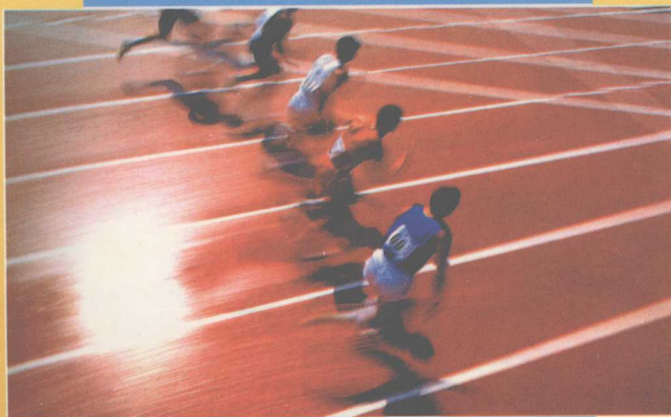


最新大学英语 四级统考题型汇编

The Latest Collection of the Types
of College English Tests

— BAND FOUR —

魏旭光 主编



天津大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是依据新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求和 1995 年 3 月、1996 年 8 月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会(以下简称“考试委员会”)先后发出的关于从 1996 年 1 月起全国大学英语四、六级考试将陆续采用各种新题型通知精神,参照大学英语四级考试样题和考试委员会颁布的各种新题型,并吸收了国内外一些重要英语试题的优点,编写而成。本书旨在面向 21 世纪,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,使大学英语再上新台阶。

全书共 16 套试题(包括一级 2 套、二级 2 套、三级 4 套、四级 8 套),选材新颖,内容丰富,覆盖面宽,编排由浅入深、由易到难,有利于读者循序渐进地训练与提高。每套试题新旧必考题型兼容,有机地组成一套完整的试题,有利于读者全面了解并掌握各种必考题型,尽快提高应变与应试能力。书后附有听力原文和全书的参考答案。听力部分配有由外籍教师 Megan Gorman 女士和 Jonathan Walsh 先生录制的录音磁带共 7 盘。

本书适用于大学生,也适用于准备参加成人高等学校自学英语考试或专升本考试的读者,同时还可供在职人员申请硕士学位英语考试的读者及其他准备参加大学英语过关考试的读者使用。

前 言

自1995年1月和1996年8月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会(以下简称“考试委员会”)先后发出关于从1996年1月起全国大学英语四、六级考试将陆续采用各种新题型的通知以来,每次全国大学英语四、六级考试所采用的题型均有所变化。1998年3月考试委员会又发出通知:“今后每次考前不再临时公布本次考试的题型。”为贯彻两个通知的精神,使学生对大学英语四、六级考试的必考题型有全面的了解并得到各种训练,以便扎实地提高自己的实际英语能力,有必要为学生提供一部能反映出新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》要求的、大学英语过关考试必考的新旧题型兼容且各种题型完整的成套试题汇编,以减轻读者学无所从或多方搜求资料的负担。依据新修订的教学大纲的要求和考试委员会的“通知”精神,参照大学英语四级考试样题和颁布的各种新题型,并吸收了国内外一些重要英语试题的优点,在多年积累、多方搜集资料的基础上,将魏旭光编写的《大学英语分段系列试题》(天津大学出版社出版)一书改编为《最新大学英语四级统考题型汇编》一书献给读者,旨在“面向21世纪,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,使大学英语再上新台阶”。

本书特点如下。

1. 题型多样,内容丰富,形式新颖,宽打窄用,新老题型兼容,必考题型定在其中。本书选入了大学英语考试的各种统考题型(包括历次正式考试的题型和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的各种新题型,以及将可能采用的新题型)。例如,听力理解部分既收入了常规考试用的多项选择题型,也收入了新公布的各种听写题型;阅读理解部分既有多项选择题型,也有英译汉和回答问题等新题型。全书集大学英语考试各种题型的优点于一体,将新

