

新英语备考
FOR COLLEGE
STUDENTS



大学英语 四级考试冲关

SPRINT FOR CET4 EXAM

全真试题

梁超启 编著

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大学 英语

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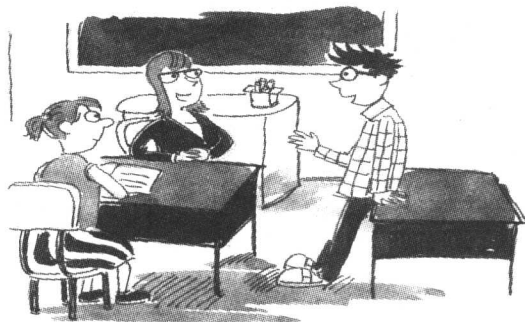
全真试题

梁超启/编著

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前 言

《最新大学英语四级考试冲关》系列丛书（共七个分册），适用于参加大学英语四级考试的在校大学生和英语爱好者自学、自测并进行强化训练使用。该系列丛书在深刻分析近年来大学英语四级考试命题特征的基础上，全面系统地就听力、语法、词汇、阅读、写作、完形填空等项目进行分类综合分析指导，并根据语言学习循序渐进的规律，结合大量的、典型的、新颖的例题，将题型特点、应试技巧、语言应用、学习重点和难点由浅入深地进行介绍分析，提示命题的规律和趋势，拓宽解题思路，使学生真正做到融会贯通、举一反三。该系列丛书既自成体系，又互相补充；既有基本方法的总结强化，又有综合解题技能的训练提高；着重培养综合运用英语的能力，特别适合于强化英语基础训练，考前把握复习要点，解决英语学习中的疑难问题，提高应试能力和技巧。丛书内容简洁精炼，条目清晰，覆盖面广，具有英语工具书的特色，是一套实用的综合性参考书。

本系列丛书在编写的过程中曾参阅国内外出版的有关书籍，由于书目繁多，有些内容属多年的教学笔记，参考书目无法详细呈列，谨向有关学者表示歉意并致以衷心的感谢！

丛书主要对象是参加大学英语四级考试的考生，对于报考大学英语六级、TOEFL、PETS、职称英语考试等考生以及广大英语爱好者均可参考使用。

由于作者水平有限，加之时间仓促，疏漏及不妥之处在所难免，热忱欢迎广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编 者

2002年9月

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大学英语四级考试仿真模拟试题

- - - **BAND FOUR** - - -

(4PSH1)

试卷一

[illegible]

注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上。将本试卷代号划在答题纸上。
- 二、试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场。考试结束后,监考人员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 四、在 90 分钟内做完试卷一上的 Part I 至 Part IV。90 分钟后,监考人员收取答题纸和试卷一。然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题。作文题答题时间为 30 分钟。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 五、多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上,凡是写在试卷一上的答案一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。
- 六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案;如多选,则该题无分。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应的字母中部划一条横线。正确的方法是:[A][B][C][D]使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

大学英语四级考试模拟试题及解答

Model 1

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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 hear: (A) 2 hours.

(B) 3 hours.

(C) 4 hours.

(D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, (D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer D on the Answer Sheet and mark it with single line through the centre.

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

1. (A) Route 8. (B) Route 18. (C) Route 10. (D) Route 80.

2. (A) At four-thirty. (B) At five-thirty.

- (C) At five o'clock. (D) At four o'clock.
3. (A) She does not agree with the man.
(B) She thinks that it is better to wait.
(C) She thinks that it is better to drive at night.
(D) She does not think that the man made a wise decision.
4. (A) To class. (B) To the movie.
(C) To the library. (D) To the doctor's office.
5. (A) That Mary is going to Hawaii.
(B) That Mary has traveled all over the world.
(C) That Mary likes postcards.
(D) That Mary is going on vacation.
6. (A) Dancing. (B) Sailing a boat.
(C) Playing cards. (D) Cutting wood.
7. (A) He won't go swimming without a lifeguard.
(B) He lost his key in the swimming pool.
(C) He can't keep his room clean.
(D) He's locked out of his room.
8. (A) In a railroad station.
(B) In a bus terminal.
(C) In a restaurant.
(D) In a hotel room.
9. (A) He used to have one like it.
(B) He didn't think it looked right.
(C) He would like to have it on.
(D) He couldn't ride it.
10. (A) Bring her some water.
(B) Buy her some plants.
(C) Water her plants while she is away.
(D) Water her plants while he is on vacation.

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 one 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) Boston.
(B) New York City.
(C) Baltimore.
(D) Washington.
- 12 (A) It was completely unexpected.
(B) Several highways were closed.
(C) Schools were closed.
(D) There was a lot of snow.
- 13 (A) Early January.
(B) Early February.
(C) Early March.
(D) Late December.
- 14 (A) Nine deaths were attributed to the storm.
(B) Weather forecasters all predicted a long winter.

- (C) The storm hit the Northeast during the night.
- (D) No more snow is anticipated from the storm.

