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新编 大学英语

四级考试

模拟题集 精解

汪士彬 主编

天津科技翻译出版公司

新编大学英语四级考试模拟题集精解

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津新登字(90)010号

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天津科技翻译出版公司出版

(邮政编码：300192)

新华书店天津发行所发行

天津开发区怡和企业服务公司激光照排

天津武清印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张：15 1/2 字数：385 (千字)

1993年2月第1版 1993年2月第1次印刷

印数：1—20000册

书号：ISBN 7-5433-0477-5/G·64

定价：6.90元

前 言

随着改革开放的步步深入,对外交流日益广泛,学习外语蔚然成风,越来越多的大专学生积极主动地参加国家教委主办的大学英语四、六级全国考试,检查自己的外语水平和程度。为了适应这种形势,编者在教委颁布的高校文理科及理工科《大学英语教学大纲》精神的指导下,编写了这本《新编大学英语四级考试模拟题集精解》。本书初稿曾在南开大学 90 级学生中(英语专业除外)试用,全体 90 级学生参加 92 年 6 月份举行的大学英语四级全国统考,获得了令人瞩目的好成绩。请看下表:

	通过率	优秀率	平均分
本校 90 级	95%	41.73%	80.88
全国平均数	57.94%	6.04%	62.15

从上表可以看出,我校 90 级通过率比全国高出 37 个百分点,优秀率高出 35.7 个百分点,平均分高出 18.73 分。更值得一提的是,获得高分的学生数量之多为我校历届之冠,有三名考生获得满分 100 分,80 分以上人数占考试总人数的 60.11%。成绩的取得原因是多方面的,本教材的使用是一个不可忽视的重要因素。

本书编者精诚合作,以严肃认真的态度,精编细作,寓知识性、趣味性和科学性于一书,使读者在受益于测试技巧与知识的同时,得到语言艺术美的熏陶。

本书由十组模拟试题组成,严格依据大纲的精神和《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求的样题为样板,精心编制而成。每组题的第一部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)共 20 题,考试时间为 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节,A 节有 10 题,每题含一组对

话，共两句，对话后有一个问句。B 节有 10 题，分别安排在三篇听力材料之后，每篇后附有三至四道题，每题一个问句。短篇听力材料为读者熟悉、情节简单的叙述、故事及较为简单的科普短文等。录音的速度为每分钟 120 个词，每个问句后有大约 15 秒种的间隙。第二部分：**阅读理解** (Reading Comprehension) 共 20 题，考试时间为 35 分钟。尽量做到题材广泛，其中包括 50% 的科普文章，体裁多样，包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。文章的语言难度适中，对通过上下文无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词，若超出教学大纲词汇表范围，则用汉字注明词义。第三部分：**词语用法和语法结构** (Vocabulary and Structure) 共 30 题，考试时间为 20 分钟。题目中 40% 为词和短语的用法，60% 为语法结构。考试范围包括教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容。语法覆盖面尽可能大，避免重复和雷同。第四部分：**完形填空** (Cloze) 共 20 题，考试时间为 15 分钟。所选短文为题材熟悉、难易适中的最新短文。精心设计 20 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择项，以此来检测学生综合运用语言的能力。第五部分：**写作** (Writing) 共 1 题，考试时间为 30 分钟，要求学生写出 100~120 个词的短文。编者力图题目多样化，包括命题作文，命意作文（规定情景），看图作文和给出段首句要求续写等。要求正确表达思想，语意连贯，无重大语法错误，并且书写工整。

本书突出两大特色。特色之一是“新”，该书是编者经过精心筛选、精心编制而成，所选语言材料多出自新近从国外获得的书刊，避免与国内同类教材雷同。本书不仅提供了测试中必需具备的语言知识及词汇结构，更重要的是给读者介绍了行之有效的测试方法——“听力测试技巧”、“平行法”与“排除法”等。这些方法不仅可以应用于四、六级考试，而且适用于各类英语测试。特色之二是“精”，本书试题中第三部分词汇与结构配备了精解。编者充分注意到语法与词汇的覆盖面，防止多次重复，对重点语法

项目作了适度展开，使读者不仅知其然，而且知其所以然，达到举一反三，纲举目张之功效。

本书书后还配备了四个附录——“不规则动词变化表”、“名词与介词的搭配”、“形容词与介词的搭配”及“动词与介词的搭配”，每项内容中不仅提供一个框架结构，而且还提供了一个句子，便于读者模仿与记忆。这些附录以字母顺序排列，便于读者查寻，它们将有利于提高应试能力，而且有助于读者听力、阅读、写作等方面的提高。

