.
- C. The land is turned into desert in the end.
- D. The land is changed into low-lying fields.

Passage 2

- 14. A. Ten percent of Holland's workers.
- B. Sixty percent of Holland's workers.
- C. Ten percent of Holland's population.
- D. Thirty percent of Holland's population.
- 15. A. They think marshes and sea are useful for farming.
- B. They can make good use of fertilizers.
- C. They can get land from sea and marshes and make it productive.
- D. They think marshland is productive owing to the plentiful supply of water.

tural geographic center of this region, Chicago became the crossroads of a vast transportation network. The great waterway systems of the Mississippi valley and the Great Lakes were linked in Chicago in 1847, when the Illinois-Michigan Canal was opened to traffic. Within the next year, rail lines began to operate trains to and from the city. The rise of agricultural activity demanded facilities for the storage and milling of grain, the slaughtering of cattle, and the processing and shipment of meat. The manufacture of farm machinery branched out into the basic metal-producing and woodworking industries. This soon attracted banks and other financial institutions. Four years after the end of the Civil War, Chicago was already established as the focal point of the largest system of inland waterways in the world and the hub (中心) of a rail network that extended to the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. The productive potential of the city was unparalleled, and the pace of its industrial expansion reached explosive proportions.

21. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. The effects of the Civil War on the development of Chicago.
 - B. The effects of intensive farming in North America.
 - C. The evolution of Chicago as an industrial center.
 - D. The impact of agriculture on industrial development.
22. In the nineteenth century, the farming areas around Chicago developed rapidly because
- A. new irrigation waterways were built.
 - B. men who had been soldiers provided a plentiful work force.
 - C. new machinery permitted farming on a large scale.
 - D. the slaughtering of cattle turned much range land into farm land.
23. Why did Chicago initially begin to grow?
- A. It was located in the middle of a productive area.
 - B. Its industries attracted jobless people.
 - C. It could provide food for a large local population.
 - D. Its wealthy inhabitants invested their money there.
24. Chicago was primarily important to the cattle industry as a
- A. market for meat.
 - B. breeding center.
 - C. center of the medical treatment of sick animals.
 - D. place to finance cattle purchases.
25. According to the passage, bankers were mainly attracted to Chicago because of
- A. the outbreak of the Civil War in the East.
 - B. the increase in manufacturing activity.
 - C. good opportunities for travel.
 - D. schools that trained qualified economists.

Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage:

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a small scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. ✓ This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas. (17)

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalised industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

26. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must

- A. rely on their own financial resources.
- B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance.
- C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know.
- ✓ D. depend on the population as a whole for finance.

27. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is

- A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible. ×
- B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies. ×
- C. exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange.
- ✓ D. invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange.

28. When the savers want their money back they

- A. ask another company to obtain their money for them.
- B. look for other people to borrow money from.

- C. put their shares in the company back on the market.
D. transfer their money to a more successful company.
29. All the essential services on which we depend are
- A. run by the Government or our local authorities.
 B. in constant need of financial support.
C. unable to provide for the needs of the population.
D. financed wholly by rates and taxes.
30. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and nationalised industries
- A. to borrow as much money as they wish.
B. to make certain everybody saves money.
 C. to raise money to finance new developments.
D. to make certain everybody lends money to them.

Questions 31–35 are based on the following passage:

There is a new type of small advertisement becoming increasingly common in newspaper classified columns. It is sometimes placed among 'situations vacant', although it does not offer anyone a job, and sometimes it appears among 'situations wanted', although it is not placed by someone looking for a job either. What it does is to offer help in applying for a job.

'Contact us before writing your application', or 'Make use of our long experience in preparing your curriculum vitae or job history', is how it is usually expressed. The growth and apparent success of such a specialised service is, of course, a reflection on the current high levels of unemployment. It is also an indication of the growing importance of the curriculum vitae (or job history), with the suggestion that it may now qualify as an art form in its own right.

There was a time when job seekers simply wrote letters of application. 'Just put down your name, address, age and whether you have passed any exams', was about the average level of advice offered to young people applying for their first jobs when I left school. The letter was really just for openers, it was explained, everything else could and should be saved for the interview. And in those days of full employment the technique worked. The letter proved that you could write and were available for work. Your eager face and intelligent replies did the rest.

Later, as you moved up the ladder, something slightly more sophisticated was called for. The advice then was to put something in the letter which would distinguish you from the rest. It might be the aggressive approach. 'Your search is over. I am the person you are looking for,' was a widely used trick that occasionally succeeded. Or it might be some special feature specially designed for the job in view.

