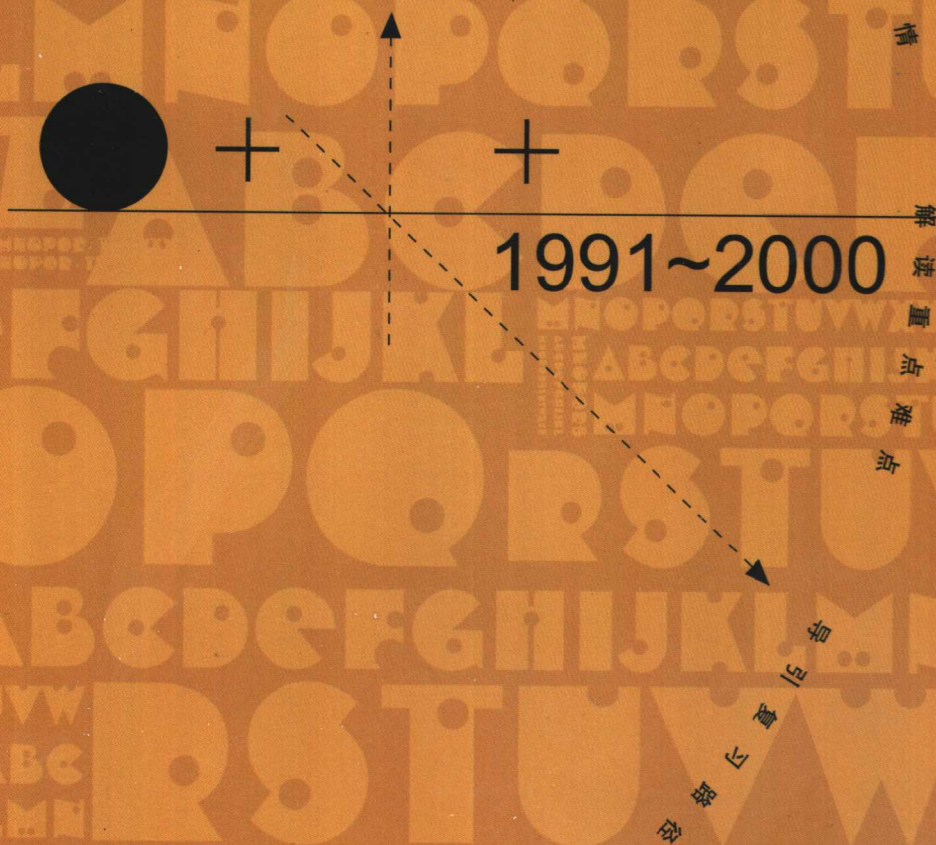


大学英语4级考试模拟试题汇编

扫描历年真题

细化单项题型

深度分析
考情



组编

北京市教委高教处

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大学英语四级考试 模拟试题汇编

(1991 ~ 2000)

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前 言

根据教育部颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》，北京市教委高教处和北京市大学英语研究会组织了北京市高校部分有丰富教学经验的教师自 1991 年起编写了一年一度的大学英语四级考试适应性试题，供四级考生进行考前操练，以便发现问题、总结归纳、采取措施、不断进取。由于命题教师工作认真负责，对试题质量精益求精、层层把关，试题的科学性、实践性、针对性都达到了较高水平，因而受到了广大英语教师和四级考生的好评。

本书共汇集了十套四级模拟试题(1991~2000)。本书的特点是：(1)试题在题型和难度上与教育部考试中心的曝光题基本同步，参照性强。(2)相关试题题解详细，这些注释对所涉及的语言现象进行了较为系统的总结归纳，可以达到以点带面、举一反三、触类旁通的目的。(3)全部试题附听力原稿和参考答案(另：本书配磁带)，方便按分值标准进行核对。总之，本书内容完整、有的放矢、题材新颖、注释准确，既有模拟操练又有方法指导。对策与训练并重，以及注重能力培养是本书的突出特点。

本书主编为朱泰祺教授和徐光忠教授，参加本书编写工作的有(按参加编写工作时间先后排列)徐光忠(北轻工)、朱泰祺(北化工)、赵小冬(北师大)、刘克明(北化工)、张艾秀(北化工)、斐大津(服装学院)、施能莉(北轻工)、王秀贞(北轻工)、马小兰(北轻工)、刘影(北轻工)及杨怀恩(北轻工)。

