

大学英语



四级考试

# 三精题库

精选 精解 精练

最新全真试题详解



主编 马德高 张兆刚  
中国矿业大学出版社

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大学英语四级考试

一、听力·写作

二、词汇·语法·完形填空

三、阅读·翻译·简答

四、最新模拟试题详解

五、最新全真试题详解

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# 三 精 题 库

## 精选·精解·精练

编者致读者

放眼如今的图书市场,四、六级考试的辅导书可谓泛滥成灾、泥沙俱下,使得读者无所适从。读者呼唤精品,社会需要精品。为此,我们秉承星火图书一贯的优良品质,本着质量第一的原则,历时3年,经过30多位老师披沙拣金般地梳理,精深细致地研究,并融进了他们多年来在一线教学、导考的经验,最终升华凝炼成这套《三精题库》。

本丛书具有如下鲜明特点:

### ■ 精选

《三精题库》以考点荟萃典型考题,紧扣最新四、六级考试大纲,设题科学,考点覆盖面广,考点命中率高。

### ■ 精解

《三精题库》以典型考题精解考点,洞悉四、六级考试的命题思路和命题特点,剖析四、六级考试的每种题型和解题技巧,使读者既知其然,又知其所以然,做到举一反三,成竹在胸。

### ■ 精练

《三精题库》精选的考题,考题的精解,将使读者用最短的时间精练四、六级考试的内容,快训实战,从容过关。

另外,本套丛书在版式设计上也匠心独运,每套训练题后预留笔记栏,让您记下重点、难点,达到真正掌握的目的!

“三精”在手,胜券在握,您不想拥有吗?!

# 三 精 题 库

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题 库**

# Test 1

## College English Test

### 试 卷 一

#### 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:

- You will read:
- A) At the office.
  - B) In the waiting room.
  - C) At the airport.
  - D) In 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) The woman is a close friend of the man.

B) The woman has been working too hard.

C) The woman is seeing a doctor.

D) The woman is tired of her work.



2. A) This apple pie tastes very good.  
 B) His mother likes the pie very much.  
 C) This pie can't match his mother's.  
 D) His mother can't make apple pies.
3. A) Take a walk.  
 B) Give a performance.  
 C) Listen to the music.  
 D) Dance to the music.
4. A) Read an article on political science.  
 B) Present a different theory to the class.  
 C) Read more than one article.  
 D) Choose a better article to read.
5. A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.  
 B) The woman should do the typing for Mary.  
 C) The woman should work as hard as Mary.  
 D) The woman isn't a skillful typist.
6. A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.  
 B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.  
 C) He wants to change the time of the appointment.  
 D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock.
7. A) He gets nervous very easily.  
 B) He is an inexperienced speaker.  
 C) He is an awful speaker.  
 D) He hasn't prepared his speech well.
8. A) She didn't like the books the man bought.  
 B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.  
 C) The man bought a lot of books.  
 D) She wanted to see what the man bought.
9. A) Buy a ticket for the ten o'clock flight.  
 B) Ask the man to change the ticket for her.  
 C) Go to the airport immediately.  
 D) Switch to a different flight.
10. A) Dr. Lemon is waiting for a patient.  
 B) Dr. Lemon is busy at the moment.  
 C) Dr. Lemon has lost his patience.  
 D) Dr. Lemon has gone out to visit a patient.

## Section B

**Direction:** 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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) A car outside the supermarket. C) Paul's car.  
B) A car at the bottom of the hill. D) The sports car.
12. A) Inside the car. C) In the garage.  
B) At the foot of the hill. D) In the supermarket.
13. A) The driver of the sports car. C) The man standing nearby.  
B) The two girls inside the car. D) The salesman from London.
14. A) Nobody. C) The bus driver.  
B) The two girls. D) Paul.

### Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) His friend gave him the wrong key.  
B) He didn't know where the back door was.  
C) He couldn't find the key to his mailbox.  
D) It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
16. A) It was getting dark.  
B) He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.  
C) The birds might have flown away.  
D) His friend would arrive any time.
17. A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.  
B) He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.  
C) The torch light made him look very foolish.  
D) He realised that he had made a mistake.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants.



- B) The exhaustion of energy resources.  
 C) The destruction of oil wells.  
 D) The spread of the black powder from the fires.
19. A) The underground oil resources have not been affected.  
 B) Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.  
 C) The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.  
 D) The underground water resources have not been polluted.
20. A) To restore the normal production of the oil wells.  
 B) To estimate the losses caused by the fires.  
 C) To remove the oil left in the desert.  
 D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

## 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:**

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent asteroids (小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids (流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$ 50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$ 10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of

us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from doomsday (毁灭性的) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.

21. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?

- (A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
- (B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
- (C) There are more asteroids than meteoroids.
- (D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.

22. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?

- (A) It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
- (B) Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
- (C) Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
- (D) It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.

23. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?

- (A) It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
- (B) It may create more problems than it might solve.
- (C) It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
- (D) Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.

24. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world.
- (B) asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future
- (C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime
- (D) Workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth

25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?

