

跨 世 纪 英 语 考 级 丛 书

四级英语仿真模拟试题集

策划 刘明东 主编 彭建武 雷坤华



电子科技大学出版社

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前 言

本书是编者在积累多年英语四级统考辅导的经验并对历年来的暴光试题进行仔细研究的基础上,根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写而成,目的在于帮助读者通过全真模拟试题型的严格训练,顺利地通过大学英语四级统考。

为了帮助读者熟悉和适应变化的新题型,全书的十五套仿真模拟题中有五套含有“英译汉”题型,五套含有“简短回答”题型,五套含有“完形填空”题型,这样不管遇上考何种题型均能应付自如。所有模拟题,在题量和题型上与全真考题相同,在难度上相当或略高于全真试题,做到了内容丰富,材料新,题材广,针对性强,实用性大。每套题都附有参考答案(包括写作范文),即适合课堂集中训练,又适合课后单独训练,是大学生进行四级考前训练的理想参考书。

由于编者水平有限,不足之处难免,祈望广大读者及同行批评指正。

彭建武 雷坤华

1998年9月

目 录

1. Model Test One	(1)
Key to Model Test One	(18)
2. Model Test Two	(21)
Key to Model Test Two	(38)
3. Model Test Three	(41)
Key to Model Test Three	(59)
4. Model Test Four	(61)
Key to Model Test Four	(79)
5. Model Test Five	(82)
Key to Model Test Five	(99)
6. Model Test Six	(102)
Key to Model Test Six	(120)
7. Model Test Seven	(123)
Key to Model Test Seven	(141)
8. Model Test Eight	(143)
Key to Model Test Eight	(160)
9. Model Test Nine	(163)
Key to Model Test Nine	(181)
10. Model Test Ten	(183)
Key to Model Test Ten	(200)
11. Model Test Eleven	(202)
Key to Model Test Eleven	(220)

12. Model Test Twelve	(223)
Key to Model Test Twelve	(242)
13. Model Test Thirteen	(244)
Key to Model Test Thirteen	(261)
14. Model Test Fourteen	(263)
Key to Model Test Fourteen	(280)
15. Model Test Fifteen	(283)
Key to Model Test Fifteen	(301)

Model Test One

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. Each study unit _____ a group of fifteen base sentences related to a meaningful situation.
A) consists C) contains
B) comprises of D) includes in
2. The guests _____ the beautiful blooms in the garden of their hostess.
A) admired C) adored
B) adopted D) worshiped
3. Every citizen in a democratic country may _____ the protection of the law.
A) declare C) ask
B) claim D) announce
4. In our daily lives we all _____ being involved in accidents.
A) reserve C) resort

B) risk

D) roar

5. John's father wants to dispose _____ their old house and buy another one.

A) of

C) down

B) with

D) away

6. Metal must be hammered and cooled rapidly to _____ internal stress caused by heating.

A) retain

C) relieve

B) release

D) replace

7. At the age of 18, I began to _____ an account with the People's Bank of China.

A) make

C) enter

B) open

D) register

8. If you want to know the times of planes to Hong Kong, please _____ at the desk.

A) acquire

C) inquire

B) inform

D) require

9. Many important discoveries relating to the _____ of electricity were made in the 18th century.

A) appearances

C) occurrences

B) surroundings

D) phenomena

10. European contact with Nigeria (尼日利亚) dates back to the 15th century, when Portuguese (葡萄牙的) merchants _____ the ancient city of Bernin.

A) called at

C) called for

B) called forth

D) called off

11. Paper clips, drawing pins and safety-pins were

- _____ all over the floor.
- A) scattered C) dispersed
B) sprayed D) shattered
12. It is _____ of you to turn down the radio while your sister is still ill in bed.
A) considerable C) concerned
B) considerate D) careful
13. You _____ Ann in the library yesterday, she has been out of town for two weeks.
A) needn't have seen C) must have seen
B) might have seen D) can't have seen
14. He rushed to the spot _____.
A) the time when he heard of the road accident
B) the minute he heard of the road accident
C) when the minute he heard of the road accident
D) he heard the road accident the minute
15. I'm going to have my letters _____ tomorrow afternoon if I've got them ready by then.
A) typing C) type
B) to be typed D) typed
16. Christopher Columbus was on his way to Orient for silks _____ he discovered America.
A) while C) when
B) yet D) but
17. I have little doubt about his competence; _____ he is well-qualified for the job.
A) although C) and besides

and besides

- B) moreover D) yet
18. The _____ away your job is from manual work, the more important it will be that you know how to convey your thoughts in writing or speaking.
- A) greater C) farther
B) more ☒ D) further
19. I remember _____ for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
- A) to be paid C) that I receive pay
B) get paid ☒ D) being paid
20. During the examination we were supposed to stay in our seats, keep our eyes on our work, _____ to anyone.
- A) instead of speaking ☒ C) rather than speak
B) and not speak D) but would not talk
21. It was not until he arrived at the station _____ he realized he had forgotten his ticket.
- A) before C) when
☒ B) that D) after
22. Advertising in the U. S. _____ tobacco the nation's sixth largest cash crop.
- A) keeps help ☒ C) helps keep
B) helps keeping D) keeps helping
23. You _____ because she didn't deserve your persuasion.
- A) should have persuaded her
B) needn't have persuaded her

- C) need to persuade
D) didn't need persuade
24. "On no account _____ to feed the animals," the warning can be seen on the signboard in front of every cage.
A) allow visitors C) are visitors allowed
B) visitors are allowed D) are allowed visitors
25. It is necessary that you _____ an entrance examination to be admitted to an American university.
A) will take C) would take
B) take D) must take
26. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all these old houses _____ down.
A) will have been pulled
B) will be pulling
C) will have pulled
D) will be pulled
27. Microscopes make small things appear larger than _____.
A) really are C) that really are
B) they really are D) what really are
28. _____ she had a solid background in mathematics, her lab skills were relatively undeveloped.
A) As C) Since
B) That D) While
29. Not until _____ his shoes did he enter one of the low-ceilinged rooms of the Japanese house.

