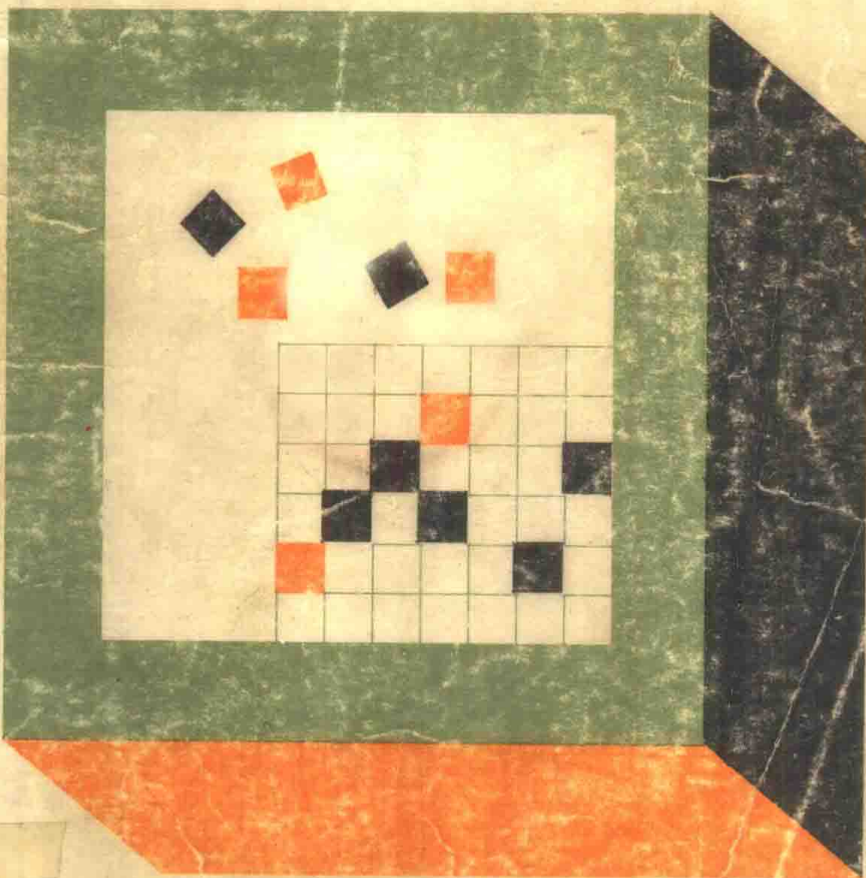


教育科学出版社

大学英语四级考试 最新模拟试题详解

● 王迈迈 主编



大学英语四级考试

最新模拟试题详解

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内容提要

本书共收入九套模拟试题,力求覆盖《大学英语教学大纲》要求的所有语法项目,尽量涉及到所有需要掌握的难点。该书的每套试题都完全模拟四级考试卷,所有题目都附有标准答案、写作范文、听力文字材料和详尽的注解。我们希望这九套试题不仅能使同学们接受九次四级考试的实战训练,而且能对所学过的大学英语知识,进行一次较系统、较全面的复习。

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前 言

每逢重大考试,考前总要进行适应性的模拟训练。实践证明,这是一条提高考试成绩的捷径。对路的模拟训练,的确可以使考生用最短的时间,最小的气力,获得最满意的效果。当然,应该有一个前提,这就是要打好坚实的基础。

然而,事实上都很难避免这样一种现象:许多同学考前并没有掌握好应该掌握的知识。这样便出现了两种需要:一种需要是强化模拟训练,另一种需要是补基础。那么,能否将二者结合起来,既补基础又进行强化模拟训练呢?答案是肯定的。基于这种认识,我们中南、华北、东北等地五所大学的教师,根据近年来在大学英语教学、四级考试辅导——对各种层次,尤其是对基础差一些的同学进行辅导时积累的经验(既有全国重点大学的经验,也有一般大学的经验),针对同学们的实际情况,编写了这九套试题。

本书的九套试题,力求覆盖《大学英语教学大纲》要求的所有语法项目,尽量涉及到所有需要掌握的难点。该书的每套试题都完全模拟四级考试卷,所有题目都附有标准答案、写作范文、听力文字材料和详尽的注解。我们希望这九套试题不仅能使同学们接受九次四级考试的实战训练,而且能对所学过的大学英语知识,进行一次较系统、较全面的复习。

本书在编写过程中,得到了武汉大学、同济医科大学、江汉大学、沈阳航空学院、青岛医学院等院校四级考试的专家们

的大力支持；外籍专家 Jo Howard 帮助审订了本书的英文部分；黄青山同志为本书的出版做了许多工作。在此，一并表示感谢。

欢迎使用者对本书提出宝贵意见。

王迈迈

1991 年 3 月

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

(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 question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

Example:

You will hear;

You will read; A) Weather conditions.

