

英语学习考试书系

总策划 邓宁丰

大学英语四级考试 全题型模拟题集

总主编 郭浩儒

 宇航出版社

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大学英语四级考试全题型模拟题集

——根据新大纲编写

——包括新、老题型

——附答案及听力录音文字材料

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前 言

五年前,宇航出版社组织北京航空航天大学英语系的部分教师编写了《大学英语教、学、考丛书》,共出版 20 余本,深受广大读者的喜爱。

五年后,随着人类迈进新世纪,作为新世纪通行证的英语更为人们所重视。教学大纲修订版对大学生的英语水平提出了更高要求。大学英语教改出现了一批新经验、新做法、新路子,特别是出现了反映新世纪和新大纲要求、吸收了最新研究成果的新教材。在这样的形势下,原有的教辅用书、考试用书或部分或全部已不能适应教与学的需要。

无论是新世纪对人才的要求,还是新大纲制定的教学目的,以及新编教材,都突出了教育个性化的大趋势,都突出了尊重学习主体——学生的教育新观念,都突出了英语学习者自学能力的培养和提高。这是教出效果、学有收获的关键所在,也正是再次组织教师们编写本套书的宗旨和目的。希望我们推出的《大学英语学习考试书系》能为广大读者提供开卷有益的学习材料,更能起到为广大读者学海导航的作用。

作为向导,要向学习者传授知识,更要传授获得这些知识的方法;要向学习者提供学习材料,更要向他们介绍学习的方法;要向学习者讲授各种语言技能,更要向他们讲授获得和运用各种语言技能的方法。

作为向导,不仅要关心学习者的学习成果,更要关心他们的学习过程。

作为向导,不仅要配合教师,使学习者提高听讲的效率,更要指导他们开展课外自主学习,使课外学习开花结果。

本书系分为若干分册,每分册集中指导一个方面,力求使学习者真正在这一方面达到要求。

我们力争用两年时间,向 21 世纪的大学生们奉献出一套高质量的丛书;我们也真诚期望通过作者、编者们的努力,能为新世纪的大学生们铺就一条成为国家、民族栋梁之才的彩虹大道。

郭浩儒

2001 年 7 月

使 用 说 明

1. 本书共十套题。每套题的组合见下表:

PART	ITEM	MARK	TIME (minute)
Part I Listening Comprehension	Sec.1 Conversation	10	30
	Sec.2 Passage	10	
	Sec.3 Spot Dictation	10	
	Sec.4 Compound Dictation	10	
Part II Reading Comprehension	Sec.1 Reading Comprehension	40	55
	Sec.2 Short Answer Questions	10	
	Sec.3 Translation from English to Chinese	10	
Part III Voc.& Struc.	Vocabulary & Structure	15	20
Part IV Cloze Test	Cloze Test	10	15
Part V Writing	Writing	15	30
Total		140	150

2. 如果用作模拟考试,使用者可根据上表针对考生情况,保留或删减某些题型。
3. 磁带录音速度为 130~140wpm,且做题时间间隔短于正常考试。
如必要的话,使用者可自行控制时间间隔。
4. 试题中未标示每部分的分数,请使用向考生说明。

5. 正式四级考试的题型构成见下表：

I	听力	20 分	“对话”必考,其余三种题型任选一种
II	阅读理解	40 分	“阅读理解”四篇文章或“阅读理解”三篇文章加“简答题”
III	词汇结构	15 分	
IV		10 分	“翻译”或“完形填空”
V	作文	15 分	

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TEST 1

Simulated Testing Paper of College English, Band Four

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section 1

Directions: *In this section you will hear 10 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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A) Cold. B) Dark and cloudy.
C) Foggy. D) Fine and sunny.
2. A) Go dancing. B) Stay at home.
C) Watch TV. D) Study at home.
3. A) He has no time to practice his English.
B) He has no friends with whom to practice English.
C) He doesn't attend English classes regularly.
D) He is very slow.
4. A) Walking. B) Working.
C) Reading. D) Painting.
5. A) 11:15. B) 11:30.
C) 11:40. D) 11:45.
6. A) In the country. B) In a city.
C) Near a spring. D) Near his office.
7. A) Because she missed the man.
B) Because she felt sleepy.
C) Because she would leave the following day.
D) Because she didn't enjoy the dinner.

8. A) A movie ticket. B) A football game ticket.
C) A train ticket. D) A timetable.
9. A) London. B) Paris.
C) Geneva. D) Rome.
10. A) Picking tomatoes. B) Growing potatoes.
C) The survival of the plants. D) The rainfall.

Section 2

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 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).*

Passage One

11. A) One thousand.
B) Fifty percent of all fatal accidents.
C) About five thousand.
D) Two thousand.
12. A) Three days in prison and a thirty-dollar fine.
B) Six days in prison and a thirty-dollar fine .
C) Thirty days in prison and thirty days without his driver's license.
D) Three days in prison and thirty days without his driver's license.
13. A) Three days. B) Thirty days.
C) Sixty days. D) Six months.
14. A) If you drink, don't drive.
B) If you drive, drive carefully.
C) If you drink, drive slowly.
D) If you drink, don't invite your friend to ride with you.

