

# 大学英语四级实考题热身与模拟题训练

## —— 阅读 · 简答 · 翻译

### (模拟试题一)



#### 做题提示:

建议考生自我测试,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲本套试题中包括最新四级全真阅读·简答·翻译试题5套,涵盖全部阅读·简答·翻译题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟阅读·简答·翻译试题5套,针对最新四级阅读·简答·翻译题考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学四级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的四级考试辅导经验。
- ▲本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语四级考试研究组

## 模拟试题一

### Part I Reading Comprehension

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Many objects in daily use have clearly been influenced by science. Many features and qualities of the objects that a technologist thinks about cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in the mind by a visual, nonverbal process. Pyramids, cathedrals, and rockets exist not because of geometry or thermodynamics, but because they were first the pictures in the minds of those who built them.

The creative shaping process of a technologist's mind can be seen in nearly every skill that exists. For example, in designing a diesel engine, a technologist might express individual ways of nonverbal thinking on the machine by continually using an intuitive sense of rightness and fitness. Where should the valves be placed? Would it have a long or short piston? Such questions have a range of answers that are supplied by experience, by physical requirement, by limitations of available space, and not in the least by a sense of form. Some decisions, such as wall thickness and pin diameter, may depend on scientific calculations, but the nonscientific component design remains primary.

Design courses, then, should be an essential element of engineering curricula. Nonverbal-thinking, a central mechanism in engineering design, involves perceptions, the special technique of the artists, not the scientist. Because perceptive processes are not assumed to need "hard thinking", nonverbal thought is sometimes seen as a primitive stage in the development of cognitive processes and inferior to verbal or mathematical thought.

If courses in design are not provided, we can expect to encounter silly but costly errors occurring in advanced engineering systems. For example, early modes of high-speed railroad cars loaded with sophisticated controls were unable to operate in a snowstorm because the fan sucked snow into the electrical system. Absurd random failures that plague automatic control systems are not merely trivial *aberrations* (过失), they are a reflection of the *chaos* that results when design is assumed to be primarily a problem in mathematics.

1. In the passage, with what is the author primarily concerned?

- A) Identifying the kinds of thinking technologists use.
- B) Stressing the importance of nonverbal thinking in engineering design.
- C) Proposing a new role for nonscientific thinking in the development of technology.
- D) Contrasting the goals of engineers with those of technologists.

2. As an example of nonverbal thinking, all of the following is mentioned except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) building cathedrals
- B) designing diesel engines
- C) creating rockets
- D) making automobiles

3. It can be inferred that the author thinks engineering curricula is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) strengthened when they include courses in design
  - B) weakened by the courses designed to develop mathematical skills
  - C) strong because nonverbal thinking is still emphasized by most of the courses
  - D) strong despite the absence of nonscientific modes of thinking
4. The early models of high-speed railroad are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) support that the number of errors in modern engineering systems is likely to increase
  - B) illustrate the courses in design are the most effective means of reducing the cost of designing engineering systems
  - C) criticize that mathematics is a necessary part of the study of design
  - D) weaken that modern engineering systems have major problems
5. The last sentence of the passage suggests \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) automatic control systems are designed by engineers who have little practical experience in the field
  - B) the failures are features of systems designed by engineers relying on concepts in mathematics
  - C) designers of automatic control systems have little training in the analysis of mechanical difficulties
  - D) designers of automatic control systems need more help from scientists who better understand the analytical problems

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

A father's relationship to his child's future academic success and the level of his or her development in a academic potential and scholastic achievement are both factors with some rather interesting implications that educators are beginning to study and appraise. As a matter of fact, "life with father" has been discovered to be a very important factor in determining a child's progress or lack of progress in school.

A recent survey of over 16 000 children in London revealed that children whose fathers came to school conferences and accompanied their children on outings did measurably better in school than those children whose fathers didn't. The study, which monitored children born during a week in March, 1958, further revealed that the children of actively involved fathers scored as much as seven times higher in reading and math than did those children whose only involved parent was the mother. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the role played by fathers in the raising of a child. Over 66% of the fathers were said to have played a major role in parental responsibility.

The study also suggested that the greatest level of paternal parenting took place in the families of only children. As the number of children and financial obligations increased, the father's apparent interest and involvement with the children decreased. However, no matter what the size or financial condition of the family, a father's active participation in the child's development made a definite difference in the child's progress. The data from the study was obtained primarily through interviews from parents, teachers and physicians. The information evaluating the level of the father's parenting performance was elicited (获得)

primarily from the admittedly subjective observations of their wives.

