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决胜四级

最新四级考试

全真模拟试题详解

编著 王迈迈 审订 Jason A. Cravy (美)

2002年最新修订本



42
3(2)

中国致公出版社





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中国致公出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

决胜四级/王迈迈主编. —北京:中国致公出版社,
2001.5

ISBN 7-80096-664-X

I. 决… II. 王… 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(2001)第 030332 号

决胜四级(最新四级考试全真模拟试题详解)

中国致公出版社出版

新华书店经销

文字六〇三厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:49 字数:1200千字

2002年4月第2版 2002年4月第1次印刷

印数:10001—20000册

ISBN 7-80096-664-X/G·540

定价:45.00元(本册9.00元)

前 言

《决胜四级》丛书(最新版 2002 年考试专用)是为即将参加四级考试的同学们准备的。我们希望,本套丛书能够尽量满足各种层次,尤其是基础差一些的同学们的需要,帮助他们尽量节省宝贵的时间,尽快熟悉四级考试的形式和内容,争取一举通过四级考试。

本书具有以下四大特点:

一、“**全**”,模拟形式全。根据国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》、《样题》和大学英语四级考试题型,本书设计了四级考试可能使用到的各种模拟题型,全面反映了《教学大纲》和《考纲》的宗旨和要求。听力部分增加了 Compound Dictation。为了提高考生的动手能力,还设计了英汉互译的题型。写作部分给出了有关目前社会热点问题的作文题和参考样文。

二、“**真**”。本书以选择“真题”为出发点,力求使每道试题的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致,而且,材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语四级考试五大部分的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住特点,轻松逾越考试大关。

三、“**细**”。本书对考题进行了精心细致的研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅学到了知识,而且学会了分析问题、解决问题的方法。

四、“**准**”。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从

问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实践能力为出发点的。我们相信,只要考生能按照《大纲》和《考纲》的要求,认真模拟训练本书的试题,一定会取得成功!

由于水平有限,书中失误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

武汉现代外国语言文学研究所

2002年4月

CONTENTS (目 录)

第一部分 全真模拟试题

Model Test One	(1)
Model Test Two	(14)
Model Test Three	(25)
Model Test Four	(38)
Model Test Five	(51)
Model Test Six	(63)
Model Test Seven	(76)
Model Test Eight	(88)
Model Test Nine	(100)
Model Test Ten	(112)

第二部分 答案与详解

Model Test One	(124)
Model Test Two	(139)
Model Test Three	(153)
Model Test Four	(168)
Model Test Five	(184)
Model Test Six	(201)
Model Test Seven	(215)
Model Test Eight	(232)
Model Test Nine	(248)

Model Test Ten	(268)
----------------------	-------

第三部分 录音文字材料

Model Test One	(290)
Model Test Two	(292)
Model Test Three	(294)
Model Test Four	(296)
Model Test Five	(298)
Model Test Six	(300)
Model Test Seven	(302)
Model Test Eight	(304)
Model Test Nine	(307)
Model Test Ten	(309)

第一部分 全真模拟测试题

Model Test One

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 persons 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) In bed. | B) At her mother's. |
| C) In the hospital. | D. At the office. |
| 2. A) By plane. | B) By car. |
| C) By train. | D) By bus. |
| 3. A) He would prefer calling her next week. | |
| B) He will let her decide about the next meeting. | |

全真模拟试题

- C) He would like to buy some refreshments for the meeting.
D) He definitely wants to know about the meeting.
4. A) 9:20. B) 9:26.
C) 9:14. D) 9:06.
5. A) He was talking in a newspaper advertisement.
B) He was talking to a newspaper salesman.
C) He was talking at a newspaper office.
D) He was talking at a car dealer's.
6. A) It was really very cold.
B) There was snow all winter.
C) It snowed in December.
D) The temperature was below zero.
7. A) Something happened to her car.
B) She was broken and couldn't afford the bus.
C) She got up too late to catch the bus.
D) Her car got stuck in the driveway.
8. A) She prefers apples.
B) She's on a diet.
C) There was nothing else to eat.
D) It's only a snack.
9. A) The man's family. B) George and his sister.
C) George's family. D) The man's grandfather.
10. A) Look for another seat. B) Stay where she is.
C) Repeat the question. D) Sit down.