Passage Two

15. A) Stuffed grape leaves. B) Hamburger.
 C) Steak. D) Beef.
16. A) Salt and chili. B) Chili and tomato jam.
 C) Pepper and tomato jam. D) Garlic and salt.
17. A) Teenagers. B) Americans.
 C) Doctors. D) Nutritionists.
18. A) Americans eat too many vegetables.
 B) Americans should eat more beefs.
 C) Fatty beef is good for us.
 D) Americans eat too much beefs.

Passage Three

19. A) To make dough.
 B) To mix yeast with sugar and water.
 C) To leave dough to rise.
 D) To press the risen dough again.
20. A) How the Bread Is Made.
 B) Bread Is Made of Yeast, Sugar, Water, Salt and Fat.
 C) The Importance of Bread.
 D) The Dough Is Not Left to Rise in Some Countries.

Section 3 Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence,*

sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence . During the pause , you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet . There is also a different signal indicating the end of a pause . When you hear this signal , you must get ready for what comes next from the recording . You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses .

Culture is a set of rules or standards in a society that (21) _____ that falls within a range of variance the members of a society consider (22) _____. Culture is a set of shared ideals , values , and (23) _____. It cannot exist without society, a group of people (24) _____ a specific locality who are (25) _____ for survival . Culture cannot exist without society, although one can have society without culture. (26) _____ there is some difference between (27) _____ , age variation and even subcultural variation in some cultures. A subculture is a group that shares certain (28) _____ of the larger culture, while observing a set of rules that is (29) _____ different from the standards. They (30) _____ a number of groups operating under different sets of rules.

Section 4 Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section , you will hear a passage three times . When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time , you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from S1 to S3 you are required*

to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The use of the (31) _____ car is becoming more and more (32) _____ in the (33) _____ century. As an (34) _____ number of countries (35) _____ both (36) _____ and (37) _____, so a large (38) _____ of the world's (39) _____ is able to buy and use a car. (40) _____ a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. (S1) _____ . He can choose from a variety of jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small areas. (S2) _____ . There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, or standing in a long queues, for as long as half an hour sometimes. For the first time in this century also, (S3) _____ . This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

Part II **Reading Comprehension** (55 minutes)
Section 1

Directions: *There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the market place for those foods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressure, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumers' demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. (116) In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which price rises and falls in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by the seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and pro-

duce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

41. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by _____.
- A) Private property and rights concerned
 - B) manpower and natural resources control
 - C) ownership of productive resources
 - D) free contract and prices
42. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A) how American consumers buy their goods
 - B) how American economic system works
 - C) how American businessmen make their profits
 - D) how American goods are produced
43. The “market-oriented economy” means _____.
- A) an economy with market development as the main objective
 - B) an economy of market
 - C) an economy for consumers only
 - D) an economic system for making profits
44. The crucial factors determining the production of goods and the utilization of resources are _____.
- A) the demand of individual consumers
 - B) the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individual to maximize their incomes
 - C) relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers

D) Both A and B

45. In the second sentence of paragraph 3 , the word “embrace” most probably means _____ .

A) include B) produce C) denote D) maintain

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Ironically, in the United States , a country of immigrants, prejudice and *discrimination* (歧视) continue to be a serious problem. There was often tension between each established group of immigrants and each succeeding group. As each group became more financially successful, and more powerful; they excluded newcomers from full participation in the society. Prejudice and discrimination are part of American history; however, this prejudicial treatment of different groups is nowhere more unjust than with black Americans.

Blacks had distinct disadvantages. For the most part, they came to the “land of opportunity” as slaves and they were not free to keep their *heritage* (继承权) and cultural traditions. Unlike most European immigrants, blacks did not have the protection of a support group; sometimes slave owners separated members of the same family. They should not mix easily with the established society either because of their skin color. (117) It was difficult for them to adapt to the American culture. Even after they became free people, they still experienced discrimination in employment, housing and education.

Until the twentieth century, the majority of the black population lived in the southern part of the United States. Then there was a population shift to the large cities in the North. Prejudice against blacks is often associated with the South. Slavery was more common there and discrimination was usually much easier to see.

In the 1950s and 1960s , blacks fought to gain fair treatment, and they now have legal protection in housing, education, and employment. Because their neighborhoods are *segregated* (隔离), many blacks feel that educational opportunities are not adequate for their children. *Busing* (用校车接送) children from one neighborhood to another is one solution to inequality in education. Naturally, all parents want the best possible education for their children.

The situation of blacks is better today than it was in the 1950s , but racial tension persists. Time will be the real solution to the problem of race.

46. What is the main subject of the passage?
- A) Prejudice and discrimination in the United States .
 - B) Education in the United States .
 - C) Prejudice against American blacks .
 - D) Unemployment in the United States .
47. When a group of immigrants became strong in its economy, they were likely to _____ .
- A) prevent new settlers from being greatly involved in social activities
 - B) show prejudice and discrimination against newcomers
 - C) fight with the natives to gain more land
 - D) fight among themselves to establish a more dominating role
48. According to the passage , which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A) Blacks in the United States were among those who were worst discriminated .
 - B) Prejudice and discrimination are part of the United States .
 - C) It was not easy for blacks to get accustomed to the American culture .
 - D) The problem of prejudice and discrimination in the United States