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大学英语四级

考试导考系列丛书

袁锡兴 总主编

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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总主编：袁锡兴

综合试题汇编

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前言

为了提高英语学习者的英语综合能力,帮助广大考生更好地适应大学英语四级考试,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]对四级考试的要求,并参照最新的英语四级试题,编写了“大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书”。

“大学英语四级考试导考系列丛书”分为《听力导考》、《阅读导考》、《词汇导考》、《翻译、写作导考》、《语法、完形填空导考》、《综合试题汇编》六个分册。本书严格按照教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]编写,完全符合四级考试题型。本书在立足科学性的基础上,注重新颖、实践,有知识性重点讲解,有考试技巧点拨,有例题详细分析,还有大量模拟试题与详细注释。

《听力导考》以历届考试真题为例进行讲解、分析,指出考生答错的原因,总结出规律,加以指导,并指出应对策略,每种题型讲解之后都有同类的练习。实践部分配备了与试题水平接近的材料,并配有速度适中、读音清晰的高质量录音带。

《阅读导考》根据历届考题归纳总结出阅读理解部分的九种题型,对每种题型都做了详细的解析,总结了提问方式、出题思路和解题诀窍,对考生有实际的指导意义。各种题型都配有大量练习,选用的文章题材广泛,内容新颖。本书还对英语简答题做了分析、指导,并配有大量难度相当的练习。

《词汇导考》收录的词条和词义都以考试大纲为准。动词全部都有例句,重点词与短语也有例句。例句以历届考试的真题为主,也包括摘自阅读和完形填空的句子,便于考生从实战的观点学习与了解词的用法。该书还有丰富的常用词汇搭配,列出了同义词与反义词,并有同义词辨异,对掌握四级词汇、乃至通过四级考试有重要意义。

《翻译、写作导考》分为翻译和写作两部分。翻译部分对英译汉的基本技巧做了介绍,并有丰富的例句与练习。写作部分针对考试真题中的作文题型做了详细的讲解与分析,着重讲了段落的写作:如何确定主题句、如何组织扩展句和如何写好结尾句。对各种文体的作文提出了应试策略,并配有详细讲解与举例。

《语法、完形填空导考》以历届考试真题为例进行分析、讲解,总结出规律,对同类语法现象做了重点讲解。每个重点语法现象都有专项练习。完形填空部分对题型做了分析,归纳为四种:词汇题、搭配题、语法题、逻辑关系题。对每类题都做了详细分析及答题指导。

《综合试题汇编》有15套模拟试题,题型与考试真题完全一致,难度与考试真题相当,每套题后都有注释讲解。这是一本极富实战意义的试题集,考生

可以用来作为考前的热身训练，从中发现自己的优势及弱项，随时调整自己准备的重点。

本书集知识性、指导性、实践性于一体，在形式和内容上较同类辅导书籍有创新和突破，目的是帮助考生在短期内提高听力、词汇、语法、写作、翻译、阅读等方面的水平，从而顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

编 者

2003 年 2 月 · 北京

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Four ——

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.

1. A) At 9:00. B) At 10:00. C) At 8:45. D) At 9:15.
2. A) He didn't like any ice cream. B) He wanted chocolate ice cream.
C) He wanted vanilla ice cream. D) He didn't like any ice cream now.
3. A) Borrow a French-English Dictionary from the library.
B) Take the dictionary out of the library.
C) Buy a French-English Dictionary for herself.
D) Borrow a dictionary from her teacher.
4. A) Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B) Monday and Sunday.
C) Monday, Wednesday and Sunday. D) Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
5. A) August. B) September.
C) October. D) November.
6. A) 16th Century. B) 18th Century.
C) 17th Century. D) 19th Century.
7. A) China. B) Japan.
C) America. D) Armenia.
8. A) In a department store. B) At a manager's meeting.
C) In a restaurant. D) In a park.
9. A) In a hotel. B) At the entrance of the railway station.
C) In the air. D) At customs.

