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四级考试全透析·全真模拟题

林明金 刘柯新 编著

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前 言

INTRODUCTION

本书 8 套模拟试题全部根据最新修订的大学英语教学大纲和大学英语考试大纲编写的。试卷中所包含的考试题型新而全、试题的考点覆盖面广、试题的难度适中、语言规范、内容生动。本书试图通过多种形式的练习,一方面帮助学生复习和巩固已掌握的学习技能,提高学生应用英语的能力,达到教学大纲所规定的要求;另一方面帮助学生能够顺利地通过大学英语四级考试。

本书的全部试题都附有答案,写作部分附有范文,听力部分附有文字材料。

本书由林明金、刘柯新主编。全书由林明金统筹定稿。

由于时间所限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 12 月

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Simulated College English Test 1

(Band Four)

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. Both 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 line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 center.

1. A) The loss of some TV equipment.

B) The delay in the delivery of certain goods.

C) The improper functioning of the audit department.

- D) The mistake made in the Atlantic Company's order.
2. A) He quite agrees with her.
B) He hasn't had any coffee breaks with her for a long time.
C) He regards her opinion as nonsense.
D) He can't afford to have coffee with her any more.
3. A) Typing a proposal. B) Posting a proposal.
C) Writing a proposal. D) Checking a proposal.
4. A) To the movie. B) To her sister's home.
C) To the station. D) To the ticket office.
5. A) Ray's standing in line for a gold medal.
B) Ray was the best, so he got a gold medal.
C) Nobody's better than Ray at getting gold medals.
D) Ray probably won't win a gold medal.
6. A) A novelist. B) A dramatist.
C) A playwright. D) A dancer.
7. A) Put her report on his desk.
B) Read some papers he recommended.
C) Improve some parts of her paper.
D) Mail her report to the publisher.
8. A) \$ 1.40 B) \$ 4.30
C) \$ 6.40 D) \$ 8.60
9. A) That she owns a bookstore.
B) That she doesn't like to read.
C) That she probably has the book.
D) That she is a librarian.
10. A) A movie. B) A documentary.
C) A soccer game. D) A comedy.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 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.

Passage 1

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

11. A) It interferes with listening comprehension.
B) It helps the listener to remember what has been said.
C) It has no effect whatsoever on listening comprehension.
D) It helps the comparatively bright students only.
12. A) 80 % B) 100 %
C) 90 % D) Twice as much as those who take notes.
13. A) They should review their notes from time to time.
B) They should read their notes every morning.
C) They should keep their notes as long as possible.
D) They should check their notes with other students before an examination.

Passage 2

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

14. A) There are few others like it.
B) There are no errors on the stamp.
C) A mistake is made in the printing.
D) Both A and C.
15. A) Most countries in the world were not yet using postage stamps.
B) Most countries in the world were collecting valuable stamps.
C) Most countries in the world were buying stamps from Mauritius.
D) Most countries in the world were printing their own stamps.
16. A) The mistake was in the spelling of "postage".

- B) The mistake was in the wording.
- C) The mistake was in the price.
- D) The mistake was in the color.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
 - B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
 - C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.
 - D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
- 18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.
 - B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
 - C) Because they have nobody to play with.
 - D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
- 19. A) Two types of only children.
 - B) Parents' responsibilities
 - C) The necessity of family planning
 - D) The relationship between parents and children.
- 20. A) They have no sisters or brothers.
 - B) They are overprotected by their parents.
 - C) Their parents expect too much of them.
 - D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

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.

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Medical bills in the United States have risen violently since 1960's and steps need to be taken to reverse this trend or the average American will not be able to afford medical care. The major factor in increasing the cost of medical care has been the dramatic increase in the cost of hospital services. The rise in the cost of hospitalization can be only partly blamed on inflation(通货膨胀) since hospital bills in the last two decades have risen at a considerably higher rate than inflation.

Another factor cited by doctors as a major cause for the increase in the cost of medical care is malpractice(治疗错误). Increasingly large awards for malpractice have caused doctors to increase their rates to cover the higher malpractice insurance. Because of the large malpractice awards, doctors are also prescribing more conservative and more extensive and therefore more costly treatment for patients as a defense against malpractice claims. Whatever the causes of the wild increases in the cost of medical care are, the government needs to take strong action before it is too late for Americans.

21. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) the increasing cost of malpractice insurance
B) factors causing the increase in U S. medical bills
C) steps for Americans to take to obtain medical care
D) the dramatic medical profession
22. The passage implies that a slowing in inflation would have _____ effect on medical costs.
A) a tremendous
B) a maximum
C) a slight
D) no
23. How does the author of this passage feel about the tremendous

increase in medical bills?

- A) Enthusiastic.
- B) Indifferent.
- C) Impassive.
- D) Anxious.

24. What is the author's main point in the passage?

- A) Inflation is having a terrible effect on medical bills.
- B) Insurance companies are at fault in raising medical bills.
- C) Action is needed to stop increase in medical bills.
- D) Doctors need to work to decrease malpractice.

25. What does the following paragraph of this passage most likely contain?

- A) A discussion of why average American will soon be unable to afford medical care.
- B) A forecast of how inflation will affect medical care in the future.
- C) The tremendous increases in malpractice insurance.
- D) The steps the government could take to control medical costs.

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster than other. Both are emulsions—tiny globules of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the

mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients. They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

26. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that _____.
A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
27. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because _____.
A) there are more evenly distributed in cream
B) fatty globules multiply more easily in cream than in butter
C) fatty globules live on less fat in cream than in butter
D) fatty globules produce less waste in cream than in butter
28. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh from _____.
A) removing its fat
B) killing the bacteria
C) reducing its water content

- D) altering its structure
29. The word "colonies" (Line 3, Para. 4) refers to _____.
A) tiny globules B) watery regions
C) bacteria communities D) little compartments
30. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack _____.
A) by varying its chemical composition
B) by turning it into a solid lump
C) while keeping its structure unchanged
D) while retaining its liquid form

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Watch a baby between six and nine months old, and you will observe the basic concepts of geometry being learned. Once the baby has mastered the idea that space is three dimensional, it reaches out and begins grasping various kinds of objects. It is then from perhaps nine to fifteen months that the concepts of sets and numbers are formed. So far so good. But now an ominous development takes place. The nerve fibers in the brain insulate themselves in such a way that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. Soon it picks up language, and it is usually downhill all the way for mathematics, because the child now becomes exposed to all the nonsense words and beliefs of the community into which it has been so unfortunate as to have been born. Nature, having done very well by the child to this point, having permitted it the luxury of thinking for itself for eighteen months, now abandons it to the arbitrary conventions and beliefs of society. But at least the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always retain some memory of the early halcyon days. No matter what vicissitudes it may suffer later on. The main reservoir of mathematical talent in any society

is thus possessed by children who are about two years old, children who have just learned to speak fluently.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A) The impact of language on mathematics.
 - B) Children's ability to learn languages.
 - C) How basic concepts of physics are learned.
 - D) Math-learning strategies for babies.
32. According to the passage, which of the following activities would teach a baby about geometry?
 - A) Picking up a wooden block.
 - B) Recognizing the number 2.
 - C) Uttering a nonsense word.
 - D) Looking at distant objects.
33. According to the author at what age does a child probably begin to learn about sets and numbers?
 - A) Six months.
 - B) Nine months.
 - C) Fifteen months.
 - D) Eighteen months.
34. The use of the word "ominous" shows that the author believes the child's _____.
 - A) linguistic future is threatened
 - B) nerves will deteriorate
 - C) hearing will suffer
 - D) mathematical ability will decline
35. The author's attitude toward early childhood education can best be described as somewhat _____.
 - A) indifferent
 - B) compromising
 - C) indulgent
 - D) cynical

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Samuel Johnson, the great writer and critic of eighteenth-century England, once said "The future is purchased by the present". This

concise and truthful comment forces us to ask, “are we willing to be more conservative in our life requirements, and are we willing to moderate our use of the world’s resources to insure a better environment and a greater abundance of natural wealth for others today throughout the world and for future generations? Can we, in fact, reduce our consumption of petroleum, coal and electricity, in order to reduce the pollution and environmental pressures created by excessive energy use and to allow others to live a better life? Are we willing to spend more money for pollution control and environmental restoration? Are we willing to devote more effort to recycling? Can we moderate our demand for fat-rich diets and super-processed convenience food? Can we reduce world-wide militarism and violence so that fewer of the earth’s resources are spent on security forces and machines of destruction?”

