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最新 大学英语四级测试题集

UPDATED SIMULATED
COLLEGE ENGLISH
TEST BAND FOUR

第二军医大学出版社

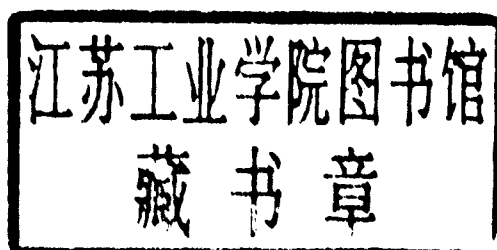
最新大学英语四级测试习题集

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内 容 简 介

近来在高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会领导下,以浙大、清华、北大、复旦、上海交大、南京大学等大学为主对 1985 年大学英语教学理工科大綱和 1986 年的文理科大綱进行了调研和修订,大綱修订稿经过反复修改,数易其稿,最后于 1998 年 12 月经高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会英语组扩大会议审定通过。

为适应新形势、新情况,我们编写了这套《最新大学英语四级测试习题集》,旨在领会修订后的大綱精神,充分体现现今大学英语四级考试的题型,促进大学英语教学。全书共十套英语四级考试模拟题,内容包括听力理解(听写填空、复合式听写)、阅读理解、词汇语法、简短问答、翻译、完形填空和作文等所有四级考试题型,并附有听力原文,练习答案以及参考作文。本书题材广泛、新颖、针对性强,是一本质量上乘的四级英语教学辅导教材,也是广大四级考生备考的自学书籍。

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Test 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. 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 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. A) At a hospital. | B) At the airport. |
| C) At Mrs. Smith's home. | D) At Mrs. Saxon's home. |
| 2. A) 8:50 | B) 8:55 |
| C) 9:05 | D) 9:55 |
| 3. A) \$ 16 | B) \$ 12 |
| C) \$ 4 | D) \$ 2 |
| 4. A) There is no hope for the man. | |
| B) The man's hard work has gained no result. | |
| C) The man should have failed. | |
| D) The man should have worked harder. | |
| 5. A) It's almost time for lunch. | |

- B) Only a few grapes will be served at lunch.
 C) There are more than enough grapes for lunch.
 D) There are just enough grapes for lunch.
6. A) Music. B) Dancing.
 C) Stamp-collecting. D) Bird watching.
7. A) Aspirin. B) Too little sleep.
 C) A hat. D) The sun.
8. A) To lend her his handbook.
 B) To help her move the case.
 C) To get out of her way.
 D) To help her to her room.
9. A) Secretary-Boss. B) Client-Lawyer.
 C) Student-Teacher. D) Patient-Nurse.
10. A) She doesn't understand the question.
 B) She would lend him the bike.
 C) She would definitely not lend her bike.
 D) She would consider the question.

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 a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) By watching the stars at night.
 B) By observing the weather with their eyes.
 C) By examining pictures drawn by scientists.
 D) By studying the weather map.
12. A) 1912 B) 1920 C) 1812 D) 1820
13. A) It was not easy to carry out his project.
 B) It was not accepted by other scientists.
 C) It was soon reported to the government.
 D) It enabled scientists to gather weather reports more quickly.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The United States, England and Sweden are less advanced.
B) Different people mean different things by the word "advanced".
C) How advanced the country is.
D) Some countries use 50 kilograms of paper for each person in a year.
15. A) Before 1400. B) After 1400. C) In 1400. D) In 1240.
16. A) Because they are forest countries.
B) Because there are many people in those countries.
C) Because most people in those countries are intellectuals.
D) Because they are short of paper.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) They speak several different languages.
B) They earn a lot of money.
C) They often travel by air.
D) They earn money and see the world at the same time.
18. A) They earn a lot of money; they speak several different languages.
B) They speak several different languages; they see the world.
C) They see the world; they are multilingual waitresses.
D) They see the world; they do a very routine job.
19. A) A teacher and a psychologist.
B) A nurse and a psychologist.
C) A psychologist and a doctor.
D) A doctor and an engineer.
20. A) Because she is calm and efficient.
B) Because she does her routine job.
C) Because she speaks many different languages.
D) Because she is a highly trained crew member with special duties under all situations.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There are also historical reasons for this prejudice against left-handers. The right-handers being in a big majority claimed superiority over the left-handers due to their manual and mental skill and smartness. Centuries back men were trained to hold the sword in the right hand for warfare so that the left hand would hold the shield that protected the heart, thought to be on the left side. Moreover, the left hand was then considered unclean and was used generally for inferior and less intricate jobs. In other words since birth, people have usually been introduced into right-handedness throughout the ages, resulting in the left-handers at times being persecuted by the right-handers.

