



大学英语

四、六级考试丛书

四级考试题型

精解

主编 黄德海

天津科技翻译出版公司



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地 址: 天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码: 300192

电 话: 022-87893561

传 真: 022-87892476

E - mail: tsttbc@public.tpt.tj.cn

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编者名单

主 编	黄德海		
副主编	程瑞芳	朱建英	王艺华
	花月霞	徐书科	
编 者	马 蓉	元 景	彭 莉
	张新海	马丽慧	

前言

在国家教委关于改革大学英语四、六级统考(CET)题型的通知精神指导下,我们组织人力,将多年的经验及积累的资料整理成册,奉献给广大考生。

本书主要突出的两大特色,即“新”与“精”。其中绝大部分试题均经过备考验证,获得了令人瞩目的好成绩。许多试题在汇总前均经过了层层筛选和反复验证,无论是“猜题”的比率还是备考的实效性都有了很大的提高。

本书共辑录了15套试题,内容的编排严格参照国家教委的最新题型改革要求,并对全部词汇与结构试题及大部分填空题进行了详细分析与注释。在阅读理解部分,新增添了翻译内容,目的在于锻炼学生的理解及动手能力;在附录中,我们向考生推荐了50余篇作文范文,旨在使学生尽快熟悉四级试题的命题形式与答题要求,并提高自身的写作模仿能力等。除此之外,听力部分将在可能的情况下,另行整理出版。

本书大部分资料由美籍语言专家 Carton 教授提供,我们在此表示深深的谢意。

限于编者学识与水平,疏漏之处敬请各界同仁批评指正。

编者

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Test 1

Part I 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 centre.

- After the campaign a special medal was _____ to all combatants.
A. gained
B. awarded
C. earned
D. deserved
- We don't sell foreign newspapers because there is no _____ for them.
A. request
B. claim
C. requirement
D. demand
- Motorists _____ of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.
A. convicted
B. arrested
C. charged
D. judged
- She didn't _____ doing the ironing, as she hadn't wanted to go out anyway.
A. object
B. matter
C. care for
D. mind
- I'm sorry we gave you such short _____ of our visit.
A. caution
B. notice
C. information
D. preparation
- He was so mean that he couldn't bear to _____ the smallest sum of money for the charity appeal.
A. pay off
B. part with
C. give in
D. let out
- He is unable to answer the questions about the new test. He _____ it yesterday.
A. must have previewed
B. ought to preview
C. ought to have previewed
D. should preview
- The headmaster wanted the new classroom building _____ as soon as possible.

- A. to set up
C. to have been set up
- B. to be set up
D. being set up
9. Nearly a month had gone by _____ she showed some sign of yielding to his demand.
A. until
B. before
C. while
D. so that
10. The symbols of mathematics _____ we are not familiar are the signs of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and equality.
A. to which
B. which
C. with which
D. in which
11. I tried to get out of the business, _____ I found impossible.
A. who
B. which
C. that
D. what
12. It was in this spirit that each man _____ his job.
A. carried about
B. carried off
C. carried over
D. carried out
13. When I am doing one job, I wish I _____ another.
A. were doing
B. did
C. will do
D. would do
14. Like the old, _____ respected in some countries.
A. the female is
B. a female are
C. a female is
D. the female are
15. They have made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.
A. I think which it
B. which I think is
C. that I think is
D. which I think it is
16. Will you please see to it that every student _____ a dictionary?
A. will obtain
B. obtains
C. obtain
D. should obtain
17. People fulfilled the dream of traveling on the moon just _____ the writer had once described.
A. when
B. like
C. as
D. before
18. _____ he was an old customer, the boss allowed ten per cent discount off the prices of the goods.

- A. sharp B. shabby
C. shaky D. flexible

30. Young people tend to _____ social and cultural traditions.

- A. turn away B. turn back
C. turn against D. turn down

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet, and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:

Hyperinflation (极度通货膨胀), is defined as an economic condition during which there is a steep increase in prices. In accordance with the laws of economics, three factors combine to create this condition. First, demand must be much greater than the supply of available goods. Second, the country must continuously create and thereby build up an ever-increasing supply of money. Third, the governmental processes that are used to collect taxes must be crippled. Let's imagine a country where production is barely accomplishing its goal: to keep up with demand. When this happens, the government should decrease the salaries of the workers by raising taxes. But the government is powerless to collect the taxes, so it prints more money to compensate for the goods it must purchase. This new money goes to the worker who produced the goods; as a result, the people are not forced to give up certain things for a while — they actually become richer. While this might appear to be a positive step, it is actually regressive. Every month the government is forced to print more and more money, thereby increasing its liabilities until it is destroyed. The only way to prevent total economic collapse in such a situation is for the government to increase taxes in a manner that is characterized by impartiality to everyone involved.