6. The most unusual discovery implied in the study was that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) children in large families tended to do poorly in school
  - B) a father's influence played a significant factor in the level of child's academic progress
  - C) mothers were subjective in evaluating the roles played by fathers
  - D) there was correlation between socioeconomic status and scholastic achievement
7. The data accumulated was obtained through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) conversations with mothers of the children
  - B) interviews, school records and reports
  - C) observation of fathers with their children
  - D) intensive objective testing
8. All of the children studied \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) attended the same school
  - B) lived in the same neighborhood
  - C) were in the same socioeconomic class
  - D) were of the same age
9. Children who tended to generally progress academically were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) those whose mothers gave them the most affection
  - B) children who had been given a balanced diet
  - C) those whose fathers worked the night shift
  - D) those who had no brothers and sisters
10. Evidence indicated that a high percentage of fathers were involved in the parenting process, which amounted to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) about two-thirds of the fathers involved in the study
  - B) a little less than one hundred percent of all fathers
  - C) more than three-quarters of all the fathers
  - D) slightly more than one-third of the fathers

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

If you look at some of the early copies of the *Declaration of Independence*, beyond the flourished signature of John Hancock and the other 55 men, who signed it, you will also find the name of one woman, Mary Katherine Goddard. It was she, a Baltimore printer, who published the first official copies of the *Declaration*, the first copies that included the names of its signer and therefore heralded the support of all thirteen colonies.

Mary Goddard first got into printing when she was at the age of twenty-four. Her brother opened a printing shop in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1762. When he proceeded to get into trouble with his partners and creditors, it was she and her mother who were left to run the shop. In 1765 they began publishing the *Providence Gazette*, a weekly newspaper. Similar problems seemed to follow her brother as he opened businesses in Philadelphia and again in Baltimore. Each time Ms. Goddard was brought in to run the newspapers. After starting Baltimore's first newspaper, *The Maryland Journal*, in 1773, her brother went

broke trying to organize a colonial postal service. While he was in debtor's prison, Mary's name appeared on the newspaper's masthead for the first time.

When the Continental Congress fled there from Philadelphia in 1776, it commissioned Ms. Goddard to print the first official version of the *Declaration of Independence* in January, 1777. After printing the documents, she herself paid the post riders to deliver the *Declaration* throughout the colonies.

During the American Revolution, Mary Goddard continued to publish Baltimore's only newspaper, which one historian claimed was "second to none among the colonies." She was also the city's postmaster from 1775 to 1789—appointed by Benjamin Franklin—and is considered to be the first woman to hold a federal position.

11. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
  - A) The accomplishments of a female publisher.
  - B) The *Declaration of Independence* and the newspaper industry.
  - C) The contribution of a female publisher to American history.
  - D) The publishing system in colonial America.
12. Mary Goddard's name appears on the *Declaration of Independence* because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) she helped write the original document
  - B) she published the document
  - C) she paid to have the document printed
  - D) she sent the post riders to deliver the document.
13. According to the passage Mary first became involved in publishing when she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) was appointed by Benjamin Franklin
  - B) signed the *Declaration of Independence*
  - C) took over her brother's printing shop
  - D) moved to Baltimore
14. The underlined word "heralded" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) influenced
  - B) announced
  - C) rejected
  - D) ignored
15. It can be inferred from the passage that Mary was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) an accomplished businesswoman
  - B) saving her brother from debt.
  - C) a member of the Continental Congress
  - D) a famous postmaster

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

In the 1500's when the Spanish moved into what later was to become the southwestern United States, they encountered the ancestors of the modern-day Pueblo, Hopi, and Zuni peoples. These ancestors, known variously as the Basket Makers, the Anasazi, or the Ancient Ones, had lived in the area for at least 2 000 years. They were an advanced agricultural people who used irrigation to help grow their crops.

The Anasazi lived in houses constructed of adobe and wood. Anasazi houses were originally built in pits and were entered from the roof. But around the year 700 A. D. the

Anasazi began to build their homes above ground and join them together into rambling multistoried complexes, which the Spanish called pueblos or villages. Separate subterranean rooms in these pueblos—known as kivas or chapels—were set aside for religious ceremonials. Each kiva had a fire pit and a hole that was believed to lead to the underworld. The largest pueblos had five stories and more than 800 rooms.

