

ENGLISH

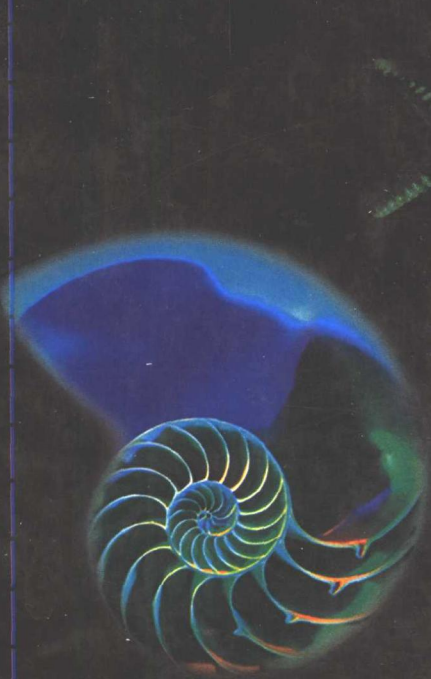
最新



COLLEGE

名师预测试题

大学英语四级



张玉荣 主编

中国政法大学外语系主任/龙梦晖 审订



外文出版社

最新大学英语四级 名师预测试题

审 订	龙梦晖
主 编	张玉荣
副主编	张秋艳
	刘陈艳

外 文 出 版 社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

最新大学英语四级名师预测试题 / 张玉荣 主编.

—北京: 外文出版社, 2002.9

(考试无忧系列)

ISBN 7-119-03111-2

I. 最... II. 张... III. 英语-高等学校-

-水平考试-解题 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 048209 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

最新大学英语四级名师预测试题

主 编 张玉荣

审 订 龙梦晖

责任编辑 蔡莉莉

封面设计 曾 腾

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514 / 68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 通县长凌营印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 大 32 开

字 数 306 千字

印 数 00001—15000 册

印 张 8.875

版 次 2002 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03111-2 / G · 474 (外)

定 价 12.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

本书是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语考试大纲》为参加全国大学英语四级统考的考生编写的模拟试题集。本书针对性强,信息量大,覆盖面广,是帮助广大考生备战四级考试的得力工具。

从内容上,本书选材中力求贴近考试要求。精心挑选有关社会文化、经济、科技等方面的材料编写习题,以使考生无论从题材,还是从体裁方面都得到全真的模拟训练。试题解析部分,不仅为读者提供问题答案,并有针对性地提供了有关阅读、写作、简答、翻译、完型填空等方面的解题技巧指导。

从形式上,全书共包括 10 套模拟试题,根据四级的实考模式,紧密联系当前的考试动态,精心安排各种题型及其比例,题型、题量与实际考试相仿,具有代表性、实战性,基本上能够反映考生的总体语言水平。

本书第一、二、三、九、十套模拟练习中的阅读、完型、翻译、简答部分由北方交通大学张秋艳老师负责编写,第四、五、六、七、八套模拟练习中的相应部分由华北工学院外语系的刘陈艳老师负责编写。各套练习的听力、词汇语法、写作部分由中国人民大学外语学院张玉荣老师负责编写,特请中国政法大学外语系主任龙梦晖教授审定。在此对参与本书编著并提供各种帮助的老师和朋友表示衷心的感谢。

中国人民大学外语学院 张玉荣 于北京

目 录

Simulated College English Test 1

试题	1
听力文字材料	18
答案解析	20

Simulated College English Test 2

试题	29
听力文字材料	46
答案解析	50

Simulated College English Test 3

试题	59
听力文字材料	75
答案解析	77

Simulated College English Test 4

试题	86
听力文字材料	102
答案解析	106

Simulated College English Test 5

试题	113
听力文字材料	129
答案解析	133

Simulated College English Test 6

试题	141
听力文字材料	157
答案解析	161

Simulated College English Test 7

试题	169
听力文字材料	185
答案解析	189

Simulated College English Test 8

试题	197
听力文字材料	213
答案解析	216

Simulated College English Test 9

试题	224
听力文字材料	240
答案解析	244

Simulated College English Test 10

试题	252
听力文字材料	267
答案解析	269

Simulated College English Test 1

试 卷 一

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 centre.*

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 centre.