本书主审为清华大学李相崇教授和赵静鹏教授。

本书部分录音材料及试题经清华大学程慕胜教授审校。薛淑兰老师(清华)负责原题的印刷和录音的组织工作。衷心感谢关心和支持本题集命题和出版的各界人士。

由于编者水平有限，成书工作比较仓促，书中可能有疏漏或不妥之处，恳请广大英语同仁和读者不吝指正。

编者

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第一部分

试 题

原书空白

1991 年大学英语四级考试模拟试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

In this section, you will hear ten 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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then draw a horizontal line through the centre of the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

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 [A] on the ANSWER SHEET and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Bring her some water.
B) Buy her some plants.
C) Water her plants while she is away.
D) Water her plants while he is on vacation.
2. A) In a restaurant.
B) In a classroom.
C) In a car.
D) In a swimming club.
3. A) He lent her an extra pen.
B) He offered her a pencil.
C) He said he didn't have any extra ink.
D) He was afraid of losing his pencil.
4. A) 7:35.
B) 6:45.
C) 6:55.

- D) 7:15.
5. A) That Liz doesn't know them well.
B) That he's the one to phone Liz.
C) That she will phone Liz if he doesn't.
D) That she doesn't know Liz's phone number.
6. A) Steve looks good in anything.
B) He knew someone who looked like Steve.
C) He wishes he had a jacket like Steve's.
D) Steve should get a new jacket.
7. A) He can't find his new building.
B) He had a bigger apartment before.
C) He's not accustomed to the large building.
D) He's having a hard time finding an apartment.
8. A) Not getting what he wants.
B) A custom that is new to him.
C) Calling up customers.
D) Some of his good friends.
9. A) They missed the train.
B) They got up early.
C) They caught the train.
D) They got to the station ten minutes early.
10. A) The man is not allowed to smoke in the room.
B) The woman thinks smoking should be permitted in the room.
C) The man is bothered by the smoke.
D) The men are not permitted to enter the room.

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 draw a horizontal line through the centre of the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Passage One

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

11. A) It is more enjoyable to be a pilot of a modern aeroplane.
B) Flying was more fun in the old days.
C) Many people miss the pilots of the good old days.
D) With more instruments and regulations, it is difficult to learn to be a pilot nowadays.
12. A) 40 years ago.

- B) 50 years ago.
 - C) 60 years ago.
 - D) Not mentioned in this passage.
13. A) He didn't have to follow set routes or keep to a rigid schedule.
- B) He had fewer instruments and had to rely more on himself.
- C) He could follow a railway train and ask the driver the way when he got lost.
- D) He could land in a convenient place and ask people the way when he got lost.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The kitchen.
- B) The bedroom.
- C) The door.
- D) The bathroom.
15. A) Calling for the fire engine.
- B) Wasting her time.
- C) Trying to put out the fire.
- D) Trying to turn off the electric blanket.
16. A) He had trouble with his car, television and kitchen.
- B) He had trouble with his kitchen, bedroom and bathroom.
- C) He had trouble with his car, television and bathroom.
- D) He had trouble with his car, television and something in his bedroom.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Food in general.
- B) Food in British restaurants.
- C) Food in London.
- D) Food in Britain.
18. A) It can be very good, but it is sometimes really terrible.
- B) It is very much influenced by foreign food.
- C) It is usually very good but occasionally bad.
- D) It is usually bad but foreign visitors never complain about it.
19. A) In English homes.
- B) In restaurants in big cities.
- C) In hotels in big cities.
- D) In the country away from big cities.
20. A) French.
- B) British.
- C) American.

D) Not mentioned in the passage.

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.

The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the oil industry under control. A new law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these have already been raised); and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers. But the oil industry has a way of getting over such problems, and few people believe that the Government will be able to hold things back for long.

Ever since the war, the Government has been carrying out a programme of development in the area north of the Arctic Circle (北极圈). During the past few years this programme has had a great deal of success. But the oil industry has already started to draw people south, and within a few years the whole northern policy could be in ruins.