There is no doubt, however, that it is the increasing number of applicants with university education at all points in the process of engaging staff that has led to the greater importance of the curriculum vitae.

31. The new type of advertisement which is appearing in newspaper columns
- A. informs job hunters of the opportunities available.
 - B. promises useful advice to those looking for employment.
 - C. divides available jobs into various types.
 - D. informs employers that people are available for work.
32. Nowadays a demand for this specialised type of service has been created because
- A. there is a lack of jobs available for artistic people.
 - B. there are so many top-level jobs available.
 - C. there are so many people out of work.
 - D. the job history is considered to be a work of art.
33. In the past it was expected that first job hunters would
- A. write an initial letter giving their life history.
 - B. pass some exams before applying for a job.
 - C. have no qualifications other than being able to read and write.
 - D. keep any detailed information until they obtained an interview.
34. Later, as one went on to apply for more important jobs, one was advised to include in the letter
- A. something that would attract attention to one's application.
 - B. a personal opinion about the organisation one was trying to join.
 - C. something that would offend the person reading it.
 - D. a lie that one could easily get away with telling.
35. The job history has become such an important document because
- A. there has been an increase in the number of jobs advertised.
 - B. there has been an increase in the number of applicants with degrees.
 - C. jobs are becoming much more complicated nowadays.
 - D. the other processes of applying for jobs are more complicated.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage:

A green revolution has been taking place in the countryside. But so quietly has it been carried out, and with so little fuss, that many people are unaware of what has been achieved. Don't expect to find anything so wild or so big as a national park, or anything as small and tame as your local rec. Country parks come somewhere between the two, with the accent on leisure rather than conservation.

Ten years ago the country park was nothing more than an idea floated in a Govern-

ment White Paper called Leisure in the Countryside. Today there are well over 100 country parks flourishing in nearly every corner of England and Wales, and more parks are in the pipeline.

They were designed to serve three basic purposes: to make it easier for town dwellers to enjoy the open air without travelling too far and adding to traffic congestion; to ease the pressure on the more remote and solitary places; and above all, perhaps, in the words of the White Paper, to 'reduce the risk of damage to the countryside — aesthetic, as well as physical — which often comes about when people simply settle down for an hour or a day where it suits them, somewhere "in the country" — to the inconvenience and indeed the expense of the countryman who lives there.'

A good country park will certainly be readily accessible for cars and pedestrians and you may be able to reach it by public transport. It will cover at least 25 acres and may contain woods, open parkland or a stretch of water. It may even be on the coast.

Some country parks provide refreshment facilities, picnic sites, information centres and a warden service. All of them have car parks and toilets. There may be an admission fee or a charge for parking your car, and a few parks close during the winter, so it is best to check before setting out. The great thing about country parks is that they are prepared for people. So you feel really welcome in the countryside.

In some parks you can swim, sail, fish, row or go horse-riding. Others offer quieter pleasures: nature trails, gardens, ancient monuments, fine views.

The commonest type of park is the traditional parkland of some bygone ancestral estate, sometimes with the great house or castle still intact within the grounds, as at Elvaston Castle, near Derby. But there is no truly typical country park. In landscape terms their range is immense: downs, cliffs, woods, moors, heaths — even reclaimed mineral workings, old gravel pits and abandoned railway lines have been transformed with the aid of cash handouts from the Countryside Commission.

36. The phrase 'with the accent on leisure rather than conservation' in the last sentence of paragraph one means that
- A. country parks provide no more facilities than national parks do.
 - B. the emphasis in country parks is on providing facilities for people to enjoy themselves rather than on preserving the countryside.
 - C. country parks are not like national parks, where nature is well preserved.
 - D. country parks provide no wild or big animals as a national park does, so people can enjoy themselves.
37. What is meant by 'in the pipeline' in the last sentence of paragraph two?
- A. It means being planned.
 - B. It means under construction.
 - C. It means pipeline is installed.