The number of left-handed people throughout the globe has been estimated to be over 350 million according to the statistics available from the World Health Organization and this number is steadily on the increase. This is precisely why manufacturers are increasingly devising products like golf-clubs and lawn mowers *geared to* the needs of left-handers. Therefore, the left handers of today should take comfort in being what they are. Being in a minority, they should hurry to overtake the right-handers so as to win reputations in various fields of human activity and thus earn name and fame in the annals(编年史) of mankind like distinguished predecessors of their tribe of by-gone ages.

21. The most important historical reason for the prejudice against left handers is that _____.
A) the right-handers have been in a big majority, ever since recorded human history
B) the right-handers have been superior over the left-handers due to their manual and mental skill and smartness
C) the left hand was in the old time considered unclean and was used generally for inferior and less intricate jobs
D) since birth, people have usually been taught into right-handedness throughout the ages
22. Why centuries back were men trained to hold the sword in the right hand for warfare?
A) Because the right hand was more capable than the left hand.
B) Because the left hand would be left free to hold anything.
C) Because the left hand was used to do less intricate jobs.
D) Because the heart would be better protected by a shield in the left hand.
23. In the second paragraph, the italicized words "geared to" means _____.
A) directed against
B) considered fit for
C) made appropriate for
D) equipped with
24. "Therefore, the left-handers of today should take comfort in being what they are" implies that _____.
A) there is no longer any prejudice against them
B) they can well endure the unjust treatment they receive
C) they are satisfied with their social status
D) they are better treated than their ancestors
25. The author's attitude towards the left-handed people is _____.

- A) encouraging
- B) sympathetic
- C) critical
- D) appreciative

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Back in July 1965, the Mariner Four Space Probe transmitted the first close-up pictures of Mars and convinced many people that Mars was as dead as our own moon. Two later space probes seemed to confirm this.

But then, in 1971, Mariner Nine raised hopes once again that there could be life on the planet or at least that life might once have existed there. Pictures revealed the existence of a volcano-Olympus Mons—a peak three times higher than Earth's Mount Everest and a possible source of life. Five years later, on 20 July 1976, NASA's Viking Spacecraft landed on the surface of Mars to carry out further tests. The range of experiments to be conducted was designed by mission scientists such as Chuck Klein.

But these apparent signs of life were deceptive. By repeating the experiments and double checking the results, the scientists eventually came to the conclusion that the whole planet was dead and would, in fact, be deadly to living organisms.

Since 1976, there have been no further visits. A probe sent by NASA exploded before reaching the planet last year and it now doesn't look as if there'll be another Mars visit until the end of the decade.

When we do get back there, will we find something new? And what about us? Could we ever live on Mars? This isn't as strange an idea as it sounds according to astronomer Patrick Moore:

"It's fair to say that, from a technical point of view, we could put men on Mars within the next few decades. Whether we actually do so or not depends very much more upon politics and finance than upon sheer science, but I think it could be done. And I'm quite prepared to believe that by this time in the next century, there will be flourishing colonies upon Mars."

26. Which of the following space missions first convinced people that Mars was completely dead as our moon?
 - A) Mariner Nine.
 - B) NASA's Viking Spacecraft.
 - C) The Mariner Four Space Probe.
 - D) NASA's probe sent last year.
27. What did Mariner Nine inform people?
 - A) There was once life on Mars.
 - B) There had never been any life there.
 - C) A volcano-Olympus Mons was an absolute source of life.
 - D) There might exist life on Mars.
28. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
 - A) There is no life on Mars but we could possibly put men on Mars in the future.
 - B) There might be life on Mars, but it relies on accumulation of further proofs.

- C) There will never be life on Mars no matter how far the space project is carried out.
D) Whether we could put men on Mars depends mostly on politics.
29. The appropriate title for this passage is _____.
- A) Put Men on Mars
B) Is there life on Mars?
C) Human visits to Mars
D) The Mystery of Mars
30. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) there will not be any Mars visit until the end of the century
B) we would soon put men on Mars when it is proved scientifically feasible
C) people were looking forward to finding life on Mars
D) the explosion of a NASA's probe last year may be for political reasons

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Insurance is the sharing of risks. Nearly everyone is exposed to risk of some sort. The house owner, for example, knows that his property can be damaged by fire; the ship owner knows that his vessel may be lost at sea; the breadwinner knows that he may die at an early age and leave his family the poorer. On the other hand, not every house is damaged by fire nor every vessel lost at sea. If these persons each put a small sum into a pool, there will be enough to meet the needs of the few who do suffer loss. In other words, the losses of the few are met from the contributions of the many. This is the basis of insurance. Those who pay the contribution are known as "insured" and those who administer the pool of contributions as "insurers".