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) In Africa. B) In Chicago.
C) In Washington. D) In California.
12. A) It is found that people who work at mental jobs experience fewer heart attacks than other people.
B) It is found that people who work at physical jobs experience fewer heart

attacks than other people.

C) It is found that people who work at heavy jobs experience fewer heart attacks than other people.

D) It is found that people who work at easy jobs experience fewer heart attacks than other people.

13. A) Machines can do all the physical work for man.

B) Machines can do all the mental work for man.

C) All heavy labor should be replaced by machines.

D) All heavy labor shouldn't be replaced by machines.

Passage Two

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

14. A) He found a piece of chocolate in his pocket.

B) He was given a piece of chocolate by someone.

C) He found a large dog by his gate.

D) He found his dog lost.

15. A) The dog's real name was Bingo.

B) The dog belonged to one of Albert's neighbors.

C) The dog was named Bingo by Albert.

D) The dog loved bones very much.

16. A) Because the dog didn't appear any longer.

B) Because Albert couldn't afford the chocolate any longer.

C) Because Albert didn't love the dog animal.

D) Because the dog died.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Three.

B) Twenty - four.

C) Two hundred.

D) Eight.

18. A) Three.

B) Twenty - four.

C) Two hundred.

D) Eight.

19. A) Cotton.

B) Coffee.

C) Iron.

D) Rubber.

20. A) Cameroon is in West Africa.

B) Cameroon is divided by three religions which compete for the loyalty of the 8 million people.

C) Cameroon has developed a strong economy in the past 10 years.

D) Religious conflict is a major social problem in Cameroon.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

While traveling abroad, Mr. Jackson Frank ran short of money. So he wrote to his brother, asking for \$ 500. "Send the money by telegram," he wrote, "to the Fisher Bank in P. . ."

After a week he began calling at the Fisher Bank. He showed his passport. "Nothing has come for you," he was told. This went on for two weeks and Mr. Frank got very worried. He sent a telegram to his brother, asking where the money was. There was no reply, and no money arrived for him.

In the fourth week Mr. Frank was arrested for failing to pay his hotel bill. His passport was taken from him. He tried to explain the problem, but no one believed him. He was sent to prison for six days.

When he came out, he went immediately to the Fisher bank. The clerk he spoke to was a new man. "Have you received \$ 500 for me?" he ask, "My name is Jackson Frank."

The clerk checked his books. "Yes, Jackson, it's here. It came by telegram. —let me see—oh, more than two months ago. We wondered where you were." He showed Mr. Farnk the order.

The order read: "Pay Mr. Frank Jackson the sum of \$ 500. . ."

"But my name is Jackson Frank, not Frank Jackson."

"Oh, that's all right, sir. It was in our books under the letter 'J', but it's your money." The clerk laughed, "A human mistake, sir! We're all human beings, aren't we? And so we all make mistakes. A family name like Frank sounds strange to me."

Mr Frank was silent. He really wanted to hit somebody. At last he said, "A human mistake—is that what you call it? I think some humans need kicking."

21. Jackson didnt just go to his brother and get some money because _____.

- A) he was afraid to see his brother
- B) he was in prison and was not allowed to go anywhere
- C) he was traveling in a foreign country and was far from his brother
- D) he knew that his brother had no money

22. A week after he had written to his brother, Jackson began _____.

- A) telephoning the bank
 - B) visiting the bank
 - C) shouting at the clerks of the bank
 - D) explaining his problem to the clerks of the bank
23. Jackson was arrested and sent to prison because _____.
- A) his brother hadn't sent him any money and he couldn't pay his hotel bill
 - B) he had spent almost all his money and couldn't pay his hotel bill
 - C) he had lost all his money and couldn't pay his hotel bill
 - D) his brother hadn't sent him as much money as he asked for and he couldn't pay his hotel bill
24. Which of the following statements is true? _____.
- A) The money did not reach the Fisher Bank.
 - B) The money reached the wrong bank.
 - C) The money reached the bank after he was arrested.
 - D) The money reached the bank before he was arrested.
25. The clerks put his name under the wrong letter _____.
- A) through carelessness.
 - B) because they were human beings
 - C) because he had a strange name
 - D) by pronouncing his name incorrectly

