

- 根据2000年大学英语教学大纲编写
- 大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

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大学英语四级考试 模拟试题精析

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内 容 简 介

《大学英语四级考试模拟试题精析》是根据国家教育部 2000 年起开始实施的大学英语教学大纲的要求编写而成的。全书一共有 10 套模拟试题,并附模拟试题参考答案及详细的注解。通过训练和练习,可以使考生达到理想的应试效果。

本书有听力部分的文字材料,并配有听力部分和听写填空的录音磁带。

丛书编写说明

《大学英语四级考试辅导丛书》是根据国家教育部最近颁布并在 2000 年起开始实施的大学英语教学大纲编写而成的。其目的是向学生详细介绍大学英语四级考试命题思路、应试技巧、解题步骤,并以历年考题进行分析与指导,归纳考试要点,帮助学生通过四级考试。

本丛书是由大学英语四级考试辅导专家依据他们在上海许多院校多年从事辅导及应试技巧专题讲座的基础上编写而成的。其辅导内容、应试技巧、解题步骤、以历年考题进行分析与指导的思路以及对历年考题的要点归纳,对于四级考生,特别是大专学生都具有显著的效果。特别值得一提的是《大学英语四级写作模式、步骤与范文》和《大学英语四级考试听力高分技巧》两本书。写作与听力均是学生最难掌握的技能,在考试中也是失分最多的考试项目,或者说也是教学上最薄弱的一个环节。然而,这两个问题在上述两本书中均得到解决。

本丛书体现下列特色:

1. 《大学英语四级考试写作模式、步骤与范文》一书是写作辅导与测试专家对写作教学研究的总结。经多年教学试验,已取得显著效果。本书对写作要求作了归纳,总结了五个写作模式,便于学生模仿与掌握。同时本书又对如何写作,譬如写作要求与审题,写作思路与步骤,主题句与支撑句以及如何写总结段落,概括为四个步骤,这样便能帮助写作基础

较差的学生在考试中得到写作的基本分,而对有一定写作经验的学生而言,他们就能得写作高分。

本书还罗列了如何写总起段落,如何写中心句,如何写转折段落,如何写总结段落等所要求的语言表达与方法,以帮助学生掌握语言表达方法,写出较理想的作文。

本书还对大学英语历年四级考试写作要求及范文进行分析,指导学生如何应用五个写作模式及四个写作步骤进行写作,使本书更具可操作性及实用性。

根据新教学大纲的要求,本书还增加了应用文写作技巧与范文内容,如:如何写便条,如何写私人信件,如何写申请信,如何写简历等,以帮助学生掌握应用文写作技能。

2.《大学英语四级考试听力高分技巧》是听力测试专家多年来对听力应试技巧专题讲座的总结。本书详细介绍阅读+听力的听力技巧,分析历年大学英语四级听力考试重点内容,对听力考试重点内容进行归纳、分类,针对这些听力考试重点内容设计模拟试题,进行归类训练,以使考生获得较理想的应试效果。

本书的主要特点是,在听对话或短文之前,考生通过阅读对话或短文的选项就能大致猜测被测对话或短文的大意,从而使考生对理解听力内容有所把握,提高答题的正确率。这一应试技巧是根据听力命题原理而作出的概括,仔细阅读四项选择,你就能大致了解听力内容的大意。本书还可用来训练考生在听对话或短文之前,就可以大致猜出听力内容大意,甚至在听提问之前就能较有把握地做出正确选择。

本书以历年大学英语四级考试听力试题为听力训练依据,并提供考试重点内容分类及听力综合练习,以指导考生提高听力应试能力。

3.《大学英语四级考试要点辅导(语法、阅读、完形填空)》一书详细介绍语法、阅读和完形填空命题原则及思路,着重对语法考试重点项目作了归纳与分类,对阅读理解技能进行分类分析,并对应试技巧作了详细的介绍,对完形填空命题重点及容易做错的原因也进行了分析。本书以历年考题为分析依据,并提供大量的相关练习,使分析具有可靠性。

4.《大学英语四级考试模拟试题精析》是根据国家教育部 2000 年起开始实施的大学英语教学大纲编写而成的。本书编写的考试形式,考试范围及考试难易度均符合考试大纲要求,还对每一套模拟试题都作了详细的分析,指出做错的原因,介绍正确的审题思路与应试技巧。

