

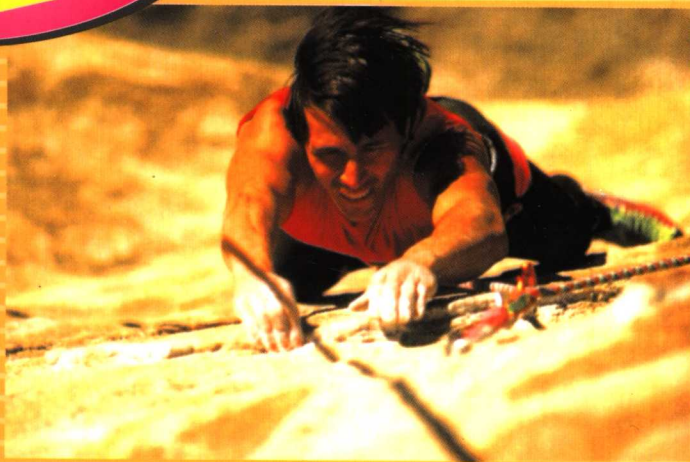
# 大学英语四级考试

高分突破

## 高分突破-模拟题集

主编：王华琴 连松青

NEW



东华大学出版社

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# 大学英语四级考试高分突破 ——模拟题集

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**——模拟题集**

王华琴 连松青 主编

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## 前 言

本书是根据国家教育部 1999 年 5 月颁发实施的高等学校本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲编写的最新四级模拟试题详解编写的。新大纲指出,大学英语教学的目的是,培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、读、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。

与原理工科和文理科大纲相比,新大纲在目标、要求等各方面都作了较大的调整。其一是对文理科、理工科不再分别制定大纲;其二是明确提出了“培养学生用英语交流信息”的更高目标;三是把四级定为全国各类高等学校均应达到的基本要求;四是将听、说、写、译四项技能列入学生语言应用能力中的同一层次,与阅读技能并列,并对听、读、写、译等各项技能和词汇量的要求都有了较大幅度的提高。如新大纲对四级听力速度的要求从原来的每分钟 120 词提高为每分钟 130~150 词。把四级阅读的速度从每分钟 50 词提高为每分钟 70 词。把四级写作的速度从在半小时内容写出 100 词左右的短文提高半小时内写出 120~150 词左右的短文。把翻译的要求从原来的“能借助词典将与课文难度相仿的文章译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,笔译速度达到每小时 300 英语单词”改为“借助词典将难度略低与课文的文章译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,笔译速度达到每小时 300 英语单词。能将熟悉的汉语文字材料译成英语,译文达意,无重大语言错误,译速每小时 250 汉字”。对词汇的要求从掌握 3 800~4 000 单词改为领会式掌握 4 200 单词。这些修订,体现了面向二十一世纪和进行综合素质教育的要求。

本书的编写是以新大纲为标准,以国家教育部公布的各类题型为依据,测试范围涉及了新大纲所规定的一至四级的全部内容。充分考虑到了新大纲在各项测试指标和要求上的变化,所设计的测试题目难易读适中,覆盖面广,针对性强。为了便于考生自学,模拟试题后提供了标准答案、译文、参考范文、详解和听力文字材料,并配有听力和听写部分的录音。本书的详解部分语言简练,内容正确,并对一些重点、难点进行了有针对性和指导性的解析,使考生既知其然又知其所以然,以达到举一反三的目的。

参加本书编写的都是多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的一线教师。共同编写考题 20 余套,从中挑选、精编模拟题 12 套。

本书在编写出版的过程中,阮宗利、鲍文娣、刘淑玲、李明等同志给予了很多帮助,在此表示感谢。同时我们也向热情关心和支持我们的专家、教授及广大同行表

示深深的敬意和衷心的感谢。

本书主要供非英语专业的大学本科生作为四级考试前复习迎考的自测练习材料和模拟训练的教材。也可以作为研究生和出国人员的英语复习指导参考书。同时,也可以作为大学英语教师的教学辅助教材。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处,敬请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编 者

2002年8月

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# 第一部分 模拟试题





## Model Test One

## 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. 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 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) She agrees to go out with the man.  
B) She doesn't agree to go out with the man.  
C) She refuses the man in a delicate way.  
D) She seems more interested in films than the man.
2. A) She will be ill and stay at home.  
B) She will come late for work.  
C) She will see her son off at the airport.  
D) She will meet her son at the airport.
3. A) Hostess and guest.  
B) Waitress and customer.  
C) Wife and husband.  
D) Shop assistant and customer.
4. A) 50 cents.  
B) 25 cents.  
C) 15 cents.  
D) 30 cents.
5. A) He doesn't have enough money.  
B) He really doesn't want to buy a car.  
C) He plans to buy a car in a little while.  
D) he will have enough money for a car soon.

