

• 彭金定 主编 •

• 中南工业大学出版社 •

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前 言

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的规定和要求，分析了近三年大学英语四级考试(CET-4)的进行情况和发展情况，专门为参加全国CET-4的考生而精心设计和编写的。

本书模拟CET-4标准试卷的难度和题量。选题力求体现CET-4的发展趋势，全面测试考生必备的语言基础知识和语言技能，以便考生参加CET-4时能最大限度地发挥自己的英语水平。

全书由十套CET-4模拟试卷组成，可供完成大学英语四级学习的学生进行预测时使用，也可在参加CET-4前进行“强化训练”时使用，亦作为考生的自测练习，以确保参加CET-4时的最佳临场发挥。为了方便读者，听力部分配有外籍教师录音的磁带三盒，书末附有全部答案和作文参考范文。

本书大部分稿件由美籍教育学工作者 Kathryn Jennings Cooper 审阅。具体编写工作分工如下：听力：邓慧华；阅读：张龙宽；词汇与结构：刘恭斐；完形填空：杨昌英；写作：彭金定。王金岳老师也为本书的出版做了许多工作。

因编者水平有限，且经验不足，定有不少疏漏之处，热诚希望广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

一九九〇年十月

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College English Model Test For Band Four

—Paper One—

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) She will spend most of it studying at summer school.
B) She will spend most of it working in the library.
C) She will be studying while doing a part time job.
D) She will stay at home.
2. A) home
B) to the bank
C) to her husband's office
D) to a friend's house
3. A) He is serving in the army.
B) He is studying at a high school.
C) He is in business with his brother.
D) He is teaching at a high school.
4. A) Paul fell during the race.
B) Paul did very well in the race.
C) Paul finished directly behind the quickest.
D) Paul was one of the slower runners.
5. A) at the airport
B) at the restaurant
C) at the hotel
D) at the office
6. A) She is on a diet.
B) She nearly died.

- C) She was on a diet in the hospital.
D) She was ill.
7. A) 8 : 07 B) 8 : 00
C) 8 : 10 D) 8 : 13
8. A) a druggist B) a doctor
C) a nurse D) a patient
9. A) The man will go to Canada for his vacation.
B) The man will go to Canada in summer.
C) The man will probably not go to Canada for his vacation.
D) The man will stay home during his vacation.
10. A) They missed the train.
B) They got up late.
C) They caught the train.
D) They failed to get yesterday's train tickets.

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

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

11. A) in the city

- B) in a mountain village
C) in a seaside village
D) in his hometown
12. A) in the early 16 century
B) in 1588
C) in the fifteen century
D) in 1688
13. A) close the door
B) put a curtain on the window
C) drive them away when they come
D) put a notice in the window

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

14. A) the compass B) rocket
C) wheel, needle and plough D) paper
15. A) to extend man's muscle power
B) to extend man's mental power
C) to develop agriculture
D) to develop transportation
16. A) Computers enable us to calculate difficult mathematical problems.
B) Computers was invented not long ago.
C) Computers are more useful than wheels, needles and ploughs.
D) Computers help to create many technological miracles of our age.

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

17. A) domestic animals
B) agriculture
C) hunting for food
D) development of civilization
18. A) They hunted animals.
B) They built villages.
C) They kept animals and killed them for food.
D) They invented guns.
19. A) They collected roots, fruit and grass.
B) They looked after children at home.
C) They kept small animals at home.
D) They hunted animals.
20. A) They collected roots, fruit and grass.
B) They looked after children at home.
C) They kept small animals at home.
D) They hunted animals.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In response to his answer, I had entered the room and shut the door quietly behind me. There was a pause of complete stillness in which the buzzing of the bees among the pink roses sounded as loud as a flight of aircraft.

I said, "Grandfather?" on a note of painful hesitation.

His voice was rough when he spoke, and words uncompromising, but I had seen him wet his lips and make the attempt twice, "Well, Annable?"

I went quickly across the room and knelt down beside the sofa and put my hands on his lap. His thin hand came down hard over mine, surprisingly strong and warm.

In the end it was easy to know what to say. I said quite simply, "I am sorry, Grandfather. Will you have me back?"

The hand moved, holding mine together even more tightly. "If I said no," said Grandfather, "it would be no more than you deserve." He cleared his throat violently. "We thought you were dead."

"I am sorry."

His other hand reached forward and lifted my chin. He studied my face, turning it toward the light of the window. I bit my lip and waited, not meeting his eyes.

He said nothing for a long time, then as roughly as before, "You've been unhappy, haven't you?"

I nodded. He let me go, and at last I was able to put my forehead down on the rug so that he couldn't see my face. He said, "so have we," and fell silent patting my hand.

