

(修订版)

孙怀庆 主编

最新大学英语四级测试题集



吉林大学出版社

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## 前 言

为满足已修完大学英语四级的学生进一步熟悉大学英语四级统考的形式和内容，特别适应英语四级考试采用新题型的需要，我们在英语测试学理论的指导下，依据《大学英语四级考试大纲》及《关于英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神，并参阅了国家考试中心公布的曝光题，充分利用我校大学外语部近几年积累的国内外最新资料，精心编写了这本《最新大学英语四级测试题集》。

本书由十五套包括听力理解（含听写填空）、阅读理解（含简答题）、语法结构和词语用法、完形填空、翻译及短文写作等六部分内容的模拟试题，听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿，全部试题的参考答案、翻译译文及写作范文组成。听力部分的有声资料均由外籍专家录制。

本书试题的编写重视试题的信度和效度，并力图突出科学性、针对性、实用性、新颖性、正确性。参加本书编写的均系从事大学英语教学及测试，具有高级职称的教师。他们治学严谨，勤于考题的潜心研究，富有指导四级统考的丰富经验。我们相信本书能成为欲参加大学英语四级考试的广大学生迎考热身、进行强化训练、掌握应试技巧、培养临场感和增强应试能力的良师益友。

由于编者水平及时间所限，书中难免有不妥或错讹之处，恳望使用者批评指正。

编 者

1996年6月

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## I .SIMULATED TESTS

### Test 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. The conversation and 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 mark [A] on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.



- B) To go to school.
  - C) To play basketball after school.
  - D) To come home immediately after school.
10. A) The man declined to make comments.
- B) Both speakers think half of the staff are very efficient.
  - C) The woman approves of the hotel staff, but the man doesn't.
  - D) The two speakers disapprove of the hotel staff's attitude.

## 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 I

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

11. A) That are noisy.                      B) That are expensive.  
C) For himself.                          D) For others.
12. A) By going to the kitchen to get some water.  
B) By going to the bathroom to wash his hands.  
C) By getting angry with his roommate.  
D) By getting angry with his friends.
13. A) Because she wanted the speaker to know she was there.  
B) Because she didn't know the speaker was there.  
C) The speaker liked her voice.  
D) Because she was happy.

### Passage II

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



14. A) Because he was very poor.  
B) Because he wanted to see the nobleman.  
C) Because his farm belonged to the nobleman.  
D) Because the nobleman's children liked apples.
15. A) They jumped and jumped.  
B) They played with children.  
C) They threw away the basket.  
D) They ate some of the apples.
16. A) Pleased. B) Unhappy.  
C) Excited. D) Sure.

### Passage III

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

17. A) In a big city. B) In a big town.  
C) In a small town. D) In a large town.
18. A) At 15 years old. B) At 16 years old.  
C) At 17 years old. D) At 18 years old.
19. A) Mississippi. B) Africa.  
C) New York. D) Europe.
20. A) Traveller. B) Publisher.  
C) Author. D) Biographer.

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words

you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read once again without the pauses.

Equality of the sexes is a very complicated problem. Today (21) \_\_\_\_\_ . She is a technician (22) \_\_\_\_\_ . She has been very unhappy recently (23) \_\_\_\_\_ with her boss. It all started (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to go abroad for a training course. By qualification (25) \_\_\_\_\_ - a college degree, a working knowledge of English and generally acknowledged (26) \_\_\_\_\_. But the final choice fell on a young man (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Naturally she was very upset and (28) \_\_\_\_\_. Her boss who in fact quite liked her (29) \_\_\_\_\_. "We did think of sending you (30) \_\_\_\_\_ because you are a girl."

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For three 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. As for the one without choice, you just write out the answer very briefly based on the passage.

(1)

Everybody wastes time. Instead of doing his homework, the

student watches television. Instead of writing her essay, the student goes out with her friends. They all have good intentions, but they keep putting off the moment when they must start work. As a consequence, they begin to feel guilty, and then waste even more time wishing they had not allowed themselves to be distracted (分神).