These are some of the central issues of the twentieth century, and ones on which the quality of present and future environments may depend. We all recognize many attributes of modern civilizations and life styles which are ecologically expensive, but in order to change them we must change both our attitudes and our habits. Coupled with this need for a change in our attitudes and life styles, there is a clear need for greater knowledge and wisdom in coping with the problems of our demographic and technological success. There is a strong case for the establishment of a new phase of environmental awareness, called “earthmanship”. Such an awareness would recognize not only the complexity and interdependence of the ecosphere, but also the need to preserve the ecological and cultural diversity of the world, the integrity and stability of its natural communities, and the dignity and freedom of human populations. The concept of earthmanship does not ignore human values, nor does it exclude economic progress, but it does emphasize that such progress must come through greater understanding and more

harmonious cooperation with nature. An economist, Ernest Schumacher, stated the case very well, when he wrote(1973), "wisdom demands a new orientation of science and technology towards the organic, the gentle, the nonviolent, the elegant and the beautiful...We must look for a revolution in technology(and the human spirit) which will reverse the destructive trends now threatening us all."

36. The passage implies that our present technological achievements _____.

- A) are successful but not harmful
- B) have not been recognized
- C) bring about both positive and negative results
- D) are changing in recent time

37. The passage suggests that _____.

- A) earthmanship awareness ignores economic progress
- B) our attitudes and our habits must be improved first before we can do anything to reduce environmental pollution
- C) automobiles are helpful in transportation
- D) it is essential to develop the present rather than the future

38. The word "attributes" in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- A) accords
- B) ways
- C) partitions
- D) qualities

39. The author of the passage seems to be _____.

- A) against future changes in our life style
- B) positive about our present situation
- C) serious and hopeful in seeing a shift from the emphasis on economical progress to a better awareness of the nature
- D) sorry for a decrease in defence expenditure

40. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) Technological achievements.

- B) Environmental pollution.
- C) Economical progress and better awareness of the nature.
- D) The future is purchased by the present.

Part III **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 center.

41. There is no mother _____ loves her own children.
A) who B) but C) that D) whom
42. Reading is to the mind _____ food is to the body.
A) what B) which C) that D) of which
43. "Does anybody want an extra ticket to go to the movies?"
"Who would you rather _____ with you, George or me?"
A) to go B) have go C) have gone D) going
44. You _____ all these parcels yourself. The shop would have delivered them if you had asked a shop assistant.
A) didn't need to carry B) needn't carry
C) needn't have carried D) didn't need carry
45. What a _____ person says or does today agrees with what he said or did yesterday.
A) consistent B) constant
C) harmonious D) sensible
46. As the clouds drifted away an even higher peak became _____ to the climbers.
A) visible B) obvious
C) present D) apparent

47. Dogs are often praised for their _____; they almost never abandon their masters.
 A) faith B) loyalty
 C) trust D) truthfulness
48. Communication is the process of _____ a message from a source to an audience via a channel.
 A) transmitting B) submitting
 C) transforming D) switching
49. The office has to be shut down _____ funds.
 A) being a lack of B) from lack of
 C) to a lack of D) for lack of
50. In international matches, prestige is so important that the only thing that matters is to avoid _____.
 A) from being beaten B) being beaten
 C) beating D) to be beaten
51. Half the excuses she gives are not true, but she always seems to _____ them.
 A) get on with B) get away with
 C) get up from D) get in on
52. The _____ physicist has been challenged by others in his field.
 A) respectable B) respectful
 C) respective D) respecting
53. With hundreds of works left behind, Picasso is regarded as a very _____ artist.
 A) profound B) productive
 C) prosperous D) plentiful
54. I felt that I was not yet _____ to travel abroad.
 A) too strong B) strong enough
 C) so strong D) enough strong