6. A) It's interesting.  
C) It's hard to judge.  
7. A) A cook.  
C) A serviceman.  
8. A) To work for a small company.  
C) To graduate.  
9. A) In a hotel.  
C) In the street.  
10. A) The woman insists on going out.  
B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.  
C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.  
D) The man is too tired to go out.
- B) It's turned out to be easy.  
D) It's quite difficult.  
B) A waiter.  
D) A salesman.  
B) To be independent.  
D) To start a large company.  
B) At the dinner table.  
D) At the man's house.

### 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), and decide which one is the best answer. Then mark your answer 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) The liberation movement of British women.  
B) Rapid economic development in Britain.  
C) Changing attitudes to family life.  
D) Reasons for changes in family life.  
12. A) Because millions of men died in the war.  
B) Because women had proved their worth.  
C) Because women were more skillful than men.  
D) Because factories preferred to employ women.  
13. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.  
B) The attitude to birth control.  
C) The attitude to religion.  
D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

#### Passage Two

**Question 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) Twenty-five million.  
C) Seven million.  
15. A) A kitchen.
- B) Sixty thousand.  
D) Four hundred million.  
B) A Store.

- C) An engine. D) A theater.  
16. A) It has 2 engines. B) It has 4 engines.  
C) It has 6 engines. D) It has 8 engines.

### Passage Three

*Question 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

17. A) Since the 1950's. B) Since the 1960's.  
C) Since the 1970's. D) Since the 1980's.  
18. A) Forty percent. B) Fourteen percent.  
C) Fifteen percent. D) Nine percent.  
19. A) Drivers and passengers in small towns.  
B) Those who do not smoke while driving.  
C) Those who were once injured in a car accident.  
D) Those who know the danger of driving.  
20. A) They have advertisements based on accidents.  
B) They print car accidents in newspapers.  
C) They print car accidents in magazines.  
D) They have a law requiring the use of safety belts.

## 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 center.*

### Passage One

*Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.*

Today, more and more people are using credit cards instead of money to buy the things they need. Almost anyone who has a steady income and a continuous work record can apply for a credit card.

If you have a credit card, you can buy a car, eat a dinner, take a trip, and even get a haircut by charging the cost to your account. In this way you can pay for purchases a month or two later, without any extra charge. Or you may choose to spread out your payments over several months and pay only part of the total amount each month. If you do this, the credit card company or the bank who sponsors (经办) the credit card will add a small charge to your total bill. This is very convenient for the customer. With the credit card in your wallet or purse, you don't have to carry much cash. This saves you trips to the bank to cash checks or withdraw cash. Also if you carry credit cards instead of a lot of cash, you don't have to be concerned about losing your money through carelessness or theft. The card user only has to worry about paying the final bill. This of course can be a problem if you charge more than you can pay for.

Credit cards are big business. Americans spend \$16 billion a year on cards and there are already 590 million of them in circulation. Many banks sponsor their own credit card companies and issue cards free to their customers. Other credit card companies charge their members annual dues (费用). The stores that accept credit card must pay a small fee to the credit card company — a percentage of the purchase price of the merchandise or service. In turn, the credit card company promptly pays the store for the merchandise or service. Credit card companies make a profit from the fees they charge the store and also from the fees collected from customers who pay for their charges in monthly installments. However, credit card companies sometimes have problems collecting overdue payments from unreliable customers. Also the use of stolen, lost, or counterfeit credit cards by criminals has become a big headache for the credit card company that is responsible for the goods and services illegally charged to its customers' account.

