

E 大学英语四级 ENGLISH

统考题型大全

刘国恒 编

西安电子科技大学出版社

西安外语音像教材出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的,共收集了15套大学英语四级考试模拟题,囊括了大学英语考试委员会要求的所有题型。

书末附有参考答案、短文写作范文和听力录音的文字材料。本书配有录音磁带三盒,配合听力理解使用。

本书主要适用于即将参加大学英语四级考试的大专院校学生。

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前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》的要求编写的,其目的在于帮助即将参加大学英语四级考试的学生复习巩固所学的语言知识,掌握做题技巧,提高应试能力,从而在大学英语四级考试中取得好成绩。

本书的特点是题目新颖,词汇丰富,兼容量大,囊括了大学英语考试委员会规定的所有题型,全书内容详见下表:

Test No.	Part I Listening Comprehension	Part II Reading Comprehension	Part III Vocabulary and Structure	Part IV	Part V
1-5	Section A: 10 Short Conversations Section B: 3 Short Passages	4 Passages	30 Sentences	Cloze	Writing
6-10	Section A: 10 Short Conversations Section B: Com- pound Dictation	4 Passages	30 Sentences	Short Answer Questions	Writing
11-15	Section A: 10 Short Conversations Section B: Spot Dic- tation	4 Passages	30 Sentences	Translation	Writing

根据最近几次统考的实践以及考委会对题型的通知,所谓“最新题型”的提法已经不合适了。例如,最近一次,即1998年6月20日的统考,其题型与第一次统考的题型完全一样。编者认为,只有把考委会规定的所有题型按难易程度合理组合,指导学生系统地训练,才能达到预期的效果。正是基于这种思想,编者才推出《大学英语四级统考题型大全》这本书。希望即将参加大学英语四级统考的同学们按照考委会规定的所有题型全面练习,不可偏废。

本书配有三盒磁带,聘请美籍专家朗读录音,语调纯正优美,音质纯净宏亮,分别配合每套试题中的听力理解部分使用。

由于编者水平有限,不足之处在所难免,恳请使用本书的教师和学生们批评指正。

编者

1998.12

Contents

College English Practice Test No. 1	1
College English Practice Test No. 2	21
College English Practice Test No. 3	40
College English Practice Test No. 4	60
College English Practice Test No. 5	79
College English Practice Test No. 6	99
College English Practice Test No. 7	118
College English Practice Test No. 8	135
College English Practice Test No. 9	153
College English Practice Test No. 10	171
College English Practice Test No. 11	189
College English Practice Test No. 12	206
College English Practice Test No. 13	223
College English Practice Test No. 14	240
College English Practice Test No. 15	258

Appendixes

A. I Key to Tests	275
A. II Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension	302



College English Practice Test No. 1

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. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

1. A) The students will have no class next Monday.
B) He does not like her visit.
C) She can visit his class next Monday.
D) The students do not like her visit.
2. A) He liked to work.

- B) He wanted to help his father.
- C) He needed money.
- D) He liked to travel.
3. A) Borrow dictionary from her teacher.
- B) Take the dictionary out of the library.
- C) Buy a dictionary for herself.
- D) Use the dictionaries in the library.
4. A) 15 cents.
- B) 20 cents.
- C) 50 cents.
- D) 40 cents.
5. A) At a dry cleaning shop.
- B) At a restaurant.
- C) At a museum.
- D) At a clothing store.
6. A) Their raise will be less than \$ 5 a day.
- B) Their pay will be raised by \$ 5 a day.
- C) They won't receive a \$ 5-a-day raise.
- D) They wanted a raise of more than \$ 5 a day.
7. A) \$ 18. 99.
- B) \$ 1. 01.
- C) \$ 8. 99.
- D) Over \$ 18. 00.
8. A) Because it's bad for his health.
- B) Because it's a bad example to the children.
- C) Because it makes him smell.
- D) Because it makes him cough.
9. A) To have a big dinner.
- B) To try a new restaurant.
- C) To see an Italian friend.
- D) To stay at home.
10. A) Because he was full.
- B) Because he was sick.
- C) Because he was worried about getting fat.