The Anasazi family was matrilineal; that is, descent was traced through the female. The sacred objects of the family were under the control of the oldest female, but the actual ceremonies were conducted by her brother or son. Women owned the rooms in the pueblo and the crops, once they were harvested. While still growing, crops belonged to the men who, in contrast to most other Native American groups, planted them. The women made baskets and pottery; the men wove textiles and crafted turquoise jewelry.

Each village had two chiefs. The village chief dealt with land disputes and religious affairs. The war chief led the men in fighting during occasional conflicts that broke out with neighboring villages and directed the men in community building projects. The cohesive political and social organization of the Anasazi made it almost impossible for other groups to conquer them.

16. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The culture of the Anasazi people.
- B) The family of the Anasazi people.
- C) The construction of Anasazi houses.
- D) Political structures of Anasazi people.

17. The Anasazi people were considered "agriculturally advanced" because of the way they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stored their crops
- B) fertilized their fields
- C) watered their crops
- D) planted their fields

18. Which of the following activities was not done by Anasazi people?

- A) They enjoyed a reputation of making excellent baskets.
- B) They were good at planting crops with skills.
- C) They were constructing a variety of houses.
- D) The men wove cloth and produced the jewelry.

19. According to the passage, what made it almost impossible for other groups to conquer the Anasazi?

- A) The political and social organization of the Anasazi.
- B) The military tactics employed by the Anasazi.
- C) The Anasazi's agricultural technology.
- D) The natural barriers surrounding Anasazi villages.

20. The passage supports which of the following generalization?

- A) The Anasazi people were good warriors.
- B) The Anasazi people usually lived with their brothers and fathers.
- C) Anasazi society exhibited a well-defined division of labor.

- D) Conflicts between neighboring Anasazi villages were easily resolved.

## Part II Short Answer Questions

The La Nina weather phenomenon—translated as “the little girl”—is characterized by *abnormally* (反常地) cold ocean conditions in the eastern equatorial Pacific. It brings *reverse* weather conditions to El Nino. Areas blighted by El Nino generated drought, like Southeast Asia, tend to get unusually heavy rains and sometimes floods.

La Nina is already developing and may bring heavy rains to Southeast Asia within the next few months. Sea surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific, which had risen under El Nino to about 5 Celsius above normal, hitting 32 Celsius (89.6 Fahrenheit) in some places, had already fallen below normal, mainly along the equator. There was growing agreement among weather experts that La Nina would make its appearance later this year. The main impact of a La Nina would be on Australia and parts of Indonesia, Iran, Java and Celebes, where more rain than usual is likely.

Southeast Asia is currently in a normal southwest *monsoon* (季风) period, which lasts from May to October and brings heavy rain to northern areas. It brings dry weather to southern areas of the region like Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia from June to August before the rains return. Last year's dry season, aggravated by El Nino, caused a widespread drought which parched forests and farmland, turning landclearing fires in Indonesia into an *inferno* (地狱) which blanketed much of the region with smog. Indonesia's fires, mostly on the island of Sumatra, inflicted damage of more than US \$ 4.4 billion as 5 million hectares of forest, farmland and bush went up in smoke.

### Questions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ brings drought to Southeast Asian while \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rains and flood.
2. What shows that La Nina is developing?
3. What weather does monsoon bring Southeast Asia?
4. How many months does the monsoon period in Southeast Asian usually last?
5. What is the direct cause of the fire in Indonesia last year?

