

大学英语四级考试 (最新题型) 考前训练丛书

取利越急 模拟训练

Elizabeth Symon 金淑媛 KT红 主编 university, who found that, roughly speaking, if the cost of child care were halved, a single mother would

more ink than ever before. At last a Japanese manufacturer of office equipment, Ricoh, is trying to reverse the trend.

Most photocopiers, however, make their marks with a

roller to peel the toner off.

Anyone concerned about secrecy could erase his message rather than

More work is required. The prototype cleans only three pages

science popularization publishing house

on the same piece of paper would be left intact. In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read

科学普及出版社

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最新题型模拟训练

金淑媛 丁 红 主编

科学普及出版社

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E-mail: pinkvila @ netchina.com.cn

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内 容 提 要

本书包括四个组合八套模拟试题。所有试题依据全国大学英语四六级考试委员会公布的英语四级考试第二批新题型而编写。题型选材与难度依国家教委四级考试大纲为标准,既可用于学生自测,也可以用于考前摸底。

听力测验部分附有 2 盘磁带,其中包括复合式听写模拟题由中央电视台海外中心外语部美籍专家 Mr. Kathy Hawang 和 Mr. John Thompson 播音录制。

每道题后附有答案与精解,供学生个人检验答题结果。

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大学英语四级考试(最新题型)考前训练丛书

主编 全淑媛

《最新题型模拟训练》

主编 金淑媛 丁 红

编者 丁 红 白云红 柳风林

金淑媛 谢 婧 翟世骏

责任编辑 陶 翔

封面设计 张兆青

正文设计 叶 青

责任校对 张 燕

前 言

本书是根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的英语四级考试第二批新题型而组织编写的四级考试前适应性训练题集。全书包括四种组合的八套试题。试题的题型难易程度以国家教委公布的四级考试大纲为准,参照历年来考试中心公布的曝光试题,具有合乎要求的信度和效度。

我们把本书安排在这套丛书的最后,目的是为读者在做完词汇语法、阅读翻译、听力理解与写作单项训练之后,进行综合自测检查,检查在分项训练中所掌握的知识能否在综合题试中熟练的运用,也便于对统考试题全貌有清楚的认识。这本书既可用于学生自测,也可用于教师组织班级、年级在校内进行考前摸底、模拟。

本书听力部分,配有磁带2盘,由中央电视台海外中心外语部美籍专家 Mrs. Kathy Hwang 和 Mr. John Thompson 播音录制。其语音、语速严格按照考试标准,答题间隔参照正式考试标准。

在每套试题的后面,附有精解和答案。答案精辟对每一道试题的测试点及要求的重要语言知识,均做出清晰的说明,便于学生在测试后验证,核校个人的错误及差距。

本书由在教学一线任教的骨干教师合作完成。在收集资料,整理,筛选,改编的过程中多次集体研究,但由于时间精力所限,可能有错误之处,恳请读者、同行予以指正。

编 者
1997年3月

目 录

前言

模拟试题一	(Test One)	.....	(1)
模拟试题二	(Test Two)	.....	(22)
模拟试题三	(Test Three)	.....	(42)
模拟试题四	(Test Four)	.....	(61)
模拟试题五	(Test Five)	.....	(81)
模拟试题六	(Test Six)	.....	(100)
模拟试题七	(Test Seven)	.....	(125)
模拟试题八	(Test Eight)	.....	(145)

模拟试题一 (Test One)

试卷一 Paper One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions:

In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked. 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room.

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) Colleagues. C) Customer and clerk
B) Boss and secretary D) Operator and call
2. A) To make the man angry. C) To make the man feel better.
B) To speak the truth. D) To please the man.
3. A) In a clinic. C) In a hotel.
B) At the dentist's. D) At the police station.
4. A) The mail used to be delivered twice a day.
B) The mail is delivered several times a day.
C) The mail isn't delivered every day.
D) The mail is delivered once or twice a day.
5. A) The personnel manager. C) The sales manager.
B) The chief president. D) The chief engineer.
6. A) She left home too late.
B) She wasted some time making up stories on the road.
C) She was caught in a traffic jam.

