

大学英语考试丛书

4级

大学英语四级考试
模拟试题

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English

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大学英语四级考试 模拟试题

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前 言

本书为适应新的大学英语教学与考试形势而编写。

根据目前我国大学英语教学的实际情况,并经过充分的可行性研究之后,全国大学英语四级、六级考试委员会作出决定,采用新的题型,把“英译汉”(Translation from English to Chinese),简短问答(Short-answer Questions),“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)列为四级考试的正式项目,这些项目与原有的一些项目交替使用。

为推动大学英语教学,促进广大同学英语基本功的训练,帮助他们熟悉和适应新的考试题型,我们根据大学英语教学大纲的要求,编写了此书,供同学们自学、自测使用,也供教师教学复习时参考。本书共有十一套大学英语四级统考模拟试题,包括“听力理解”、“复合式听写”、“阅读理解”、“简短问答”、“英译汉”、“词语用法与语法结构”、“完形填空”、“写作”等内容。

本书的十一套题全部按大学英语四级、六级考试委员会确定的标准试卷精心设计,所有试卷都有“对话型多项选择听力理解题”,第一、二、四、五、七、十、十一套试题中采用“短篇型多项选择听力理解题”,第三、六、八、九套试题中采用“复合式听写题”,各套试卷都含“阅读理解”、“词语用法与语法结构”和“写作”项目,第一、二、四、五、八套试题中含“完形填空”,第三、六、七套试题含“简短问答”,第九、十、十一套试题含“英译汉”。

在本书编写过程中,编者努力联系大学英语教学中的难点、疑点和重要语言点,以帮助同学们掌握、巩固知识,解决学习中存在的一些问题,弥补知识漏洞。阅读、听力等所选材料内容新颖、题材各异。为适应新的大学英语教学形势,一些阅读文章增加了难度与长度。为方便同学们自测使用,书后对每套题都给出了答案,并突出重点、难点对试题作了题解。

Contents

Model Test 1	1
Model Test 2	13
Model Test 3	25
Model Test 4	35
Model Test 5	47
Model Test 6	59
Model Test 7	71
Model Test 8	81
Model Test 9	91
Model Test 10	101
Model Test 11	113
Key and Explanatory Answers for the Model Tests	123
Tapescript of Listening Comprehension	149

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.*

1. A) The back of his dictionary fell apart when he dropped it.
B) He had read the novel without help earlier in the fall.
C) He needed to look up some words in order to comprehend the novel.
D) His French teacher helped him with the vocabulary.
2. A) In New York. B) In Boston. C) In Michigan. D) In Washington.
3. A) They can not get tickets. B) They have to read newspapers.
C) It was last night. D) It was too cold.
4. A) Her umbrella is broken, too. B) She needs to use her umbrella.
C) She'll get her umbrella out of the closet. D) She has already lent her umbrella to someone.
5. A) 7:55. B) 7:45. C) 7:50. D) 8:00.
6. A) She's amusing. B) She has a lot of energy.
C) She would spend time on her studies. D) She's thinking of giving up her job.
7. A) The new players win every time. B) She thinks the team will win.
C) She doesn't want to discuss football. D) She's disappointed with the new players.
8. A) In a doctor's office. B) In an operating room.
C) In a professor's office. D) In a college lab.
9. A) 40 cents. B) 45 cents. C) 35 cents. D) 30 cents.
10. A) Mr. Thompson is a kind man. B) She is sympathetic for the man.
C) The man needn't be worried. D) Mr. Thompson is not reliable.

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 1

11. A) Because they are not free away from home.
B) Because convenience foods are available.
C) Because they have their own salary.
D) Because they are attending college.
12. A) Adults can go to wherever they want.
B) Parents don't live with their married children.
C) Young adult women often live away from home.
D) All the women prefer to be bachelors.
13. A) Liberated women. B) Unforeseen supermarkets.
C) Retired parents. D) Modern equipment.

