

2003全新试题

**详解大纲所有考点
分析四级全部题型**

CET-4

大学英语四级考试

**四级
通**

全真模拟与详解

大学英语四级考试命题研究组

丛书主编 万之



中国英语教学网授课教材

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西北大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试全真模拟与详解/万之主编. —西安: 西北大学出版社, 2002. 7

ISBN 7-5604-1751-5

I. 大... II. 万... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 055260 号

大学英语四级考试全真模拟与详解

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西北大学出版社出版发行

(西安市太白北路 229 号 邮编 710069 电话 8302590)

新华书店经销 文字六〇三厂印刷

开本 850 × 1168 毫米 1/32 印张 10 字数 280 千字

2002 年 8 月第 1 版 2002 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—10000 册

ISBN 7-5604-1751-5/H·97

定价: 10.00 元

前言

“四级过了吗?”

当今中国的大学校园里,同学们之间相互问候、表达关爱,使用频率最高的,或许非此话莫属。

能不叫人如此关注吗? 21 世纪的中国,改革开放的洪流势不可挡,中国加入 WTO,正以前所未有的态势融入世界经济一体化的进程。开放的经济呼唤着有良好英语基础的新型人才。当今中国的各条经济战线,当今中国的各类人才市场,谁不把大学英语四级考试证书作为选人、用人的一条重要标准? 我们这个时代对英语的要求有目共睹!

然而,四级通过率并不那么令人满意,每次四级考试过后,仍有那么多同学无法如愿以偿。作为多年从事大学英语教学的师长,我们感到有责任帮助我们的后学。为了使之尽早通过四级考试,我们大学英语四级考试命题研究组组织武汉大学、华中科技大学、武汉理工大学、解放军通讯指挥学院、空军雷达学院等十余所大学的英语教学骨干,在总结了十余年——尤其是最近几年全国大学英语四级考试经验的基础上,编写了这套考试丛书。本丛书充分体现以人为本、以学生为中心的思想,一切从实战的要求出发,从学生的实际情况出发,充分考虑同学们英语学习过程中的各种困难,尽量为同学们节省宝贵的时间,提高学习效率。

我们希望同学们最好以如下方式使用此书:严格按照正规考试的时间和要求做模拟题,最好不要边做题,边翻看后面的答案。按正规考试的时间完成模拟题后,再核对后面的答案,为自己评分。最后参阅后面的详细解答

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万之
2002.8

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Part One

全真模拟试题

Model Test One

Part 1 Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversation. 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) Twenty minutes

B) Fifty minutes

C) Twenty - five minutes

D) Fifty - five minutes



Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
B) He went there to meet his friends.
C) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.
D) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.
12. A) Food and coffee. B) Toys for children.
C) Important documents. D) Clothes and scientific papers.
13. A) The woman took his case on purpose.
B) All his papers had been stolen.
C) He had taken the woman's case.
D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Breakfast. B) Lunch. C) Dinner. D) Any time
15. A) Billions. B) Tens of thousands.
C) Millions. D) Thousands.
16. A) The restaurants have few tables and chairs.
B) The restaurants are very small.
C) The restaurants serve hamburgers through a window.
D) The restaurants charge more to eat inside.

Passage Three

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

17. A) 1895 B) 1901 C) 1962 D) 1968
18. A) to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
B) to resolve political differences
C) to honor the inventor of dynamite
D) to spend money
19. A) literature B) peace
C) economics D) science
20. A) Awards vary in monetary value
B) Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
C) Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.



D) A few individuals have won two awards.

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:

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker “sell” his or her ideas to an audience. Besides its persuasive powers, eye contact helps hold listener interest. A successful speaker must maintain eye contact with an audience. To have good rapport (关系) with listeners, a speaker should maintain direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus exclusively on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are likely to lose audience interest and esteem. People who maintain eye contact while speaking, whether from a platform (演讲台) or from across the table, are “regarded not only as exceptionally well-disposed by their target but also as more believable and earnest.”

To show the potency of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how passers-by behave when their glances happen to meet on the street. At one extreme are those people who feel obliged to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel awkward and immediately look away. To make eye contact, it seems, is to make a certain link with someone.

Eye contact with an audience also lets a speaker know and monitor the listeners. It is, in fact, essential for analyzing an audience during a speech. Visual cues (暗示) from audience members can indicate that a speech is dragging, that the speaker is dwelling on a particular point for too long, or that a particular point requires further explanation. As we have pointed out, visual feedback from listeners should play an important role in shaping a speech as it is delivered.

21. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- A) the importance of eye contact
- B) the potency of nonverbal techniques
- C) successful speech delivery
- D) an effective way to gain visual feedbacks

British soldiers came, he was to ride to warn the people. A friend in Boston was hidden near the British troops in a place where he could watch what they did. If they marched by land, he was to hang one lantern high in the tower of the old North Church in Boston where Paul could see it. If they came by sea, he would hang up two lanterns.