10. A) In a taxi. B) In a car.
C) In a plane. D) In a train.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should read what you have written.

The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days at night and (S1) _____. Such clocks were probably first used in Egypt about two thousand years B. C. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China and all over Europe. The (S2) _____ water clock needed just two parts, a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl had a (S3) _____ hole in the bottom. The large bowl was (S4) _____ into equal parts and (S5) _____ by lines. Water was (S6) _____ into the small bowl and it (S7) _____ slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops. (S8) _____. A beautiful water clock was made in Persia over a thousand years ago. It was presented as a gift to the Emperor of France. (S9) _____. The dial of the clock was made up of twelve doors, each representing an hour. Every hour a door opened and the proper number of metal balls dropped onto a thin brass plate to strike the hour. (S10) _____. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Do we need a language police? The very idea of restraint in speech seems un-American. Freedom of the press, which means freedom of speech, comes first in our Bill of Rights. But all blessings, as John Updike once wrote, are mixed blessings. There are clearly dangers in the flood of confrontation,

negation, and flat old-fashioned hatred that was given obscene (伤风败俗的) expression in the bombing in Oklahoma City.

The media bear a major responsibility for the disassociation of freedom and responsibility. Decades of second-rate television have accustomed Americans to seeing conflict and violence, rather than wit and wisdom, as the solution to all problems. In the 1990s, we had hated radio as the part of talk radio that had become a megaphone for community anger. Fundamental to this trend is the distortion of a culture of rights. Once we had rights against arbitrary power; now society is fractured with one group claiming rights against another, while every group claims to be a victim. The adversary culture provides a certain drama that the media have been overly tempted to exploit. Too often, the only way to break into the realm of public attention is through controversy; declarations of values or beliefs in the American way are seen as boring. Everything is the subject of ridicule. The media sense that assaulting social norms is good business. So we have trash books, trash TV, trash newspapers, trash magazines, trash talk. The public may seem to hate this out-of-control media, but the mainstream America still cannot seem to stop watching or reading the stuff. The consequence is a destruction of the moral authority of everyone, from pope to president.

21. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A) Americans have a habit of using obscene language in everyday life
B) it is not legal to restrict freedom of speech
C) John Updike expressed his hatred for the bombing in Oklahoma City
D) American Bill of Rights is in danger
22. The author quotes John Updike because he believes that _____.
A) misfortune never comes single
B) restraint in speech is a blessing in disguise
C) it is time that Americans changed their attitude toward freedom
D) freedom of speech is a two-edged weapon
23. It can be concluded from the second paragraph that _____.
A) American media should be mainly responsible for the current cultural trend
B) Americans prefer conflict and violence to wit and wisdom
C) Americans tend to claim rights against arbitrary power
D) in the 1990s, Americans often used bad language against each other on the radio
24. According to the author, an easy way for Americans to catch public attention is _____.
A) to become a megaphone for community anger
B) to show no respect to the authority of American president
C) to attack norms and authority in American society
D) to abolish American Bill of Rights

25. The author's attitude toward American media is obviously _____.

- A) positive
- B) approving
- C) critical
- D) sympathetic

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

On a brisk winter evening in Brunswick, Maine, about 20 animated adults gather in a corner room of MidCoast Hospital. The roar of a nearby vacuum cleaner signals what should be the end of the day for many of them. But members of this group ignore the signal, settling down instead at a table and cracking open the books they've brought.

Their energy may stem from what lies in front of these healthcare professionals: a nonfiction work by Susan Sontag. For the next few hours, white coats and patient charts will be put aside as this unusual book club ponders how to weave literary lessons into the text of their work lives.

These monthly meetings, they say, give them a rare chance to pause from a busy schedule and scientific conversations — an opportunity to think more deeply about their profession. “We use literature to help strip away the assumptions we bring to work, and improve our understanding of our patients and each other,” says Peter McGuire, a family physician who has attended the voluntary seminars at MidCoast Hospital for the past three years.

