



最新

大学英语四级考试精编与注释 综合模拟训练

New College English Tests and Notes (Band 4)

编著 张丽君 张经鹏 主审 王汉明

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前言

《最新大学英语四级考试精编与注释》(以下简称“精编与注释”)是根据大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲要求编写的一套最新大学英语四级考试系列辅导教材。全部内容按四级考试试卷形式编排。《精编与注释》主要是供大学本科学生使用,目的在于迅速提高英语水平和应试能力,顺利通过四级考试。同时它也适合于准备参加研究生考试和 TOEFL、WSK 等英语考试的考生使用。

《精编与注释》训练丛书共分五册。

1. 综合模拟训练 本册特点是严格按照全国大学英语考试委员会公布的新题型要求编写的。每套试卷分听力题一和试卷二,与正式考试形式、要求完全相同。另一套是答案,不仅给出全部答案,还逐题进行讲解,同时给出写作以及简短回答和听力的文字材料,使其成为一套自学、自测和提高英语水平的好教材。

2. 新型听力训练 听力理解题在大学英语四级考试中占百分之二十的比重,需要通过反复听的训练才能达到快速提高的目的。所谓“新型听力训练”,是在原来听力理解题之后增加新题型“听力填空”的综合训练,供考生考前强化训练使用。

3. 词汇与结构训练 英语词汇与结构是学好英语的基础,是大学英语四级必考的内容。本册主要通过大量练习题的形式掌握词汇的用法和句子结构,提高语言的运用能力。为使考生有真正的收获,每道题都有详细注释,帮助考生学习、掌握其用法。

4. 阅读理解训练 本册是通过阅读大量材料提高对文章的理解能力。训练形式除了保留原来的多项选择外,还纳入了“英译

汉”和“简短回答”两种新题型。目的是使考生熟悉考试形式,通过训练提高考生对英语书面材料的确切理解和一定的表达能力。

5. 词汇与短语学习指导 词汇是语言的基本要素之一,是学习英语,提高英语水平的基础。词汇量大小直接影响阅读理解及信息的传递。考生能否通过英语四级考试,学习和掌握英语教学大纲所规定的词汇是关键。本册是根据国家教委 1994 年公布的新词汇表编写的。它包括词汇和短语的基本用法,同义词的辨析,对重点词汇和短语给出例句并作必要的讲解。此书是考生必备的词汇手册。

《最新大学英语四级考试精编与注释》是一套完整的系列辅导用书,同时各册又可独立存在、单独使用。它是通过大量练习和讲解达到举一反三,高效掌握英语,运用语言,顺利通过四级考试的目的。在编写中疏漏与错误在所难免,恳请同行与读者批评指正。

作 者

1997 年 5 月

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Test One

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. 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.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer A. on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. He collects automobiles.
B. He writes books.
C. He sells novels.
D. He works in industry.
2. A. In New York.
B. In Boston.
C. At the airport.
D. In his office.
3. A. Be calm and patient.
B. Listen carefully to John.
C. Do the easiest thing.
D. Work with John.
4. A. A book about science.
B. A love story.
C. A good play.
D. A science-fiction film.
5. A. He has retired.
B. He has fallen ill.
C. He has gone for a business.
D. He has been late for work.
6. A. He doesn't want to see Mr. Milson.
B. His article is quite long.
C. He is finishing the article.
D. He can't finish the article in time.
7. A. He was satisfied with the service on the ship.
B. It was the first time he had been abroad.
C. He had never been on a warship.

- D. He once served in the Navy.
8. A. She doesn't want to help him.
B. She's afraid she can't be of much help.
C. She doesn't have time to help him.
D. He should try to do it on his own.
9. A. He doesn't care.
B. He thinks it's reasonable.
C. He is against it.
D. He says it must be built in any other place.
10. A. She found the assignment very difficult.
B. The assignment was difficult to complete in 30 minutes.
C. The man couldn't finish the assignment because he was busy.
D. She found it hard to believe so much time the man had spent.

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 question will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you will 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 centre.

Passage 1

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

11. A. Working alone.
B. Organizing clubs.
C. Travelling around.
D. Watering rice fields.

- 12. A. When he wanted to join a club.
B. When his turn came.
C. If he didn't do a job.
D. If he wasn't a member of a club.
- 13. A. The Balinese spent too much time flying kites.
B. People on Bali never got any work done.
C. The Balinese got along well together.
D. The children on Bali often fought.

Passage 2

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

- 14. A. His stethoscope didn't work.
B. One of his patients died.
C. He was unable to hear a patient's heartbeat.
D. He had an accident when he rushed home.
- 15. A. A device for seeing far away.
B. A device for measuring blood pressure.
C. A device for observing tiny things.
D. A device for hearing heartbeat.
- 16. A. The Invention of the stethoscope.
B. A New Medical Device.
C. A Doctor and His Young Friends.
D. Doctor Laennec.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A. A university administrator.
B. A fellow student.

