

英语沙龙考试系列丛书

# 大学英语四级 新阶梯 考试指南

模拟试题分册

◎ 任丽卿 杨怀恩 主编

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大学英语四级新阶梯

考 试 指 南

# 模 拟 试 题 分 册

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# 前 言

大学英语四级考试是由教育部组织的大规模标准化考试，每年有数百万考生参加，而且社会上的许多有志之士也纷纷报名应试，其权威性早已得到了社会的公认。但随着我国改革开放的不断深入，对各级人才的外语实际应用能力的要求不断提高。2002年9月13日在上海召开的“语言测试与教学国际会议”上提出了要对大学英语四、六级考试进行改革的重要信息。改革的重点在于“注重开发高端英语能力，降低口语考试的门槛，减少客观题的权重”。这一改革精神为大学英语四、六级考试的培训辅导提出了新的课题。

如何在大学英语四级考试的战场上出奇制胜，确保每位莘莘学子取得优异的成绩？经过深入调查与精心研究，我们编撰了《大学英语四级新阶梯考试指南》丛书。本丛书根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》的精神、目的和要求，结合“上海会议”的最新改革方向编写而成，旨在帮助考生系统复习英语基础知识，提高综合运用英语语言的能力，并切实增强考生的应试能力，使其顺利通过四级考试，并取得优异成绩。

本丛书能给期待成功的学子提供什么？它能以什么样的方法帮助学子们获得成功？

它能使你事半功倍。本书展示给同学们的不仅仅是试题和考卷，更重要的是方法。无论学什么，掌握了正确的方法，往往会事半功倍；相反，如果没有掌握好的方法，靠死记硬背和题海战术，只会

事倍功半。本丛书正是抓住了这一特点，重在教给同学们解题方法，让同学们做题时都能事半功倍。

**它能使你信心百倍。**大多数同学看完了这套丛书后一定会惊喜地发现自己的英语水平提高了，词汇量丰富了，而且做题也易如反掌了。掌握了许多行之有效的方法，在考试时自然就会信心百倍。本丛书不仅能使你情趣盎然地学习，还能让你在短期内轻松突破各种难关，从而为高分突破四级考试又增加了一筹砒码。

**它能使你点石成金。**该书是作者在近年备考讲义的基础上充实锤炼而成的，曾多次成功地辅导过四级考试。通过这套丛书，你可以选择一套适合于自己的方法，从而达到顺利通过四级考试并取得优异成绩的目的。原本一个普通的方法对于你可能就是一个金点子，能让你点石成金。

**它能使你马到成功。**曾经沧海难为水，除却巫山不是云。读过这套《大学英语四级新阶梯考试指南》丛书，你必然会拥有一个崭新的视野、一个全新的境界。本丛书独辟蹊径，与时代同步，走在新世纪的最前沿。我们向考生提供考试信息和相应对策，根据题型的变化提供全新模拟题。

如果此套丛书最终能帮助你顺利过关，马到成功，那将是我们最大的满足和欣慰。

编 者

2002 年 12 月

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# Model Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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.*

1. A) John must have been working hard.  
B) John probably did not work hard.  
C) The woman was surprised to hear the news.  
D) The man and the woman are sorry to hear the news.
2. A) The woman could not wait to see Jane.  
B) Jane is eager to pass the information she knows.  
C) Jane talks to people only on the phone.  
D) The woman always knows the latest news in town.
3. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.  
B) Go to another hotel by bus.  
C) Try to find a quiet place.





- D) Take a walk around the city.
4. A) They are talking about nice children.  
B) The man has a house for sale.  
C) The woman lives in a nice house.  
D) The man has three children.
5. A) Go out to work.                      B) Listen carefully to John.  
C) Be calm and patient.                D) Do the easiest thing.
6. A) He doesn't like to talk.            B) He is a very kind man.  
C) He is friendly.                        D) He is not a pleasant person.
7. A) The doctor won't see her tomorrow.  
B) The doctor is busy tomorrow.  
C) The doctor is busy all day today.  
D) The doctor will see her today.
8. A) Rose was dismissed.                B) Rose was often late.  
C) Rose was lazy.                        D) Rose went away.
9. A) In a travel agency.                B) At an airport.  
C) At a restaurant.                      D) At a hotel.
10. A) 10 A. M.                            B) 12 A. M.  
C) 5 P. M.                                 D) 2 P. M.