Indeed, many professionals, from lawyers and doctors to teachers and probation officers (缓刑监督官), are finding that the lens of literature can offer deep insights into their work.

The Maine program, called Literature and Medicine and sponsored by the state humanities council, started in 1997 and has expanded to 24 of the state's 35 hospitals. In the past 10 years, state humanities councils in more than a dozen other states have started similar programs for professional groups. Meanwhile, a pioneer in the concept, Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass, has served more than 7,000 professionals since 1981.

26. Which of the following is TRUE according to the first paragraph?

- A) About 20 adult animals gather in a corner room of MidCoast Hospital.
- B) The sound of vacuum cleaners is a signal for many doctors to go off duty.
- C) Doctors in MidCoast Hospital often roar for the end of the day.
- D) Doctors in MidCoast Hospital continue their work despite the roar of vacuum cleaners.

27. It is implied in the passage that _____.

- A) medical professionals usually only attend meetings that discuss medical science
- B) doctors' energy has primarily stemmed from American literature
- C) doctors frequently discuss patients' conditions at the book club
- D) patient charts are often studied as nonfiction work in MidCoast Hospital

28. From the passage we can learn that doctors are reading literature because _____.

- A) it contributes greatly to doctors' further understanding of their profession
 - B) they are tired of reading documents in medical science
 - C) they are too busy to have a chance to ponder
 - D) they never understand moral matters
29. According to the passage, Literature and Medicine program is _____.
- A) sponsored by MidCoast Hospital
 - B) expanding to all professions in Maine
 - C) gaining popularity among professional groups
 - D) offering new job opportunities to professionals
30. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A) Doctors are making up literary lessons that they missed in universities.
 - B) Doctors have found literature as an alternative cure for the incurably sick.
 - C) Medical professionals are using literature to reduce tension between colleagues.
 - D) Many professionals are turning to literature for keener insights into their work.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Every thoughtful person wonders about the possibility that life exists elsewhere in the universe. Hollywood has made a lot of money from movies based on the assumption that alien life-forms exist; and now Amir Aczel sets out to prove they do — although there has been no real “contact”, and despite the fact that life on earth is the only life we actually know.

Aczel is a mathematician, and his approach to the problem is to try to calculate the probability that life exists on at least one other planet. Aczel assures us we can be confident that alien life-forms are out there just waiting to be discovered. Now, all my sympathies are with him. I hope very much there is life elsewhere in the universe — if there isn't, what a terribly boring place the rest of the universe will turn out to be! But so far as proof is concerned, Aczel's argument leaves me entirely unconvinced.

I have no quarrel with the way Aczel tackles the problem. His starting point is a famous equation invented by the astronomer Frank Drake in 1961. Drake was a pioneer in the quest for extraterrestrial (地球外的) intelligence through the search for alien signals arriving from deep space. He wanted to know how many civilizations in space are currently capable of communicating with other civilizations. Drake's equation breaks the question down into a series of careful steps: first, estimate how many potentially suitable extraterrestrial homes there are; then, calculate how many of those are inhabited by extraterrestrial life-forms; and then establish how many of these life-forms have managed to invent satellite dishes or their equivalents.