- D) She was met with a traffic accident.
7. A) People here are separated into groups.
 B) You can meet special sorts of people here.
 C) It is used by many different kinds of people.
 D) It has a nice atmosphere.
8. A) Giving up smoking. C) Going which way.
 B) Having one more cigarette. D) Keeping good health.
9. A) The doctor would be a long time in coming.
 B) It wouldn't take long to treat him.
 C) The doctor would arrive within a few minutes.
 D) It would take much more time to treat him.
10. A) To have a date. C) To get married.
 B) To have a new job. D) To buy a lot of things.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It offers markets for their products. C) It will help develop economy.
 B) It's a way of "buying influence". D) It is humane.
12. A) Politicians do not support foreign aid.
 B) Poor nations like to be indebted to others.
 C) Foreign aid usually comes without conditions attached.
 D) Foreign aid can be a way of influencing others.
13. A) Cut off. B) Cut down. C) Made for. D) put off.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Under 18. B) Under 16. C) Over 19. D) Under 17.
15. A) In a registry office.
 B) In a church.
 C) By a public announcement.
 D) Secretly with the company of two passers-by
16. A) Look carefully before one jumps.

- B) Think carefully before one makes any decision.
- C) Think carefully before they make the decision to get married.
- D) Take longer time to make up one's mind to divorce.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) The doll's unusual face. C) A stranger he met at the store.
- B) The collection of toys. D) The resemblance of the doll to his niece.
- 18. A) She likes dolls.
- B) The doll looks like her.
- C) She lives near Sheftel's.
- D) He was looking for a gift for her.
- 19. A) He was on his way to work.
- B) He was looking for a present for his niece.
- C) He wanted to buy some stationery.
- D) He liked to look in the window.
- 20. A) One year after the accident. C) In the narrator's old age.
- B) Right after the accident D) On the narrator's birthday.

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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U. S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title page of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of...

ter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

21. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?
 - A) There was a greater demand there than in America.
 - B) There was less chance of being detected there.
 - C) Britain was Spring's birthplace.
 - D) The prices were higher in England and Canada.
22. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
 - A) southern money
 - B) signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
 - C) southern manuscripts and letters
 - D) Civil War battle plans
23. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
 - A) running a bookstore in Philadelphia
 - B) corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson
 - C) as a forger
 - D) as a respectable dealer
24. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to _____.
 - A) sharp-eyed experts
 - B) persons who aren't experts
 - C) book dealers
 - D) owners of old books
25. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?
 - A) The only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson.
 - B) A little-known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring.
 - C) Robert Spring's daughter.
 - D) An imaginary person created by Spring.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry or decimum. Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in reality its function in the social and family life of the time was much more important. The decimum was the wife's right to receive a tenth of all her husband's property. The wife had the right to withhold consent, in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right; the documents show that she enjoyed a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal sta-

tus of husband and wife.

The wife shared in the management of her husband's personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend their own inheritance against husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and on occasion they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that of Maria Vivas, a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed with her husband Miro to sell a field she had inherited, for the needs of the household, she insisted on compensation. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a contract duly drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro's personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband was obliged to agree, as the contract says, "for the sake of peace." Either through the dowry or through being hot-tempered, the Catalan wife knew how to win herself, within the context of the family, a powerful economic position.

26. A decimum was ____.
- A) the wife's inheritance from her father
 - B) a gift of money to the new husband
 - C) a written contract
 - D) the wife's right to receive one-tenth of her husband's property
27. In the society described in the passage, the legal standing of the wife in marriage was ____.
- A) higher than that of her husband
 - B) lower than that of her husband
 - C) the same as that of her husband
 - D) higher than that of a single woman
28. What compensation did Maria Vivas get for the field?
- A) Some of the land Miro had inherited.
 - B) A tenth of Miro's land.
 - C) Money for household expenses.
 - D) Money from Miro's inheritance.
29. Could a husband sell his wife's inheritance?
- A) No, under no circumstance.
 - B) Yes, whenever he wished to.
 - C) Yes, if his wife agreed.
 - D) Yes, if his father in law agreed.
30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of the dowry system?
- A) The husband had to share the power of decision in marriage.
 - B) The wife was protected from desertion.
 - C) The wife gained a powerful economic position.
 - D) The husband was given control over his wife's property.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In the second half of each year, many powerful storms are born in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean seas. Of these, only about a half a dozen generate the strong, circling winds of 75 miles per hour or more that give them hurricane status, and several usually make their

way to the coast. There they cause millions of dollars of damage, and bring death to large numbers of people.