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

To most Africans, tribalism simply means very strong loyalty to one's ethnic group. It is a force that can be both good and bad. By definition tribalism means sharing among members of the extended family. It makes sure that a person is taken care of by his own group. To give a job to a fellow tribesman is not wrong; it is an obligation. Similarly, for a politician or military leader it is considered good common sense to choose his closest adviser from people of his own tribe. This ensures security, continuity, authority. Tribal loyalty may mean a quick promotion—from sergeant to captain, from clerk to manager—within a very short time.

Modern African politicians publicly speak out against tribal divisions. Yet it remains perhaps the most powerful force in day - to - day African life. As evidence of tribalism, in 1977 in Kenya, president Jomo Kenyatta's tribe controlled business and politics. Eight of the 21 cabinet posts, including the most important four were filled by Kikuyus. In Uganda in the same year, the president's small Kakwa tribe filled almost all the highest government and military positions! In Agola, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, the fighting in the past ten years can be partly ex-

plained by disagreements among tribes.

26. What is the definition of tribalism?
 A) Sharing among members of the extended family.
 B) Giving a job to a fellow tribesman.
 C) A force that can be both good and bad.
 D) People have the same religious belief.
27. One example of how a tribe takes care of its own people is _____.
 A) "a force that can be both good and bad."
 B) "very strong loyalty to one's ethnic group."
 C) "tribal loyalty may mean a quick promotion."
 D) it is important to be loyal to one's own tribal group.
28. In paragraph 2, "the most important four" refers to _____.
 A) military position B) business
 C) cabinet posts D) Kikuyus
29. How many examples are there "as evidence of tribalism"?
 A) Four. B) Two.
 C) One. D) Three.
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is wrong?
 A) Modern African politicians approve of tribal divisions.
 B) A person is usually taken care of by his own tribe.
 C) Africans consider it an obligation to give a job to a fellow tribesman.
 D) Tribalism is still a powerful force in day - to - day African life.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately the mosquito may decide that she loves you. *She?* Yes, *she*, Did you know that only the female mosquito bites? Well, it's true. And it's not because she is unfriendly; she needs blood to reproduce.

But why? Why did nature bother to create mosquitoes? Just to annoy us? Probably that wasn't the main reason. Male mosquitoes live on the nectar of flowers, and some scientists believe that they pollinate the flowers as they fly from one to the other. Of course, mosquitoes have to reproduce, and unfortunately that's where you and I come in. Like it or not, mosquitoes are here to stay. Ouch! (Slap!) One just bit me!

31. In paragraph 1, "no one loves the mosquito," one refers to _____.
 A) female mosquito B) mosquito
 C) somewhere D) person
32. Why is "she" written in italics?

大学英语
全真模拟试题
详解

- A) Because it is a short question. B) For emphasis.
C) For no special reason. D) For alarming.
33. Paragraph 2 says "unfortunately that's where you and I come in." Why is it unfortunate?
A) Because mosquitoes will bite us to get some blood.
B) Because mosquitoes have to reproduce.
C) Because mosquitoes are here to stay.
D) Because mosquitoes are unfriendly.
34. According to paragraph 2, "Ouch! (Slap!)" what happened?
A) A mosquito dropped into the writer's cup.
B) A mosquito slapped the writer and flew away.
C) A mosquito flew away and the writer hit himself.
D) A mosquito bit the writer, and the writer hit her.
35. "Like it or not, mosquitoes are here to stay." Like it or not can be explained as _____.
A) it doesn't matter if we get bitten by mosquitoes.
B) it doesn't matter whether we like the situation or not.
C) it doesn't matter whether mosquitoes like the situation or not.
D) it doesn't matter whether female or male mosquitoes bite us.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

When a new movement in Art attains a certain vogue, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however far-fetched and unreasonable their contents may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says for a century, past conditions of life have been continually speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expressions. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a cataract of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are vividly chaotic. But it is a little

disconcerting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling are the weights of the officers. “Pluff! Pulff! A hundred and eighty five kilograms.”

