

学英语四级统考 1000 题

伍椒达 主编

上海科学技术文献出版社

大 学 英 语

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级统考 1000 题》根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求精心编写。内容包括十套模拟试题和一套样题。前者均筛选自上海交通大学近年来开设 CET-4 复习辅导讲座的资料, 针对性强, 难度适当, 适合于高校参加 CET-4 的考生进行复习和自测使用, 以提高他们的应试能力。

书中所有试题均配有答案, 写作参考范文以及听力理解录音文字稿; 另附有听力录音磁带 1 套。

本书也可供具有中等英语水平的读者参考使用。

前 言

全国性大学英语四级考试 (College English Test - Band Four 简称 CET-4) 自 1987 年 6 月首次举行以来, 已有 6 年多了。多年来, 上海交通大学在帮助学生通过 CET-4 考试过程中, 除加强对读、听、说、写各项基本技能的训练之外, 还开设了六个考前讲座, 即: 听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法、语法结构、综合填空和写作; 分别由六位教师主讲。讲座参加者人手一份复习资料。该资料经多年实践不断修改, 日趋完善。本书的十套模拟试题就是在原“复习资料”基础上修订充实而成的。

本书根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求精心编写, 内容包括十套模拟试题和一套样题。每套 91 题, 总计 1001 题, 故取名为《大学英语四级统考 1000 题》(简称《四级统考 1000 题》)。全部试题均配有答案, 供参加 CET-4 考生复习和自测使用, 以提高他们的应试能力。

本书编写人员(按试题项目顺序)分别是:

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1993年9月1日

于上海交通大学

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MODEL TEST 1

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 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.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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.

1. A) The woman. C) Jack.
B) John. D) The man.
2. A) U.S.\$ 20. C) U.S.\$ 35.
B) U.S.\$ 30. D) U.S.\$ 55.
3. A) 8 : 35 C) 10 : 35.
B) 9 : 35. D) 11 : 35.
4. A) The man wants to speak to Jim.
B) The woman wants the telephone number.
C) The woman wants to see Jim.
D) The woman has a wrong telephone number.
5. A) She is looking for her new dress.
B) She is looking for a barber's.
C) She is looking for her hair dryer.
D) She is looking for a clothing store.
6. A) Son and mother.
B) Assistant and customer.
C) Doctor and patient.
D) Taxi driver and passenger.
7. A) Electrician. C) doctor.
B) Chief engineer. D) Gardener.
8. A) Gas station. C) Doing business.
B) Buying cars. D) The cost of bicycle.
9. A) The speaker has an accident.
B) The speaker has been delayed.
C) The speaker has been caught by the police.
D) There was a traffic jam in the main street.
10. A) He can't have his meal with the woman.
B) He will have his meal in his room.

- C) He will send his meal to his friend.
- D) He needs a doctor for he doesn't feel well.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) He had great pains.
B) He had a bad cold.
C) He had a stomachache.
D) He had an accident.
- 12. A) The doctor's good friend.
B) The tailor's son.
C) The man who couldn't pay the tailor's bills.
D) A helper of the second patient.
- 13. A) The doctor asked the previous patient not to worry too much.
B) The doctor asked the man to take some medicine.
C) The doctor asked the man to have a good rest.
D) The doctor asked the previous patient not to pay his tailor.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) 6 tourists. C) 4 tourists.
B) 5 tourists. D) 3 tourists.
- 15. A) 4 engines. C) 2 engines.
B) 5 engines. D) 3 engines.
- 16. A) She was very fat.
B) She had her first flight.
C) She couldn't understand the hostess.
D) She felt ill.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) In the town of Valley View.
B) On Highway 28.
C) On a road in New York City.
D) On the Highway Patrol.
- 18. A) 42. B) 37. C) 36. D) 35.
- 19. A) The driver was seriously injured.
B) The driver was all right.
C) The driver was lost.
D) The driver was killed.
- 20. A) It has not been found completely.
B) The driver was not careful enough.
C) The weather was too bad.
D) The highway had many curves.