21. The passage is taken from a story about a girl who has _____.

- A) come to visit her parents
- B) been away in college and comes home
- ☒ C) run away from home and returns
- D) had returned late for dinner

22. It can be concluded from the passage that when Annable entered the room she _____.

- ☒ A) did not know what she was going to say to her grandfather
- B) did not expect to see her grandfather
- C) was not prepared for her grandfather's gentle voice
- D) was weeping and trembling from fear of her grandfather

23. The passage suggests that Annable believed her grandfather _____.

- A) would forgive her no matter what she said to him
- B) was an unjust and unkind man

C) did not understand her feelings

D) was a man of firm principle

24. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Annable and her family?

A) Annable's family is very cruel to her.

B) Annable and her family love one another.

C) Annable and her family hate one another.

D) Annable doesn't like her family.

25. Why did Annable put her head down when her grandfather released her?

A) Because she was tired.

B) Because she was ashamed. *12/10*

C) Because she was angry.

D) Because she was ugly. *D 43*

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

When water is heated until it boils, bubbles of gas appear and rise through the hot liquid. When an electric current passes through water in a process called electrolysis, bubbles of gas appear and rise through the liquid. Superficially, the two events appear the same.

12/10 If the gas from the boiling water is examined, its properties are found to be the same as those of the water. Thus, if the steam is cooled to room temperature, a liquid is formed which is indistinguishable from the original water. When, however, the gas from the electrolysis equipment is cooled to room temperature, it

remains a gas rather than becoming a liquid. Nor will it, at zero degrees centigrade or below, turn to solid, as will the gas from boiling water. These two processes, boiling and electrolysis, have clearly resulted in products with quite different properties.

In boiling, the gas does not represent a new substance, but only a different state of the original substance. Electrolysis, on the other hand, has generated a product which is a new substance, or possibly a mixture of new substances. A change in state as represented by going from a liquid to a gas without the production of new substances is called a "physical change", however, when a process takes place that produces new substances, this is called a "chemical change" or a "chemical reaction". In a chemical reaction, the initial substances are replaced by a new set of substances or products.

26. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A) Electrolysis
- ☒ B) Physical and Chemical Changes
- C) Different Types of Water
- D) Water Temperatures

27. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is necessary for electrolysis?

- A) An oxygen tank
- B) A refrigerator

- ☒ C) A source of electricity
D) A strong water current
28. According to the passage, electrolysis and the boiling of water look the same because they both ____.
- A) take place at the same temperature
B) generate chemical reactions
C) result in new substances
☒ D) produce a gas from water
29. At a temperature slightly above zero degrees centigrade, which of the following is true of gas produced by electrolysis?
- ☒ A) It does not become liquid.
B) It cannot be distinguished from water.
C) It becomes a solid.
D) It expands greatly.
30. The passage is developed in the way of ____.
- A) argumentation
B) narration
☒ C) comparison
D) listing examples

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Long ago men learned that the world of nature is built with mathematical exactness according to refined and powerful laws; every bee strokes its wings exactly 440 times a second to propel itself forty miles an hour; the eye of every fly has exactly 7000 lenses; every spider's thread is composed of 300 single threads.

The progress of civilization itself can be measured by its range of mathematics. The early Egyptians knew enough of geometry to build the pyramids and the Greeks used trigonometry to measure the circumference (周长) of the earth two thousand years before Columbus sailed. European civilization combined geometry and trigonometry with the decimal system of the Arabs to produce the maps with which they explored the known world. In a later century, mathematicians studied the pendulum of the newly invented clock and created the language of measure motion.

The yardstick of measurement today must cover everything from units tinier than atoms to distances of millions of light years. Speed and accuracy are vital. Man can never send a rocket to Mars unless he knows the exact distance to the planet, since the slightest error could mean missing it by 30,000 miles. In navigating among the planets and stars, man must have the help of some kind of machine calculators for fast and absolutely accurate information.

31. The selection says that mathematical exactness is the basis of _____.
- A) the man-made world
 - B) the world of nature
 - C) the laws of the universe
 - D) both B and C

32. The author shows how the exactness of nature's laws is reflected in_____.
- A) man's civilizations
 - B) the creatures of nature
 - C) machine calculators
 - D) all of the above
33. This selection discusses mathematics chiefly as a_____.
- A) means of expressing ideas
 - B) research tool
 - C) recent development
 - D) means of measurement
34. To solve the problems of space navigation, man must have_____.
- A) a new type of clock
 - B) an even greater range of mathematics
 - C) machine calculators
 - D) a universal language
35. Implied but not stated:
- A) The world of nature is built with mathematical exactness.
 - B) Progress in civilization demands ever better mathematical tools.
 - C) In ancient times there was little need for mathematics.
 - D) Man must still develop a yardstick of measurement that will cover light years.