Passage 2

14. A) At three, a baby will know about 1 000 words.
B) At two, a baby will know about 300 to 500 words.
C) At four, he is able to speak like his parents.
D) At twelve, he is able to write poems.
15. A) They will be mentally retarded. B) They turn out to be of high IQ eventually.
C) They can never learn to speak properly. D) They are slow in mind.
16. A) An infant's brain is well developed.
B) An infant's brain is better than a monkey's.
C) An infant is born with the capacity to speak.
D) An infant is born to be cleverer than a bear.

Passage 3

17. A) The oldest universities in Britain.
B) Famous universities in England.
C) Development of universities in Britain.
D) Young people prefer new universities than old ones.
18. A) Between the 14 th and 15 th centuries. B) Between 1850—1930
C) In the 19 th century. D) After World War II.
19. A) Europe. B) Oxford. C) Cambridge. D) Both B and C.
20. A) They were founded in the 1960's.
B) They offered many courses in the social sciences.
C) They are more important than the old ones.
D) They are favored by many young people.

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:

Over the years, the great majority of men have successfully resisted all attempts to make them change their style of dress. The same cannot be said for women. Each year a few so-called "top designers" in Paris or London lay down the law and women the whole world over rush to obey. The decrees of the designers are unpredictable and dictatorial. This year, they decide in their arbitrary fashion, skirts will be short and waists will be high; zips are in and buttons are out. Next year the law is reversed and far from taking exception. No one is even mildly surprised.

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they shudder at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, and they are annually blackmailed by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be discarded because of the dictates of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the deliberate creation of waste. Many women squander vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to discard clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, providing they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shivering in a flimsy dress on a wintry day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in dainty shoes.

21. Women are ____.
- A) ready to follow fashion B) easily influenced by London fashion designers
C) cheated out of all their money D) all dressed in the latest Paris fashion
22. It can be concluded from the first paragraph that ____.
- A) fashion designers influence men and women in many aspects
B) fashion has more influence on women than on men
C) short skirts were the fashion dozens of years ago
D) women always dress according to the latest fashion
23. The second paragraph suggests that ____.
- A) women always keep up with the fashion

- B) women take too much care of their appearance
 - C) women are capable of errors
 - D) fashion designers blackmail women into buying new dresses
24. The author implies in the last paragraph that ____.
- A) fashionable dresses lack warmth, comfort and durability
 - B) designers and big stores never consider the real need of their customers
 - C) fashionable dresses are not worth buying
 - D) warmth, comfort and durability should be taken into consideration when you are going to buy a dress
25. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A) fashions for men's clothes change less frequently than fashions for women's
 - B) we live in a throw-away society
 - C) women are fickle and insatiable
 - D) a huge demand for new styles always exists

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The fact that blind people can "see" things using other parts of their bodies apart from their eyes may help us to understand our feelings about colour. If they can sense colour difference, then perhaps we, too, are affected by colour unconsciously.

Manufacturers have discovered by trial and error that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and the cosmetics (化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a whole discipline of colour psychology that now finds application in everything from fashion to interior decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the colour of the night sky and therefore associated with passivity and calm, while yellow is a day colour with associations of energy and incentive (刺激). For primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw as red, the colour of blood and rage and the heat that came with effort. And green is associated with passive defence and self-preservation. Experiments have shown that colours, partly because of their physiological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in heart-beat, and blood pressure; red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect; it is a calming colour. Because of its exciting connotations (涵义), red was chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alertness and alarm, so fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colours that stop the traffic dead.

26. Manufacturers found out that colour affects sales ____.
- A) by experience over a long period of time
 - B) by experimenting with different colours
 - C) by trying out colour on blind people
 - D) by developing the discipline of colour psychology

27. Our preferences for certain colours are ____.
- A) associated with the time of day B) dependent on our character
C) linked with our primitive ancestors D) partly due to psychological factors
28. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?
- A) They breathe faster. B) They feel afraid.
C) Their blood pressure rises. D) Their hearts beat faster.
29. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Colour probably has an effect on us which we are not conscious of.
B) Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities.
C) People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly.
D) The psychology of colour is of some practical use.
30. Which of the following could be the most suitable title?
- A) The Discipline of Colour Psychology B) Colour and Its Connotations
C) The Practical Use of Colour D) Colour and Feelings

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious, that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: What kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing unattractive clothes?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people adversely. A person's self-concept is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people, having low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing "the right thing". Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their inferiority. They also find it difficult to be pleased by compliments because they believe they are unworthy of praise. A shy person may respond to a compliment with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient effort in building self-confidence. Since shyness goes hand in hand with lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as their strengths. For example, most people would like to be "A" students in every subject. It is not fair for them to label themselves inferior because they have difficulty in some areas. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic. Living on the impossible leads to a sense of inadequacy.