When someone else is organizing our time for us, as for instance during lessons or working hours, we do not necessarily work more efficiently, but at least we are subject to the discipline of a routine. It is when we are responsible for organizing our time that the need for self-discipline arises.

I know two writers who seem to work in quite different ways. Bob is extremely methodical (有条理的). He arrives his office at 9 a. m. and is creative until 12:30. At 2 p.m. he returns to his desk and is creative until 5 p.m., when he goes home and switches off until the following morning. Alan, on the other hand, works in inspired bursts, often missing meals and sleep in order to get his ideas down on papers. Such periods of intense activity are usually followed by days when he potters (闲逛, 闲荡) around his flat, listening to Mozart and flicking through magazines.

Their places of work reflect their styles. Bob's books are neatly arranged on the shelves; he can always find the books he wants. Alan, on the other hand, has books and magazines all over the places. They are about every subject under the sun, mostly unconnected with his work. All the same he has a knack (窍门) of making use of the unlikely information to illuminate his books.

31. When people waste time instead of getting down to work they start to

A) waste even more time worrying about it.

B) hope they had good intention.

- C) wish that they had someone else to organize their time.
- D) be allowed to be distracted.

32. The advantage of working for someone else is that

- A) a routine is provided for you.
- B) you do not have to worry about distractions.
- C) you make better use of your time.
- D) it helps those who are not self-disciplined.

33. Alan has a lot of books and magazines because he

- A) does research in many different subjects.
- B) cannot bear to throw them away.
- C) gets ideas from them for his writing.
- D) is a very untidy, disorganized person.

34. Alan's work schedule can be best described as

- A) inspired. B) irregular. C) inefficient. D) intense.

35. Which of the following would describe Bob's way of working but not Alan's?

- A) Creative. B) Strange.
- C) Disorganized. D) Well-organized.

(2)

Reading is not the only way to acquire knowledge of preceding work. There is another large reservoir which may be called experience, and the college student will find that every craftsman has something he can teach and will generally teach gladly to any college student who does not look down upon them with ill-concealed disdain (蔑视). The information from these quarters differs from that in textbooks and papers chiefly in that its theoretical part — the explanations of why things happen — is frequently quite fantastic. But the demonstration and report of what happens, and how it happens, are sound even if the reports are in completely unscientific terms. Presently the college

student will learn, in this case also, what to accept and what to reject. One important thing for a college student to remember is that if Aristotle could talk to the fisherman, so can he.

Another source of knowledge is the vast store of traditional practices handed down from father to son, or mother to daughter, of old country customs, of folklore (民间传说). All this is very difficult for a college student to explore, for much knowledge and personal experience is needed here to separate good plants from wild weeds. The college student should learn to realize and remember how much of real value science has been found in this wide, confused wilderness and how often scientific discoveries turned out to be rediscoveries of what had existed in this wilderness long ago.

36. In line 20, the phrase "this wide, confused wilderness" refers to
- A) personal experience.
  - B) wild weeds among good plants.
  - C) the information from the parents.
  - D) the vast store of traditional practices.
37. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A) The college students have trouble separating good plants from wild weeds.
  - B) Craftsman's experience is usually unscientific.
  - C) The contemptuous college students will receive no instructions from craftsmen.
  - D) Traditional practices are as important as experience for the college student.
38. From this passage we can infer that
- A) we'll invite the craftsman to teach in the college.
  - B) schools and books are not the only access to knowledge.

- C) scientific discoveries are based on personal experience.
  - D) discoveries and rediscoveries are the most important source of knowledge for a college student.
39. The author advises the college student to
- A) be ill-concealed towards the craftsman.
  - B) be patient in helping the craftsman with scientific terms.
  - C) learn the craftsman's experience with a critical eye.
  - D) obtain the craftsman's experience without rejection.
40. The main idea of this passage is about
- A) what to learn from the parents.
  - B) how to acquire knowledge.
  - C) why to learn from craftsmen.
  - D) how to deal with experience.