31. According to the first paragraph, we can safely conclude that _____.

- A) Hollywood films have proved the existence of alien life-forms
 - B) the chance for outer space intelligence is slim so far
 - C) wise people do not deal with such problems as extraterrestrial intelligence
 - D) there is now convincing evidence that life exists in other parts of the universe
32. The way Aczel deals with this problem is quite unexpected because _____.
- A) he is too confident about the existence of alien life-forms in the universe
 - B) he does not want the rest of the universe to turn out to be a boring place
 - C) he has used mathematical calculation
 - D) he has discovered alien life-forms at least on one other planet
33. According to the second paragraph, all of the following are false EXCEPT _____.
- A) Aczel's mathematical approach is not convincing enough at least to the author
 - B) the author expresses his sympathies for the lonely life existing on Earth
 - C) the author does not expect to find any life forms in the universe
 - D) Aczel's calculations have enabled astronomers to spot the planet with alien life
34. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
- A) Hollywood has made a lot of profit from Aczel's mathematical calculations
 - B) mathematical approach to the problem has resulted in the discovery of alien life
 - C) Frank Drake was the first astronomer to search for radio signals coming from outer space
 - D) the author has a lot of confidence in Aczel's way to tackle the problem
35. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- A) Hollywood and Extraterrestrial Movies
 - B) Aczel's Mathematical Approach Toward Alien Life-forms
 - C) A New Way to Communicate with Civilizations in the Universe
 - D) A Convincing Way To Discover Extraterrestrial Beings

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The gun lobby (游说团) argues that guns don't kill people; people do. Yet a study by scholars at the Harvard School of Public Health finds that, when it comes to killing children, guns do help.

Firearms kill more children in the United States than any other cause except motor-vehicle crashes and cancer. Over the period studied, 1988-1997, nearly 7,000 children aged between 5 and 14 were killed with firearms. Before an American child reaches 15, he or she is 12 times more likely to die of gunshot wounds than a child anywhere else in the industrialized world.

But is it the guns that matter, or the kind of people who own them? The study's authors, Mathew Miller and David Hemenway, find that states with a lot of guns have higher rates of gun suicide,

homicide (杀人) and deadly accidents among children aged between 5 and 14, even after allowing for factors such as poverty, education level and urbanization. Yet those states do not have a higher rate of suicide by means other than guns.

Children in the five states with the highest rate of gun ownership were 16 times more likely to die from a gun accident in the decade studied than children in the five states with the lowest rate of gun ownership. Children in the "high-gun states" were also 7 times more likely to die from a gun suicide and three times more likely to die from a gun homicide.

It is possible, as the authors point out, that people who live in states with high rates of child homicide may buy guns to protect themselves. But that cannot explain the relationship between guns and suicide and accidents.

36. We can conclude from the first paragraph that _____.
A) the gun lobby argues for gun ownership
B) more children than adults have been killed by guns
C) guns do not kill people
D) guns help children kill each other
37. Which of the following is NOT a main cause for children's deaths in the United States?
A) AIDS. B) Car accidents.
C) Cancer. D) Firearms.
38. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.
A) children seldom die of cancer
B) children aged between five and fourteen tend to be killed by firearms
C) gun ownership is not so popular in other developed nations
D) over 7,000 children are killed by guns each year
39. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
A) it is the people who own gun, not the guns, that do the killing
B) poverty and low education level take more lives than guns
C) people with guns tend to commit suicide
D) guns are more responsible for high death rates of children than any other means
40. A lesson that can be learned from the passage is that _____.
A) more guns kill more children
B) children in the high-gun states are better at using guns than those in other states
C) it is no easy job to explain the relationship between guns and child homicide
D) to protect children, one should buy more guns

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 centre.

41. The students haven't got the _____ idea of what the teacher means.
A) faintest B) lightest C) dimmest D) smallest
42. Every student in this school should _____ to the school rules.
A) adopt B) suit C) conform D) adapt
43. Those rust marks will _____ if you rub them with lemon.
A) come about B) come out C) come off D) come round
44. It is generally believed that swimming is one of the best ways to _____ good health.
A) maintain B) preserve C) reserve D) sustain
45. In this factory the machines are not regulated _____ but are jointly controlled by a central computer.
A) independently B) individually C) indifferently D) irregularly
46. I _____ you that I had no intention of offending you.
A) convince B) persuade C) assure D) guarantee
47. Can you understand the abstract painting by that _____ artist?
A) imaginable B) imaginary C) imaginative D) imagining
48. It became harder for married women to _____ their own interests.
A) continue B) consume C) resume D) pursue
49. Her frustrations made her _____ drugs.
A) respond to B) react to C) resort to D) relate to
50. Alex was called to see the Human Resources director and got a job _____.
A) in the spot B) on the scene C) in the scene D) on the spot
51. The manager _____ their request for a rise in wages.
A) turned up B) turned down C) turned out D) turned away
52. The soccer match that has attracted the attention of millions of fans will be televised _____ from the Grand Stadium.
A) alive B) living C) live D) lively
53. Steam trains _____ electric trains soon after the war.