The effects of oil industry would not be limited to the north, however. With nearly 100 per cent employment, everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose most of their workers to the oil industry. Some smaller industries might even disappear altogether when it becomes cheaper to buy goods from abroad.

The real argument over oil is its threat to the Norwegian way of life. Farmers and fishermen do not make up most of the population, but they are an important part of it because Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard with pride as essentially Norwegian.

21. The Norwegian Government would prefer the oil industry to _____ .
- A) provide more jobs for foreign workers
 - B) slow down the rate of its development
 - C) sell the oil produced abroad
 - D) develop more quickly than at present
22. The Norwegian Government has tried to _____ .
- A) encourage the oil companies to discover new oil sources
 - B) prevent oil companies employing people from northern Norway
 - C) help the oil companies solve many of their problems
 - D) keep the oil industry to something near its present size
23. According to the passage, the oil industry might lead the northern Norway to _____ .
- A) the development of industry
 - B) a growth of population
 - C) the failure of the development programme

- D) the development of new towns
24. In the south, one effect of the development of the oil industry might be _____.
A) a large reduction in unemployment
B) a growth in the tourist industry
C) a reduction in the number of service industries
D) the development of a number of service industries
25. Norwegian farmers and fishermen have an important influence because _____.
A) they form such a large part of Norwegian society
B) their lives and values represent the Norwegian ideal
C) their work is so useful to the rest of Norwegian society
D) they regard oil as a threat to the Norwegian way of life

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

For many years, Charles Ives combined the pursuit of a business career with the composition of music. After completing his musical studies at Yale University in 1898, he began a successful career in the insurance business, which he pursued until ill health forced him to retire in 1930. Although he had completed two symphonies (交响乐) by 1897, he wrote his most important music between 1906 and 1916 at his country house in Connecticut.

His four symphonies, written between 1896 and 1916, are extraordinary for their inventiveness and originality, anticipating musical devices later developed independently by Stravinsky and Schönberg. Ives did not greatly influence musical trends, however, for few of his works were performed or published when first written and he virtually stopped composing in 1918 when he suffered a nervous breakdown. There is no doubt that Ives was ahead of his time, but his obscurity (无名) seems mainly due to his own attitudes. He was not interested in what other composers were doing and did not care what others thought of his music. Furthermore, his insistence that anyone interested in his music should have it free of charge made commercial publication almost impossible. In any event, few people knew about Ives until 1939, when a performance of his second sonata (奏鸣曲), completed in 1915, won him wide recognition. In 1947, nearly 40 years after its composition, his third symphony received the Pulitzer Prize. Even in the face of success, Ives paid no attention to musical critics in general.

26. How did Ives feel about the accomplishments of other composers?
A) He did not consider his work so good as theirs.
B) He followed their careers with interest.
C) He was indifferent (漠不关心) to their work.
D) He was jealous of their success.
27. The passage makes it clear that Ives _____.
A) was a better businessman than a composer
B) had a great influence on twentieth-century composers
C) studied business administration at college
D) wrote his most important music before 1920
28. When the writer says that Ives was "ahead of his time", he means that Ives _____.

- A) accomplished a great deal in a short period of time
 - B) was writing music that was very advanced in style
 - C) used up his creative energy in a few years
 - D) always finished his work ahead of schedule
29. Which statement best reflects the judgment of the writer about Ives?
- A) Ives was foolish not to pay enough attention to music critics.
 - B) Ives was unwise to insult critics and audiences.
 - C) Ives was an independent, creative American composer.
 - D) Ives should have studied the works of European composers.
30. Ives's obscurity was caused by all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A) the fact that his music was not published commercially
 - B) the fact that he did not communicate with other composers
 - C) his habit of insulting critics and audiences
 - D) his unwillingness to accept money for his work

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

With the invention and development of television, entertainment has grown much more visual in character and is demanding less and less use of the imagination, considered by many to be man's greatest faculty (天赋); but its greatest disadvantage lies in its inability to exercise just those creative powers in men which are called upon and developed in the pursuit of a worthwhile hobby. This lack is not serious while a man is still fully employed in his day-to-day work which itself often gives him opportunities to create either with his hands or with his mind. At this time he seeks only some form of relaxation in his leisure. There comes a time, however, when he must retire from his occupation on account of age, and it is then that these shallower pastimes, useful enough as a form of relaxation, might cease to satisfy the hitherto (迄今) active man. Today, many elderly people are finding this to be true, and seem constantly to be suffering from a sense of disappointment after retirement, which reveals itself in a short temper and slow degeneration of health, the two most common symptoms (症状).