21. The main purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to promote the sale of credit cards  
B) to persuade you not to buy credit cards  
C) to explain credit card company  
D) to give you some instructions on how to use the credit card
22. Why are more and more people using credit cards?  
A) Because they are becoming richer and richer.  
B) Because everyone can apply for the credit card.  
C) Because it is cheap to buy goods by using a credit card.  
D) Because it is convenient for them to buy goods.
23. According to the author, which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A) With a credit card you can pay for purchases two months later.  
B) With a credit card you can charge the cost to your account.  
C) With a credit card you don't have to be worried about a thief.  
D) With a credit card you don't have to worry about your final bill.
24. In this passage, "Credit cards are big business" means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) credit cards banks earn a lot of money  
B) credit cards are sold at a high price  
C) every customer has bought a credit card  
D) customers must pay a lot of money to the credit card companies
25. The credit card companies have difficulties in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) charging goods and services to their customers' account  
B) gathering overdue payments  
C) finding the owners of lost credit cards  
D) selling their cards

### Passage Two

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

Demands for stronger protection for wildlife in Britain sometimes hide the fact that similar

needs are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 per cent of reptile species and 24 per cent of butterflies are in danger of dying out.

European concern for wildlife was outlined by Dr. Peter Baum, an expert in the environment and natural resources division of the council, when he spoke at a conference arranged by the administrators of a British national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma for nature reserves of the highest quality, and Dr. Baum had come to present it to the park once again. He was afraid that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those set up in the 1960s and 1970s could not be set up today. But Dr. Baum clearly remained a strong supporter of the view that natural environments needed to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right.

"No area could be expected to survive both as a true nature reserve and as a tourist attraction", he went on. The shortsighted view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as places to preserve nature for the future.

"We forget that they are the guarantee of life systems, on which any built-in area ultimately depends," Dr. Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not manage without nature. However, our natural environment areas, which are the original parts of our countryside, have shrunk to become mere islands in a spoiled and highly polluted land mass."

26. Recent studies by the Council of Europe have indicated that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) wildlife needs more protection only in Britain  
B) all species of wildlife in Europe are in danger of dying out  
C) there are fewer species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe than elsewhere  
D) many species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe need protecting
27. Why did Dr. Baum come to a British national park?  
A) Because he needed to present it with a council's diploma.  
B) Because he was concerned about its management.  
C) Because it was the only national park of its kind in Europe.  
D) Because it was the only park which had ever received a diploma from the Council.
28. The last sentence in the second paragraph implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) people should make every effort to create more environment areas  
B) people would go on protecting national parks  
C) certain areas of countryside should be left intact  
D) people would defend the right to develop the areas around national parks
29. In Dr. Baum's opinion, the view that a nature reserve should serve as a tourist attraction is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) idealistic  
B) Revolutionary  
C) shortsighted  
D) Traditional
30. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A) We have developed industry at the expenses of countryside.
- B) We have forgotten what our original countryside looked.
- C) People living on islands should protect natural resources for their survival.
- D) We should destroy all the built-in areas.

### Passage Three

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.*

Plants, like animals, are subject to diseases of various kinds. It has been estimated that some 30,000 different diseases attack our economic plants; forty are known to attack corn, and about as many attack wheat. The results of unchecked plant disease are all too obvious in countries which have marginal food supplies. The problem will soon be more widespread as the population of the world increases at its frightening rate. Even in countries, which are now amply fed by their agricultural products, there could soon be critical food shortages. It is easy to imagine the consequences of some disastrous attack on one of the major crops; the resulting famines could kill millions of people, and the resulting hardship on other millions could cause political upheavals disastrous to the order of the world.

Some plants have relative immunity to a great many diseases, while others have a susceptibility to them. The tolerance of a particular plant changes as the growing conditions change. A blight may be but a local infection easily controlled; on the other hand it can attack particular plants in a whole region or nation. An example is the blight which killed virtually every chestnut tree in North America. Another is the famous potato blight in Ireland in the last century. As a result of that, it was estimated that one million people died of starvation and related ailments.