B) Atmosphere temperature.

C) Common colds.

D) The man's ill with influenza.

From the conversation we know that the man's ill with influenza and has a high fever. Therefore, D) "The man's ill with influenza" is the best answer. You should mark D on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) Bill is waiting for his wife.

B) Bill is waiting for his brother.

Test 1

- C) Bill is waiting for his wife's brother.
D) Bill is waiting for his brother's wife.
2. A) The man wants to sleep.
B) The man hates to sleep.
C) The man is tired of the empty talker.
D) The man likes meaningless speech.
3. A) She ran to her office.
B) She failed to see her father.
C) She missed her train.
D) She had no money to get her train ticket.
4. A) The woman's hat.
B) The man's hat.
C) The woman's grandmother.
D) The president.
5. A) the man is an astronomer.
B) the man is an astronaut.
C) the man knows a lot about the solar system.
D) the man knows little about the solar system.
6. A) As a colour blind woman, she is forbidden to learn driving.
B) She doesn't like to drive.
C) Her husband doesn't allow her to drive.
D) She's lost her licence.
7. A) Tomorrow.
B) Next Friday.
C) Today.

- D) Two days later.
8. A) They'll go to a concert.
B) They'll go to a movie.
C) They'll to to a museum.
D) They'll go to an exhibition.
9. A) 4:30.
B) 6:00.
C) 5:30.
D) 6:30.
10. A) Utter with difficulty.
B) Speak unfriendly.
C) Say directly.
D) Announce readily.

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 ONE best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage I

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

11. A) Australia's most violent city.
B) Australia's most advanced city.
C) Australia's most important importing and exporting port.
D) Most famous tourist city.
12. A) A street gang throws a man off a moving train.

Test 1

- B) A man murders his seven-year-old stepson.
 - C) Three young men are sentenced to life in prison for the rape and murder of a young girl bank clerk.
 - D) Policemen in Sydney are often attacked by gangs and murderers.
13. A) Sydney, Japanese cities, American cities.
B) Japanese and European cities, Sydney, American cities.
C) American cities, Japanese and European cities, Sydney.
D) American and South American cities, Sydney, Japanese and European cities.

Passage II

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

14. A) Italian. B) Indian.
C) Canadian. D) Australian.
15. A) Sound travels much faster than had been thought.
B) Sound travels a little faster than had been thought.
C) Sound travels as fast as ever before.
D) Sound travels more than one half kilometer an hour than had been thought.
16. A) 331.29 meters a second.
B) 331.45 meters a second.
C) 345.31 meters a second.
D) 329.31 meters a second.

Passage III

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

17. A) Seven. B) Five.

- C) Six. D) Four.
18. A) Twelve weeks. B) Forty weeks.
C) Fifty weeks. D) Twenty-eight weeks.
19. A) All of them are living.
B) A great part of them died.
C) Most of them are alive.
D) All of them are dead.
20. A) A doctor. B) A nurse.
C) Her husband. D) A drug called "Pergnal".

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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:

Wouldn't it be great if you could just look up at the sky and read the weather forecast right off it?

Well, you can. The forecast is written in clouds. If you can read that writing, you can tell something about the atmosphere. With some practice, you can become a pretty good weather fore-caster. Who knows, you might even do as well as meteorologists (weather scientists).

Meteorologists use much more information than just the appearance of the clouds to make their forecasts. They collect data from all over the world. Then they plug it into powerful, high-

speed computers.

This does give meteorologists an advantage, because they can track weather patterns as they move from west to east across the country.

But you have an advantage, too. You can look at the sky and get your data directly. A meteorologist uses a computer forecast that's several hours old to make a local forecast.

What are you seeing when you look at a cloud? "A snapshot of what moisture is doing in the atmosphere," says meteorologist Peter Leavitt. There's moisture throughout the atmosphere. Most of the time you don't see it, because it's in the form of an invisible gas called water vapor.

Sometimes, the temperature of the air gets cold enough to cause the water vapor to change to liquid water. That's called condensation, and we see it happen all the time (for example, when humid air from the shower hits the cool glass of a mirror). When enough water vapor condenses, droplets form in the air. These droplets scatter light and presto! A cloud is visible.

Watching clouds over a day or two tells you a lot more than a single cloud about the weather to come. Changes in clouds show changes in the atmosphere. Clouds are classified (grouped) by their appearance and height. Layered clouds that seem to cover the sky are called stratus. They mean the air is stable and not changing rapidly with height. Some clouds look like individual balls of cotton. Called cumulus, they mark the location of rising air, or thermals.

You should begin to notice patterns. Certain clouds, following each other in order, can signal an approaching storm. But don't take our word for it; see for yourself.

