



大学英语

四、六级考试丛书

最新四级考试

模拟题集精解

主编 汪士彬

天津科技翻译出版公司



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再版前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于 1995 年 7 月颁布了“关于全国大学英语考试采用新题型的通知”，其目的是为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试，以利提高考试的效度，使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用。通知中公布的两种新题型是：英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)和听力填空(Spot Dictation)。

编者依据通知精神将《新编大学英语四级考试模拟题集精解》进行修订，更名为《最新四级考试模拟题集精解》。原“精解”自 1993 年 2 月出版两年多的时间里，承蒙广大读者厚爱，印刷达 6 次，总发行量愈 11 万册。《最新四级考试模拟题集精解》在原书的基础上做了以下重大修改：

1. 增加了“英译汉”，取消了“完形填空”。“英译汉”安排在阅读理解部分之后。每组试题共设 5 题，从阅读理解部分的 4 篇文章中分别选择 1 至 2 句组成 1 题，每篇文章选择 1 至 2 题。考试时间为 15 分钟，分值为每题 2 分，共 10 分。做题时，可参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章，以便了解上下文。本项测试主要考核对英语书面材料的确切理解力。

2. 将“听力理解”中第 1 部分单句听力理解改为“听写填空”。挑选题材、体裁和难度等与听力理解部分的听力篇章相当，每篇约 120 个词左右的短文，其中设有 10 个空行，每个空行要求填入 1 个句子或句子的一部分。每空行分值为 1 分，共 10

分。为便于读者的自查,试题后提供了包括填空答案的全文。

3. 对“词语用法和语法结构”中每一练习题的精解做了全面仔细的修订,替换了超纲词汇,对于解释不当或不准确之处做了进一步推敲和准确贴切的解释。

4. 对附录 I 中的“规则动词和不规则动词”,依据“大学英语教学大纲——通用词汇表(1—4 级)”进行了仔细核对,删去个别超纲动词,补充了 58 个漏编的常见的不规则变化动词。

5. 依据新近公布的“大学英语四级通用词汇表”,修订了“附录 II 名词与介词的搭配”,增补了 46 个常用的名词与介词的搭配;修订了“附录 III 形容词与介词的搭配”,增补了 28 个形容词与介词的搭配;修订了“附录 IV 动词与介词(或副词)的搭配”,增补了 234 个短语动词。

在修订的过程中王端珮副教授为本书个别精解条款提出了修改意见。贺婷、朱丽和杨晶等同志参加了搜集材料、校对和看清样等工作,为修订工作付出了辛勤的劳动。在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

修订以后的本书的听力部分由美籍专家 Douglas Kantor 先生和 Rebecca Ross 小姐录制,并由南开大学外语学院电教站杨克恩主任制作,在此,我们表示诚挚的谢意。

欢迎广大同仁及读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2001 年 4 月

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大学英语四级考试应试技巧

近年来,每年都有数百万大学本科及专科学生参加大学英语四级考试(College English Test (Band—4))。许多学生能顺利通过四级考试,有的则不能一次通过,其原因是多方面的,或是英语基本功不够扎实,或是掌握英语单词有限,或是阅读太少,知识面窄等,其中也不乏心理准备不足和缺乏基本应试技巧的考生。为了帮助那些具有一定的大学英语知识水平的考生一次顺利通过四级考试,把自己的英语水平在四级考试中发挥出来,本书拟就英语应试技巧,如“听力考试的应试对策”、“排除法”及“平行结构”等,提供一些基本要领,仅供考生参考。

听力考试的应试对策

有些考生常常抱怨说,经过两年的听力训练后,听力考试的成绩还是上不去。究其原因,是因为这些同学未能采用正确的应试对策。故而,在此探讨一下应试对策是非常必要的。

一、针对 Section A 所采用的应试对策

对策 1:“看——听——记——校”

1995 年 7 月 15 日,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发出了采用新题型的通知,并公布了即将采用的两种新题型:“英译汉”和“听写填空”。其目的是使各校重视教学本身,把精力放在课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,改变应试教学。也就是说这类题型将检查出学生的真本事。要做好听写填空,首先要重视平时的听力课训练,多听才会熟能生巧;其次要有牢记(包括能快速拼写)大纲规定的 4 000 多词汇的基本功;第三是要多读,除了上好精读课以外,要大量地、持之以恒地抓好泛读和快速阅读,由量变达到质的飞跃,雄厚的阅读基础将促使听写填空能力的提高。

请看听写填空(Spot Dictation)的提示:

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.