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: how we essentially changed?

36. The main idea of this selections is best expressed as _____.
- A) The Past versus the future
 - B) Changes in modern Life
 - C) Merits of the Futurist movement
 - D) An evaluation of Futurist poetry
37. When novel ideas appear, it is desirable, according to the writer, to _____.
- A) discover the aims of their adherents
 - B) ignore them
 - C) follow the fashion
 - D) regard them as normal
38. The Futurists claim that we must _____.
- A) increase the production of literature
 - B) look to the future
 - C) develop new literary forms
 - D) avoid unusual words
39. The writer believes that Futurist poetry is _____.
- A) too emotional
 - B) too new in type to be acceptable
 - C) not literature as he knows it
 - D) essential to basic change in the nature mankind
40. The futurist poet uses all the following devices EXCEPT _____.
- A) imitative words
 - B) qualifying adjectives
 - C) different colored inks
 - D) a stream of essential words

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. It is time you _____.
- A) will get up B) got up
C) to get up D) get up
42. You will have to _____ it if your son gets ill.
- A) answer for B) answer to
C) response for D) response to
43. _____ these measures, all the sheep and cats passed the winter safely.
- A) As for B) Owing to
C) Because D) Since
44. The sound of a truck stopping is heard _____ the street.
- A) from across B) over
C) across D) through
45. This cloth feels _____.
- A) prettily smooth B) pretty smoothly
C) prettily smoothly D) pretty smooth
46. If they _____ hard, they wouldn't be doing so well.
- A) didn't train B) haven't been training
C) hadn't been training D) hadn't been trained
47. The news _____ China's women's volleyball team had won the world championship title soon spread all over the country.
- A) which B) when
C) that D) /
48. Please _____ when you have time. I'm so lonely nowadays.
- A) call at B) drop in
C) call out D) drop out
49. To protect the children _____, the government decided to send them away to a safe place immediately.
- A) kidnapped B) from being kidnapped
C) to be kidnapped D) being kidnapped
50. I have a bit of a headache. I don't _____ today.
- A) feel good B) feel comfortable
C) feel easy D) feel myself
51. The foreign guests _____ be here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
- A) are expecting to B) expect to

全真模拟试题

- C) are expected to D) will be expected to
52. _____ to get such a warm welcome.
A) Not did we expect B) Little did we expect
C) A little did we expect D) Hardly we expected
53. What _____ are you talking about?
A) on earth B) on the earth
C) in earth D) in the earth
54. We don't have the time to do it _____.
A) or we are able to B) neither are we able to
C) nor are we able to D) while we are able to
55. Prof. Li has been invited to a conference _____ in Paris next month.
A) held B) being held
C) to be held D) holding
56. The explanation is not at all _____. We demand an apology.
A) satisfactory B) satisfied
C) satisfying D) satisfaction
57. She _____ to her feet and walked into the kitchen numbly.
A) jumped B) came
C) climbed D) struggled
58. The cows looked at him, _____.
A) asleep and surprising
B) sleepy and surprised
C) asleep and being surprised
D) sleepy and being surprising
59. A friend of mine studying at Columbia University told me that he had his apartment _____ twice within the last two months.
A) broken out B) broken through
C) broken in D) broken away
60. If the fire had not _____, it would have _____ a terrible disaster.
A) gone away. . . resulted from
B) died out. . . resulted in
C) gone out. . . resulted in
D) died away. . . resulted to
61. He was caught in the act of _____.
A) setting the warehouse on fire
B) putting the warehouse on fire
C) setting the warehouse to fire