31. Which of the following might occur during hyperinflation?

- A. a slight increase in prices
B. rapid growth of economy

- C. decrease of workers' salary
 - D. soaring prices
32. The author states that during hyperinflation _____.
- A. goods appear to be overabundant
 - B. the country has to supply more money
 - C. government may become richer by collecting more taxes
 - D. people are forced to give up certain things
33. The passage implies that _____.
- A. hyperinflation is just a passing phase in the economic development
 - B. people could benefit a lot from hyperinflation
 - C. hyperinflation is used by a government to raise taxes
 - D. hyperinflation may cause the downfall of a government
34. The word "regressive" probably means _____.
- A. harmful
 - B. negative
 - C. going back
 - D. progressive
35. In this passage the author centers on _____.
- A. the causes of hyperinflation
 - B. the dangers that hyperinflation brings to a country
 - C. the relationship between taxes and hyperinflation
 - D. the supply of money and hyperinflation

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

The gift of life is never meant to be returned, especially not wrapped in plastic, packed in ice and enclosed in a small Igloo cooler. But that is precisely the transaction that occurred last week at William Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, Michigan, where doctors took out the heart of a 22-year-old young woman who died following a car crash and sewed it inside the body of her father.

Chester Szuber, a retired Christmas-tree-farm owner, had been tormented by heart disease for 20 years. He had endured three open-heart surgeries and two operations to clear his arteries. Four years ago, he was put on a waiting list for a transplant. But early in the morning of Aug. 18, he was bumped to the front of the line. His daughter Patti — a nursing student who carried an organ-donor card, had communicated to her family her wish to be a donor and even drove a car with a bumper sticker promoting donations — had been thrown from a car when it hit a rock wall on the Tennessee side of Great

Smoky Mountains National Park. She ended up at the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Knoxville, brain dead.

Every organ donation brings with it wrenching questions for the families involved, all of which have to be answered within hours of the death of a loved one. Would the donor really have wanted the organ to leave her body? Would the operation put the life of the recipient at greater risk? In this case, the two families were the same, but there was a deeper implication that was particularly discomfoting: Can you take your own child's heart, to feel and hear it beat day after day?

Patti's mother Jeanne initially balked, fearful that having lost her daughter, she would now lose her husband during surgery. But the patient himself insisted 'saving', "It would be a joy to have Patti's heart". The rest of the family agreed. "That was what Patti would have wanted, beyond a shadow of doubt," said Bob. It would "make Patti the happiest little angel in heaven." In less than six hours last Monday, her heart was removed, surrounded with ice, flown 600 miles to Michigan and deposited in her father, where it began beating again. Szuber is listed in good condition and is expected to be released within two weeks. His daughter, the youngest of six children, was buried last Friday.

While some 2,000 hearts are transplanted each year, last week's operation was apparently unique.

36. According to the passage, Chester Szuber _____.
A. was no longer in charge of the Christmas-tree farm
B. was still in charge of the Christmas-tree farm
C. would be in charge of the Christmas-tree farm
D. had got tired for taking care of the Christmas-tree farm
37. During the time while he was tormented by heart disease, Chester Szuber _____.
A. had two operations B. had six operations
C. had five operations D. endured three operations to clear his arteries
38. Before he was put on a waiting list for a transplant, Chester Szuber had suffered from heart disease for _____.
A. 20 years B. 24 years
C. 4 years D. 16 years
39. The word "which" in the second line of the third paragraph refers to _____.
A. "every organ" B. "every organ donation"

40. After the car crash, _____.

A. Patti was dead

B. Patti's heart was dead

C. Patti could still think

D. Patti's brain was numb

① For thousands of years man used only the materials that he could easily find: wood, stone, animal skins. Later he discovered metals. He learned to make clothes from some parts of plants and from wool. The Chinese have been using silk from the rubber tree. All these materials, except stone and metals, come from living things — plants or animals. They are called organic materials. Coal and petroleum are also organic materials. It was not until the nineteenth century that chemists thought seriously of using the earth's supply of organic materials to make other useful materials. The greatest progress has come since the year 1940.

Think of the new materials that we now use every day. Shirts, dresses, stockings and socks may be made from nylon thread. Bowls and buckets are made from a plastic material called polythene. Your school bag may be made from a similar plastic. The soles of your shoes look like rubber, but probably only a small part of the material comes from a rubber tree. We use soap-powders and detergents that have been in the shops only since about 1947. Are these new materials better than the things our grandfathers used?