从以上提示可以看出,在约 120 个单词组成的短文中,留有 10 个空白行,每个空白行中要求填入一个句子(或句子的一部分)。全文以大学英语大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。在听写之前要快速通读短文,以熟悉短文的梗概内容。全神贯注地听没有停顿的第一遍,试图听懂全文,不要动笔。因为动笔写下某个或某些单词就分散了精力,可能造成某部分没有听懂。读第一遍时在每个空行后有适当间隙的停顿,要分秒必争地写下要写的句子或句子的一部分。若碰到某个字一时拼不出,努力写下它的前 1、2 个字母,争取在规定的时间内写完要写的内容。全文听完后再次集中精力听第三遍,听完全篇后再把漏写的单词填入,或把听错的单词纠正过来。

试着利用以上技巧做以下听写填空练习:(利用第 3 盘录音带的 B 面做此练习)

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.

对策 2: 利用阅读技巧解决个别漏写单词

如果在以上 50 个左右单词中漏了二、三个单词,利用通过上下文猜词意的技巧,可以把个别遗漏的单词补上,有的单词在听写时一时写不出,这时在从容的阅读中也可能就顺利地拼出了。

最后将你的听写结果与以下“听写填空”的答案加以对照,就看出你的听力效果了。

The Passage of Spot Dictation

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. Think for a moment. How often do you see moving vans on the road? They seem to be everywhere. Are so many people actually changing their addresses? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. Within any five years' period, about one third of the population change their place of residence.

Every person who moves has his or her own personal reasons for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move because of employment opportunities. Some may wish to live in a warmer or a colder climate. And some have many other reasons. Regardless of the specific causes the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

二、针对 Section B 的应试对策

Section B 有三篇短文以及就短文内容提出的 10 个问题。要想在此部分中取得令人满意的

成绩,必须具有较高的综合技能,例如推理、归纳、记忆、记录等技能。要在较短的时间内综合运用这些技能,难度是相当大的,这就需要考生在平时的训练中,注重培养和运用它们。

对策 1:运用推理技能

在 Section B 中,有些在短文之中未曾明确提出,而需根据短文内容加以推论的题型,例如:

What can we infer from the passage?

What does the passage imply?

What can be concluded about sb/sth?

这样的题往往最费神,因为要回答它们,考生需要对整篇短文的内容进行逻辑推理。

对策 2:掌握记忆、记录的技能

由于短文较对话时间长,有些考生在听的时候懂了,但在答题时个别要点却没记住。这是因为他们没能按“听音→理解→归纳→记忆”的方式进行充分的训练。一般说来,一些杂乱无章的内容是很难记住的,而条理清晰的文章则容易记住。我们在听力考试中所听到的短文都属于后者。短文的第一、二句常常是全文的主题句,具有提纲挈领的功能,是了解全文内容的关键。除主题句外,全文中还有若干衬托主题,说明重要情节的句子。这些句子均按一定的逻辑顺序先后道出。因此,边听录音边把短文内容进行归纳是提高记忆力的行之有效的办法。除此之外,记录也是帮助记忆的好方法,特别是当文章提及年龄、金额、时间、数据等单凭心记较难记住的数字时,将它们记录下来是绝对必要的。例如,假如听了下面这篇短文,如何做其后出现的三道听力理解题。

Passage One

How much living space does a person need? What happens when his space requirements are not adequately met? Psychologists are conducting experiments on rats to try to determine the effects of overcrowded conditions on man. Recent studies have shown that the behavior of rats is greatly affected by space. If rats have adequate living space, they eat well, sleep well, and reproduce well. But, if their living conditions become too crowded, their behavior patterns and even their health change perceptibly. They cannot sleep and eat well, and signs of fear and tension become obvious. The more crowded they are, the more they tend to bite each other and even kill each other. Thus, for rats, population and violence are directly related. Is adequate space not only desirable, but essential for human survival?