- (A) Optimistic.
- (B) Critical.
- (C) Objective.
- (D) Arbitrary.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Believe it or not, optical *illusion* (错觉) can cut highway crashes. Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called *chevrons* (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) a new way of highway speed control
- ☐ B) a new pattern for painting highways
- ☐ C) a new approach to training drivers
- ☐ D) a new type of optical illusion

27. On roads painted chevrons, drivers tend to feel that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A) they should avoid speed-related hazards
- ☐ B) they are driving in the wrong lane
- ☒ C) they should slow down their speed
- ☐ D) they are approaching the speed limit

28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) can keep drivers awake

B) can cut road accidents in half

C) will have a longer effect on drivers

D) will look more attractive

29. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to

A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas

B) change the road signs across the country

C) replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons

D) repeat the Japanese road patterns

30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?

A) They are falling out of use in the United States.

B) They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.

C) They are applicable only on broad roads.

D) They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

*Amtrak* (美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in ridership (客运量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers—those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers—those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western

train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains (Empire Builder, etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and American in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A) To show inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
  - B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
  - C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
  - D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that
- A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
  - B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
  - C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
  - D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
33. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized
- A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
  - B) the practical aspects of train travel
  - C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
  - D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips
34. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because
- A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
  - B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
  - C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
  - D) most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audi-

ences

college English test

35. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because

- A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
- B) it provided an exciting travel experience
- C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
- D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny *globules* (小球体) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments (隔仓室) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of *nutrients* (养料). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that



- ☒ A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives  
☐ B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter  
☐ C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter  
☐ D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
37. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) are more evenly distributed in cream  
☐ B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter  
☐ C) live on less fat in cream than in butter  
☐ D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
38. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) removing its fat ☐ C) reducing its water content  
☐ B) killing the bacteria ☐ D) altering its structure
39. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) tiny globules ☐ C) bacteria communities  
☐ B) watery regions ☐ D) little compartments
40. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) by varying its chemical composition  
☐ B) by turning it into a solid lump  
☐ C) while keeping its structure unchanged  
☒ D) while retaining its liquid form

### 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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- ☒ A) 41. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she \_\_\_\_\_ too long.  
☐ A) has been reading ☐ B) had read ☐ C) is reading ☐ D) read
- ☒ B) 42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_\_\_, drawing millions of visitors every year.  
☐ A) attention ☐ B) attraction ☐ C) appointment ☐ D) arrangement
- ☒ B) 43. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too late.  
☐ A) you to delay making ☐ C) your delaying to make

- B) your delaying making D) you delay to make
44. The hopes, goals, fears and desires conflict widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.
- A) alter B) shift C) transfer D) vary
45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it in Cuba.
- A) being cultivated B) been cultivated C) having cultivated D) cultivating
46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience on benches, chairs or boxes.
- A) having seated B) seated C) seated D) having been seated
47. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen comfortably.
- A) is worn B) wears C) wearing D) are worn
48. Some diseases are transmitted by certain water animals.
- A) transplanted B) transformed C) transported D) transmitted
49. Wouldn't you rather your child to bed early?
- A) go B) went C) would go D) goes
50. Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders what will happen to her private life.
- A) that B) what C) it D) this
51. The words of his old teacher left a lasting impression on his mind. He is still influenced by them.
- A) long B) lively C) lasting D) liberal
52. Mike's uncle insists staying not in this hotel.
- A) staying not B) not to stay C) that he would not stay D) that he not stay
53. We agreed to accept whomever they thought was the best tourist guide.
- A) whatever B) whomever C) whichever D) whoever
54. It is our consistent policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.
- A) consistent B) continuous C) considerate D) continual
55. Between 1974 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded 27%.

critical

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- C A) by B) for C) to D) in
56. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful \_\_\_\_\_ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors.
- A) by which B) to which C) in that D) so that
57. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.
- A) optimistic B) optional C) outstanding D) obvious
58. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place.
- A) be living B) were living C) would live D) would have lived
59. The director was critical \_\_\_\_\_ the way we were doing the work.
- A) at B) in C) of D) with
- B 60. In a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ of anger, the man tore up everything within reach.
- A) attack B) burst C) split D) blast
- D 61. \_\_\_\_\_ she realized it was too late to go home.
- A) No sooner it grew dark than C) Scarcely had it grown dark than  
B) Hardly did it grow dark that D) It was not until dark that
- C 62. In Britain people \_\_\_\_\_ four million tons of potatoes every year.
- A) swallow B) dispose C) consume D) exhaust
63. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.
- A) take into account C) make up for  
B) account for D) make out
- D 64. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.
- A) must be sent B) will be sent C) are sent D) be sent
- B 65. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat.
- A) mild B) slight C) light D) tender
66. We take our skin for granted until it is burned \_\_\_\_\_ repair.
- A) beyond B) for C) without D) under
67. The computer revolution may well change society as \_\_\_\_\_ as did the Industrial Revolution.
- A) certainly C) fundamentally  
B) insignificantly D) comparatively