D) Because he didn't like the ice-cream.

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

Passage I

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

11. A) 700,000,000. B) 75%.
C) 350,000,000. D) 44.
12. A) Business, aviation and radio.
B) Pop, commerce and sport.
C) Aviation, sport and pop music.
D) Technology, sport and aviation.
13. A) 75%. B) 60%.
C) 44%. D) 35%.

Passage II

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

14. A) Yes. B) No.
C) Possibly. D) Definitely.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In ancient times most cultures and civilizations made some reference to the origin of their languages. However, they did not study languages by observation or experimentation at least as far as we can judge from records that have survived to this day. Most comments on the origins of languages come to us in folk-tales or religious writings. But the Greek historian Herodotus tells us of one experiment.

An Egyptian king named Psammetichos wished to find out which was the world's oldest language. To gain this information he decided to isolate two newborn babies until they began to speak. Because they were kept from adults, they would have no patterns to imitate. The king made the assumption that the children would speak what was a natural language which would be the oldest. After some months the children were heard to make a sound which was recorded as "beckons". This was found to be very similar to the Egypt word for "bread". Therefore Egypt was a language once spoken at least by King Psammetichos, and, we may assume,

by his court.

21. The two babies were deliberately kept from adults ____.
- A) to see whether they could learn to speak without the help of adults
 - B) to prove that Egyptian was the first language of mankind
 - C) to see whether they would speak the Egyptian language
 - D) to discover which language would come most naturally to them
22. From his experiment the king concluded that ____.
- A) the first word children learn in any language is "bread"
 - B) the Egyptian language was the oldest in the world
 - C) the oldest word in any language is that of "bread"
 - D) the Egyptian language was the easiest in the world to learn
23. The author thinks that the king's experiment ____.
- A) was the first reliable experiment in language study in history
 - B) proved what it meant to prove
 - C) was not necessarily sound though based on observation
 - D) was utterly ridiculous and not worth mentioning
24. According to the author, the king's conclusion ____.
- A) was accepted by everybody
 - B) caused heated arguments
 - C) was probably accepted by his court
 - D) was not believed by anyone except himself
25. Most of what we know about the beginning of languages we learn ____.
- A) from religious or folk stories
 - B) from the Greek historian Herodotus

- C) by reference to their origin
- D) by studying the Egyptian

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Up to about 1915, movies were short and programs were made up of several works. Then, D. W. Griffith and others began to make longer films which provided the same powerful emotional appeal as did melodrama(情节剧) and presented spectacles far beyond what the theater could offer. Consequently, after World War I increasing numbers of spectators deserted the theater for the movies. This trend was accelerated in the late 1920's as a result of two new elements. In 1927 sound was added to the previously silent film, and thus one of the theater's principal claims to superiority vanished. In 1929 a serious economic depression began. Since audiences could go to the movies for a fraction of what it cost to see a play, theatergoing became a luxury which few could afford, especially as the depression deepened.

By the end of World War I, the American theater had been reduced to about thirty theaters in New York City and a small number of touring companies originating there.

26. One thing that movies could do better than the theater was _____.

- A) provide longer programs
- B) provide emotional appeal
- C) provide more melodrama
- D) provide greater spectacle

27. Up to the 1920's, one objection to films was that ____.

- A) they were too short

- B) they were silent
 - C) they were too expensive
 - D) they did not tell a complete story
28. One thing that made people choose the movies over the theater was _____.
- A) World War I
 - B) the fact that films were less expensive
 - C) the fact that films were silent
 - D) the fact that films were shorter
29. By the end of World War I ____.
- A) theater had become entertainment for the masses
 - B) the theater was no longer considered a luxury
 - C) professional theatrical performances were confined mainly to New York City
 - D) there were no theatrical performances outside of New York City
30. When the author of this paragraph says "this trend was accelerated in the late 1920's", he means that _____.
- A) many more people went to the theater than to the movies
 - B) the shift away from the movies to the theater was slowed down
 - C) the popularity of the theater was gradually increasing
 - D) the shift away from the theater to the movies was speeded up

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In an average winter, highway departments spread some ten million tons of salt to keep roads safe. The corrosive(腐蚀的) ef-

fects are well known, but for years they've been dismissed(不考虑) with the argument that at around \$ 25 a ton, salt is far cheaper than any alternative.