The great storms that hit the coast start as innocent circling disturbances hundreds — even thousands-of miles out to sea. As they travel aimlessly over water warmed by the summer sun, they are carried westward by the trade winds. When conditions are just right, warm, moist air flows in at the bottom of such a disturbance, moves upward through it and comes out at the top. In the process, the moisture in this warm air produces rain, and with it the heat that is converted to energy in the form of strong winds. As the heat increases, the young hurricane begins to swirl in a counter-clockwise motion.

The average life of a hurricane is only about nine days, but it contains almost more power than we can imagine. The energy in the heat released by a hurricane's rainfall in a single day would satisfy the entire electrical needs of the United States for more than six months. Water, not wind, is the main source of death and destruction in a hurricane. A typical hurricane brings 6 to 12 inch downpours resulting in sudden floods. Worst of all is the powerful movement of the sea — the mountains of water moving toward the low-pressure hurricane center. The water level rises as much as 15 feet above normal as it moves toward shore.

31. When is an ordinary tropical storm called a hurricane?
 - A) When it begins in the Atlantic and Caribbean seas.
 - B) When it hits the coastline.
 - C) When it is more than 75 miles wide.
 - D) When its winds reach 75 miles per hour.
32. What is the worst thing about hurricane?
 - A) The destructive effects of water.
 - B) The heat they release.
 - C) That they last about nine days on the average.
 - D) Their strong winds.
33. The counter-clockwise swirling of the hurricane is brought about by _____.
 - A) the low-pressure area in the center of the storm
 - B) the force of waves of water
 - C) the trade winds
 - D) the increasing heat
34. Apparently the word "downpour" (Para. 3, Line 5) means _____.
 - A) heavy rainfall
 - B) dangerous waves
 - C) the progress of water to the hurricane center
 - D) the increasing heat
35. Which statement about a hurricane is wrong?
 - A) It travels more than 75 miles per hour.

- B) It usually exists about 9 days.
- C) It usually results in 6 to 12-inch downpours.
- D) It sometimes brings the sea water level to the height of 15 feet.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Everyone experiences fear during major crisis—such as fires, automobile accidents, etc. Some people even feel very nervous when they fly in airplanes. No matter how hard they try, they cannot lower their anxiety. Some of them enjoy talking about their fears while others resent being asked to discuss their personal feelings. Many are aware that they feel anxious but only a few are conscious of the way they express their tension. Some people try to hide their nervousness; they try to disguise their anxiety by telling jokes. Others become loud and aggressive, attacking people by making them the butt of cruel jokes. Sometimes making someone else the target of jokes is an attempt to control one's own fears—to master anxiety.

A number of factors can be mentioned as important in explaining why some people have a fear of flying: early childhood experiences, general sense of security, fear of heights, trust in others, percentage of alcohol in blood, etc. The memory of a bad experience can sometimes trigger the same fear caused by that experience. Thus, a child might be frightened by the sight of a dog even though he is safe, merely because he once had a bad experience with a dog. A bad experience can be the cue that triggers our fears. But the crucial factor seems to be a feeling of no control.

Usually we are able to suppress our feelings so that they do not affect our behavior. But sometimes the tension produced by our fears is so great that we cannot suppress it. At such time we need to discharge the tension by laughing or crying. By smiling foolishly and talking loudly, we are able to repress the rising feeling of fear so that it does not affect the way we behave.

Because it is necessary to recognize a problem before it can be solved, admitting that we are afraid is an integral part of the process of mastering our fears.

36. To make someone the butt of jokes means

- A) to force someone to enjoy jokes
- B) to entitle someone to tell jokes
- C) to offend someone by jokes
- D) to make someone become the object of jokes

37. What is the positive purpose of people's telling jokes?

- A) To disguise their anxiety.
- B) To attack others.
- C) To control one's own fears.
- D) To show one's sense of humor.

38. To master anxiety means ____.

- A) to conquer the feeling of nervousness
- B) to hold back the feeling of uneasiness

- C) to be familiar with tension
D) to be good at the subject of anxiety
39. According to the author, which of the following is the most important factor triggering the feeling of fear?
A) Early childhood experiences. C) The fear of heights.
B) The general sense of security. D) A feeling of no control.
40. According to the concluding paragraph, what is essential to go through the process of mastering one's fears?
A) To be conscious of the way of mastering fears.
B) To admit the feeling of fears.
C) To control one's feelings.
D) To repress the rising feeling of fear.