Plant pathologists have made remarkable strides in identifying the pathogens of the various diseases. Bacteria may invade a plant through an infestation of insect parasites carrying the pathogen. A plant can also be inoculated by man. Other diseases might be caused by fungus which attacks the plant in the form of a mold or smut or rust. Frequently such a primary infection will weaken the plant so that a secondary infection may result from its lack of tolerance. The symptoms shown may cause an error in diagnosis, so that treatment may be directed toward bacteria which could be the result of a susceptibility caused by a primary virus infection.

31. How many diseases are known to attack wheat?
- A) Around 30,000.
  - B) Around 140.
  - C) Around 29,960.
  - D) Around 40.
32. According to this passage, which of the following would a plant disease result in if left unchecked?
- A) A world war.
  - B) Border conflicts.
  - C) Rations of grain and meat.
  - D) Social upheavals.
33. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A) Some plants have relative immunity to a great many diseases, while others have a susceptibility to them.

- B) The tolerance of a particular changes as the growing conditions change.  
C) A blight killed virtually every chestnut tree in North America.  
D) A blight may be a national infection.
34. According to the passage, some plant diseases can be prevented by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) killing parasites  
B) inoculation  
C) killing insects  
D) improving growing conditions
35. Which of the following statements is not true?  
A) Some plant diseases may be caused by bacteria.  
B) Some plant diseases may be caused by pathogens.  
C) Some plant diseases may be caused by fungus.  
D) Symptoms are always helpful in identifying diseases.

#### Passage Four

*Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.*

The chances are that you made up your mind about smoking a long time ago — and decided it's not for you.

The chances are equally good that you know a lot of smokers — there are, after all about 60 million of them, work with them, play with them, and get along with them very well.

And finally it's a pretty safe bet that you're open-minded and interested in all the various issues about smokers and nonsmokers — or you wouldn't be reading this.

And those three things make you incredibly important today.

Because they mean that yours is the voice — not the smoker's and not the anti-smoker's — that will determine how much of society's efforts should go into building walls that separate us and how much into the search for solutions that bring us together.

For one tragic result of the emphasis on building walls is the diversion of millions of dollars from scientific research on the causes and cures of diseases which, when all is said and done, still strike the nonsmoker as well as the smoker. One prominent health organization, to cite but a single instance, now spends 28 cents of every publicly-contributed dollar on "education" (much of it in anti-smoking propaganda) and only 2 cents on research.

There will always be some who want to build walls, who want to separate people from people, and up to a point, even these may serve society. The anti-smoking wall-builders have, to give them their due, helped to make us all more keenly aware of choice.

But our guess, and certainly our hope, is that you are among the far greater number who know that walls are only temporary at best, and that over the long run, we can serve society's interests better by working together in mutual accommodation.

Whatever virtue walls may have, they can never move our society toward fundamental solutions. People who work together on common problems, common solutions, can.

36. What does the word "wall" used in the passage mean?



- A) Anti-smoking propaganda.  
B) Diseases striking nonsmokers as well as smokers.  
C) Rules and regulations that prohibit smoking.  
D) Separation of smokers from nonsmokers.
37. In paragraph 4, "you" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) smokers  
B) non-smokers  
C) anti-smokers  
D) smokers who have quitted smoking
38. It is evident that the author is not in favor of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) building a wall between smokers and nonsmokers  
B) doing scientific research at the expense of one's health  
C) bringing smokers and nonsmokers together  
D) providing accommodation for smokers
39. As is suggested, the common solution to the common problem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to separate people from people  
B) to work together in mutual accommodation  
C) to make us more keenly aware of choice  
D) to serve society's interest better
40. According to the passage, the writer looks upon the anti-smoking wall-builders' action \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) optimistically  
B) pessimistically  
C) unconcernedly  
D) skeptically

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are thirty 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. The pressure \_\_\_\_\_ causes modern people to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.  
A) to compete      B) competing      C) to be competed      D) having competed
42. The naughty boy has cried wolf time and again. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ believes him when he says he really is in trouble.  
A) nobody      B) somebody      C) some one      D) anybody
43. A primary school teacher cannot take it for granted that his pupils always do their homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) as follows      B) as required      C) as goes      D) as is well known
44. Urban congestion would not greatly be relieved unless the \_\_\_\_\_ charged on public transports were more reasonable.  
A) prices      B) tickets      C) fares      D) fees