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

1. A) The doctor has stopped seeing new patients.
 B) The doctor's office will be closed tomorrow.
 C) The doctor's schedule is filled tomorrow.
 D) The doctor can see the man tomorrow.
2. A) She disagrees with the man.
 B) The weather doesn't interest her.

- C) She likes this kind of weather.
D) The weather is generally cooler and drier.
3. A) The test was considerably easy.
B) The test was tough.
C) The first question was easy.
D) All the questions were easy.
4. A) She is a secretary.
B) She is a reporter.
C) She is a novelist.
D) She is a shop assistant.
5. A) She likes classic music more than modern music.
B) She likes modern music more than classic music.
C) She likes classic music only.
D) She doesn't like modern music.
6. A) She has confidence in him.
B) She is surprised at the news.
C) She has also won a scholarship.
D) She isn't interested in the news.
7. A) The woman also passed the examination.
B) She didn't think much of his winning the prize.
C) She admired him for his cleverness.
D) She was jealous of the man.
8. A) On a bus. B) On a plane.
C) On a train. D) In a taxi.
9. A) The man should sleep more.
B) The man should get some exercise.
C) It's important to finish the report now.
D) The man needs to concentrate harder.
10. A) Writing an article.
B) Shopping for shoes.
C) Studying for a chemistry test.
D) Reading a magazine.

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.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Have you ever been in a bad mood that you couldn't explain and wondered what put you in a funk(恐惧)? Research by Tanya Chartrand, assistant professor of psychology, Ohio State University, Columbus, found that such negative "mystery moods" can occur when people fail at a goal that they didn't even know they had. Such non-conscious goals can have significant effects on how we feel and act, and even on how well we achieve other goals.

"If you succeed at a goal you didn't know you had, you're in a good mood and don't know why," Chartrand points out. "But if you fail at a non-conscious goal, you're put into this negative mystery mood."

Non-conscious goals are those that individuals have frequently and consistently chosen in particular situations in the past – so much so that they eventually become triggered automatically in those same environments without their conscious thought or even intent. For example, young people who begin attending parties may start by very consciously thinking about how to best present themselves to others, and carefully monitor how they act and what they say. Over time, the features of the party environment become linked in memory with the goals of presenting themselves well. Eventually, the goals become non-conscious and are triggered automatically every time they go to a party. They may not realize they have a goal when they attend one, but it becomes evident they do.

Chartrand indicates that non-conscious goals play an important role in everyday life. For example, many students may have non-conscious

achievement goals that affect how they act in school. Employees may have similar goals at work. "Non-conscious goal pursuit is incredibly pervasive (普遍的) because it saves us cognitive resources. If we constantly had to think about what we want to accomplish in every particular situation, we wouldn't be able to do anything else. We are succeeding and failing at these non-conscious goals all the time. Research is beginning to show how this affects our moods, the way we perform, and the judgments we make about others. It's incredibly important."

11. Under what circumstances would young people probably have negative "mystery moods"?
- A) When they fail to live up to their parents' expectation.
 - B) When their instructors set too high a requirement for a particular course.
 - C) When they act or say in an unexpected manner in a public meeting.
 - D) When their performance does not meet an unclear standard in their own mind.
12. According to paragraph 2, non-conscious goals _____.
A) give people a sense of achievement
B) make people doubt their success
C) affect people's feelings and behaviors
D) put people in low spirits
13. What is the main issue discussed in paragraph 3?
A) How non-conscious goals are formed.
B) How memories are triggered unconsciously.
C) What kind of goals can most likely be realized.
D) What kinds of people usually have non-conscious goals.
14. From the sentence "Non-conscious goal pursuit is incredibly pervasive because it saves us cognitive resources" (Para. 4), we may infer that _____.
A) so long as people have goals in their minds, they can do things efficiently
B) non-conscious goal pursuit can help us complete the tasks with-

out effort

- C) we should always bear our goals in mind so as to work efficiently
D) if we have goals that we are not aware of, we can make greater achievements

15. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to “monitor” (Para. 3)?

