

英语专业四级考试 复习指南

陈治安 李力 李长泰 主编

MODEL TESTS FOR
ENGLISH MAJORS

— GRADE FOUR —

西南师范大学出版社

英语专业四级考试 复习指南

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前 言

英语专业四级考试是国家教委为了检查高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲的执行情况,评估教学质量,推动外语教学改革,促进教学大纲的进一步贯彻进而提高教学质量而设置的。为了使四级考试能更科学、更有效地检查和反映基础阶段英语专业学生的英语水平,1994年国家教委又颁布了《英语专业四级考试大纲》。而且,据调查,自从1990年全国举行首次考试以来,参考学校总数每年以20%的速度增长,考生人数平均以15%的速度上升,足见国家教委和各高校对考试的重视程度。所以,怎样准备考试,使学生在考试中正常发挥水平,以便准确地反映教学质量,成为各高校教学中的一个重点。

整个四级考试大体可分为准备阶段、考试阶段和考后总结阶段,其中准备阶段至关重要。因此,为了使学生在准备阶段通过大量练习和模拟测试,复习和巩固所学的英语知识,提高语言能力和交际能力,以及四级应试能力(其中包括明确四级考试目的,了解考试类型、内容、难度等),以达到《大纲》和《考纲》规定的各项目标,最终在四级考试中取得优异成绩,我们根据多年的教学经验,组织和准备四级考试的经验,将教学和备考中积累起来的大量资料加以汇总、精选、加工,编写了这部《英语专业四级考试复习指南》。

本书汇集有十套模拟试题,每套包括写作、听写、听力理解、完型填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解等六大部分。模拟题后附有听写和听力理解两部分录音的文字材料和各题的参考答案。听写和听力理解两部分配有录音磁带,可与本书配套使用。

本书在题型、主客观试题比例、题量及难度上,完全按照1997年高校英语专业四级统考试卷的标准,符合国家教委颁发的《大纲》和《考纲》的精神,是英语专业四级考试中不可缺少的备考材料,对提高学生们的英语水平和四级考试成绩有极大的帮助。由于书中附有答案,所以本书既可以在教师指导下使用,也可让学生独立使用。

此外,本书中的题型多样、资料新、可操作性强,也是非英语专业学生、自考生及参加EPT、TOEFL或GRE等考试的人士不可多得的考前训练材料。

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Test I

TIME LIMIT: 140 MIN.

PART I WRITING

[45 min.]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 Min.]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

Some of your classmates think that the traffic problems in Chongqing result from too many vehicles. You either agree or disagree with them.

My View on the Traffic Problems in Chongqing

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state clearly what your view is.

In the second paragraph, support your view with details.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instruction may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 min.]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50–60 words based on the following situation:

You are John. Your Chemistry professor asked you to hand in your course paper before the weekend, but you cannot finish it. Write a note to your professor to explain the situation and tell him you will hand in your paper at a later time.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II DICTATION

[15 min.]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 min.]

In Sections A, B and C, you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

SECTION A STATEMENT

In this section you will hear eight statements. At the end of the statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following questions.

Now listen to the statements.

1. How old is Mr Brown?
A. 62. B. 59. C. 44. D. 72.
2. What does the statement imply?
A. A drunk driver may be heavily fined.
B. A drunk driver may be imprisoned for a short period of time.
C. A drunk driver may be cheated.
D. Both A and B.
3. What does the sentence mean?
A. Martin is seriously ill. B. Martin told me he was not well.
C. I think Martin is unwell. D. Martin said he was feeling chilly.
4. What time is it now?
A. 7:45. B. 8:25. C. 7:35. D. 7:45.
5. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the one you hear?
A. Jane was supposed to board the plane half an hour before its take-off.
B. Jane got on the plane early.
C. Jane missed the plane because she came half an hour late.
D. The plane left half an hour ahead of time.
6. Which figure in percentage is not mentioned here?
A. 14%. B. 41%. C. 22%. D. 32%.
7. Which of the following statements has the closest meaning to the one you have heard?
A. There is no doubt that we will attend the concert tomorrow.
B. We are not allowed to be absent tomorrow.
C. We can attend the concert tomorrow.
D. We should definitely not attend the concert tomorrow.
8. Which of the following statements is true?
A. The car went up the hill. B. The car was broken.
C. The car sped up. D. The car slowed down.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following nine questions.