Each one of us is a unique, worthwhile individual. We are interested in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. Let's not allow shyness to block our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

31. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A) the characteristics of shy people B) the cause of shyness
C) the questions in the minds of shy people D) the effect of shyness on people
32. According to the writer, self-awareness is _____.
A) harmful to people B) a weak point of shy people
C) the cause of unhappiness D) a good quality
33. What is the shy people's reaction to compliment?
A) They are pleased by it. B) They feel it is not true.
C) They are very sensitive to it. D) They feel it confirms their inferiority.
34. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A) Shyness helps us to live up to our full potential.
B) Shyness enables us to understand ourselves better.
C) Shyness blocks our chances for a rich life.
D) Shyness has nothing to do with lack of self-esteem.
35. We can infer from the passage that the writer is _____.
A) a shy person B) a realistic person
C) a sensitive person D) a reserved person

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants(被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine(女性的) and an attractive man more masculine(男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractive-

ness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

36. The word "liability" (Line 6, Para. 1) most probably means " ____."
- A) misfortune B) disadvantage C) instability D) burden
37. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness ____.
- A) reinforces the feminine qualities required
B) makes women look more honest and capable
C) is of primary importance to women
D) often enables women to succeed quickly
38. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness ____.
- A) turns out to be an obstacle to men
B) affects men and women alike
C) has as little effect on men as on women
D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
39. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often ____.
- A) practical B) prejudiced C) old-fashioned D) radical
40. The author writes this passage to ____.
- A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
C) demand equal rights for women
D) emphasize the importance of appearance

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.

41. The tree-lined sidewalk gave pedestrians protection ____ the summer sun and winter rain.
- A) under B) from C) off D) in
42. The publishers will send you a specimen copy of their new books ____.
- A) when it will be requested B) when they are requested it
C) when it is requested D) when requested
43. I must admit ____ ashamed of my conduct.
- A) it to feel B) to feeling C) myself being D) the fact I
44. He was a man of fine character in all points ____ he was rather timid.
- A) in that B) for that C) except that D) except for

45. By using both ears one can tell the direction ____ a sound comes.
A) in which B) from which C) with which D) beyond which
46. In spite of all ____ has been said, the youngsters kept making loud noises.
A) what B) which C) that D) as
47. I didn't mean ____ anything, but these apples looked so good I couldn't resist ____ one.
A) eating ... to try B) eating ... trying
C) to eat ... to try D) to eat ... trying
48. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you ____ anything about it for the time being.
A) do B) did C) didn't do D) don't do
49. The business is risky. But ____, we would be rich.
A) might we succeed B) should we succeed
C) would we succeed D) could we succeed
50. He went to the meeting, ____ worse, insisted on speaking.
A) which was B) it was C) being D) what was
51. She was honest about it; she ____, but she didn't.
A) might have laid B) might tell a lie
C) could have lied D) could tell a lie
52. The mayor likes to attend the match, ____ he likes sports but because he likes to mix with the crowds.
A) not so much because B) not because so much
C) because not so much D) so not because much
53. Although our team ____ during the first half of the game, they rallied and won the game.
A) would lose B) was losing C) would have lost D) could lose
54. ____ that our knocking could not wake him up.
A) Deeply he slept B) So deeply did he sleep
C) So deeply he slept D) He sleeping so deeply
55. I ____ to him because he called me up shortly afterwards.
A) didn't need write B) needn't to write
C) needn't have written D) need have not write
56. He will make little progress in his study ____ he has little knowledge of the language.
A) even if B) in case C) unless D) since
57. The local government had to call the troops to ____ the rebellion.
A) put down B) put off C) put up D) put away
58. The boiler has to be ____ for inspection and repair.
A) shut down B) shut up C) shut out D) shut in
59. If the rain ____ for a few days more, we will have to cancel the performance.
A) holds over B) holds off C) holds up D) holds out
60. In one firm alone over three hundred people were ____ because of the economic crisis.
A) laid up B) laid down C) laid off D) laid out