- C. A librarian.
 - D. A registrar.
18. A. How to use the library.
- B. The university registration procedure.
 - C. Services offered by the Student Center.
 - D. Important locations on campus.
19. A. To provide students with assistance and amusement.
- B. To assist students in the registration process.
 - C. To allow students to watch movies.
 - D. To provide textbooks for university courses.
20. A. In administrators' offices.
- B. In the Student Center.
 - C. In the auditorium.
 - D. In the Student Records Office.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 c

Answer

Passage

Question

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tax. "The tax covers a percentage of people's wages. Not everyone pays the same percentage of his salary in taxes. (1) Taxpayers fall into different "tax brackets (等级)" depending on their income. Poor people are in a low tax bracket. They pay the smallest percentage of income in taxes. Middle income workers pay a larger percentage than the poor. And the rich fall into the high tax brackets. Few rich people like the progressive tax.

The government took a poll. Among other people, the government talked to Ray Mathers and Eve Winick.

"Let's change to a flat rate tax," says Ray Mathers. "Everyone should be taxed the same percentage. It's fair. And it's easy to figure out." Mathers is president of Trig Computer Company. He makes over \$ 80,000 a year.

"I don't want a flat rate income tax," says Eve Winick. Winick is a grammar school teacher. Her school is in a poor neighborhood. She makes \$ 14,000 a year. "I don't care if it's easier to figure out. What I want to know is, would I pay less tax?" Winick worries about her students' parents. "Some of them can hardly support themselves. Why should they pay heavier taxes? They're the people who need government services."

Mathers thinks a flat rate would help in the long run. "The country could lower taxes after a while. See, if I paid fewer taxes, I'd save money. I'd put that money into my business and hire more people. Those people could pay taxes. Everybody would be better off."

21. Which of the following statements BEST expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. The progressive tax covers a percentage of people's wages.
B. The flat rate taxes everyone the same percentage.
C. There is a debate over two different types of taxation.
D. Ray Mathers and Eve Winick answered a government poll.
22. You can infer from the passage that the people who are presently supposed to pay the highest percentage of their income in taxes are the _____.
A. rich B. middle class
C. poor D. businessmen
23. You can infer that an unstated reason Mathers likes the flat rate tax is that _____.
A. it is easy to figure out
B. it is fair
C. he probably pays heavy taxes
D. he is poor
24. You can infer that an unstated reason Winick does not want a flat rate tax is that _____.
A. she might have to pay more taxes
B. she is rich
C. the flat rate tax is hard to figure out
D. the flat rate tax is unfair to the rich
25. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase "better off" means _____.
A. in a worse condition
B. wealthy
C. doing more than expected
D. in a better condition

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Procrastinators(办事拖拉的人) are people who have a chronic habit of putting things off, usually until the last minute and sometimes until it is too late altogether. (2) The most common reason that procrastinators themselves give for their habit, which they are usually quite willing to talk about even if not willing to change, is that they are lazy. Other typical excuses are that they are undisciplined, brilliant but disorganized, or very poor at organizing their time.

Some procrastinators, however, almost against their very nature, actually get as far as trying to do something about their problem and seek help. Recent research with such people seems to suggest that their difficulties are much more complex than the procrastinators themselves think. The general conclusions are that such people have a vulnerable sense of self-worth, are particularly fearful of failure, and deliberately put things off precisely so that they never leave themselves time to produce their best work. (3) The reason for their delaying tactics is that, since they do everything at the last moment and under pressure, the procrastinators can retain their illusion of brilliance without ever having to put it to the test.

26. The main idea in the first paragraph is _____.

- A. the nature of procrastination
- B. the undisciplined character of procrastinators
- C. that disorganization is the procrastinator's main problem
- D. the reasons procrastinators give for their behavior

27. The main idea in the second paragraph is _____.
A. how procrastinators have an illusion of brilliance
B. how procrastinators seek help
C. research findings regarding procrastinators
D. that procrastinators always leave everything until the last moment
28. A suitable title for this passage might be _____.
A. The Chronic Habit of Procrastination
B. Procrastination: Excuses and Reality
C. Disorganization; the True Cause of Procrastination
D. Procrastination: Never Do Today What You Can Put Off Until Tomorrow
29. With which of the following would the author be most likely to agree?
A. Procrastinators are usually unaware of the true causes of their predicament (困境).
B. Laziness, lack of discipline, and poor organization of time are the major causes of procrastination.
C. One thing most procrastinators do is seek help for their problem.
D. A procrastinator would automatically fail any real test of his brilliance.
30. Of all of the following ideas that appear in the passage, which do you think the author attributes most importance to?
A. Some procrastinators seek help for their problem.
B. Procrastinators, in general, put off things deliberately so as to avoid a real test.
C. Procrastinators usually think that they are very bad at

organizing their time.

D. Procrastinators sometimes put off things until it is too late.

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Some people believe that international sport creates good will between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contest.

One country received its second-place medals with visible indignation after the hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said: This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished. The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that

there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. (4) The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympic there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

31. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____.
A. created goodwill between the nations
B. bred only false national pride
C. barely showed any international friendship
D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred ✓
32. What did the manager mean by saying, "Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"?
A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
B. Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
C. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
D. The Federation should be dissolved.
33. The basketball example implied that _____.