- A) Administrative B) Control
C) Comment D) Demand.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Between about 1910 and 1930, new artistic movements in European art were making themselves felt across the Atlantic. American artists became acquainted with the new art on their trips to Paris and at the exhibitions in the famous New York gallery “291” (named after its address on Fifth Avenue) of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz. But most important in the spread of the modern movements in the United States was the sensational Armory Show of 1913 held in New York, in which the works of many of the leading European artists were seen along with the works of a number of progressive American painters.

Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, an appealing subject. Compared with the works of the realistic painters, the works of American modernists were much further removed from the actual appearance of the city; they were more interested in the “feel” of the city, more concerned with the meaning behind appearance. However, both the painters of the “Ash Can School” and the later realists were still tied to 19th – century or earlier styles, while the early modernists shared in the international breakthroughs of the art of the 20th century.

The greatest of these breakthroughs was Cubism(立体主义), developed most fully in France between 1907 and 1914, which brought about a major revolution in Western painting. It overturned the rational(理性的) tradition that had been built upon since the Renaissance. In Cubism, natural forms were broken down analytically into geometric shapes. No longer

was a clear differentiation made between the figure and the background of painting: the objects represented and the surface on which they were painted became one. The Cubists abandoned the conventional single vantage point of the viewer, and objects depicted (描绘) from multiple viewpoints were shown at the same time.

16. The passage is primarily concerned about _____.
A) the development of Cubism
B) modern art movements in the United States
C) contemporary artists in the United States
D) the influence of photography on landscape painters
17. American artists learned about new movements mainly through the following except _____.
A) the style of Ash Can School
B) the exhibitions at the gallery "291"
C) the armory show of 1913
D) the trips to Europe
18. American modernists most probably depicted the urban landscape _____.
A) as closely to what it was as possible
B) as what they saw it was actually like
C) according to their own understanding of painting
D) in a way that revealed their interpretation of the city
19. We can infer from the passage that European art trends affected United States art most during _____.
A) 1910 B) 1907 C) 1913 D) 1930
20. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
A) cubism developed most fully in the early 19th century.
B) American modern art was greatly influenced by European artists
C) the Armory Show mainly exhibited the works of American famous painters
D) realistic painters depicted objects from several viewpoints at the same time

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Have ever thought about having a jacket with speaker built into the hood(风帽), a microphone integrated into the collar, and a keyboard consolidated into the sleeve, with all the connections between them concealed within the jacket's fabric? Marcy Koontz, assistant professor of clothing, textiles, and design, University of Alabama, indicates we should expect to hear more about electronic garments as they make their way into the media spotlight during 2001 and, eventually, into our closets.

She points out that "people's lifestyles have changed considerably over the past few years, and the result is that they are increasingly on the move, yet they still need and want instant access to information and communications. Just like the carriage clock of 300 years ago that subsequently became a pocket watch and then a wristwatch, personal electronic devices will evolve into items that can be worn as clothing, jewelry, and accessories(附件)."

Koontz note that the technology has already been developed. Phillips Electronics has teamed with Levi - Strauss and created the ICD + jackets which are equipped with a 'personal Area Network,' or PAN, which provides a backbone of wearable electronics. It allows data power, and control signals to be transported within the user's personal space.

Textiles that are electrically conductive at the same time as being soft and warm to the touch mean that audio, data, and power can now be moved around the garment. Conductive fibers can be integrated into knitwear and woven materials, and conductive inks allow electrically active patterns to be printed directly onto fabrics.

Researchers still have one hurdle to overcome, though - the washing machine. Although mobile devices are capable of working in the rain, it doesn't compare to the hostile environment of a washing machine. So even though the valuable components of today's wearable electronics, such as the mobile phone, will be unplugged, a substantial part of the integrated wiring, peripherals(外围设备), and connectors must still be able to withstand washing or other forms of garment care.