Towards morning Revere saw two lights in the tower. The British must be coming by sea! He jumped on his horse and rode through the countryside before dawn in order to warn the farmers and villagers that they must fight at daybreak. He rode all night, and in the morning, by the time the troops arrived, the farmers were hidden all along the roads with their guns loaded. When the British came, the Americans drove them back. These first battles of the American Revolution were fought at Concord and at Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775. In 1776 the colonies signed a declaration of independence.

26. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A) To provide information about the childhood of Paul Revere.
- B) To discuss the war between the British and the Americans.
- C) To tell the reader a story about Paul Revere in the American Revolution.
- D) To describe the courage of the farmers and villagers in the American Revolution.

27. Which of the following is TRUE of Paul Revere?

- A) He was very interested in politics.
- B) He got a relative to help him.
- C) He fought the British himself.
- D) He told the people about the coming enemy.

28. All of the following is mentioned in the passage Except _____.

- A) the American Revolution was a revolt
- B) Paul's friend signalled from a church
- C) the British troops were sent to control the colonists
- D) Paul's friend was serving in the British army

29. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) The British colonies in America were very much aroused.
- B) The farmers and villagers were good at fighting their enemy.
- C) It was the first battle that Paul Revere had ever taken part in.
- D) Paul Revere had a strong sense of pride of being American.

30. The author's attitude towards Paul Revere is _____.

- A) amused B) respectable C) distant D) serious.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically nonexistent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy (礼貌、谦让) and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served", while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels, either—far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

31. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people _____?

- A) who are physically weak or crippled
B) who once lived in a prison - camp during the War



- C) who live in big modern cities
D) who live only in small towns
32. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?
- A) Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.
B) It is generally considered old - fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.
C) "Lady First" should be universally practised.
D) Special consideration ought to be shown to them.
33. On the tube or bus, according to the author, older people _____.
A) often offer their seats to others
B) are treated better than younger people are
C) are no more considerate than younger people towards each other
D) from the Continent are more irritable
34. Communication between human beings would be smoother if _____.
A) people were more considerate towards each other
B) people were not so tired and irritable
C) women were treated with more courtesy
D) public transport could be improved.
35. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?
A) Worsening of general situation.
B) Lowering of moral standards.
C) Declining of physical constitution.
D) Spreading of evil conduct.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The use of the motor car is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century, as an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, so a larger proportion of the world's population is able to buy and use a car. Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small radius. Travelling to work by car is also more comfortable

than having to use public transport. The driver can adjust the heating in winter and the air conditioning in the summer to suit his own needs and preference. There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. With the building of good, fast motorways long distances can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighbourhood. This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

When considering the drawbacks, perhaps pollution is of prime importance. As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust-pipes contains an ever larger volume of poisonous gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere but cause actual harm to the health of people. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns, most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic congestion. In fact, any advantage gained in comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams. The mounting cost of petrol and the increased licence fees and road tax all add to the driver's worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a blessing (幸事) and not just a menace.

36. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because _____.
A) an increasing number of cars are being produced
B) the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of the technology
C) lots of countries have become more developed
D) the use of cars has proved to be more economical
37. In paragraph 1, the underlined word "radius" means _____.
A) distance B) circular area C) routine D) period of time
38. The author believes that the motor car is _____.
A) rather a menace than a blessing B) rather a blessing than a menace
C) a blessing as well as a menace D) a blessing
39. The advantages of having a car is best experienced in the driver's _____.
A) freedom in choosing his job B) comfort during the travels
C) enjoyment of his leisure time D) feeling of self-reliance



40. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?
A) Air pollution. B) Traffic jams. C) Fatal diseases. D) High cost.

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. One must try his best to _____ the new environment.
A) adopt to B) adapt to C) adept D) adapt
42. A completely new situation will _____ when the new examination system comes into existence.
A) rise B) raise C) arouse D) arise
43. Don't count _____ him, he is not reliable.
A) for B) with C) on D) in
44. When I took his temperature, it was two degrees above the _____.
A) average B) normal C) ordinary D) regular
45. It is ridiculous that we _____ short of water in a country where it is always raining.
A) will be B) be C) will D) are
46. Generally speaking, children seem to be easier to _____ a foreign language than the adult.
A) put on B) take on C) turn up D) pick up
47. If law and order _____, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.
A) is not preserved B) have not been preserved
C) are not preserved D) were not preserved
48. He objects to _____ loud music _____ while he reads newspaper.
A) have/play B) have/played
C) having/played D) having/having played
49. She was extremely understanding, _____ helped to calm the little boy down.
A) which B) this C) that D) who
50. I would like _____ that I don't have a very high opinion of you.