1. According to the passage, why are psychologists conducting experiments on rats?
 - A) They want to find out how living space affects their reproduction.
 - B) They want to learn how much living space a rat needs.
 - C) They want to determine the effects of overpopulation on man.
 - D) They want to understand the behavior patterns of rats.
2. What happens when rats live in overcrowded conditions?

- A) They tend to bite each other more than those who have adequate living space.
- B) They cannot sleep and eat well.
- C) Their health tends to *deteriorate* (变坏;恶化).
- D) All of the above.

3. What can we infer from the passage?

- A) Overpopulation may result in more crime and violence.
- B) Adequate living space is essential only to man.
- C) Overpopulation has little effect on man.
- D) Human survival is being endangered by rats.

本文的第一、二句便是主题句,即“一个人需要多大的生存空间?当这个要求得不到满足时会出现什么问题?”后面的句子均是用来说明这个主题的,在听音时应按下面的方法归纳、记忆短文的内容。

生存空间的大小对人有何影响→用鼠做试验→试验中老鼠对不同生存空间的不同反应→用试验结果说明不同生存空间对人的不同影响。

题①的正确答案为(C),因为心理学家就是想通过该项试验确定人口过密对人的影响。

题②的正确答案为(D),因为(A)、(B)、(C)项所说的均是老鼠对拥挤的空间做出的个别的具体反应。

题③的正确答案为(A),因为鼠类在密度过高时会更多地出现撕咬、争斗的现象,人类又何尝不是如此呢!

又如,听了下面这篇短文之后,如何做其后出现的三道听力理解题。

Passage Two

You find a telephone number in the phone book, dial it, and then forget it. This is your short-term memory. It lasts less than 30 seconds. However, you don't look in the phone book for a friend's number. You know it. This is long-term memory. Your long-term memory has everything that you remember.

Why do you forget something? What is the reason? You did not learn it in the beginning. This is the major reason for forgetting. For example, you meet some new people, and you forget their names. You hear the names, but you do not learn them. Then you forget them.

4. How long does your short-term memory last?

- A) As long as you want it to.
- B) Less than 30 seconds.
- C) 13 seconds.
- D) For a day or two.

5. Why do we forget?

- A) We use our short-term memory more than we do our long-term memory.
- B) We do not learn what we hear or see.
- C) We do not hear or see what we learn.
- D) All of the above.

6. How can you best remember people's names?

- A) List them down in a phone book.
- B) Learn them.
- C) Spell their names aloud.
- D) Meet them frequently.

这是一篇关于短期记忆和长期记忆行为的文章。

题④的正确答案为(B),因为短期记忆只能持续不到30秒的时间。考生在听到这个数字时,可将其记下,或在B项的“30 seconds”做一记号。

题⑤的正确答案为(B),因为短文中提到,我们忘记某事的原因是我们一开始就没打算记住它。

题⑥的正确答案为(B),因为文中提到,记住某人姓名的最好办法就是用心去记它们。

总之,提高听力水平的最有效途径是多听。多听英文广播节目,多看英文电视节目,多和说英语的人交谈。当然不能忽视广泛的阅读,读的材料多了,掌握英语词汇丰富了,语感也强了,自然就会有效地促进听力理解的提高。

平行结构

在英语组句中,连词常常起连接词与词、短语与短语以及句子与句子的作用。被连接的部分在语法上称作“平行结构(Parallel Structure)”。常用于这种结构的连词有 and, but, or, nor, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor, both... and, as well as, than, ... and... as well 等。连接的词可以是名词、代词、数词、形容词、名词化的动名词等;连接的短语可以是介词短语、不定式短语、动名词短语、分词短语等。掌握“平行结构”法来做多项选择题及改错题,会给测试者带来很大的方便。例如:

1. *Steve, Joe, and Alice* are coming to dinner.

