

# 十连冠



秘籍丛书

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College  
大学英语 *English Test 4*  
四级全真模拟  
大演练

全国四六级英语导试教练组

马仁蓉/编注

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# 前 言

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全国大学英语四级考试推行十多年来,其权威性日益为全社会所承认,大部分高校都把通过大学英语四级考试作为取得学士学位的必要条件之一,许多用人单位在招聘人员时也要求应聘者具有大学英语四级以上的英语水平,并查验大学英语四级证书。因此,莘莘学子们甫入学,就苦读英语,以期在大学英语四级考试中取得好成绩。

作为长期从事大学英语教学的老师,我们深知,对于准备参加全国大学英语四级考试的同学来说,在系统地完成分项训练之后,进行一定量的模拟自测是必不可少的。这一方面有助于他们巩固所学知识,及时补缺补差;另一方面有助于他们熟悉题型,提高应试能力。鉴于此,我们以新的《大学英语考试大纲》为依据,编写了8套新题型全真模拟试题,其题量、题型、分值分布等均与正式考卷相同,难度接近或略高于正式试题。书后备有参考答案和详细注释,以便于考生自己进行评估。

大学英语四级考试的时间是上午 9:00~

11:30,其中,9:00~9:15播放考场指令,9:15~10:45 做试卷一,10:45~10:50收试卷一和客观题部分的答题纸,10:50~11:20 写作文。从时间分布上看,真正用于考试的时间是2个小时。为便于考生模拟测试,本书中的全真模拟试题没有分试卷一和试卷二,而是按照考生答题的顺序编排。建议考生在没有外界干扰的环境里,用不间断的2个小时时间完成每套试题,以取得近似于实战的经验。做完一套试题后,对照书后的答案给自己评分。

为了方便考生自测,书后附有每套试题客观题部分的标准答案、简短回答部分的参考答案、英译汉部分的参考译文、写作部分的范文、听力部分的文字材料以及疑难试题的详尽解析,并为每套试题提供了相应的答题纸。此外,听力部分配有由美籍专家录音的磁带,其语速、间隔和信号与正式考试时使用的磁带相同。

本书中的模拟题力求做到信度与效度的统一,但因编者水平与经验有限,书中难免存在不足之处,恳请同行及读者批评指正。

编 者

2002年6月

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# 全真模拟试题





# Simulated 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 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) A chef.     | B) A repairman. |
| C) A hairdresser. | D) A waiter.    |
2. A) She would rather watch television than go to the theater.

- B) She doesn't like to go out in the evening.  
 C) She's never been to the theater before she goes out.  
 D) She wants to watch same television before she goes out.
3. A) He is not very enthusiastic about his English lessons.  
 B) He has made great progress in his English.  
 C) He is a student of the music department.  
 D) He is not very interested in English songs.
4. A) In a department store.      B) In a car.  
 C) On a train.      D) In a shoe shop.
5. A) Forget them until later.  
 B) Go over them right away.  
 C) Move them away from the tea cup.  
 D) Discuss them with Professor Lee.
6. A) Because he didn't like the color.  
 B) Because it was too small.  
 C) Because it was too big.  
 D) Because it was too expensive.
7. A) 10 minutes later.      B) 20 minutes later.  
 C) 30 minutes later.      D) 40 minutes later.
8. A) The man will work with someone else.  
 B) The man must complete some paperwork.  
 C) The man's application is lost for the moment.  
 D) The man is not qualified for the job.
9. A) The machine should be cleaned.  
 B) He ought to have made fresh coffee.  
 C) This kind of coffee isn't sold anymore.  
 D) The machine ought to be replaced.
10. A) He wonders about the usefulness of the protest.  
 B) He thinks the present tax is fair.

- C) He doesn't know how many citizens protested.
- D) He doesn't know how much the government charges for tax.

## 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 centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 11. A) The doctor guilty of murder.
  - B) The family guilty of elder abuse.
  - C) The family guilty of doctor abuse.
  - D) The doctor guilty of elder abuse.
- 12. A) Other patients wouldn't have to suffer so much pain.
  - B) They would make a lot of money.
  - C) Their father could be cured.
  - D) Other doctors would follow the same practices.
- 13. A) Because they felt the doctor wouldn't listen anyway.
  - B) Because they felt the patient already had enough medication.
  - C) Because they trusted the doctor and thought he knew best.
  - D) Because they were afraid of the side effects.
- 14. A) Nothing.
  - B) Around 250 thousand dollars.

- C) One-and-a-half million dollars.
- D) Two million dollars.

### **Passage Two**

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 15. A) The origin of fire.  
B) The power of fire.  
C) Man's knowing fire.  
D) Making bronze by fire.
- 16. A) By making a tool with a sharp edge.  
B) By his powers of thinking.  
C) By worshipping it.  
D) By avoiding using it.
- 17. A) Rock and copper.                      B) Copper and tin.  
C) Copper and iron.                      D) Rock and iron.