老题型有机地设计成一套套完整的试题,内容丰富,形式新颖,一书在手必考题型全有,无论出现任何题型定能成功应付。

2. 本书体现了“学习外语不断线,由浅入深,循序渐进”的规律和“加强基础,扩大知识,提高能力”的特点,故全书共选编试题 16 套(一级 2 套、二级 2 套、三级 4 套、四级 8 套)。每套试题包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与语法结构、完形填空和写作五大部分。每部分的题型除常规考试的题型外,还增加了相应的新题型。最后是仿真全新四级模拟试题,并在相应的部分增加了相关的新题型(题号放在括号内),便于读者进行全面的应试训练,顺利通过四级关。

3. 紧密结合新修订的教学大纲和考试大纲,预示考试发展的趋势,加强主观题,注重实际英语能力的测试。选编的试题均在大纲的要求范围之内,例如,对词汇与语法结构部分,一、二级的题侧重语法,三、四级的题侧重词汇,而且均为大纲要求的词或词组。再如,对写作部分,一、二级为汉译英、连词成句,三级为改写句子或写内容摘要和作文,四级为作文。这样由易到难的主观题有利于提高读者的实际英语能力。

4. 全书融知识性和应试技巧于试题之中。只要读者按部就班地系统做题,不仅会增加新知识,而且还会逐渐掌握阅读和写作技巧,大大提高应试能力。

本书是在天津大学出版社陈家修总编的建议下修订编写的,全书由李孟权教授细心审阅,由刘大馨编辑细心加工。本书作者还有马怡、赛乐夫等。听力理解部分由 Megan Gorman 和 Jonathan Walsh 朗读,由门胜东、屠学诚录音合成。在此,对上述所有为本书做出贡献的人一并表示衷心感谢!

由于水平所限,疏漏之处敬请读者指正。

编者

1999.12

Contents

GCET-Band One	Test One	(1)
	Test Two	(26)
GCET-Band Two	Test One	(53)
	Test Two	(80)
GCET-Band Three	Test One	(108)
	Test Two	(133)
	Test Three	(162)
	Test Four	(188)
GCET-Band Four	Test One	(215)
	Test Two	(239)
	Test Three	(263)
	Test Four	(290)
	Test Five	(315)
	Test Six	(340)
	Test Seven	(365)
	Test Eight	(389)
Listening Comprehension Scripts for GCET	(415)
Key Answers to GCET	(502)

GCET-Band One

Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

In this part of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are four sections to this part with special directions for each section.

Section A Statements

Directions: For each problem in Section A, you will hear 10 short statements. The statements will be spoken twice. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

Example:

You will hear: John dropped the letter in the mailbox.

You will read: A) John sent the letter.

B) John opened the letter.

C) John lost the letter.

D) John closed the letter.

Sample Answer: ●) B) C) D)

Sentence A) "John sent the letter." means most nearly the same as the statement "John dropped the letter in the mailbox." Therefore, you should choose answer A).

1. A) Yes, I'm going to San Francisco.
B) Yes, I'm going to be staying in San Francisco.
C) Yes, I'm going to stay a month.
D) Yes, it's a long way to San Francisco.
2. A) Alice doesn't like ice-cream.
B) Alice likes cake better than ice-cream.
C) Alice likes cake as much as ice-cream.
D) Alice doesn't like cake.
3. A) Yes, Ellen is living. B) Ellen is a secretary.
C) She's very well. D) Yes, she makes her living.
4. A) It's 5 o'clock. B) It's 4:45. C) It's 5:15. D) It's 5:30.
5. A) A pink dress.
B) She's going to the Whites' party.
C) The party is at the Whites' house.
D) Yes, she's wearing.
6. A) Only a few friends told him to study medicine.
B) Many friends told him to study medicine.
C) None of his friends told him to study medicine.
D) Many friends told him not to study medicine.
7. A) Mine. B) He borrowed a car.
C) He drove to Washington. D) He went in the car.
8. A) He would rather take the bus.
B) He always walks to work.