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:

It's easy to blame the teachers, who many people feel are not dedicated or willing to spend extra time with students in after-school activities. An angry parent exclaims, "When the bell rings, it is a race to see whether the teacher beats the kids out of classroom." Yes, teachers feel they are the victims of the system. They see parents as being too preoccupied with jobs and selves to take an interest in their children, and point to the influences of a society that permits drugs and sex to be sold on street corners as the real causes of classroom problems. In addition, they think, many students are not taking advantage of education opportunities. They no longer believe that studying hard will lead to a good job and a better life. Teachers complain that they cannot teach students who come to class only when they feel like it: "If parents can't force kids to go to school, then we can't help." While the form of other institutes in

society — especially the family — is rapidly changing, the schools are still expected to uphold basic values and prepare students to play a meaningful role in society. The school is a microcosm (小天地) of the larger society. If that society has problems, its schools will have problems, too. Is it really the school's fault that "Johnny can't read?"

21. From the passage we know teachers usually expect the parents will A.
- A) spend more time with their kids than before
 - B) pay more money on the education of their kids
 - C) give their children more punishment if necessary
 - D) ask for more help from the local government
22. Now students often think of studying hard as D.
- A) a way to get a good job
 - B) a way to live a better life
 - C) a way to change their statues
 - D) a way to come to nothing at all
23. Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE? A
- A) It's wrong to complain teachers about the present situation.
 - B) It's meaningless to spend money or energy on study.
 - C) It's necessary to improve policies carried out by the government.
 - D) It's important to force kids to go to school properly.

24. What does the paragraph preceding the passage most probably discuss?

A) Teachers' opinion about the present situation of teaching.

☒ B) The free public education system carried out in America.

C) Parents are complaining about the quality of school education.

D) Students themselves don't seem to care about learning.

25. What is the author's attitude towards the problem discussed in the passage?

☒ A) Parents should take the most responsibility of students' education.

B) Teachers should devote more their energy and time to teaching.

C) Students should pay an important role in their own education.

D) The government should pay more attention to the education than before.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There really exists a communication problem between doctors and patients. Among 105 patients in the waiting rooms of the various clinics and private medical practices during a two-week period at the hospital, 45 percent of the people said that they sometimes felt the doctor did not understand the patient's problem. It is not

because the doctors pay no attention to the patient's minor or continuous complaints. 38 percent thought that doctors, nurses, or interns (实习医生) sometimes use words that are difficult to understand while 45 percent thought it was sometimes difficult for the patient to explain himself to the doctor. 35 percent would prefer the doctor to speak in simple language. However, only 15 percent would say that the doctor usually expects you to know medical words, possibly indicating that this just happens to be the way doctors talk and that the patients are not directly blamed for not being able to understand the doctor. They would like it if the doctor could modify his language to be more easily and fully comprehended. The problem does not sit solely with the doctor as the only cause because patients admit to an equal share of the problem.

The doctor's attitude was assessed negatively by 42 percent of the patients and 51 percent of the interviewees. Thirty-nine percent felt that the doctor's attitude is sometimes unfriendly. This may stem, of course, from a large variety of causes, but the general feeling of 'unfriendliness' includes most anything. Fifty-one percent felt restrained by the doctor's attitude, personality, or style.

26. The passage is primarily talking about _____.

A the unfriendliness of doctors to the patients

B the attitudes of the doctors to the patients

C the misunderstanding of patients to the doctors

- ~~A~~ the complaints of patients about the doctors
27. Patients and doctors are often misunderstood between each other mainly because B.
- A) the words doctors use are too difficult to understand
 - B) the patient can't explain himself clearly to the doctor
 - C) the patient is not familiar with the medical terms
 - D) the doctor pays no attention to the patients' complaints
28. What is the author's opinion towards the problem between doctors and patients? D
- A) The problem does not sit solely with the doctor.
 - B) The problem exists because of the unfriendliness of doctors.
 - C) The problem stems from a variety of reasons unknown to us all.
 - D) The problem results from the misunderstanding of themselves.
29. The passage implies but not mentions directly that the patients are expected B.
- A) to know some of the medical words
 - B) to take an equal share of discontent
 - C) to adjust themselves to the situation
 - D) to understand the attitude of the doctor
30. The word 'restrained' in the last sentence of the passage can be best replaced by "B".
- A) limited
 - C) restricted