

# 大学英语四级

## 模 拟 题

第2版

田 艳 阎少云 孙 瑜 编



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(第2版)

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【内容简介】 本书是在全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了两批新题型后编写的一本模拟题集。共有模拟题八套,每套题均有除听力、听写外的其他所有题型以满足广大四级应考生复习应试的需要,也可供其他英语学习者使用。

### 大学英语四级模拟题 (第2版)

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## 第2版前言

《大学英语四级应试系列丛书》1996年一经推出,就受到广大读者的欢迎,前后多次重印,仍供不应求,各地书店和读者纷纷求购。为满足广大读者的要求,我社根据国家教委《大学英语教学大纲》规定的要求和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的最新题型,进行了全面修订,以飨读者。

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## 前 言

为了进一步改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试的效度,加强考试对教学的反拨作用,使大学英语教学更加健康地发展,考试委员会于1995年和1996年相继公布了两批全国统一考试新题型,并已在1996年和1997年的统考中分别采用了新题型。为了使广大考生在考前能熟悉新题型,加强训练,我们特编写了这本模拟题集,以配合考生复习迎考。

本题集以《大学英语教学大纲》精神为指导,以全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的新题型为样本,语言材料均选自国外书刊,每套题都是经具有英语四级水平的学生试做后,重新调整、变更确定的。

本题集共有模拟题八套。由于全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在每次考试前一周才公布本次考试所选题型,本书编入了除听力、听写部分以外的全部题型,供考生根据个人实际情况全部或选择使用。

为方便答题,我们在每套题后特设计了一张空白答题纸,书后答案也以与答题纸同样的形式给出(正确选项已涂黑),以便于读者使用。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

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# MODEL TEST ONE

**Part I                      Listening Comprehension                      (20 minutes)**

(略)

**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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

One of the most interesting paradoxes in America today is that Harvard University, the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, is now engaged in a serious debate about what a university should be.

Several years ago, Walter Lippman, a distinguished Harvard graduate, said: "If the universities are to do their work, they must be independent and they must be disinterested ... They are places to which men can turn for judgments which are unprejudiced by partisanship (党派偏见)

and special interest. Obviously, the moment the universities fall under political control, or under the control of private interests, or the moment they themselves take a hand in politics and the leadership of government, their value as independent and disinterested sources of judgement is weakened..."

This is part of the argument that is going on at Harvard today. Another part of the argument is of the radical and even many moderate students; that a university is the keeper of our ideas and morals, and should not be "disinterested" but active in bringing the nation's ideals and actions together.

Harvard's men of today seem more troubled and less sure about personal, political and academic purpose than they did at the beginning. They are not even clear about how they should debate and resolve their problems, but they are struggling with them privately, and how they come out is bound to influence American university and political life in the 1980's.

21. In line 1, para. 1, the word "paradox" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an unusual situation  
B) a difficult puzzle  
C) an abnormal condition  
D) a self-contradiction
22. According to Walter Lippman, universities should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be active in social change  
B) run by the government



- C) be independent and disinterested
  - D) belong to a private owner
23. One of the issues discussed in Harvard University is whether universities should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fight capitalism
  - B) become involved in politics
  - C) take an active part in dealing with society's crimes
  - D) support our old and established institutions
24. In regard to their goals and purposes in life, the author believes that Harvard men are becoming \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more sure about them
  - B) less sure about them
  - C) less interested in them
  - D) more hopeful of reaching a satisfactory answer
25. In the author's judgement, the debate going on at Harvard \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is a sad symbol of our general puzzle
  - B) will soon be over, because time are bound to change
  - C) will influence future life in America
  - D) is of interest mostly to Harvard men and their friends

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

We should also know that "being greedy" has little to do with the environmental crisis. The two main causes are population pressures, especially the pressures of large metropolitan populations, and the desire — a highly praised one — to bring a proper living at the lowest possible cost to



- C) get on                      D) depend on
28. The passage indicates that the conditions that led to overcrowded roads also brought about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a healthier younger generation  
B) more attractive living conditions for many people  
C) greater occupational opportunities  
D) the population explosion
29. According to this passage, one early step in any effort to improve the environment would be to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) set up a timetable for correct actions  
B) study successful effort in other countries  
C) return to exclusive use of natural fertilizers  
D) ban the use of automobiles in and around cities
30. It could logically be assumed that the author of this passage would support legislation to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) ban the use of pesticides  
B) prevent the use of automobiles in the cities  
C) build additional conventional power plants immediately  
D) organize an agency to coordinate efforts to cope with environmental problems

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Somebody ought to defend the workaholic (废寝忘食工作的人). These people are unjustly accused and abused—often called sick or on the border of being mad.

One-third of American business and commerce is carried on the shoulders of workaholics. The ratio might

exist in art and science too.

Workaholics are the achievers. It is as though we are against those who make uncommon sacrifices because they enjoy doing something.