- A) he removed C) did he remove
B) he had removed D) had he removed

30. For my part, I have not the slightest doubt _____.

- A) either as to his courage or his honesty
B) as to either his courage or his honesty
C) as to either his courage or as to his honesty
D) either his courage or as to his honesty

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 center.

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:

Auctions (拍卖) are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asks the crowd assembled in the auction-room to make offers, or 'bids', for the various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called 'knocking down' the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a table at which he stands. This is often set on a raised platform called a rostrum.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction, and the English word comes from the Latin auction, meaning 'increase'. The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war; these sales were "called sub hasta," meaning 'under the spear', a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries goods were often sold 'by the candle', a short candle was lit by the auctioneer; and bids could be made while it stayed alight.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by possible buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a 'lot', is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in numerical order; he may wait until he registers the fact that certain dealers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible.

Practically all goods whose qualities vary are sold by auction. Among these are coffee, hides, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, spices, fruit and vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique, furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and similar works of art. The auction-rooms at Christie's and Sotheby's in London and New York are

world famous.

31. Auctioned goods are sold _____.

- A) for the highest price offered
- B) only at fixed prices
- C) at a price less than their true value
- D) very cheaply

32. The end of the bidding is called 'knocking down' because _____.

- A) the auctioneer knocks the buyer down
- B) the auctioneer knocks the rostrum down
- C) the goods are knocked down on to the table
- D) the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer

33. The Romans used to sell by auction _____.

- A) spoilt goods
- B) property taken from the enemy
- C) old worn-out weapons
- D) spears

34. A candle used to burn at auction sales _____.

- A) because they took place at night
- B) as a signal for the crowd together
- C) to limit the time when offers could be made
- D) to keep the auctioneer warm

35. The auctioneer may decide to sell the 'Lots' out of order because _____.

- A) he sometimes wants to confuse the buyers
- B) he knows from experience that certain people will want to buy certain items

C) he wants to keep certain people waiting

D) he wants to reduce the number

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

Man has three basic needs: food, clothing and shelter. If a man lives in a warm climate, clothing is not absolutely necessary. However, man cannot live without food, and he has little chance of survival without shelter. Mankind needs shelter to protect him from the weather, wild animals, insects, and his enemies.

The first permanent shelter were probably built twenty to forty thousand years ago by fish-eating people who lived in one place as long as the fish supply lasted. Fish-eaters could stay in one place for several years. However, once 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 at hand. In Egypt, for example, wood was scarce, so most houses were built of bricks made of dried mud, with a roof supported by palm tree trunks.

The weather is man's worst natural enemy. He has to protect himself from extremes of heat and cold and from storms, wind and rain.

Where the weather is hot and dry, the house is generally made of clay brick. The windows are small and high up, so that the heat stays outside. There is often a flat roof, where people can find a cool place to sleep. In hot, humid areas, on the other hand, people need to be protected from the rain, as well as the

heat. In such places, houses are built with wide, overhanging roofs, balconies or verandas.

Where there are torrential rains, houses are either built on piles to keep them off the ground, or they have steep thatched roofs to drain off the rain. People living in the Congo River region have found that steep, heavily-thatched roofs drain off the jungle rains more quickly. Other people in Africa have found that a roof of broad leaves sheds rain quickly.

In Borneo, houses are built on high posts to protect people from dampness. And there are tribes in Malaya who build their homes in the forked branches of trees, and climb up to their houses on bamboo ladders.

In Europe there are very few wooden houses being built today. This is partly because wood is no longer as plentiful as it once was, and partly because wooden houses are quite inflammable (易燃的). On the other hand, there are many wooden houses in America. This is because the first settlers wanted to build houses quickly and inexpensively. Since the country was covered in many places with forests, some trees had to be cut down to make room for houses.

36. The first people to have permanent shelters were probably _____.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A) hunters | C) fishermen |
| B) farmers | D) none of these |

37. Man's most urgent need, in building a house, is protection from _____.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A) enemies | C) earthquakes |
|------------|----------------|

B) the weather

38. A house with a ~~steep~~ sloping roof is more likely to be found _____

A) in the desert

~~C) in a windy country~~

B) near the coast

D) in a rainy country

39. In Borneo, because of the dampness, houses are built _____

A) on high posts

C) on rock platforms

B) in forks of trees

D) high on the cliffsides

40. There are more wooden houses in America than in Europe because _____

A) there was more wood in America

B) people can fireproof their wooden houses in America

C) stone was not available in America

D) many people live in the same house in America

Questions 41-45 are based on the following passage:

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable. At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been justified. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good intentions, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe that society is approaching certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible negative effects of industry on the natural