Lately, economists have added up the actual costs. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that salt-induced road damage and vehicle corrosion cost \$ 3 billion a year. That does not include damage to underground cables, which adds hundreds of millions to utility bills. Nor does it reflect the cost of salty water leaking into roadbeds, kills evergreens and poisons streams.

The various costs probably add another \$ 2 billion to the national salt bill. Scientists estimate the full economic, or "life cycle", cost for a ton of salt at \$ 500, or 20 times the \$ 25 purchase price. That begins to make the switch to calcium magnesium acetate (CMA)(乙酸钙镁), perhaps the most promising alternative, look promising alternative, look practical. CMA costs \$ 600 a ton and has minimal side effect. Some researchers believe the cost can be halved by making CMA from waste cheese whey(乳清).

While CMA and other alternatives are being researched, many cities and states are cutting back on their use of salt.

31. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

- A) Environmental protection.
- B) Road and vehicle damage.
- C) Salt substitute for roads.
- D) The research of CMA.

32. In paragraph 1, line 3, the word "they" refers to ____.

- A) the highway departments
- B) the corrosive effects
- C) the economists

- D) the roads
33. It can be inferred from the passage that for many years salt has been used to keep roads safe because ____.
- A) salt is the best choice
 - B) salt can keep roads and vehicles in good condition
 - C) salt can not be replaced by any other alternatives
 - D) salt is thought to be comparatively cheap
34. The author implies that using salt to keep roads safe has all the following disadvantages but the fact that ____.
- A) salt damages roads and vehicles
 - B) salt poisons streams and kills trees
 - C) salt corrodes underground cables
 - D) salt pollutes the air
35. CMA is being researched because it is thought to ____.
- A) have less side effects
 - B) be made from cheese whey
 - C) be the only choice
 - D) be cheaper than other alternatives

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A recent study described coal as a "bridge to the future". As the most plentiful fossil(化石) fuel in the world, coal has the possibility for filling a growing proportion of the demand for energy. But problems cause some trouble to this promising old fuel.

Coal is found around the globe, but three countries (the United States, the Soviet Union and China) own nearly two thirds of all known coal reserves. At present rates of using coal, these reserves would last the world more than 200 years, according to the est-

mates carefully made. Furthermore, scientists think the world probably has 15 times this much coal.

While the United States has the largest share—more than a quarter—of the 786 billion tons of known world coal reserves, both the Soviet Union and China produce almost as much coal as the U. S. does.

In addition to the category of known reserves, the U. S. Geological Survey (地质调查所) has calculated that the United States has an estimated 1.7 trillion (万亿) tons of coal at depths of less than 3,000 feet. Unfortunately, much of this coal is not easy to get with present technology or at present prices.

To produce and use much more coal than we do today, a number of problems will have to be solved: capital at high interest rates, manpower, and transportation, including insufficient rail facilities. Environmental concerns include the proper development of mining sites, possible changes in global climate caused by increased carbon dioxide from burning coal, and the objects that are sent out from coal stacks that wear out buildings, poison lakes, and damage human lungs.

36. The major advantage of coal is that ____.

- A) there is a lot of it
- B) it is cheap
- C) it is easy to dig
- D) it does not pollute

37. Which of the following problems is not mentioned in this article?

- A) Pollution of the environment.
- B) Expense of digging the coal.
- C) Insufficient transportation facilities.
- D) What happens when there is no more coal.