- C) He never goes by bus.
D) Sometimes he takes the bus.
9. A) At 10:15. B) Yes, you do.
C) At the train station. D) In Portland.
10. A) Mrs. Allen's son had taken a bath.
B) Mrs. Allen asked her son, "Do you want to take a bath?"
C) Mrs. Allen said to her son, "You must take a bath."
D) Mrs. Allen's son said he was going to take a bath.

Section B Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken twice. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which would be the best response to the question you have heard. Then blacken the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Listen to the following example.

You will hear:

M: How would you like going to the movies with me?

W: I'd like to. But I have to go to the bank first and then my friends and I are going to a concert.

Q: Where will the woman go first?

You will read: A) To a concert. B) To the bank.

C) To see movies. D) To meet her friends.

Sample Answer: A) ☒ C) D)

From the conversation, we know that the woman has to go to the bank first. The best answer, then, is B), "To the bank." Therefore, you should choose answer B).

11. A) Five years old. B) Six years old.
 C) Four years old. D) It is now.
12. A) She wants to fix supper. B) She wants to stay at home.
 C) She is not hungry. D) She wants to go out.
13. A) At his office. B) At the travel agency.
 C) At lunch. D) At the bakery.
14. A) Something cold. B) Tea.
 C) Coffee. D) Both coffee and tea.
15. A) Yes, it is too far to walk.
 B) No, it is within walking distance.
 C) No, but it is too far to walk.
 D) Yes, you must take a bus or a taxi.

Section C Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this section, you will hear five short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, write a short answer down on your Answer Sheet based on the conversation you have just heard.

Example:

You will hear: M: Does John have your suitcase?

W: No, Bob does.

Q: Who has the suitcase?

You should write: Bob.

16. _____.
17. _____.
18. _____.
19. _____.
20. _____.

Section D Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear five addresses. Each address will be read three times. Listen carefully as each address is read. Have your pencil ready to write the numbers you hear in each address. Write figures not words. Follow the example.

Example:

You will hear: My brother lives at 2108 Mission Street
San Francisco, California
Zip Code 93321.

You will read: My brother lives at _____ Mission Street
San Francisco, California
Zip Code _____.

You should write: My brother lives at 2108 Mission Street
San Francisco, California
Zip Code 93321.

21. My new address is _____ Market Street
San Francisco, California
Zip Code _____.

22. My sister also lives in San Francisco.

Her address is _____ West _____
San Francisco, California
Zip Code _____.

23. My parents live at _____ Hanover Street
Baltimore, Maryland
Zip Code _____.

24. My brother lives in Chicago. His address is
_____ Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
Zip Code _____.

25. My uncle, Ben, lives in Tianjin, China.
He lives at _____ Jie Fang North Road
Tianjin, China
Zip Code _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (50 minutes)

In this part of the test, there are three sections with special directions for each section.

Section A Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section, the questions are based on a variety of reading materials (single sentences, paragraphs, short passages, and the like). You are to choose the one best answer, A), B), C), or D), to each question. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer. Answer all questions fol-

lowing a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Questions 26~31 are based on the following passage.

Last year we visited Stratford, the place where Shakespeare was born on the 23rd of April, 1564.

Stratford is a very interesting town, right in the centre of England. The countryside around Stratford is pleasant, with its beautiful woods, green fields and quiet rivers.

The first place we visited was the house in the centre of Stratford where Shakespeare was born. We saw the small desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to school. One of the things we liked best was the garden behind the house, because we could see there many of the flowers, trees and plants that Shakespeare wrote about in his plays.

After we had visited Shakespeare's birthplace, we went to see the church where he was buried.

We had lunch in a very old hotel that was probably there in Shakespeare's time. (46) Every room of the hotel had the name of one of Shakespeare's plays on the door – the "Hamlet" room, the "Romeo and Juliet" room, and so on.