Some popular psychologists say that the workaholic has an inferiority complex(自卑感) which leads to overcompensation. This is certainly not the case. Inferiority, or low esteem, describes laziness more accurately than it describes devotion.

We do not seem to realize that very little excellence is achieved by living a well-balanced life. Edison, Ford, Einstein, Freud all has single-minded devotion to work by means of which they sacrificed many things, including family and friendship. The blame is made that workaholics bear guilt by not being good parents or spouses. But guilt can exist in the balanced life also. Consider how many "normal" people find, at middle age, that they have never done anything well—they are going to settle for less than what they could have become.

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) two-thirds of art and science work are on the shoulders of workaholics.
- B) Most of American business are done by workaholics.
- C) One-third of American art and business work are done by non-workaholics.
- D) Workaholics play very important roles in art and science fields.

32. In line 2, the last para, the word "well-balanced" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) happy B) regular  
C) good D) rich
33. According to this passage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Freud led a well-balanced life  
B) great men are never moral people  
C) generally speaking, workaholics can be helped  
D) workaholics should be admired
34. The author of this passage would most likely to agree that the workaholic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is mentally ill  
B) feels guiltier than most of us  
C) suffers from low self-esteem  
D) will not have the regrets that many "normal" people face at middle-age
35. The author's primary concern in this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) point out the role the workaholic plays in the American economy  
B) defend people who are absorbed in work  
C) encourage us not to worry about our being imperfect  
D) consider the difficulties that confront us at middle-age

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Rumor is the most primitive way of spreading stories — by passing them on from mouth to mouth. But civilized

countries in normal times have better sources of news than rumor. They have radio, television, and newspapers. In times of stress and confusion, however, rumor emerges and becomes widespread. At such times the different kinds of news are in competition; the press, television, and radio against the rumor.

Especially did rumors spread when war requires keeping secret on many important matters. The usual news sources no longer give out enough information. Since the people cannot learn through lawful channels all that they are anxious to learn, they pick up news wherever they can and when this happens, rumor develops.

Rumors are often repeated even by those who do not believe the tales. There is a fascination about them. The reason is that the clearly designed rumor gives expression to something deep in the hearts of the victims — the fears, suspicions, forbidden hopes, or daydreams which they hesitate to voice directly. Pessimistic rumors about defeat and disasters show that the people who repeat them are worried and anxious. Optimistic rumors about record production of peace soon coming point to confidence — and often to overconfidence.

36. The author suggests that rumors usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) alarm their hearers  
B) are handy in their growth  
C) are short-lived  
D) are disheartening
37. According to the passage, people who repeat a rumor as truth want to do so because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are naturally deceivable
  - B) are pessimistic by nature
  - C) find that the rumor reflects their own unexpressed beliefs
  - D) have a strong desire to hurt other people
38. The author states that during wartime, the regular sources of news present only \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) optimistic reports                      B) pessimistic reports  
C) false information                      D) limited information
39. The author suggests that, in time of stress, man frequently \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) goes back to primitive techniques  
B) becomes more closemouthed  
C) disturbs his fellow man  
D) stops regular news services
40. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to discuss \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the origin of rumor                      B) the spread of rumor  
C) the reality of rumor                      D) the medium of rumor

**\* Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)**

Directions: In this part, there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the second part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Passage 1, para. 2, lines 4~6)

They are places to which men can turn for judgements which are unprejudiced by partisanship and special interest.

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2. (Passage 2, para. 3, the last sentence)

... we have tried to do a little bit of everything — and tried to do it in the headlines — what we ought to do first is to draw up a list of priorities.

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3. (Passage 3, para. 5, the last sentence)

Consider how many “normal” people find, at middle age, that they have never done anything well — they are going to settle for less than what they could have become.

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4. (Passage 4, para. 2, lines 3~6)

Since the people cannot learn through lawful channels all that they are anxious to learn, they pick up news wherever they can and when this happens, rumor develops.

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5. (Passage 4, para. 3, lines 2~6)

The reason is that the clearly designed rumor gives expression to something deep in the hearts of the victims — the fears, suspicions, forbidden hopes, or daydreams which they hesitate to voice directly.



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### Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

You should see Manuel when he works on a car down at his father's garage. He picks out a wrench (伸缩板钳) or a screwdriver (螺丝起子) the way an artist would choose a brush to use on his masterpiece. He turns the tool over carefully in his hands, assuring himself that it's the right size and type of tool for the job at hand. He is also as particular with his tools as an artist might be with his brushes. Manuel will not use a rusty (生锈的) or broken wrench; when he finishes a job, he protects the tool with a slight film of oil and replaces it on his shelves, carefully arranging his tools so that he can easily and quickly find the tool he wants.

When he has finally selected the tool he needs, Manuel moves to the ailing car confidently like a surgeon in an operating room. He is quiet; he carefully touches the engine with his delicate hands. He may reach into the car's inner part and move a lever or connection, testing its tension, its range of movement, or its lubrication (润滑功能) and adjustment. Once he has made he diagnosis, he arranges his