A nylon shirt lasts longer than a cotton shirt. If you wash it, it dries quickly; and you do not have to iron it. A baby's bottle made of polythene does not grow soft and sticky when it is old. These and many other materials are specially made for the jobs that they have to do, and they are always cheaper. They are cheaper because we have fairly large supplies of organic chemicals — especially the chemicals in petroleum and these provide the basic material.

41. For thousands of years man did not use _____.

A. animals

B. trees

C. metals

D. organic materials

42. For a very long time the Chinese have been using silk from _____.

A. plants

B. wood

C. butterflies

D. silkworms

43. _____ chemists began to think seriously of using organic materials to make other

useful materials.

- A. About a hundred years ago
- B. In 1940
- C. In 1947
- D. About ten years ago

44. Nowadays many shirts, dresses, stockings and socks are made from _____.

- A. polythene
- B. plastic
- C. rubber
- D. nylon

45. Soap powders and washing-up liquids have been manufactured for about _____ years.

- A. a hundred
- B. fifty
- C. thirty
- D. ten

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage:

② Climate, more than any other single factor, determines the distribution of life on Earth. Climatic boundaries establish the limits within which organisms can survive. Plants, even more than animals, must be well adapted to climate in order to survive. They can not move about or take shelter but must be equipped to endure whatever weather conditions are likely to occur. In the harsh conditions of the tundra, for example, low growing mosses, lichens, and a few flowering plants all hug the ground for shelter from icy winds.

Animals, despite their ability to move about and find shelter, are just as much influenced by climate as plants are. Creatures such as the camel and the penguin are so highly specialized that they have an extremely limited distribution. Others, such as bears, are flexible enough to adapt to a broad range of climates. Oceandwelling organisms are just as sensitive to climatic changes — in this case temperature and salinity — as land animals. Reef corals can survive only in clear warm seawater. Certain foraminifers are so sensitive to changes in their environment that their presence can be taken as an index of sea temperature. Human beings are among the least specialized of all animals and can live almost anywhere. Their clothes and their homes act as a sort of “miniature climate” that can be taken with them everywhere.

46. According to the passage, which of the following factors most probably influences life on Earth?

- Part III Cloze (15 minutes)**

Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Long before man learned 54 to build houses, he looked for natural shelters,

55 the animals did. He found that he could protect himself by climbing 56 trees or by crouching (蹲伏) 57 the overhanging edges of cliffs, or by crawling into caves. The first shelters of homes actually built by man were very 58. For his building materials, he used 59 he could find easily around him: rocks, tree branches, grasses, animal skins. It was a long time, however, 60 man began to build permanent shelters because, until man learned to farm, he lived 61 hunting. And, in order to follow game, he 62 be able to move 63 hunting ground to another. Thus, the first manmade shelters were those 64 could be easily transported.

The first permanent shelters were probably built twenty 65 forty thousand years ago by fish-eating people who lived in one place 66 the fish supply 67. Fish-eaters could stay in one place for several years. However, 68 man learned to farm, he could live longer in one place. Thus, he was able to build a permanent home. Once again, he built his home with the materials he found 69. In Egypt, for example, wood was scarce, so most houses were built of bricks made of dried mud, with a roof 70.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 51. A. weather | B. temperature |
| C. climate | D. condition |
| 52. A. Then | B. So |
| C. Therefore | D. However |
| 53. A. to prevent him from | B. to keep them from |
| C. to protect him from | D. to control him from |
| 54. A. why | B. when |
| C. how | D. where |
| 55. A. that | B. like |
| C. which | D. as |
| 56. A. down | B. against |
| C. towards | D. up into |
| 57. A. around | B. above |
| C. behind | D. against |
| 58. A. advanced | B. modern |
| C. complicated | D. simple |
| 59. A. which | B. when |
| C. that | D. what |
| 60. A. while | B. since |
| C. before | D. as |
| 61. A. by | B. with |
| C. on | D. from |
| 62. A. must | B. had to |
| C. should | D. might |

63. A. from each B. from every
 C. from one D. from the
64. A. who B. when C. that D. who
65. A. of B. to C. in D. out of
66. A. as much as B. as quickly as
 C. as long as D. as late as
67. A. finished B. began
 C. lasted D. appeared
68. A. ever B. once C. since D. thus
69. A. in hand B. near hand
 C. at hand D. by hand
70. A. build B. supported
 C. made D. set up

Part IV Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition on the topic of "The Market" in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your composition should be less than 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write neatly.

1. Market is a place where we can get food from.
2. I remember once I went with my mother ...
3. It was my first time to go to the market.