## 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 question 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.



11. A) \$ 1208 B) \$ 1218  
C) \$ 1318 D) \$ 1380

12. A) The young man looked too young to buy cars.  
B) The young man was not serious.  
C) The young man was not polite enough.  
D) The young man didn't look like being able to afford the cars.

13. A) He wanted to make some money from selling those cars secretly in Norway.  
B) He wanted to reward his workers with the cars.  
C) He hoped to open a car shop of his own in Norway.  
D) He wanted to buy the cars for himself and his colleagues.

14. A) A spoken language.  
B) A written language.  
C) A language based on road signs.  
D) A language based on hand movements.
15. A) The Indians didn't have spoken language.  
B) The Indians speaking different languages needed to communicate with each other.  
C) Some Indians had difficulties expressing themselves with their mouths.  
D) Sign language was more advanced than spoken language.
16. A) Frequently.                      B) Occasionally.



- C) Seldom. D) Never.
17. A) It was a highly developed language.  
B) It was better than any other language.  
C) It was a basic means of communication among Indian tribes.  
D) It was in impossible way to communicate among Indian tribes.

### Passage Three

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard:**

18. A) Travelling.  
B) Reading novels.  
C) Watching movies and looking at photographs.  
D) Listening to the radio.
19. A) They tell us stories and important historical happening.  
B) They record the actions and habits of ordinary people in the world.  
C) They reveal the living forms and objects in distant space to us.  
D) They represent objects scientifically.
20. A) The advantage of watching movies.  
B) The convenient way of travelling.  
C) The principles of movies and cameras.  
D) Learning through movies and cameras.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are four 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.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of *appraisal* and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform *it* rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Further more, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook(钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alternations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their





racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

**21. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us \_\_\_\_.**

- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
- B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
- C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
- D) make friends with other people

**22. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses \_\_\_\_.**

- A) in order to identify themselves with others
- B) in order to better identify others
- C) as their mental processes change
- D) as the situation changes

**23. The word "appraisal" ( Para. 2 ) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".**

- A) involvement
- B) appreciation
- C) assessment
- D) presentation

**24. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".**

- A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
- B) identification of other people's statuses
- C) selecting one's own statuses
- D) constant mental process

**25. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of Hindu prince" ( Para. 3), the writer means \_\_\_\_.**



- A) different people have different styles of clothes
- B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
- C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
- D) our choice of statuses is limited

## *Passage Two*

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

There are no blank spaces on the map of Great Britain, the most carefully mapped piece of geography on earth. No other country was easier to travel in. And yet I had seen practically nothing of it. But when I began to think about travelling round Britain, I became excited—because I knew so little.

The problem was one to perspective. How and where to go to get the best view of the place. But it was also a problem of itinerary (旅行路线). In a place that was crisscrossed (道路纵横交错), my route was crucial. In choosing a route I was also choosing a subject for my book. But every mile of Britain had a road through it, there was a track across every field, a footpath in every acre of the woods.

And then I decided to go round the entire coast. It answered every need. There was only one coast, it formed on clear route and this way I could see the whole of Britain. In many respects Britain was its coast—nowhere in the country was more than sixty-five miles from the sea. As soon as I decided on the coastal route for my itinerary, I had my justification (理由) for the trip—the journey had the right shape; it had logic; it had a beginning and an end.

The greatest advantage in this tour was that the country tended to move towards its coast; it was concentrated there, deposited against its beaches like the sea plants brought in and left there by the sea. People





naturally made their way to the coast.

The best trains went to the coast. Many of these branch lines seemed likely to close soon. Some people said that none would be left in ten years, and most people agreed that the impending(迫在眉睫的) railway strike, planned for the early summer, would kill the branch lines. There were also the green buses and there were footpaths.

**26. "There are no blank spaces on the map of Great Britain" implies \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) people live in every part of Britain
- B) railways can take you to every corner of the country
- C) map-makers have fully recorded the entire country
- D) tourists go to every area in Britain

**27. The author said that choosing a route was a problem because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) he didn't know Britain very well
- B) there were so many possibilities that it was hard to choose
- C) a lot of the possible routes were very narrow
- D) he wanted to avoid the towns

**28. Why did the author decide to travel around the coast?**

- A) He would never be far from towns inland.
- B) He enjoyed visiting islands in this way.
- C) It seemed the most sensible route to take.
- D) It had the most beautiful views.

**29. What does "the greatest advantage" of such a route mean?**

- A) Lots of people spend their holidays beside the sea.
- B) People who live near the sea are usually friendlier.
- C) You find interesting people near the sea.

