

# 大学英语 四级考试

## 模拟试题集注

辛凌 编

最新版

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华中师范大学出版社

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# 大学英语四级考试 模拟试题集注

辛 凌 编

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# 前 言

《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集注》是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求以及教育部考试中心公布的最新考试改革方案及具体规定,参照教育部《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,为拟参加大学英语四级考试的广大考生而编写的。

本书由 12 套模拟题、听力录音文字材料、参考答案以及重难点注释所组成,其特点是:

1. 实用性强——本书所编入的题目均是作者对历年大学英语四级测试进行全面分析、研究和总结后精心选编出来的。这些题目既典型又具有一定的广度和深度,无论是用于课堂教学测试还是课外自学都具有很强的实用价值。

2. 针对性强——各套题目均严格按照国家四级正式考试的题型、题量和考点进行编写。所编入的题型既有历年来所采用的常规测试题项:听力理解的短对话和篇章、阅读理解、词汇结构、完形填空和作文;又有根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会所公布的新题型的要求和标准编入的以下四种新题项:填空听写、复合式听写、简短回答及翻译;另外,所编入的作文题也较为全面地体现了四级考试所常用的主题、形式和题材,以便考生能在练习的过程中切实了解和熟悉国家四级考试的形式、标准和时间的分布。

3. 指导性强——为了便于广大考生自学,巩固和扩充其语言知识,有效地提高其运用英语语言的能力,编者除为每套试题提供了参考答案、作文范文、听力录音文字材料外,还为每套试题的阅读理解 and 词汇结构部分提供了简明扼要的讲解和注释,并对有些重点语法现象和易错、易混淆的短语和单词进行了辨析。这些内容是编者对多年教学经验的概括,反映了学生渴求掌握的重难点,也是本书有别于其他许多同类模拟题集的基本特点。

能力、才干的提高重在实践。编者相信,通过本书的训练,考生的英语语言运用能力和应试能力一定会得到迅速、有效的提高。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了英语界许多同仁和考试专家的关心和指点,同时也得到了华中师范大学出版社外语编辑室全体同志的支持和帮助,在此特向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们将时刻关注国家四级考试发展的新动向,并及时对本书的有关内容进行必要的调整和更新,使本书始终以最新的面貌和最优的质量展现在读者面前。

编 者

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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. 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 centre.

**Example:** You will hear: M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably takes place?

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) A concert. C) An experiment.  
B) A game. D) An examination.
2. A) Reading the menu.  
B) Trying to follow the bill.  
C) Waiting for the waitress to bring his bill.  
D) Asking for a glass of beer.
3. A) Jack is surprised that he won the scholarship.  
B) It isn't true that Jack won the scholarship.  
C) Jack is glad to award the woman the scholarship.  
D) No one believes that Jack won the scholarship.

4. A) Go hiking with her friend.  
 B) Stay at home and do her exercises.  
 C) Catch up with her reading.  
 D) Rest and take care of herself.
5. A) 9:30.                      B) 10:10.                      C) 10:00.                      D) 11:10.
6. A) The two speakers are old friends.  
 B) The man has a house for rent.  
 C) The woman is a secretary.  
 D) The man is looking for a place to live in.
7. A) In a restaurant.                      C) At a hospital.  
 B) At a theatre.                      D) In an auditorium.
8. A) Australia.                      B) Italy.                      C) Here.                      D) Germany.
9. A) The woman can find work in the library.  
 B) He can't help the woman because he's working.  
 C) The woman can do her work elsewhere.  
 D) He can work without air conditioning.
10. A) Both the man and the woman were in class Friday.  
 B) The man was in class Friday but the woman was not.  
 C) The woman was in class Friday but the man was not.  
 D) Neither the man nor the woman was in class Friday.

**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) Drive a car full-time.                      C) Daydreaming is essential.  
 B) Strive for desire and constant practice.                      D) Have your eyes fixed.
12. A) They drive full-time.  
 B) They do not concentrate on their window shopping.  
 C) They cannot see the hood of their car.  
 D) They drive while tired or worried.
13. A) He daydreams.                      C) He window-shops.  
 B) He looks to the front and both sides.                      D) He worries full-time.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) A jewellery shop.                      C) A bar.  
 B) A public house.                      D) A restaurant.