Now listen to the conversations.

9. How many science courses did the woman take in high school?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
10. How is the man today?
A. He is fine. B. He is unhappy.
C. He is still sick in bed. D. He is better.
 11. What does the man suggest that the woman do?
A. Ask her colleagues to help her, but not him.
B. Visit her colleagues.
C. Find more people to help her.
D. Move to another apartment.
 12. Where does the conversation must probably take place?
A. On a plane. B. On a train. C. In a theatre. D. In the street.
 13. What conclusion can we draw from the conversation?
A. The woman will go straight to the film after work.
B. The women won't go to the cinema.
C. The man and woman will eat out before going to the cinema.
D. The man and woman will eat out instead of going to the cinema.
 14. What does the conversation indicate?
A. John will graduate from the school soon. B. John's French is poor.
C. John doesn't have to study French. D. John doesn't have to take the exam.
 15. What do we learn from the conversation?
A. John didn't like to attend the meeting before.
B. John's remark is ironical.
C. John was puzzled by what the speaker said.
D. John was listening carefully to the speaker.
 16. What do we learn from the conversation?
A. The woman is unhappy to hear what the man said.
B. The woman has already been introduced to Ann.
C. The woman knows Ann.
D. All of the above.
 17. What does the conversation imply?
A. Sally bought a very good washing machine.
B. Tom bought a new washing machine.
C. Sally bought Tom a cheap typewriter.
D. Sally bought a cheap washing machine.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

18. Which of the following is true?
A. The international situation has become worse.
B. Last year's economic situation in the world was not better than this year's.
C. The economic situation in the World Bank has become worse since last year.
D. The world's poorest nations' economic situation has become much better since last year.

19. Last year, the World Bank officials expected the growth rate to be ____.
A. over 2% a year B. over 3% a year C. over 2.2% a year D. over 4% a year

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

20. There will be ____ on Friday.
A. a full OPEC foreign ministers' meeting B. a full OPEC oil ministers' meeting
C. a full OPEC prime minister's meeting D. a full OPEC finance ministers' meeting
21. What was the purpose of the production limit?
A. To cut the supply of oil.
B. To cut the oversupply of oil and to maintain oil prices as high as possible.
C. To help overcome an economic crisis in the OPEC.
D. To cut the supply of oil and to step up an oil crisis.

Questions 22 and 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

22. Who captured the hijackers?
A. Some Korean officials. B. Three passengers.
C. Two crew members. D. Passengers and crew members together.
23. What did Japanese news reports say earlier ?
A. The hijackers killed five passengers. B. The hijackers killed five Japanese.
C. A crew member killed the hijackers. D. The hijackers were killed.

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

24. Which of the following is true?
A. The Israeli forces will soon take control of Beirut.
B. The Israeli forces have placed troops near Baabda.
C. The Israeli forces have taken control of Baabda.
D. The Israeli forces have taken control of the presidential Palace.
25. Who said Beirut Airport is under Israeli control?
A. An airport official. B. The Palestinians.
C. Lebanon. D. Israel.

PART IV CLOZE

[15 min.]

Decide which of the choices below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank in your answer sheet.

Nearly three quarters of the earth is covered with water.
Water heats up more slowly than land, but once it has

become warm it takes longer to (26)_____ down. If the earth's surface were entirely land, the temperature at night would

(27)_____ quite quickly and night would be much colder than day, as it is on the moon. This does indeed happen in inland deserts, hundreds of miles from any sea. The climate of the

continents, especially in the temperate (28)_____, is very much affected by the oceans around them. The areas close to the sea have a maritime climate with rather cool summers and warm

winters. The interiors, far from the sea, have (29)_____ climate with extremely hot summers and cold winters.