Not all risks end themselves to being covered by insurance. Broadly speaking, the ordinary risks of business and speculation cannot be covered. The risk that buyers will not buy goods at the prices offered is not of a kind that can be statistically estimated and risks can only be insured against if they can be so estimated.

The legal basis of all insurance is the "policy". This is a printed form of contract on paper of the best quality. It states that in return for the regular payment by the insured of a named sum of money, called the "premium", which is usually paid every year, the insurer will pay a sum of money or compensation for loss, if the risk or event insured against actually happens. The wording of policies, particularly in marine insurance, often seems very old-fashioned, but there is a sound reason for this. Over a large number of years many law cases have been brought to clear up the meanings of doubtful phrases in policies. The law courts, in their judgements, have given these phrases a definite and indisputable meaning, and to avoid future disputes the phrases have continued to be used in policies even when they have passed out of normal use in speech.

31. According to the passage insurance can be best defined by _____.
- A) the sharing of risks
B) the losses of the few are met from the contributions of the many
C) getting security for one's property

- D) a small sum of money which provides one with security
32. The "policy" of the insurance refers to _____.
- A) measures and actions
 - B) regulations and principles set by the insurance company
 - C) a printed form of legal contract
 - D) the compensation for loss if the risk or event insured against actually happens
33. The insurance of ordinary business risks is not possible because _____.
- A) the risks are too high
 - B) the risks cannot be estimated
 - C) the premiums would be too high
 - D) businessmen will not buy insurance
34. The wording of policies is old-fashioned because _____.
- A) insurance is old-fashioned too
 - B) it is easy to understand
 - C) the doubtful expressions have not been accepted after a long practice
 - D) it has a definite meaning and won't bring disputes
35. The author of this passage seems to think that insurance is _____.
- A) helpful in making money
 - B) practical in clever investment
 - C) useful and necessary
 - D) old-fashioned

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The "standard of living" of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favorable climate; other regions possess perhaps only one of these things, and some regions possess none of them. The U.S.A. is one of the wealthiest regions of the world because she has vast natural resources within her borders, her soil is fertile, and her climate is varied. The Sahara Desert, on the other hand, is one of the least wealthy.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. China is perhaps as well off as the U.S.A. in natural resources, but suffered for many years from civil and external wars, and for this and other reasons was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to

produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have, through many centuries, trained up numerous skilled craftsmen and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled. Wealth also produces wealth. As a country becomes wealthier, its people have a large margin for saving, and can put their savings into factories and machines which will help workers to turn out more goods in their working day.

36. According to the author, a country's capacity to produce wealth depends on _____.
A) its people
B) its political conditions and its location
C) its money
D) its natural resources, political conditions, etc
37. The word "foremost" (line 3, para.1) most probably means _____.
A) most importantly
B) largely
C) firstly
D) for the most part
38. The instance of China in the third paragraph is used to illustrate that _____.
A) China is a country well supplied with natural resources
B) China was a country with a sound and stable political condition to produce wealth
C) China is a country well supplied with natural resources but was prevented from producing wealth for political reasons historically
D) China is a country with a high living standard
39. Which country mentioned in the passage can be inferred as the one with high living standard?
A) U.S.A
B) China
C) U.S.A and China
D) The Sahara Desert
40. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
A) Natural Resources
B) Standard of Living
C) Wealth
D) Political Condition and Technical Efficiency

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. We kindly appreciate _____ our speech contest next Thursday.
 A) that you will attend B) that you attend
 C) your attending D) you to attend
42. Anyone who steals in this department store can hardly escape _____.
 A) to be caught B) being caught
 C) to have been caught D) having been caught
43. No matter how well _____, the old king always scolds his servants.
 A) attended to B) to be attended to
 C) attending to D) being attended to
44. It is required that an ID card _____ before entering this grand building.
 A) is showed B) will be showed
 C) is to be showed D) be showed
45. I wish I _____ to the exhibition with my friends last Sunday, but I was not feeling well.
 A) have gone B) gone
 C) might have gone D) could have gone
46. The doctor must have had no proper medicine; otherwise he _____ the little boy's life.
 A) had saved B) would save
 C) would have saved D) must have saved
47. Read Emily Dickinson's poems and you _____ by her affection and sensitivity.
 A) will be touched B) have been touched
 C) be touched D) are touched
48. Although he has revised his book for a second time, it is unlikely that the present version _____ the demands of the publisher.
 A) meet B) will meet
 C) met D) have met
49. The dwarf is only 4 feet and 6 inches, approximately _____ of an eight-year-old boy.
 A) is the height B) the height is
 C) height D) the height
50. This small southern town was once the place from _____ Faulkner drew inspiration for his novels.
 A) that B) which
 C) there D) it
51. As I have had a wonderful stay in San Diego, I have _____ to tell about the beautiful city.
 A) many B) more
 C) much D) most
52. _____ quite recently, most scientists did not question the position of Pluto as one of the nine planets.
 A) Before B) From
 C) Since D) Until