Passage Two

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

- 15 (A) Playing a musical instrument.
- (B) Recording orchestra music.
- (C) Using a recorder.
- (D) 17th century music.
- 16 (A) Simple in operations. (B) Easy to learn.
- (C) Easy to remember. (D) Easy to score.
- 17 (A) Able to play from a rich store of musical literature.
- (B) Able to read music.
- (C) Able to use any recorder.
- (D) Able to record orchestra music.

Passage Three

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

- 18 (A) Eighteen miles. (B) 938 feet.
- (C) One mile. (D) Between five and six miles.
- 19 (A) Gold was discovered.
- (B) The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.
- (C) The Golden Bridge was constructed.
- (D) Telegraph communications were established with the East.

- 20(A) Golden Gate. (B) San Francisco de Asis Mission.
(C) Military Post Seventy-six. (D) Yerba Buena.

Part II Reading Comprehension

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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are of course extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as "nature / nurture".

Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a

great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the “nurture” theory, or, as they are often called, behaviorists, claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists’ view of the human being is quite mechanistic. They maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. In the United States, for example, blacks often score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some “nature” proponents to conclude that blacks are genetically inferior to whites. Behaviorists, in contrast, say that the differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy, and that, as a result, they do not develop the same responses that whites do.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behaviors. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

21. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- (A) different behavior patterns
- (B) different approaches to human behavior
- (C) relation between personality and behavior
- (D) relation between behavior and environment

22. In the second paragraph, the sentence “two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed” may mean that _____.

- (A) two different schools have been established to study the matter
- (B) two different kinds of ideas have formed on the matter

- (C) the two schools are debating with each other on the matter
 (D) because of the two schools, there are two approaches and debates
23. Behaviorists believe that _____.
 (A) our instincts are more important than our environment in determining our behaviors
 (B) factors in the environment have little influence on our behaviors
 (C) human behavior is determined predominantly by his environment
 (D) humans should behave mechanically to respond to environmental stimuli
24. According to the author, the reason that blacks score below whites on standardized intelligence test is that _____.
 (A) blacks are genetically inferior to whites
 (B) blacks don't have the same opportunity for education as whites
 (C) blacks and white develop different responses
 (D) none of the above statements gives a satisfactory answer
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 (A) the key to human behaviors is likely to be found soon
 (B) human behaviors are determined by either biological or environmental factors
 (C) there is so far no satisfactory theory to account for different human behaviors
 (D) neither nature nor nurture theory has gone to an extreme

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

It costs a lot every time a manager loses his secretary. There are tangible costs, like advertising for a new one, training her, etc. And there are intangible costs, such as the effect of the resignation on staff morale, disturbed work and communications, and other things that lower efficiency.

Eve Macpherson, editor of *Top Secretary and Women in Management*, has this advice for managers who want to avoid all this.

First of all, be specific about what you intend to delegate to her—non-technical correspondence, supervising the office and so on. She may have heard such phrases before as “satisfying and rewarding job”, “duties depend largely on you”, and so on. In any case, roughly translated all that means just “another boring shorthand, typing and filing job”. Secondly, give her not just the responsibility but the authority as well to get on with the job. That includes telling your colleagues plainly that she has that authority. Job specifications in writing are essential. Once they are there for her and you to see, there can be no arguments about overstepping her authority or failing to achieve her objectives.

Regular job appraisal is an obvious follow-up. A golden rule here is: do not appraise in secret. She has a right to know the results of the appraisal. Besides the appraisal, do not check up on her. If you have set her a task, then tell her when you want it done—do not ask her daily if she has done it yet or if she has forgotten.

A manager's secretary is a member of his executive staff and should be treated like one. Take her around personally when she is new and introduce her to your colleagues and the staff. Do not just leave her make a fool of herself because she does not know who anyone is.

Whether you call her a “private”, “executive” or “personal” secretary, she must be treated like a “confidential” secretary. Show that you have confidence in her; do not cover up those “top secret” papers every time she walks into the room. Let her know you value her opinion. You will know within a few weeks of hiring her whether she can be fully trusted. If she cannot be, fire her.

26. The author of this passage means to _____.

(A) stress the importance of secretarial work

- (B) advise the manager how to get the secretary he deserves
 (C) instruct how to do secretarial work well
 (D) introduce how to evaluate secretarial work
27. The word "tangible" in the first paragraph means _____.
 (A) tremendous (B) inevitable
 (C) sufficient (D) perceivable
28. Besides simply giving his secretary responsibilities, a manager should _____.
 (A) write down all the detailed requirements for the job.
 (B) compliment her with such phrases as "duties depend largely on you"
 (C) give her the power necessary for carrying out her duties
 (D) take a let-it-go attitude towards his secretary
29. According to Eve Macpherson, a manager should not _____.
 (A) let his secretary overstep her responsibilities and duties
 (B) do job appraisal on his secretary regularly to see whether she is competent or not
 (C) regard his secretary as private or personal
 (D) examine his secretary's work too often once he assigns her task
30. The most important thing for manager to get on well with his secretary is _____.
 (A) not to make a fool of her before staff and colleagues
 (B) not to appraise her work in public
 (C) to have faith in her unless she is proved otherwise
 (D) to keep himself away from top secrets of her business

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Among the company was a lawyer, a young man of about twenty-five. On being asked his opinion, he said: "Capital punishment and life-