Rain (30)_____ from the evaporation of rivers, seas and lakes. Even after heavy rain, the pavements in a city do not

take long to dry (31)_____ the rainwater evaporates into the air. On a warm dry day it evaporates very rapidly, where warm air can absorb more moisture than cold air. But at any

particular temperature, the (32)_____ can hold only a certain maximum amount of water vapor. The air is then saturated, like a sponge that cannot hold any more water. The lower the temperature, the less water vapor is required to saturate the air.

All over the surface of the earth, millions of tons of water are (33)_____ every second, condensing in the air into drops so

small (34)_____ it takes thousands of them to make a single

raindrop. It is these (35)_____ droplets that make clouds. When clouds roll in from the sea over the warmer land, they

are forced to (36)_____ and become cooler in the colder upper atmosphere. As the air cools down it may pass through its

saturation point and (37)_____ some of its water vapor turns

- 26. A. cool
- B. balance
- C. keep
- D. condense

- 27. A. rise
- B. loose
- C. miss
- D. fall

- 28. A. centers
- B. moisture
- C. fields
- D. zones

- 29. A. maritime
- B. continental
- C. normal
- D. conventional

- 30. A. evaporates
- B. results
- C. comes
- D. retains

- 31. A. though
- B. because
- C. while
- D. so that

- 32. A. climate
- B. atmosphere
- C. weather
- D. rivers

- 33. A. heating up
- B. flowing
- C. evaporating
- D. moving

- 34. A. for
- B. that
- C. then
- D. yet

- 35. A. big
- B. enough
- C. tiny
- D. circulating

- 36. A. raise
- B. drop
- C. be cold
- D. rise

- 37. A. then

to rain. Day in, day out, the (38)_____ water circulates

between the air and the land: rivers (39)_____ to make clouds,
clouds make rain, rain makes rivers which in turn run into

the sea. This is called the rain (40)_____.

B. already

C. merely

D. soon

38. A. running

B. vapor

C. evaporated

D. same

39. A. evaporate

B. try

C. cool

D. tend

40. A. saturation

B. effect

C. system

D. cycle

PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

[15 min.]

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

Mark your answer in your answer sheet.

41. She has been here _____.
A. after 1973 B. in 1973 C. for 1973 D. since 1973
42. He _____ quite a lot in his work.
A. use to travel B. is used to travel C. used to travel D. was used to travel
43. You _____ your visa extended before it expires.
A. had better to get B. had to get better C. had better get D. had better got
44. She's already made her reservation for next Saturday, _____?
A. hasn't she B. isn't she C. doesn't she D. hasn't it
45. The more he tried to help her, _____ she seemed to appreciate it.
A. less B. lesser C. the less D. the lesser
46. Please write out the answers to the questions at the end of _____.
A. eight chapter B. eighth chapter C. chapter eight D. chapter the eight
47. Let's stop by the _____ on the way home.
A. books store B. book's store C. book store D. store of books
48. We are made _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.
A. showing B. show C. showed D. to show
49. After seeing the movie, _____.
A. the book was read by him B. the book made him want to read it
C. he wanted to read the book D. the reading of the book interested him
50. Anna is good _____ new words.
A. to learn B. learning C. on learning D. at learning
51. Scott _____ the opportunity to present his proposal.
A. realized B. grasped C. reentered D. delivered
52. The Johnson's new garage was _____ for the limousine.
A. too new B. too big C. too long D. too narrow