61. His face gave him ____ when he told a lie.
A) up B) away C) out D) in
62. He has left his book on ____ so that you can read it.
A) aim B) purpose C) intention D) meaning
63. She is making herself ill with ____ over her son's future.
A) troubles B) consideration C) worry D) annoyance
64. Papermaking began in China and from there it ____ to North Africa and Europe.
A) sprang B) flowed C) spread D) carried
65. A medical student had to read a textbook which was ____ too expensive to buy.
A) far B) rather C) quite D) more
66. Her display of bad temper completely ____ the dinner party.
A) damaged B) spoilt C) harmed D) disabled
67. If he refuses to ____ with the rules and regulations, he must take the consequence.
A) comply B) obey C) observe D) consent
68. He bore ____ what his father said and worked hard.
A) in peace B) in mind C) in time D) in succession
69. ____ radar the pilot can detect any objects ahead.
A) By all means B) By no means C) By means of D) By any means
70. Hamburgers, the major fast food in the United States, are said to ____ in Germany.
A) occur B) evolve C) originate D) happen

Part IV Close

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. 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.

It must have been about two o'clock in the morning when I was woken abruptly by a loud banging noise. It was such a bitterly cold night 71 I did not fancy the idea 71. A) when B) as C) that D) as to

72, so I sat in bed and listened. 73 I heard nothing 72. A) for getting up B) to get up C) for me to get up D) of getting up

more, I concluded that the sound 74 from the street. I 73. A) Because B) Since C) For D) As

was just going back to sleep, 75 there was another loud bang. The sound was so extraordinary that this time I 74. A) must have come B) could have come C) may have come D) came

75. A) while B) as C) when D) after

jumped out of bed at once.

I put on my dressing-gown and tiptoed downstairs.

- 76 my way carefully, I found the drawing-room door 76. A) Looking for B) Searching
C) Making D) Feeling
- 77 and could not remember if I had 78 it like that. I 77. A) open B) opened
C) being opened D) opening
- quickly 79 the lights but could see nothing 80 . I felt 79. A) switch up B) turned down
C) turned up D) turned on
- rather 81 of my foolish behaviour and began climbing 80. A) interesting B) different
C) exciting D) unusual
- the stairs when I heard the same noise again. It came 81. A) shameful B) sorry
distinctively from above. I dashed 82 and went into all 82. A) upstairs B) downstairs
C) upstairs D) downstairs
- the bedrooms 83 , but there was nothing that could 83. A) one another B) one from another
C) one after one D) one after another
- possibly have made such a sound. I went across to one of 84. A) out B) from
the windows. It was so cold outside that ice had formed on 84. A) out B) from
the window-panes. I scraped it away and looked 84 on 84. A) out B) from
C) down D) beneath
- the garden below. Lamps from the street 85 the distance 85. A) in B) from
C) at D) beyond
- provided sufficient light to see by. It was snowing heavily 86. A) leaves B) trunk
and the 86 of the bare trees looked like white arms 87 86. A) leaves B) trunk
C) bark D) branches
- the night sky. There was certainly no 88 that anyone 87. A) in B) against
C) below D) of
- had been walking in the garden, for it would have been 88. A) sight B) symbol
easy to 89 footprints. As I was beginning to feel cold, I 89. A) make up B) make for
C) find out D) make out
- went to my room, sat on my bed and waited to see if the 90. A) From B) By
noise would come again. It did—from directly above me. 90. A) From B) By
90 then did I understand: the water in the pipes leading to 90. A) From B) By
C) Even D) Only

the tank in the attic was beginning to freeze and the pipes were protesting loudly!

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic War. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 战争所带来的灾难与恐怖。
2. 战争分正义战争和非正义战争。
3. 我们对战争的态度。