15. A) He found out that somebody had taken his coat away by mistake.  
B) He found out that his coat was missing.  
C) He found his pockets full of money.  
D) He found his pockets full of jewellery.
16. A) He took it and hurried away.  
B) He handed it to the manager.  
C) He gave it to a thief.  
D) He gave it to a waitress.
17. A) He had to call the police.  
B) He paid to buy the man a new coat.  
C) He had to pay the man a lot of money for the jewellery.  
D) He had to pay the man some money for the coat.

### Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Being good conversationalists.  
B) Having friends come to their parties with gifts.  
C) Making many new friends.  
D) Having guests who are good conversationalists.
19. A) Talk about interesting things, places and people.  
B) Talk about personal problems.  
C) Keep silent throughout the parties.  
D) Tell others what is happening to him or her.
20. A) Ask other guests about their opinions.  
B) Go into a lot of details when one is talking.  
C) Be a good listener and talk less.  
D) Avoid discussing health problems.

## 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:**

(As we know, it is very important that a firm should pay attention to the training of its staff as there exist many weak parts in its various departments.) Staff training must have a purpose, which is defined when a firm considers its training needs, which are in turn based on job descriptions and job specifications.

A job description should give details of the performance that is required for a particular job, and a job specification should give information about the behaviour, knowledge and



skills that are expected of an employee who works in it. When all of this has been collected, it is possible to make a training specification. This specifies what the Training Department must teach for the successful performance of the job, and also the best methods to use in the training period.

There are many different training methods, and there are advantages and disadvantages of all of them. Successful training programmes depend on an understanding of the difference between learning about skills and training in using them. It is frequently said that learning about skills takes place "off the job" in the classroom, but training in using these skills takes place "on the job", by means of such activities as practice in the workshop.

It is always difficult to evaluate the costs and savings of a training programme. The success of such a programme depends not only on the methods used but also on the quality of the staff who do the training. A company can often check on savings in time and cost by examining the work performed by the workers and technicians who have completed a training programme. The evaluation of management training is much more complex than that.

21. To be successful in our training programmes, we must understand the difference between \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a job description and a job specification
  - B) what is taught and how it is taught
  - C) learning about skills and training in using them
  - D) the savings in time and the savings in cost
22. The success of a training programme depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the place where the training takes place
  - B) the correct evaluation of the costs and savings of the programme
  - C) the performance of the workers and technicians trained in the programme
  - D) the training methods and the quality of the training staff
23. A training specification specifies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the training contents and methods
  - B) the behaviour, knowledge, and skills expected of an employee
  - C) the performance required for a certain job
  - D) the costs and savings of the programme
24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) As there exist weak parts in different departments of a firm, the training of its staff is highly necessary.
  - B) A training specification is based on the information collected from a job description and a job specification.
  - C) Training in using skills and learning about skills usually do not happen at the same place.
  - D) It is easier to evaluate management training than to evaluate the training of workers and technicians.
25. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) A Successful Training Programme
- B) How to Describe and Specify a Job
- C) Staff Training
- D) The Importance of Training Workers and Technicians

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviours are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviours. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from one another, and there is a great deal of debates between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often referred to as "nature/nurture".

Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behaviour patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behaviour is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behaviour is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the "nurture" theory, or, as they are often called, behaviourists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviourist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behaviour is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviourists' view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environment stimuli as the basis of their behaviour.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behaviour. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behaviour lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

26. Which of the following statements would supporters of the "nature" theory agree with?
- A) A person's instincts have little effect on his actions.
  - B) Environment is important in determining a person's behaviour and personality.
  - C) Biological reasons have a strong influence on how we act.
  - D) The behaviourists' view correctly explains how we act.
27. Which of the following statements would proponents of the "nurture" theory agree with?
- A) A person's character is greatly influenced by his environment.
  - B) Behaviourist theory is not correct.
  - C) Biologically based instincts are important in how we act.
  - D) Environment has little to do with behaviour.
28. B. F. Skinner \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) supports the nature theory

- B) believes in the importance of genes in determining personality  
 C) thinks the environment plays an important role in determining character  
 D) believes instincts govern behaviour
29. Concerning the nature/nurture controversy, the writer of this article \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) supports the nature theory  
 B) supports the nurture theory  
 C) believes both are completely wrong  
 D) thinks that the correct explanation of human behaviour will take ideas from both theories
30. In the United States, Black people often score below White people on intelligence tests. With this in mind, which one of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Nature proponents would say that Whites are genetically superior to Blacks.  
 B) Supporters of the nature theory would say that Whites score well because they have a superior environment.  
 C) Behaviourists would say that Blacks often lack the educational and environmental advantages that Whites enjoy.  
 D) Nurture proponents would disagree that Blacks are biologically inferior to Whites.