31. The writer criticizes visual entertainment because it _____.
- A) does not require men's creative powers
 - B) cannot improve our intelligence and skills
 - C) demands too much of our imagination
 - D) leads men to slow degeneration in health
32. What is regarded as men's greatest faculty?
- A) Entertainment.
 - B) Character.
 - C) Hobbies.
 - D) Imagination.
33. While fully employed, men look for _____.
- A) visual entertainment that requires imagination in their leisure
 - B) opportunities to create either with their hands or with their minds in their leisure

- C) something that will help them relax in their leisure
 - D) creative hobbies in their leisure
34. The elderly people find _____ .
- A) that shallower pastimes can no longer satisfy them
 - B) it unnecessary to cultivate hobbies in their youngest days
 - C) retirement unnecessary
 - D) relaxation most suitable for their age
35. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .
- A) hobbies are more important to the youth than to the elderly people
 - B) we should develop worthwhile hobbies when we are young
 - C) in ancient times entertainment was more visual in character
 - D) hobbies are important to the health of modern men

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Under normal conditions the act of communication requires the presence of at least two persons: one who sends and the other who receives the communication. In order to communicate thoughts and feelings, there must be a conventional system of signs and symbols which means the same to the sender and the receiver.

The means of sending communications are too numerous and varied for systematic classification; therefore, the analysis must begin with the means of receiving communication. Reception of communication is achieved by our senses, of which sight, hearing and touch play the most important roles.

Examples of visual communication are gesture and mimicry (模仿). Although both frequently accompany speech, there are systems that rely solely on sight, such as those used by deaf and dumb persons. Another means of communicating visually is by signals of fire, smoke, flags, or flashing lights. Feelings may be simply communicated by touch, such as by handshaking, although a highly developed system of handstroking (手触) has enabled blind, deaf and dumb persons to communicate intelligently. Whistling to someone, applauding in a theatre, and other forms of communication by sound rely upon the ear as a receiver. The most fully developed form of auditory communication is, of course, the spoken language.

The means of communication mentioned so far have two features in common: they last only a short time, and the persons involved must be relatively close to each other. Therefore, all are restricted in time and space.

36. The author explains that he will deal with reception of communication first because _____ .
- A) communication actually takes place when the message is received
 - B) there are more means of receiving than of sending communications
 - C) reception of communications involves use of the senses
 - D) it is difficult to classify the means of sending communications
37. Applauding is specially mentioned as an example of _____ .
- A) communication by sound
 - B) gesture and mimicry
 - C) communication by touch

- A) wake B) waken
C) awake D) awoken
47. He changed his pounds for the _____ amount of dollars.
A) essential B) evident
C) equivalent D) elaborate
48. His father _____ to buy him a new bicycle if he could pass the examination.
A) afforded B) approved
C) agreed D) admitted
49. In teaching it is highly _____ to know exactly what one is hoping to achieve.
A) desirable B) fashionable
C) honourable D) variable
50. Courage is one of the _____ of a good soldier.
A) quantities B) abilities
C) qualities D) capacities
51. _____ I realized where I had seen her.
A) At large B) Once for all
C) At present D) All at once
52. He got thoroughly wet and, _____, he caught a bad cold.
A) in consequence B) in nature
C) in general D) in sequence
53. He could hardly _____ himself from shouting aloud.
A) retain B) relieve
C) rescue D) restrain
54. Only _____ that it was my birthday.
A) did she remember B) could she remember
C) she remembered D) has she remembered
55. He _____ back to work without the doctor's permission. Now, he has to stay in bed for a couple of days.
A) needn't have gone B) wouldn't have gone
C) shouldn't have gone D) couldn't have gone
56. I _____ to inform you of the committee's decision, but I didn't.
A) called B) had called
C) should have called D) would call
57. The shower _____ over, we continued to march.
A) was B) is
C) were D) being
58. This is the first time in this term I _____ football.
A) played B) am playing
C) play D) have played
59. It is natural that everyone _____ public order.