(名词+名词+名词)

2. The colors in that fabric are *red, gold, black and green*.

(形容词+形容词+形容词+形容词)

3. You can go either *by boat* or *by train*. (介词短语+介词短语)

你们坐轮船去或是坐火车去都行。

4. You may *do it yourself*, or *ask someone else to do it*. (不带 to 的不定式短语+不带 to 的不定式短语)

你可以自己做或是请别人做。

5. It never *rains* but *pours*. (谓语句 + 谓语句)

不雨则已,一雨倾盆。

6. He wants *to watch TV* or *to listen to some music*.

(不定式短语 + 不定式短语(有时第二个不定式符号可省略))

7. I don't mind *going to the movies this afternoon* and *spending all evening reading magazines* and *making preparations for the exam*.

动词 mind 后面带有一个平行结构:动名词短语 + 动名词短语;动名词 spending 的句型是“S + spend + 时间 + 现在分词短语(或称-ing 形式)”,因此其后又带一个平行结构:现在分词短语 + 现在分词短语。

8. The physician considers *going to bed early* to be more sensible than *staying up late*. (动名词短语 + than + 动名词短语)

利用平行结构法来解下面多项选择题和改错题:

Section I

1. I like watching TV _____ to the cinema. (CET—4, 91/6/16)
A) more than to go B) more than going C) than going D) rather than to go
2. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done. (CET—6, 90/1/7)
A) leaving B) left C) will leave D) leave
3. During her years in the White House, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis had many admirers who thought she was tasteful, _____ and well educated.
A) elegance B) elegant C) elegancy D) elegantly
4. Helen Keller, who was both blind and _____, overcame her disabilities with the help of her teacher, Ann Sullivan.
A) deafness B) deafening C) deaf D) deafened
5. Finding a good job and _____ were Larry's main goals.
A) to keep it B) to keep the job C) to be keeping it D) keeping it
6. Judy likes camping in the woods, hiking on mountain trails, and _____.
A) canoeing B) canoes C) to canoe D) canoed
7. Outside of class, teachers plan lessons, grade papers, and _____ with students to discuss their progress.
A) met B) meeting C) to meet D) meet
8. The fruit delivered directly from the orchard was _____ also delicious.

- A) not only ripe and B) not only ripe but C) only ripe D) as ripe as but
9. The main sports at the college were _____, and baseball.
A) archery, to ride B) archery, ride C) to archery, ride D) archery, riding
10. Psychologists agree that it is important for children to feel acceptance, _____ and love from their parents.
A) securing B) secure C) secured D) security

Section II

1. But the houses were cold, closed, unfriend, and I ran on until I heard Jeremy's screams behind me announcing that our attackers had fled.
A B C D
() _____
2. Catching crabs in the bay is profitable, but to fish for bass in the river is more relaxing.
A B C D
() _____
3. The stockholders expect the chairman of the board whom they elected to organize, direct, controlling and supervise the operations of the company.
A B C D
() _____
4. Telecommunication, a phenomenon of this decade, is insignificant compared to telepathic communication, which is a phenomenon of the future.
A B C D
() _____
5. A rabbit moves about by hopping on its hind legs, which are much longer and more strong than its front legs.
A B C D
() _____
6. An element cannot be formed from simpler substances, nor can it be decompose with simpler varieties of matter.
A B C D
() _____
7. Electric eels use charges to detect prey and also stunning them before they eat them.
A B C D

() _____

8. Without entering the body and cause damage, the CT is far superior to the X-ray or
A B C
exploratory surgery.
D

() _____

9. Some Italian scholars stressed the study of grammar, rhetoric,
A B C
learning about history, and poetry.
D

() _____

10. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations, they will be stopped, ticketed,
A B C
and have to pay a fine.
D