- EAC
- D. It means being invested.
38. Why is it likely that people who settle down for an hour or a day will cause the countryman inconvenience and expense?
- A. Because they may destroy the countryman's life.
 B. Because they may affect the countryman's income.
 C. Because they may disturb the countryman's work or cause him more work by making fires, leaving litter, etc.
 D. Because they may bring diseases to the countryman.
39. What should you check before setting out?
- A. You should check whether the fee or charge is fixed.
 B. You should check whether the park is open or not.
 C. You should check whether the fee or charge has changed.
 D. You should check whether there is space to park your car.
40. Why is there no truly typical country park?
- A. Because country parks have not been created in the countryside.
 B. Because country parks have been financed by different bodies.
 C. Because country parks have been created in many different places with different surroundings.
 D. Because country parks have been set up by different authorities.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

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. John does not find that his new job provides him with sufficient _____ for his ability.
- A. capacity B. opening C. range D. scope
42. His attitude is _____ of contempt for ordinary people.
- A. evident B. indicative C. positive D. revealing
43. We have had many problems to cope with, but by now we can see light at the end of the _____.
- A. battle B. day C. road D. tunnel
44. Production has been delayed because of a shortage of _____ materials.
- A. base B. prime C. raw D. rough
45. The informer _____ the inspector a hint about the whereabouts of the wanted man.
- A. dropped B. let C. suggested D. warned
46. In the _____ of my not being there to meet you, our representative will take you to

your hotel.

- A. event B. occasion C. occurrence D. possibility
47. He has a little _____ next to his garage where he makes things for the house.
A. housework B. mill C. workhouse D. workshop
48. I expect all of you to be here five minutes before the lecture begins, without _____.
A. fail B. failure C. fault D. miss
49. He never _____ his early promise as a dancer.
A. carried out B. discharged C. fulfilled D. performed
50. He was a bitter opponent of ours at one time, but now he has been _____ to our ideas.
A. ensured B. converted C. convinced D. overcome
51. He is the _____ image of his father. They are so alike!
A. alive B. identical C. lively D. living
52. Guests are requested to _____ their hotel rooms before noon.
A. abandon B. discharge C. displace D. vacate
53. While I cannot promise that the car will be ready by tomorrow I _____ you that we are doing our best to complete the job.
A. ensure B. assure C. insure D. reassure
54. Students wishing to re-enrol are _____ to come to the office before the end of the month.
A. commanded B. notified C. advised D. suggested
55. You shouldn't talk about his failing. You'll _____ his confidence.
A. underestimate B. undergo C. undermine D. worry
56. I doubt if the amount of food I have ordered will be _____ for so many people.
A. adaptable B. adequate C. fitted D. suitable
57. The lorry overturned in the middle of the road and brought the traffic to a _____.
A. closure B. conclusion C. standstill D. stoppage
58. I'm glad to say that the advantages of the project _____ the disadvantages.
A. overbalance B. overlook C. outweigh D. prevail
59. She has such a beautiful _____. She must look after her skin.
A. outline B. aspect C. complexion D. surface
60. You are not _____ to join this society unless you are 18 or over.
A. available B. eligible C. permissible D. possible
61. At the graduation ceremony the graduating students _____ the faculty in the processional march.
A. precede B. occupy C. prevail D. propose
62. In our state, physical education is _____ for every student.
A. sound B. valuable C. compulsory D. must

63. When Jane learned that she was the _____ of a scholarship to the school of her first choice, she was overjoyed.
A. recipient B. benefit C. profiteer D. fortune
64. We looked with _____ on the man who had robbed the old man.
A. temper B. scorn C. criticism D. tension
65. To what _____ would you go to achieve your goal?
A. scope B. extent C. scale D. extension
66. The bus terminal was in a(n) _____ uproar during the train strike.
A. routine B. uncontrolled C. chaotic D. confused
67. You need a lot of _____ to go through college and then medical school.
A. insistence B. perseverance C. hardship D. inspiration
68. With the increased production _____ possible by the assembly line, automobiles became much cheaper.
A. making B. being C. made D. found
69. The welfare of mankind is closely associated with the _____ of soil fertility.
A. existence B. emergency C. maintenance D. embrace
70. Operations which left patients exhausted and in need of long periods of recovering time now leave them _____ relaxed and comfortable.
A. felt B. feeling C. much D. as

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D (on the right side of the paper). You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

It fascinates me to observe the way in 71 children so often react against their parents' ideas, while at the same time 72 their parents characteristics. That is to say, the children grew up to 73 different views from their parents', yet to have 74 personalities. There is a 75 going on in the toy world at present over whether children should be 76 to have war toys. I do not believe in encouraging war toys, but I do not see any 77 in forbidding them when I think of the 78 of my friend Harry.

Harry is the son of 79 parents who were totally opposed to war. He was never allowed toy soldiers 80 a boy, never allowed toy guns. Harry grew up and went into the army, becoming a first-class soldier and 81 all sorts of military honours in a rather fierce unit. He became the opposite in 82 way of what his parents might have expected 83 their son. And yet there is a gentleness about Harry which shows a 84 personality. There is a sympathetic element about the man which I can see 85 have come