After lunch we walked across the fields to the old cottage, about a mile out of Stratford, where Shakespeare spent most of his married life. The cottage is just as it was in Shakespeare's day. (47) We saw the chairs where Shakespeare perhaps sat and thought about ideas for new plays, and we saw the plates from which he probably ate his dinner.

When we got back to our hotel in the evening, we were very

tired, but we had enjoyed a wonderful day.

26. Stratford is _____.

- A) on the coast of England B) in the middle of England
- C) a very large city D) a small village

27. Shakespeare was born _____.

- A) in a house in the centre of Stratford
- B) in a very old hotel in the town
- C) in an old cottage about a mile out of Stratford
- D) in a Stratford suburb

28. Shakespeare was buried _____.

- A) in the house where he was born
- B) in a church
- C) in the garden behind the house
- D) near a very old hotel

29. When Shakespeare was married, he lived _____.

- A) in a cottage
- B) in the house where he was born
- C) in the "Romeo and Juliet" room of a very old hotel
- D) in the old hotel across the field

30. The old cottage about a mile out of Stratford is _____.

- A) the place where Shakespeare was born
- B) very different from what it was in the past
- C) the same as it was when Shakespeare lived there
- D) Shakespeare's office

31. In the old cottage, the visitor can see _____.

- A) Shakespeare's new plays
- B) the "Romeo and Juliet" room
- C) the "Hamlet" room

D) some things that Shakespeare used

Questions 32~35 are based on the following passage.

If you get to the point where you can read books of average difficulty at between 400 and 500 w. p. m. with 70 % or more comprehension, you will be doing quite well, though of course any further improvement of speed-with-comprehension will be a good thing.

In this and the following three passages we shall be looking at some of the obstacles to faster reading and what we can do to overcome them.

Think of the passage as a whole.

When you practise reading with passages shorter than book length, like the passages in this course, do not try to take in each word separately, one after the other. It is much more difficult to grasp the broad theme of the passage this way, and you will also get stuck on individual words which may not be absolutely essential to a general understanding of the passage. It is a good idea to skim through the passage very quickly first (say 500 in a minute or so) to get the general idea of each paragraph. Titles, paragraph headings and emphasized words (underlined or in italics) can be a great help in getting this skeleton outline of the passage. It is surprising how many people do not read titles, introductions or paragraph headings. Can you, without looking back, remember the title of this passage and the heading of this paragraph?

32. You will be doing quite well if you can read books of average difficulty _____.

- A) at about 450 w. p. m. with 70 % comprehension
- B) at about 600 w. p. m. with 60 % comprehension
- C) at about 300 w. p. m. with 70 % comprehension

- D) at about 250 w. p. m. with 50% comprehension
33. Reading words one at a time is bad because _____.
A) it hurts your eyes
B) all words are equally important
C) it is more difficult to get the general idea of a passage
D) some words are longer than others
34. It is a good idea to skim through a passage quickly first _____.
A) at about 350 w. p. m.
B) to get the general idea of each paragraph
C) so that you can take in each word separately
D) to make sure you get to the end at least once
35. Titles and paragraph headings _____.
A) are more important than anything else
B) are surprising to many people
C) can easily be remembered without looking back
D) can help us get the outline of a passage

Questions 36~39 are based on the following passage.

In order to request telephone service in the United States, either call or visit your local telephone store. A sales representative will be glad to show you samples of the designs and colors available. Simply, choose the design and color that you prefer, and leave your name, address, and employer's name with the sales representative. Students on scholarship should provide their sponsor's name instead of an employer's name. A fifty-dollar security deposit must be paid prior to telephone installation, and may be made by check, cash, Master Charge or Visa. (48)On the date that your telephone is to be installed, a responsible person, such as an apartment manager, must be at home to unlock the door for the serviceman.