53. The survival of birds and fishes in the lake's neighborhood is _____ threat because of serious environmental pollution.
 A) upon B) in
 C) under D) within
54. It may be eight or ten months _____ it is possible for her to get her first article published in an international academic journal.
 A) after B) before
 C) since D) when
55. On many occasions, _____ is depicted in novels and short stories does not really equal real happenings in life.
 A) that B) what
 C) which D) it
56. Every Thursday night Gregory goes to the university gym to build _____.
 A) his muscles of arms and legs B) his muscles of the arms and legs
 C) the muscles of his arms and legs D) his arm and leg's muscles
57. Diligence, optimism and self-confidence are _____ of an independent new woman.
 A) three the most outstanding features
 B) the three most outstanding features
 C) the most outstanding three features
 D) the most three outstanding features
58. The two politicians are totally different _____ the first one pays more attention to foreign policies.
 A) in which B) for which
 C) in that D) for that
59. When they heard of the surrender of Nazi Germany, they _____ in tears and laughter.
 A) broke out B) broke off
 C) broke up D) broke down
60. The beautiful view at the top of the mountain _____ the hard climb to get there.
 A) makes out B) makes of
 C) makes for D) makes up for
61. There are several reasons why I acted as I did, but I can't _____ them now.
 A) go after B) go for
 C) go into D) go up
62. Children who are always _____ to by their parents soon become spoiled.
 A) given B) given in
 C) given up D) given away
63. Old friends will not be out of _____ if you put aside several minutes a week to write them letters.
 A) hand B) place

technological subject matter. It is intended to bridge the 82 between ESL and academic courses, providing a 83 from material that has been intentionally 84 for the nonnative reader to authentic texts.

The thirteen selections in Developing Reading Skills for Science and Technology have been 85 from nonfiction trade books, scientific journals, 86 general-interest magazines. For the 87 of clarity and presentation, paragraphs have been 88 and /or rearranged, 89 in all cases, the original sentence structure, vocabulary, and internal paragraph organization have been 90.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) in | B) at | C) to | D) for |
| 72. A) as | B) for | C) to | D) with |
| 73. A) addition | B) practice | C) common | D) general |
| 74. A) to | B) at | C) by | D) on |
| 75. A) rather | B) instead | C) otherwise | D) somewhat |
| 76. A) issues | B) affairs | C) matters | D) titles |
| 77. A) Since | B) Unless | C) Because | D) Although |
| 78. A) interpret | B) translate | C) reward | D) define |
| 79. A) appear | B) provide | C) confront | D) encounter |
| 80. A) proposed | B) revised | C) designed | D) composed |
| 81. A) perceive | B) resolve | C) approach | D) introduce |
| 82. A) gap | B) crack | C) slack | D) ditch |
| 83. A) translation | B) transition | C) transfer | D) transmission |
| 84. A) amplified | B) identified | C) specified | D) simplified |
| 85. A) adapted | B) induced | C) quoted | D) reduced |
| 86. A) and | B) but | C) including | D) except |
| 87. A) view | B) sake | C) cause | D) reason |
| 88. A) emitted | B) admitted | C) omitted | D) edited |
| 89. A) for | B) and | C) but | D) as |
| 90. A) remained | B) resigned | C) regained | D) retained |

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short composition entitled "Key Factors to Success" under the following guidelines (given in Chinese). You must write your composition in no less than 100 words on the Composition Sheet and remember to write it in readable handwriting.

Key Factors To Success

1. 勤奋(diligence), 献身精神(devotion)和毅力(perseverance)是成功的关键因素。
2. 分别说明勤奋, 献身精神和毅力的含义和对成功的重要性。
3. 结论。

Test 2

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. 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 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

- 1. A) It's not important how he dances.
B) It's too crowded to dance anyway.
C) If he's careful, no one will notice.
D) No one knows the steps to the dance.
- 2. A) The boy escaped from the train.
B) The boy was saved by the train.
C) The train struck the boy.
D) The train didn't strike the boy.
- 3. A) 9:20
B) 10:20
C) 11:20
D) 11:00
- 4. A) Saturday morning.
B) Saturday afternoon.