## 模拟试题一参考答案与简释

### Part I Reading Comprehension

1. B 科学影响人们日常生活的诸多方面,但非言语思维也在日常生活中起着巨大作用。本文主要是讲非言语思维在工程设计方面的重要性和如何开设这方面的课程。
2. D 此题可从第一段中找到答案。作者认为,金字塔、大教堂和火箭的建造不是因为几何学

和热动力学的出现而建成的,而是人们的脑海里先有这类想象。作者以柴油发动机设计为例,来表明工程技术人员创造发明的思维过程。D)项的内容文中并未涉及到。

3. A 根据作者在第三段中的阐述,我们可以推论作者认为设计课程是工程学教学大纲中的一个非常重要的组成部分。
4. B 作者用这一例子主要是证实,如不开设这门课程,在设计一些尖端的工程系统中,会犯一些不该犯而且会造成重大损失的错误。A)项、C)项和D)项意思不符合作者的观点。
5. B 短文最后一句的大意是,由于设计不合理而使自动控制系统出问题的失误不仅仅是设计上的过失,而且说明了过去以数理为中心的做法会产生混乱的局面。
6. B 本文的中心思想是要说明父亲在小孩的学业及其成长过程中所起的重要作用。B)项表达的意思切合主题。尽管文中讲到,孩子多的家庭,父亲在孩子身上花的时间和精力相对而言较少,但不一定孩子的学业就差。因此,A)项的说法比较主观。C)项和D)项在本文中有提及,但并不是本篇的主题。
7. B 第三段的倒数第二句话表明,作者的数据主要是通过采访家长、教师及内科医生而得到的。
8. D 该答案是从 *born during a week* 这一词组中得知的。
9. D 第二、三段讲得比较清楚,第二段讲到的是受到父亲关注的孩子比只有母亲照顾的孩子在阅读和数学方面分数要高,第三段讲到独生子女的父母亲有时间和精力照看他们。
10. A 本题检测对数字的敏感度。答案是从第二段最后一句中的 *over 66%* 转换而来的。
11. A 本文的主要意思是讲述玛丽·戈达德与《独立宣言》之间的联系。B)项和C)项的内容似乎也说得过去,但A)项与本文联系得更紧、更确切;D)项与本文主题无关。
12. B 第一段讲到,她的名字之所以能在《独立宣言》上找到,是因为《独立宣言》是由她第一次印刷的,而不是其他的理由。其他签名的人都是美国历史上的风云人物。
13. C 第二段说在她24岁时,她哥哥由于在生意上同其他合伙人和债权人麻烦,把印刷厂交给她和她母亲经营。
14. B 本题说明单词的语义只有在上下文中才能确定。“influence”意为“影响”,“reject”意为“拒绝”,“ignore”意为“忽视”,而“announce”意为“通告,宣布”,herald有“通报,传令,传呼”等意思。因此,只有B)项的意思与herald相接近。
15. A 从通篇来看,玛丽是位有成就的生意人,而不是参加美国大陆会议的成员,更不是著名邮政局长。
16. A 本文共有四段;第一段讲Anasazi人的历史;第二段讲他们的房屋建筑;第三段讲其家庭模式;第四段讲其政体。B)、C)、D)项都是短文讨论的一个方面。
17. B 第一段最后一句说到,他们使用灌溉手段(irrigation)来种地。
18. A 尽管第一段提到他们被称为“the Basket Makers”,但并没有说他们因篮子做得特别好而誉满全球。其他的几个选项在文中都有明确的表述。
19. A Anasazi人之所以能生存于世,不是因为其先进的农业技术,也不是因为其强大的军事力量和独特的地理位置,而是因为他们有凝聚力强的政治和社会体制。文章的最后一句讲述了这一内容。
20. C 文章分析了Anasazi人生活的各个方面。从中我们得知该社会的男女分工非常明确。A)项和B)项的内容本文并未明确涉及;D)项讲到同周边村落发生冲突时,矛盾容易解决,文中没有这方面的具体内容。



## Part II Short Answer Questions

### 1. El Nina; La Nina

从第一段第二句可知拉尼娜是同厄尔尼诺现象相反的一种气候特征,它所出现的地区发生巨量降水,洪水泛滥,而厄尔尼诺则带来严重的干旱。

### 2. The drop of sea surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific.

从第二段可知 El Nino 现象发生时,沿赤道的海水温度比正常年份高出 5 摄氏度,而现在东太平洋赤道一带的海水温度已降到正常年份温度之下。这表明一种相反的气候征象正在形成之中。

### 3. Rains to the northern areas and dry to the southern.

第三段告诉我们东南亚地区通常 5 月至 10 月份受西南季风控制,它能同时给该地区北部和南部分别带来不同的气候特征。

### 4. Six.

从第三段第一句可知东南亚地区正常的季风季节从 5 月份持续到 10 月份共 6 个月。

### 6. Land-clearing fires.

第三段中有“turning land-clearing fire... into an inferno”,所以此处的直接原因不是厄尔尼诺现象,而是村民放火毁林造地所致。