### **Passage Three**

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

- 18. A) In a travel agency.                      B) In a post office.  
C) In a park.                      D) In a bank.
- 19. A) He sends Christmas cards to his sister's family.  
B) He visits his sister.  
C) He invites his sister's family to his house.  
D) He brings birthday presents to Mark.
- 20. A) Mr. Dodds had forgotten to pay an important bill.  
B) Mr. Dodds had made a mistake in his work.  
C) The policeman came to inquire into a traffic accident.  
D) The policeman came to pay a visit to his uncle.

## 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:**

Coming to New York City from his native Massachusetts, Bryant began working on the New York Review, and a few years later became an editor with the New York Evening Post. He was to remain with the latter newspaper for fifty years, during most of that time as editor-in-chief and part owner. Apart from his fame as a poet, Bryant merits a reputation as one the great editors of American Journalism. He supported such causes as free speech, free trade, and the abolition of slavery. When Abraham Lincoln came to New York in 1860 to make his famous Cooper Union speech, which greatly increased his chances for the Presidential nomination, Bryant presided at the meeting and introduced the Illinois politician, who was then little known to the New York public.

Greater poets than Bryant were to follow, but none possessed more of the quality of serene and noble imaginative power. "To a Waterfowl" is perhaps the peak of his work. Mathew Arnold, the eminent English critic and poet, called it the "most perfect brief poem in the language".

The finest of Bryant's poems were written in his youth, before Bryant felt the pressures of his career in journalism.

Nevertheless, he continued to write poetry throughout much of his life, publishing a number of volumes. Among his most important later works are his translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey into English verse. As Irving had shown that American prose had come of age, so Bryant demonstrated to European readers that American poetry was ready to demand serious attention. He was the first American to gain the stature of a major poet.

21. According to the passage the statement that \_\_\_\_\_ is true.
- A) William Cullen Bryant had been editor-in-chief and part owner of the New York Review for fifty years
  - B) William Cullen Bryant worked on the New York Evening Post for fifty years
  - C) William Cullen Bryant worked on the New York Review for fifty years
  - D) William Cullen Bryant first worked on the New York Evening Post and then the New York Review
22. Bryant \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) was a famous poet
  - B) supported just causes
  - C) was one of the great editors of American journalism
  - D) all of the above
23. Abraham Lincoln became President of America \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in 1860
  - B) in 1859
  - C) after 1860
  - D) before 1860
24. Mathew Arnold called \_\_\_\_\_ the “most perfect brief poem in the language”.
- A) “To a Waterfowl”
  - B) Bryant

- C) greater poets than Bryant
  - D) the imaginative power
25. We can safely infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Irving, like Bryant, was a famous poet
  - B) it was Bryant who first called European readers to pay serious attention to American poetry
  - C) Bryant followed Irving's example to demonstrate to European readers that American poetry was ready to demand serious attention
  - D) the Iliad and the Odyssey were two of Bryant's poems

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

If you do not use your arms or legs for some time, they become weak; when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows this, and nobody would think of questioning this fact. Yet there are many people who do not seem to know that one's memory works in the same way. When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice by exercising it regularly, either consciously or unconsciously. When someone else says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it enough opportunity to become strong. The position is exactly the same as that of two people, one of whom exercises his arms and legs by playing tennis, while the other sits in a chair or a motor all day.

If a friend complains that his arms are weak, we know that it is his own fault. If he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think his parents are to blame, or that he is just unlucky, and few of us realize that it is just as much his own



fault as if it was his arms or legs that were weak. Not all of us can become extremely strong or extremely clever; but all of us can, if we have ordinary bodies and brains, improve our strength and our memory by the same means — practice.

Have you ever noticed that people who cannot read or write usually have better memories than those who can? Why is this? Of course, because those who cannot read or write have to remember things; they cannot write them down in a little notebook. They have to remember dates, times and prices, names, songs and stories; so their memory is the whole time being exercised.

So if you want a good memory, learn from the poor and humble; practice remembering.

26. How does a person do to keep a good memory?
- A) By exercising his arms or legs regularly.
  - B) By giving his memory opportunity to become strong.
  - C) By exercising his memory regularly.
  - D) By sitting in a chair or a motor all day.
27. If a friend complains that his memory is poor, we know it is \_\_\_\_\_ fault.
- A) his own
  - B) his parents'
  - C) his arms' or legs'
  - D) his luck's
28. According to the author, who usually have better memories?
- A) Those who are talented in memorizing things.
  - B) Those who cannot read or write.
  - C) Those who have ordinary bodies.
  - D) Those who always exercise his arms and legs.
29. What should you do if you want a good memory?
- A) To go in for as many sports as possible.