21. This passage mainly tells us about how A
- A) to keep an eye on the weather.
 - B) to become a meteorologist.
 - C) to be an assistant to a meteorologist.
 - D) to change water vapor to liquid water.
22. According to the passage, an ordinary person might do as well as a meteorologist in weather forecast C
- A) with the help of a high-speed computer.
 - B) through a complex process of calculation.
 - C) with some simple practice looking up at the sky.
 - D) consulting a weather station.
23. Meteorologists make their weather forecasts D
- A) by collecting data from all over the world.
 - B) by plugging this data into powerful, high-speed computers.
 - C) by calculating and analyzing this data.
 - D) all above.
24. Your advantage in weather forecasts consists in that _____
- A) you have more powerful computer at home.
 - B) your brain works as well as a high-speed computer.
 - C) you can observe the sky and obtain your data directly.
 - D) meteorologists give their data to you as soon as they get them.
25. The word "condensation" in this passage most probably means

changing to A

A) a liquid.

B) a vapor.

C) a gas.

D) a solid.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Why are amateur athletes using drugs like steroids? The answer is very simple; they are paid for performance.

Carl Lewis makes close to a million dollars a year from running itself. He gets at least \$ 30,000 to run in an open race. How can you call him an amateur?

The most successful amateur athletes are earning a very good living through their participation in sports, and winning an Olympic gold medal means millions of dollars in potential income. So it's not surprising that amateur athletes are willing to experiment with steroids in order to win.

Teen athletes are turning to steroids as well. Parents are bringing their kids to doctors for drugs that will help them win. Drugs are only a symptom of the real disease. The true illness is the way we view sports—win at any cost.

David Threlkeld is an 18-year-old who has experimented with steroids. He first came in contact with the drug his junior year in high school. He quit using them because of the side effects. The drugs were affecting his moods; he would get angry for no reason and was afraid he would hurt someone. They were giving him stomachaches and headaches. Now that he's off the drug he feels

much better.

Winning is always the most important thing to everybody. And that's made people start taking the drugs. People don't want to work hard. They just want immediate results. But nobody can escape from the terrible side effects.

26. Amateur athletes are using drugs like steroids mainly because they want to _____

- A) run faster.
- B) jump higher.
- C) get the champion.
- D) all of the above.

27. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A) Some parents back their children in experiment with drugs.
- B) Threlkeld, an 18-year-old, took drugs as well.
- C) Carl Lewis is also a drug-taker.
- D) Amateur athletes are willing to take drugs at any cost in order to win.

28. From this passage we learn that steroids are _____

- A) distinguished athletes.
- B) teen athletes.
- C) drugs bringing terrible side effects.
- D) Olympic Games.

29. Why does the author infer that Carl Lewis is not an amateur athlete?

- A) He gets at least \$ 30,000 to run in an open race.

Test 1

B) He makes close to a million dollars a year from running it-
self.

C) He wins Olympic gold medals annually.

D) A and B.

30. Threlkeld quit using steroids because _____

A) he had already earned enough money in sports.

B) another athlete who used steroids told him to quit.

C) his parents dissuaded him from using.

D) he had suffered a lot.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In 1909 Ricketts continued his research. Finally, after years of looking, he spotted something under the microscope. Using a new cell-staining technique, he could just make out some extremely tiny rod-shaped microorganisms in infected blood-- and in tick tissue and tick eggs. The thing he was looking for seemed to be multiplying right inside the cells on its victims, like a super-tiny parasite.

In his own mind, Ricketts had solved the mystery. Spotted fever was caused by a new kind of organism, somewhere between viruses and bacteria in size. But every time he tried to grow it, the mysterious organism disappeared.

The doctor didn't want to quit, but he couldn't afford to finance all his own research. So he accepted an offer from the government of Mexico to come and study the outbreak of typhus in Mexico City. Typhus had symptoms in common with Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Maybe they were two forms of the same

thing.

Ricketts quickly figured out that typhus, while almost as deadly as spotted fever, is not the same disease. But it did seem to be caused by a similar very tiny organism.

He knew his test samples could be deadly. He handled them with care. But one spring day, while transferring infected lice from one part of his laboratory to another, Ricketts let his caution slip. A week later, he died of typhus fever.

Later researchers realized that Ricketts had already solved the mystery of the spotted death. He had discovered a completely unsuspected new form of microorganism, related to both viruses and bacteria, which could cause dozens of diseases in humans and animals. All of them seem to be spread by tiny carriers such as lice and ticks. Biologists named an entire order of similar organisms after him. The “something” he had spent so many years hunting is called *Rickettsia rickettsi*, in his memory.

31. The term “cell-staining” technique refers to _____

- A) a technique scientists apply to kill cells.
- B) a technique scientists use to stain cells.
- C) a new method to kill parasites.
- D) a new way to manage a microscope.

32. Spotted fever was brought about by a new kind of organism that is _____

- A) smaller than viruses.
- B) larger than bacteria.
- C) smaller than bacteria and larger viruses.