- A) gave way to B) gave over to C) gave rise to D) gave birth to
54. The manager claimed that his company had the _____ right of publishing that novel.
A) single B) unique C) lonely D) sole
55. The tour guide _____ the tourists at the hotel gate.
A) accumulated B) assembled C) collected D) resembled
56. We don't know his telephone number; otherwise we _____ him.
A) would telephone B) would have telephoned
C) must have telephoned D) had telephoned
57. The football team has already arrived, but I didn't know it _____ until this morning.
A) will come B) had been coming C) was coming D) comes
58. Crude oil is refined in refinery, _____ makes it possible to get many grades of different uses.
A) where B) that C) which D) whose
59. The house _____ we stayed during the holidays stands in the middle of a wood.
A) which B) that C) where D) as
60. How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A) have B) has C) having D) to have
61. Jane would like _____ to the cinema tomorrow.
A) to be taken B) to take C) being taken D) taking
62. Liza is generally considered _____ the first telephone.
A) to have invented B) inventing C) to invent D) having invented
63. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A) which B) what C) that D) one
64. The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
A) can't have been B) shouldn't have been C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
65. She didn't regret paying 200 dollars for the bookcase. As a matter of fact, she would gladly have paid _____ for it.
A) as much twice B) much as twice C) as twice much D) twice as much
66. I usually spend more time on English study than _____ my brother.
A) does B) do C) did D) have done
67. It is time we _____ strong action against them.
A) takes B) took C) is taking D) will take

68. Please remind me of it for fear that I _____ it.
 A) forget B) forgot C) would forget D) had forgotten
69. He likes doing some reading at home _____ to the cinema.
 A) than to go B) than going C) more than going D) rather than to go
70. Had he worked harder, he _____ the exams.
 A) must have got through B) would have got through
 C) would get through D) could get through

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)*

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Historically, London is one of Britain's great 1 ports. So today there are many 2 along the river Thames which remind the visitor 3 Britain's maritime 4. One of the most interesting places to visit is Greenwich in the South East of London, 5 you can go round the famous Cutty Sark.

The Cutty Sark is a type of sailing ship. They 6 her in 1869, and wanted her to be the fastest ship in the China tea trade. For that is what the ship 7 — tea, from the Far East. In those days there was a lot of competition 8 the ship owners to 9 home tea from China as quickly as possible. In 1954, many years later, they moored the Cutty Sark at Greenwich 10 visitors can now admire her.

When you look round the ship, you see lots of things which tell the story of the sailors who 11 months on board the ship. When they built the Suez Canal, steamers took 12 the tea trade and Cutty Sark started to carry wool from Australia.

The sailors' quarters are 13 a visit. The sailors slept in bare wooden bunks with straw mattresses. Conditions for the officers were better, but still very bad by modern 14. In the front part of the ship you can see the kitchen and the carpenter's workshop. The living and working areas are very small and were very uncomfortable for the sailors on a long 15. It is hard to imagine what their life was 16; they worked at least twenty hours a day, seven days a week, often in cold, wet and dangerous 17. And the men only 18 a few pounds a month.

* 在公共英语四级考试中通常会在 Cloze, Short Answer Questions 和 English-Chinese Translation 中选择一种题型进行考核。请进行模拟自测的读者,自行从此三种题型中选择一种做答,其余两种题型可以留待以后作为练习题使用。