53. Bill is quite _____ in Chinese.
A. slippery B. affluent C. fluent D. respective
54. Many dictionaries list _____ as well as antonyms.
A. synonyms B. unrelated words
C. opposite words D. words that show one's compassion
55. National papers _____ a wide range of political views and journalistic styles.
A. cover B. exclude C. spare D. spell
56. He is a person who understands his _____ and attends to them.
A. restrictions B. observations C. annoyances D. duties
57. The gun _____ by accident and wounded him in the leg.
A. went back on B. went on with C. went off D. went out
58. What's _____ there?
A. going in for B. going through with C. going on D. going up
59. You will have to _____ the clock for a week.
A. do without B. do up C. do over D. do away with
60. _____ the room according to her taste.
A. Do over B. Do up C. Do away with D. Do without
61. Can you tell me how to _____ Hangzhou?
A. get to B. get down C. get away D. get off
62. His excuse is _____.
A. unbelievable B. valuable C. edible D. intelligible
63. A _____ decision is seldom wise.
A. testy B. nasty C. lazy D. hasty
64. He had to move because he couldn't _____ his roommate's friends.
A. put up to B. put up on C. put up across D. put up with
65. The boys _____ their father because, although he was stern, he was fair.
A. look up for B. look up at C. look up to D. look up on

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 min.]

SECTION A

[25 min.]

In this section there are four passages followed by fifteen questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer.

Mark your choice in your answer sheet.

TEXT A

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small collection of early U. S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent the forgeries to England for sale and circulation. Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the

field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General 'Stonewall' Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating forgeries from the originals.

66. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England?
 - A. There was a greater demand there than in America.
 - B. There was less chance of being detected there.
 - C. Britain was Spring's birthplace.
 - D. The prices were higher in England.
67. After the Civil War there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
 - A. Southern money
 - B. Signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
 - C. Southern manuscripts and letters
 - D. Civil War plans
68. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
 - A. running a bookstore in Philadelphia
 - B. corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson
 - C. as a forger
 - D. as a respectable dealer
69. According to the passage, forgers are _____.
 - A. sharp-eyed experts
 - B. persons who make a copy of something in order to deceive
 - C. book dealers
 - D. owners of old books
70. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?
 - A. The only daughter of General 'Stonewall' Jackson.
 - B. The little known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring.
 - C. Robert Spring's daughter.
 - D. An imaginary person created by Spring.

TEXT B

The problem of the American robin is an example of the hidden dangers involved in the use of insecticides. Elm trees in the United States, like those in Europe, are being attacked by Dutch elm disease. This fungal disease is spread by the elm bark beetle.

American scientists have attacked the disease by attacking the carrier. They have treated the trees with a chemical which kills the beetles. But the substance they use sticks to the leaves of the trees. These leaves are a basic food of a certain type of earthworm which is itself not affected by the insecticide. The worms can store up huge quantities of this poison in their systems. The robin eats these worms and is thus being poisoned by its normal food. The bird is already in danger of dying out in some areas. It is sometimes difficult to foresee side effects like these, which is why many people object to the use of chemical spray. They fear that man may be poisoning himself in the same way as he has poisoned the American robin and other higher organisms at the top of food chains.

71. The carrier that spreads Dutch elm disease is _____.
A. the American robin
B. the earthworm
C. the elm bark beetle
D. the elm leaf
72. The insecticide is used by American scientists to _____.
A. kill the earthworms
B. kill the beetles
C. poison the robin
D. poison the elm leaves
73. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. the side effects of insecticides may be serious and hard to predict
B. the robin is near extinction in some parts of the world
C. American scientists succeeded in treating Dutch elm disease
D. elm trees must be protected against beetles

- C. There were not enough policemen to catch them all.
 D. They were hidden inside big buildings.
77. The attitude of the people towards the looters seems to have been one of _____.
 A. restraint B. indifference C. anger D. envy

TEXT D

Most people assume that colour blindness is only an inability to see red and green properly. This assumption greatly oversimplifies the condition, which is usually an inherited abnormality but is sometimes the result of disease.