() _____

答 案

Section I

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. D

Section II

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. (A) <u>unfriendly</u> | 2. (B) <u>fishing</u> | 3. (C) <u>control</u> |
| 4. (C) <u>/</u> | 5. (D) <u>stronger</u> | 6. (C) <u>it be decomposed</u> |
| 7. (B) <u>to stun</u> | 8. (B) <u>causing</u> | 9. (D) <u>history</u> |
| 10. (D) <u>fined</u> | | |

排 除 法

在大学英语四、六级考试的“词汇与语法结构”部分,考生在做多项选择题时,会碰到一些棘手的试题,不容易马上确定正确答案。为了做好这些试题,不妨采取“排除法”来试试。因为在做多项选择题时,存在25%的猜测几率。如果在四个选择项中排除掉一个错误项,猜测几率就上升到33%;排除掉2个错误项,猜测几率即上升到50%;3个错误项均排除,猜对几率就是100%。在采取排除法做题时,务必遵循以下主要步骤。

一、依据所学语法知识排除错误项目

(1)依照语法上“主谓一致”原则,“近邻”原则,“意义一致”原则排除错误项。

例如:(A) Each of the people who _____ coming to the party _____ bringing a present.

A) are...are B) is...is C) are...is D) is...are

[题解]因为关系代词 who 代表复数名词 people, 根据语法一致的原则, 首先可以排除(B)项与(D)项。该句中心词为 each, 它要求取单数动词, 又可以排除(A)项。最后即可确定(C)项为本题正确答案。

(B) Whisky and soda _____ always my favourite drink.

A) is B) are C) were D) are being

[题解]根据句子要求, 不能采用过去时, 必须采用一般现在时, 首先排除(C)项。由于 whisky and soda 是一种固定饮料, 作单数看待, 根据意义一致原则又可排除(B)项与(D)项, 最后即可确定(A)项为正确答案。

(2) 根据英语时态的具体要求排除错误项。

例如: The football match had to be stopped. They _____ for half an hour when there was a terrible storm.

A) have been playing B) have played
C) would have played D) had been playing

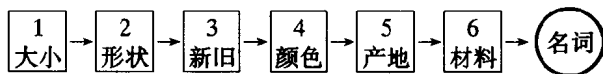
[题解]从本试题第一句和第二句中状语从句部分都是采用一般过去时, 根据时态前后呼应可以排除(A)项与(B)项。(C)项虽然是过去时态, 但该句没有出现“by the time + 主语 + 过去式”短语, 也应排除。再看(D)项是过去完成进行时, 表示过去的过去正在进行的动作, 是本题的正确答案。

(3) 根据形容词与副词排列位置及其用法排除错误项。

例如: (A) In the kitchen there was a _____ table.

A) large beautiful round wooden B) large round beautiful wooden
C) beautiful large round wooden D) beautiful large wooden round

[题解]依照英语语法规则, 形容词可以分为两大类, 第一类为评价形容词(opinion adjective), 第二类为事实形容词(fact adjective), 通常第一类形容词放在第二类形容词前面, 共同去修饰一个名词。但是, 有时同时出现几个事实形容词修饰某一名词, 一般来说依据下面顺序排列:



根据评价形容词(beautiful)要置于事实形容词(large/round/wooden)之前, 首先可以排除(A)项与(B)项, 再根据以上图解显示, 又可以排除(D)项, 最后确定(C)项(1→2→6→名词)为正确答案。

B) This special medicine _____ each time.

A) must freshly be prepared B) freshly must be prepared
C) must be prepared fresh D) must be freshly prepared

[题解]表示方式的状语, 如 properly, badly, beautifully 等用在被动结构中, 一般要求放在过去分词之前, 而不是放在第一个助动词之后。依据此规则可以排除(A)项与(B)项。至于(C)项, fresh