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

Rumour is the most primitive way of spreading stories — by passing them on from mouth to mouth. But civilized countries in normal times have better sources of news than rumour. They have radio, television, and newspapers. In times of stress and confusion, however, rumour emerges and becomes widespread. At such times the different kinds of news are in competition: the press, television, and radio versus the grapevine.

Especially do rumours spread when war requires censorship (审查, 检查) on many important matters. The customary news sources no longer give out enough information. Since the people cannot learn through legitimate (合法的, 正规的) channels all that they are anxious to learn, they pick up “news” wherever they can and when this happens, rumour thrives.

Rumours are often repeated even by those who do not believe the tales. There is a fascination about them. The reason is that the cleverly designed rumour gives expression to something deep in the hearts of the victims — the fears, suspicions, forbidden hopes, or daydreams which they hesitate to voice directly. Pessimistic (悲观的) rumours about defeat and disasters show that the people who repeat them are worried and anxious. Optimistic rumours about record production or peace soon coming point to complacency (满足, 自得) or confidence — and often to overconfidence.

31. As it is used in the passage, the word “grapevine” (Para. 1) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the vine which bears grapes  
 B) informal expression or gossip from person to person  
 C) stress and confusion  
 D) knowledge or specific event or situation

32. The author suggests that rumours usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) alarm their hearers  
 B) are disheartening  
 C) are hardy in their growth  
 D) are short-lived
33. According to the passage, people who repeat a rumour as truth want to do so because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are naturally *gullible* (易受骗的)  
 B) are pessimistic by nature  
 C) find that the rumour reflects their own unexpressed beliefs  
 D) have a strong desire to hurt other people
34. The author states that during wartime the regular sources of news present only \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) optimistic reports  
 B) false information  
 C) government propaganda  
 D) limited information
35. The author suggests that, in times of stress, man frequently \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) reverts to primitive techniques  
 B) becomes more closemouthed  
 C) stops regular news services  
 D) loses complete control of himself

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

For well over 2,000 years the world's great religions have taught the virtues of a trusting heart. Now there is another reason to merit the wisdom of the ages: scientific evidence indicates that those with trusting hearts will live longer, healthier lives.

As a result of the work published in the 1970's by two pioneering heart specialists, Meyer Friedman and Ray H. Rosenman, nearly every American is aware that blood Type A people are impatient, and easily moved to hostility and anger. Many have come to believe Type A's at a much higher risk of suffering heart attack or dying of heart diseases than others.

The driving force behind hostility is a cynical mistrust of others. If we expect others to mistreat us, we are seldom disappointed. This generates anger and leads us to respond with hostility.

The most characteristic attitude of a cynic is being suspicious of the motives of people he doesn't know. Imagine you are waiting for an elevator and it stops two floors above for longer than usual. How *inconsiderate* (考虑不周的), you think! In a few seconds, you have drawn hostile conclusions about unseen people and their motives.

Meanwhile, your cynical mistrust is leading to noticeable physical consequences. Your voice rises. The rate and depth of your breathing increases. Your heart is beating faster and harder, and the muscles of your arms and legs become tight. You feel "charged up" ready for action.

If you frequently experience these feelings, you may be at increased risk of developing serious health problems. Anger can add to the risk of heart and other diseases.