前 言

《大学英语四级考试模拟试题精析》是根据国家教育部2000年起开始实施的大学英语教学大纲的要求编写而成的。本书编写的考试形式、考试范围及考试难易度及分量均符合考试大纲要求。全书一共有10套模拟试题,并附模拟试题参考答案及详细的注解。在注解中主要介绍解题思路及应试技巧,这样便于考生掌握应试技巧,提高应试能力。部分模拟试题已经试用,效果良好,符合国家正式大学英语四级考试试题要求。

本书提供听力部分的文字材料,并配有听力部分和听写填空的录音磁带。录音语速符合国家正式大学英语四级考试试题要求。

模拟试题的结构:

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Section B

Part II Reading Comprehension

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Part IV Cloze

Part V Writing

新题型

Part I Spot Dictation

Part II Compound Dictation

Past III Translation from English into Chinese

Part IV Short Answer Questions

大学英语四级考试辅导丛书主编庄恩平。

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由于编写水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,请读者批评指正。

大学英语四级考试命题研究与辅导小组

2000年2月

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Practice 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 center.

1. A) She learned it from her friends.
B) She took French lessons at school.
C) She learned it from her father.
D) She took French lessons in the army.
2. A) Five weeks from now.
B) Six weeks from now.
C) Two weeks from now.
D) Four weeks from now.
3. A) Complain to the waiter.
B) Take notice of the waiter.
C) Ask the woman to change her order.
D) Have the steak changed.
4. A) She came to learn something about filing.
B) She came to teach Miss White about filing.
C) She came to persuade the man to join her.

- D) She came to meet Miss White.
5. A) The man wants to drive around the White House today.
B) The man didn't go by the White House yesterday.
C) The man wants to go into the White House today.
D) The man didn't have a good look at the White House yesterday.
6. A) He had to get an early start the next morning.
B) He had a lot to do before he got sleepy.
C) He just couldn't help it; the movie was so interesting.
D) The movie's price was too high to leave in the middle.
7. A) She likes swimming.
B) She is easily awakened.
C) She enjoys quiet.
D) She usually oversleeps.
8. A) A man beat a kid.
B) A man turned his bike unexpectedly.
C) A man on a bike fell off onto the street.
D) A man broke a traffic law.
9. A) The design is attractive.
B) The colors are brighter.
C) The design is less interesting.
D) It's too cheap to buy.
10. A) Lectures. B) Classes.
C) Discussions. D) Situations.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard :

11. A) It is the income that is lower than the average.
B) It is the income that is higher than the average.
C) It is the minimum income at which people will have an acceptable standard of living.
D) It is the maximum income that people need for an acceptable standard of living.
12. A) Because people are no longer satisfied with being poor.
B) Because the general standard of living rises.
C) Because the percentage of the poor people decreases.
D) Because fewer people are below the poverty line.
13. A) 14% . B) 40% . C) 10% . D) 16% .
14. A) Personal problems . B) The poverty line .
C) Unemployment . D) Poverty .

Passage Two

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

15. A) A tall tree . B) Sweet apples .
C) Apples . D) Apple trees .
16. A) They are smaller than Delicious apples .
B) They are sweeter than Golden Delicious apples .
C) They are cheaper than most other kinds of apples .
D) They are eaten fresh .
17. A) Cold winters . B) Hot summers .
C) Warm summers . D) Mild winters .

Passage Three

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

18. A) Exercising is very important .
B) Cycling can strengthen people's muscles .
C) Cycling is one of the best forms of exercise .

- D) It is desirable for people to cycle at least two or three times a week.
19. A) Because it is better than swimming.
B) Because they are not carrying their body weight on their feet.
C) Because it increases your strength more quickly.
D) Because they could get a little out of breath.
20. A) It can be less dangerous.
B) It can make people out of breath.
C) It can cause back pains.
D) It can damage muscles that aren't used to working.

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Climate, more than other single factor, determines the distribution of life on earth. Climatic boundaries establish the limits within which organisms can survive. Plants, even more than animals, must be well adapted to climate in order to survive. They cannot move about or take shelter but must be equipped to endure whatever weather conditions are likely to occur. In the harsh conditions of the tundra(冻土地带), many plants grow close to the ground for shelter from icy winds.

Animals, despite their ability to move about and find shelter, are just as much influenced by climate as plants are. Creatures such as the camel are so highly specialized that they have an extremely limited distribution. Others,

such as bears, are flexible enough to adapt to a broad range of climates. Ocean-living organisms are just as sensitive to climatic changes, in this case, temperature and salinity(盐性), as land animals. Certain foraminifers are so sensitive to changes in their environment that their presence can be taken as an index of sea temperature. Human beings are among the least specialized of all animals and can live almost anywhere. Their clothes and their homes act as a sort of "miniature climate" that can be taken with them everywhere.