In normal colour vision, any colour a person sees can be identically matched or reproduced in the brain by a mixture of the three primary colours of light —red, green, blue. Proportions needed to match any given colour of the spectrum are constant. This normal vision is called trichromatism.

People affected by colour deficiency (perhaps a better term than colour blindness) make up about 8.5 percent of the population — 8 percent male, 0.5 percent female. They may be divided into three main categories with several subdivisions.

Monochromats, those affected by the worst of the colour deficiencies, see everything as a variation of one colour. Dichromats match any colour with a mixture of two primary colours. Anomalous trichromats mix the three primary colours but somehow alter the proportion used by the trichromat with normal colour vision. Among the subgroups of dichromats and anomalous trichromats, that lacking green perception is the largest. Most dichromats and anomalous trichromats suffer little from their abnormality, because it has been with brightness rather than hue.

The term colour blindness is usually an exaggeration. The achromat or truly colour-blindness person is rare. But the problem of colour deficiencies is much more complicated than 'red looked green and green looked red.'

78. Most people assume that colour blindness is _____.
 A. vision restricted to black and white
 B. an inability to see red and green properly
 C. deficiencies, of various types, in colour vision
 D. a failure to mix the three primary colours properly
79. The condition is usually _____.
 A. inherited B. produced by disease
 C. produced by accidental injury D. Both A and B
80. The three primary colours of light are _____.
 A. red, yellow, blue B. red, green, blue C. red, blue, violet D. red, yellow, violet

SECTION B SKIMMING AND SCANNING

[5 min.]

In this section there are six passages followed by ten questions or unfinished statements. Skim or scan the passages as required and then mark your answers in your answer sheet.

TEXT E

First read the following questions.

81. This short essay mainly discusses _____.
 A. the author's attitude towards protest B. social protest in general
 C. how housewives think of protest now D. how social protest is organized
82. This article was most probably written in _____.
 A. the late 1950s B. the late 1960s
 C. the late 1970s D. the early 1980s

Now skim the passage below and answer the questions.

We have had organized social protest, of course, since the mid 1950s: movements and demonstrations, sit-ins, pickets, placards and buttons. New techniques of pressurizing authority have not only been invented and developed during the last fifteen years, but they have rooted themselves into our society, become almost an accepted way of life, so much so that the staid housewives who certainly tut-tutted about the C. N. D. * sit-downs a decade ago will now willingly and stoically expose themselves to discomfort and wet bottoms in order to have a street-lamp replaced, a zebra crossing resited, a traffic meter removed. The demonstration has almost become respectable and replaced the traditional letter to 'The Times'. Yet the character of demonstrations is changing. Our attitudes are becoming more and more polarized: that much is evident in the world-wide disillusion, the unrest, cynicism and anger of men and women under thirty, all experiencing an alienation that far transcends the perennial adolescent rejection of the generation gap. And it may well be that before long we will all of us have to choose between a consenting or a radical posture.

* C. N. D. : Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (a pacifist group)

TEXT F

First read the following question.

83. From the selection, we may conclude that _____.
 A. spiders have adapted to many unlikely environments
 B. on the whole spiders are delicate creatures
 C. a species of black spiders can live anywhere
 D. spiders are the greatest marvel of natural science

Now skim the passage below and answer the question.

Man has become master of the earth's surface. He is constantly probing into the earth's depths and into the atmosphere's upper reaches. Yet it is doubtful whether man, with all of his intelligence and vigor, holds his planetary seat with greater assurance than a vast tribe of small, many-legged animals that pass their lives at his feet — the spiders.

Spiders are among the marvels of science. They dwell at higher altitudes than any other creature their size or larger. On the slopes of Mount Everest, at an altitude of twenty-two thousand feet above the vegetation line lives a species of black spider only a quarter of an inch long. This is an incredible environment for creatures so delicately constructed. To protect themselves from the chill of night, they take shelter in crevices where the twenty-four-hour variation in temperature is only 12 degrees, as against 44 on the outside. Spiders inhabit other