36. According to the author, people with trusting hearts are \_\_\_\_\_.





- we were in trouble.
- A) appearance      B) application      C) appreciation      D) appointment
62. He refused a job in the steel industry in \_\_\_\_\_ of a university assistantship.  
A) front      B) fear      C) fashion      D) favour
63. I consider \_\_\_\_\_ to inform you that somebody is plotting against you.  
A) that's my duty      C) what's my duty  
B) this my duty      D) it my duty
64. By the end of this week, the tutor expects to \_\_\_\_\_ five chapters of the textbook.  
A) be covered      C) be covering  
B) have covered      D) have been covered
65. I can't understand how you \_\_\_\_\_ these unpleasant surroundings.  
A) put out      B) put down      C) put up with      D) put forward
66. The father told the boy, "Don't lock the door, it isn't \_\_\_\_\_ the trouble."  
A) worthy      B) worth      C) worthwhile      D) worthless
67. Mr. Gilmore knows he has seen the lady before, but he can't \_\_\_\_\_ where.  
A) remind      B) recall      C) realize      D) recognize
68. The young man loved the girl for her \_\_\_\_\_ as well as for her virtues.  
A) errors      B) mistakes      C) faults      D) wrecks
69. Dr. Harrington is one of those speakers who know how to make \_\_\_\_\_ ideas perfectly clear.  
A) their      B) his      C) whose      D) these
70. We have been working for five hours. It is high time that we \_\_\_\_\_ a break.  
A) took      B) should take      C) shall take      D) have taken

## 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.*

Americans recognize that there is a past on which the present rests. 71 they have not developed their sense of the 72 of time to the extent that this has been 73 in the Middle East and South Asia. The Arab looks 74 two to six thousand years for his own 75. History is used 76 the basis for almost any modern action. The chances are that an Arab 77 start a talk or a speech or analyze a problem 78 first developing the historical aspects of his subject. The American 79 that time has depth, but he 80 this for granted.

The American 81 questions the fact that time should be planned 82 future events fitted into a schedule. He thinks that people should 83 to the future and not dwell too much 84 the past. His future is not very far ahead of him. Results must be obtained

in the 85 future — one or two years or, at the 86, five or ten. Promises to 87 deadlines and appointments are taken very 88. There are real penalties for being late and for not keeping 89 in time. The American thinks it is 90 to qualify time. To fail to do so is unthinkable.

- |                     |                |             |              |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 71. A) So           | B) Or          | C) For      | D) But       |
| 72. A) length       | B) essence     | C) depth    | D) shortage  |
| 73. A) made         | B) done        | C) revealed | D) ranged    |
| 74. A) back         | B) forward     | C) over     | D) from      |
| 75. A) sources      | B) origins     | C) homes    | D) countries |
| 76. A) on           | B) by          | C) like     | D) as        |
| 77. A) won't        | B) don't       | C) will     | D) would     |
| 78. A) without      | B) while       | C) with     | D) after     |
| 79. A) persuades    | B) promises    | C) assumes  | D) complains |
| 80. A) sets         | B) describes   | C) takes    | D) finishes  |
| 81. A) usually      | B) never       | C) maybe    | D) ever      |
| 82. A) for          | B) or          | C) and      | D) yet       |
| 83. A) look forward | B) look back   | C) look at  | D) look for  |
| 84. A) in           | B) against     | C) from     | D) on        |
| 85. A) fortunate    | B) foreseeable | C) glorious | D) promising |
| 86. A) best         | B) most        | C) least    | D) end       |
| 87. A) offer        | B) match       | C) meet     | D) present   |
| 88. A) importantly  | B) easily      | C) lightly  | D) seriously |
| 89. A) promises     | B) regulations | C) answers  | D) words     |
| 90. A) natural      | B) available   | C) simple   | D) sorrowful |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *Teaching and Learning*. You should write no less than 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. 教与学是教育的同一个过程。
2. 但是, 教与学有时却被分离。
3. 我们不能单纯依靠老师。

### Teaching and Learning



## Model Test 2

### 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. 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 centre.

**Example:** You will hear: M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably takes place?

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) Spanish.                      B) Arabic.                      C) Japanese.                      D) Chinese.
2. A) The woman is helpful.                      C) The woman is offended.
- B) The woman is thankful.                      D) The woman is sorry.
3. A) \$ 0. 80.                      B) \$ 2. 20.                      C) \$ 0. 30.                      D) \$ 1. 60.
4. A) She can manage without the umbrella.
- B) She needs to use her umbrella.
- C) She'll get her umbrella out of the closet.
- D) She has already promised to lend her umbrella to someone.
5. A) He had been visiting the woman.                      C) He had been at school.
- B) He had been shopping.                      D) He had been at the library.