21. According to the passage, what would the electronic clothing be in the future?
- A) Quite popular in daily life.
 - B) Technically impractical.
 - C) Worn especially by robots.
 - D) Suitable for the disabled.
22. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) The development of electronic textile materials.
 - B) The merging of fashion and electronic technology.
 - C) Problems inherent in wearable electronics.
 - D) The prospect of textile industry.
23. According to the passage, the word "backbone" (Para. 3) most probably refers to _____.
- A) important bone
 - B) collaborator
 - C) expert
 - D) chief support
24. Which of the following statements is NOT true about electronically conductive textiles?
- A) They are soft and warm.
 - B) They can be used to make electronic clothing.
 - C) They bring convenience to people wearing them.
 - D) They are exactly like the ordinary textile.
25. What does the sentence "Researchers still have one hurdle to overcome, though – the washing machine." (Para. 5) indicate?
- A) Electronic devices cannot work in humid environment.
 - B) Researchers find that the washing machine is getting in their way.
 - C) The violent washing in the washing machine may damage the electronic components.
 - D) Researchers find that water keeps the mobile devices from working properly.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

College students are more likely to exercise if they have social support for being active, but the best kind of social support differs between men

and women. A study of 937 students at Ohio State University, Columbus, found that women were more likely to exercise if they had the social support of family, while the support of friends was more important for men. "We found that it's important for college students to have people to encourage them to stay physically fit, but the source of the social support makes a difference for men and women," explains Lorraine Silver Wallace, who co-authored the research as a doctoral student at the university.

Overall, 52% of the students were physically inactive or exercised irregularly; 31% had exercised regularly for six months or longer; and 17% had exercised regularly for less than six months. "The steepest (急剧的) decline in the number of people who are involved in physical activity occurs during adolescence and early adulthood, so it is crucial that we reach those college students who are not yet regular exercisers", emphasizes Janet Buckworth, assistant professor of sport and exercise sciences. "We need to find ways to help the roughly half of college students who are not exercising regularly."

In the college atmosphere, it may be easier for males to find social support than it would be for females, because students are surrounded by friends, while family may be far away. "Intervention (干涉) programs that emphasize peer (同伴) support for physical activity among college women may counter a lack of family support for an active lifestyle," Wallace points out.

In addition to social support, another factor that was related to regular physical activity was exercise self-efficacy - the confidence students had in their ability to participate in exercise regardless of obstacles. For example, those high in exercise self-efficacy would be motivated to go out jogging even in cold weather or would find some activity to replace jogging if it was raining outside. A key to boosting exercise self-efficacy is providing opportunities for exercise in attractive, non-threatening settings. Colleges need to remove the barriers to students being physically active. One example of a barrier may be old, outdated facilities that aren't inviting to students, or not offering exercise opportunities at convenient times.

26. By saying "it's important for college students to have people to en-

- courage them to stay physically fit", the researcher implies _____.
A) the health condition of college students receives little public attention
B) college students are generally not active in doing physical exercise
C) physical fitness is a major concern of the college students
D) college students are worried about their health and study
27. According to the study, which of the following statements is true?
A) The majority of the students were enthusiastic about sports activities.
B) 31% of the students had exercised regularly for six months or less.
C) Less than half of the students took up physical exercise regularly.
D) 17% of the students had exercised regularly for over six months.
28. According to Wallace, what should the college authority do to encourage women students to exercise?
A) Seek help from the national women's association.
B) Invite students' family members regularly.
C) Organize various sports clubs for women students.
D) Force them to exercise by making punishing rules.
29. If a student has exercise self-efficacy, he would _____.
A) believe that he can persevere in exercise
B) choose to call off exercise in case of difficulties
C) be sure that he is physically fit
D) insist that he has the right to exercise
30. What is the main issue discussed in the passage?
A) How to courage college students to exercise.
B) Social support for college students' exercise.
C) Importance of physical activity for college students.
D) How to remove barriers to physical exercise.

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 centre.

31. They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.
A) what B) it
C) that D) which
32. The workers in this factory are paid by _____.
A) hour B) the hour
C) an hour D) hours
33. The children _____ all the hot dogs and hamburgers.
A) cost B) expended
C) consumed D) spent
34. _____ that he has fully recovered from a long illness, he is able to go on with his research.
A) Now B) Since
C) For D) Despite
35. The teacher asked me to sit down, and _____.
A) so I did B) nor I did
C) so did I D) nor did I
36. She'll not join us, _____ the case.
A) as well may be
B) as well as is
C) as well as may be
D) as may well be
37. The mere presence of predators frightens the flocks that previously _____ the big jets.
A) was doing expensive damage to
B) does expensive damage to
C) have done expensive damage to
D) did expensive damage to
38. _____ the result of the test, he stood still at the door, _____.
A) To learn...disappointed
B) Learning...disappointing
C) Learning...disappointed