(3)

Christopher Columbus was first and foremost a sailor. He was born and reared in Genoa, one of the oldest European seafaring (以航海为业的) communities. As a youth he made several voyages in the Mediterranean, where the greatest mariners of antiquity (古代) were bred. At the age of twenty-four, by a lucky chance, he was thrown into Lisbon, center of European oceanic enterprise. There, while employed partly in making charts and partly on long voyages under the Portuguese flag, he conceived (构想, 设想) the great enterprise that few but a sailor would have planned, and none but a sailor could have executed. His idea was to reach "The Indies" — Eastern Asia — by sailing west. It took about ten years to obtain support for this plan, and he never did execute it because a vast continent stood in the way. America was discovered by Columbus purely by accident and was named for another man. We now honor Columbus for doing something that he never intended to do and never knew that he had

done. Yet we are right in so honoring him, for he had the persistence, the knowledge, and the sheer nerve to sail thousands of miles into an unknown ocean to make the most spectacular (惊人的) and most far-reaching (意义深远的) geographical discovery in recorded human history.

41. According to the passage, why did Columbus go to Lisbon?
- A) In order to learn chartmaking.
  - B) For no particular reason and without planning to do so.
  - C) Because he could not find work in his native Genoa.
  - D) Because he needed to recruit sailors for a voyage to the Indies.
42. According to the passage, in Columbus' time Lisbon was the
- A) only place he could have gone to complete his education.
  - B) site of more shipping and sailing businesses than there were in any other part of Europe.
  - C) most important center in the world for ocean exploration and discovery.
  - D) only place in which he could have found support for his voyages of discovery.
43. The author of the passage regards the discovery of America as
- A) something every man might dream of doing.
  - B) the most important event in all of the history of mankind.
  - C) a geographical discovery of the first importance.
  - D) a curious accident whose importance has been exaggerated.
44. The idea which Columbus advanced but never proved was that
- A) a vast Continent stood in the way of the route to the East Indies.
  - B) Europeans could sail unobstructed around the world.
  - C) America was discovered by and named for the wrong man.
  - D) Europeans might reach Eastern Asia by sailing west.

45. According to the author, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Columbus spent ten years persuading the Portuguese to finance his plan for exploring a new continent.
- B) Columbus did not mean to sail to America and never realized he had discovered a new continent.
- C) Columbus realized that he had found a highly profitable new route to the Orient.
- D) Columbus deserves honor for having named the continent that he discovered.

(4)

In many ways, our society is simply not geared (适合) for the kinds of lives that the elderly must lead. We have made medical advances that allow people to live longer than ever before, but we do not seem to know what to do with them after we have saved their lives. Too little allowance is made for the person who is no longer earning a living, who cannot walk long distances or drive a car, or who may have physical or mental disabilities that keep him from communicating with others. The institutional care we give our older people is a good reflection of the overall attitude of our society toward the aged. In the past few years, nursing homes have received wide attention as boring, meaningless places where old people often have little else to do but wait for the end of their lives. Senile wards in mental hospitals are even worse. One of the most shocking things about nursing homes has been the unwillingness of people on the outside to show real concern for what happens in these institutions. Even people who are entrusting a parent to the care of a home rarely ask about the nurse-patient ratio, about the kinds of creative facilities or physical therapy equipment available, or even about the frequency of doctor's visit. And the gov-



ernment has provided federal money without enforcing high standards of care. In fact federal standards were lowered in 1974. Therefore, in some sense our concern for the aged seems to be moving backward, not forward. This picture is in striking contrast to the treatment of venerable patriarchs and matriarchs in many societies.

46. What would the most appropriate title be for this selection?

- A) Institutional Care
- B) The Elderly
- C) Failure of Care for the Elderly
- D) A National Disgrace

47. The writer believes that children who place a parent in a nursing home should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) demand higher government standards
- B) investigate it first
- C) be ashamed of not keeping the parent in their own home
- D) consider the example set in other countries

48. We can conclude from this passage that the writer feels \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) nursing homes should be brought to an end
- B) children have no gratitude toward their parents
- C) a country that can help people live longer should also be able to care for them better
- D) our society's institutions need to be reformed

49. What is the topic sentence of the passage?

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corre-