21. Which of the following can best be the title of the passage?
- A) Animals and Climate
 - B) *How Living Things in Varied Climates Rely on Each Other*
 - C) The Survival of the Fittest
 - D) Climate and Its Influence on Life on Earth
22. According to the passage, plants on the tundra grow close to the ground _____.
- A) to avoid being eaten by other animals
 - B) because the autumn winds are too harsh
 - C) to limit as much as possible the exposure to the cold
 - D) because the unfrozen water supplies are very scarce
23. It can be inferred from the passage that foraminifers are _____.
- A) a kind of temperature scale
 - B) a form of sea life
 - C) a species of tundra plant
 - D) a type of land animals
24. According to the passage, human beings can survive almost everywhere on earth because _____.
- A) they have developed advanced forms of transportation
 - B) they have learned how to process seawater for drinking
 - C) their body temperature can vary considerably in line with the climate

- D) their shelters and clothing help them to adapt to the environment
25. What does the word "miniature" in the last sentence mean?
- A) smaller than a normal one
- B) more complicated than a usual one
- C) stricter than a normal one
- D) more flexible than a usual one

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

People are the foundation of market analysis. How many will there be? What will be the age distribution? Where will they live? These issues involve the study of demographics(人口统计数据), defined as the size, structure, and distribution of a population. When combined with data on purchasing power or wealth, this type of analysis is called economic demographics, the study of the economic characteristics of a nation's population.

The most important application of economic demographics is market segmentation strategies, the process of dividing a total market into groups of people who have relatively similar characteristics and behavior. The next chapter describes how to reach those market segment. In this chapter, look for market segments that are growing either in size or in purchasing power. If a firm can market effectively to growing segments, the firm's profits will grow even when the total market is slowing in growth or declining.

There are no more mass markets, it is often observed, only variations in the size of segments. That is the reason we spend the entire next chapter on the topic of segmentation. You can't sell everything to anybody and you can't sell anything to everybody. As an executive of Sears' information services recently observed, "There's this great big market out there called the United States. If you go after them, it's the death knell(丧钟声)." In this chapter, we analyze how to avoid going after the "great big market" and, instead, how to harvest growing profits from little markets.

Population is the foundation for market analysis because of its critical im-

portance in determining demand. It is also reliably predictable. Population demographics move like heavenly mechanics, a great advantage when compared to most variables studied by consumer analysts. There are unknowns, of course. Discontinuities include natural disasters, wars, and medical problems such as plagues(瘟疫) in ancient times or AIDS(艾滋病) in modern times. Ordinarily, though, populations of countries are reasonably predictable.

Births are the most important of the three variables (births, deaths, and net immigration) that determine the population of a country. Births are also most likely to change suddenly. Before looking at overall population projections, we need to examine the critical question of how many babies will be born in the future.

26. Economic demographics is the type of analysis which _____.
- A) involves the market study as the foundation
 - B) defines the size, structure, and distribution of a population
 - C) applies the most important market strategies
 - D) studies population and data on purchasing power and wealth
27. This passage is most probably taken from _____.
- A) a newspaper editorial on population problem
 - B) a book on consumer behavior
 - C) a magazine series on lifestyles
 - D) a government pamphlet (小册子) on market analysis
28. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A) You can sell everything to anybody and anything to everybody.
 - B) A firm's profits will grow unless the total market is declining.
 - C) To harvest growing profits from little markets is to go after the "great big market".
 - D) There are variations in the size of segments though there are not mass markets any longer.
29. Paragraph 4 suggests that populations of countries _____.
- A) are unknown due to the discontinuities, thus hard to be predicted

- B) are generally predictable owing to reliable facts
 - C) are critically important in meeting market demand
 - D) are studied greatly by mechanics and consumer analysts
30. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) People—foundation of market analysis.
 - B) Births—the importance of the three variables.
 - C) Demographics—market segmentation strategies.
 - D) Markets—the predictable growing profits.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage :

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy—one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of noting that they have placed five knives, spoons and forks on the table, and a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, some people expect that if a child were on a desert island at birth and brought back seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of psychologists has cast light on the subtle(微妙的) forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped—or, as the case might be, came across—concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to admit that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short thick glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be persuaded into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the most basic parts of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. They have also suggested that the very