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

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

41. He tried to limit himself ____ ten cigarettes a day.
A) to smoke C) by smoking
B) to smoking D) from smoking
42. Saddened by the loss of the job and ____ from the seek for employment, Miss White fell down ill.
A) have worn out C) being worn out
B) to be worn out D) worn out
43. ____ with the speed of a spaceship, the fastest jetplane doesn't seem fast at all.
A) Compare C) While comparing
B) Comparing D) When compared
44. Only when he started to explain ____ the reason for this.
A) she realized C) she had realized
B) did he realize D) had he realized
45. No sooner had the words been spoken than he realized that he ____.
A) should remain silent C) would remain silent
B) must have remained silent D) should have remained silent
46. Sometimes criminals are difficult to deal with, the police demand ____.
A) them to tell the truth C) their telling the truth
B) that they told the truth D) them telling the truth
47. His health falling, ____ in 1782.

- A) so the army gave Henry Lee leave
 B) Henry Lee went on leave from the army
 C) the army gave Henry Lee leave
 D) so Henry Lee went on leave from the army
48. Beth is as intelligent as Anna, ____.
- A) if no more such
 B) if not more than
 C) if not better
 D) if not more so
49. No other skill is more important for a college student to master ____ to write.
- A) as
 B) like
 C) than
 D) except
50. Tom is endowed by nature with great talents, ____, he has accomplished very little.
- A) for which
 B) for all that
 C) in spite that
 D) now that
51. There can be no doubt that telling jokes, ____ that it is not gone too far, is a good way to communicate with others.
- A) except
 B) owing
 C) provided
 D) not
52. He has ____ than \$10 in his pocket, so he can't afford a big meal in restaurant.
- A) no more
 B) not any more
 C) all the more
 D) or more
53. We won the game at the last moment, for the situation during the match is strongly ____.
- A) for our sake
 B) in our honour
 C) in our favour
 D) in vain
54. ____ I hadn't lost my job.
- A) I hope
 B) If
 C) If only
 D) Only if
55. I am ____ pleased to join the ranks of self-employers and to say good-bye to those nerve-racking job interviews.
- A) only too
 B) rather than
 C) not only
 D) not all all
56. It's ____ my power to make final decision on the matter.
- A) off
 B) outside
 C) above
 D) beyond
57. In some parts of the world, ____ people need urgently is not food but education.
- A) which
 B) what
 C) the thing what
 D) all that
58. Social critics often point out the fact that the fast pace of modern life is causing people ____.
- A) increasingly nervous
 C) to become increasingly nervous

- B) become increasingly nervous D) becoming increasingly nervous
59. If I have more time, I should ____ golf as a hobby.
 A) take to C) take after
 B) take in D) take up
60. Stella is such a sentimental person that she always ____ her griefs!
 A) sits on C) holds in
 B) dwells on D) sticks to
61. After she ____ a large fortune, Elizabeth established a school for the poor.
 A) came into C) came over
 B) came dawn D) came about
62. Jack is a heavy alcoholic who often ____ whisky.
 A) gives out C) smells of
 B) gives away D) smells out
63. He was resolved to do his duty at all ____.
 A) risks C) dangers
 B) hazards D) expense
64. His speech turned out such a mess that the audience could hardly make any ____ of it at all.
 A) impression C) explanation
 B) meaning D) sense
65. "What do you think about the breakfast?"
 "It is ____ to that of yesterday."
 A) tasteful C) prior
 B) tolerable D) inferior
66. According to Susan's statement, which is usually ____, we had a general idea of what happened.
 A) concise C) accurate
 B) precise D) perfect
67. The representatives ____ their attention to the measures that can be taken to help the poor.
 A) confessed C) confirmed
 B) asserted D) confined
68. Two persons were killed in an traffic accident ____ a truck and a car.
 A) including C) consisting
 B) involving D) containing
69. It's a good way for people to ____ their knowledge from experience.
 A) maintain B) restrain C) derive D) deprive
70. Recently a campaign was ____ nationwide to clean up the country.
 A) launched B) promoted C) required D) intended