本书听力部分由美籍专家 Brandt Pasco 先生，Susan Toby Goldberg 小姐录制，编者对他们表示深深的谢意。

本书的编写出版得到南开大学教务处、公共外语教学部、南大电教站等多方面的关心与支持，我们在此表示由衷的感谢。

限于编者学识与水平，疏漏不妥之处在所难免，敬请批评指正。

编者

1992 年 10 月于南开园

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大学英语四级考试应试技巧

近年来,每年都有数十万大学本科及专科学生参加大学英语四级考试(College English Test(Band—4))。许多学生能顺利通过四级考试,有的则不能一次通过,其原因是多方面的,或是英语基本功不够扎实,或是掌握英语单词有限,或是阅读太少,知识面窄等,其中也不乏心理准备不足和缺乏基本应试技巧的考生。为了帮助那些具有一定的大学英语知识水平的考生一次顺利通过四级考试,把自己的英语水平在四级考试中发挥出来,本书拟就英语应试技巧,如“听力考试的应试对策”、“排除法”及“平行结构”等,提供一些基本要领,仅供考生参考。

听力考试的应试对策

有些考生常常抱怨说,经过两年的听力训练后,听力考试的成绩还是上不去。究其原因,是因为这些同学未能采用正确的应试对策。故而,在此探讨一下应试对策是非常必要的。

一、针对 Section A 所采用的应试对策

对策 1:“看——听——选”

考生在听 Section A 的每个对话之前,首先应将与该对话有关的四个选择项快速地扫视一遍,然后听对话及问题,最后再确定你认为正确的选择。此举有如下好处:

(1)了解对话范围。许多题通过扫视选择项,便可粗知其对话内容和范围。请看下面四个选择项:

- A) The man will stay home.
- B) The man can't decide where to go for the vacation.
- C) The man will probably go to Alaska for the vacation.
- D) The man will probably go to Florida for the vacation.

从上面各选择项中可以看出,该对话是关于某男士假期是否外出旅行,及去何处旅行的内容,而实际对话也正是如此:

W: Do you plan to go to Alaska or Florida during the winter vacation?

M: I can't stand the freezing temperature in Alaska.

Q: Where will the man probably go for the vacation?

这样,我们在听音时,便能抓住要点,并迅速选定(D)为正确答案。

(2)推测问题类型。有些题在我们读过选择项后,便可猜出该题要问什么——是问某事发生的时间,还是地点,抑或是两人间的关系。请看下面四个选择项:

A) At a zoo.

B) At a museum.

C) In a college cafeteria.

D) At a bird house.

从上面各项中,可看出该题是就地点提问。

再看下面四个选择项:

A) Teacher and student.

B) Doctor and patient.

C) Employer and employee.

D) Lawyer and client.

该题无疑是就两人间的关系提问。

在推断出可能提出的问题之后,我们便能明确在听音时应留意什么,并能很快选定答案。

(3)精神集中,有备而听。在提前了解了对话内容及可能提出的问题之后那些水平稍差的考生便不会茫然心乱;相反,他们会精神集中,心绪稳定,做到有备而听。此外,有些对话中较长或较难听懂的词还在选择项中出现,这无疑会帮助考生更好地理解对话内容。

对策2:把握对话的关键所在

先把对话中的男女设为 Speaker 1 和 Speaker 2。Speaker 1 的话通常是陈述句或疑问句,起铺垫作用,一般都不难理解。难的是 Speaker 2 所说的话。事实证明,考生能否正确回答对话后的问题,几乎完全取决于他们是否听懂了 Speaker 2 的话,因为这些问题大都是就 Speaker 2 的话而提的。例如:

W: Let's try to find seats near the stage.

M: Listen, we'll be lucky if we can find a place to stand at this concert.

Q: What does the man mean?

再看下面四个选择项:

A) He can't find the tickets.

B) He doesn't want to sit close to the stage.

C) He would rather stand than sit down.

D) He expects the hall to be crowded.

Speaker 1 说:“让我们找(两个)靠舞台的座位”,其内容简单易懂。而 Speaker 2 说:“听着,在这场音乐会上我们要是能找个站着的地方就算幸运了。”他的意思是音乐厅里可能到处都挤满了人。考生只有在听懂了这个意思后,方能选出正确的答案(D)。

二、针对 Section B 的应试对策

Section B 有三篇短文以及就短文内容提出的十个问题。要想在此部分中取得令人满意的成绩,则必须具有较高的综合技能,例如推理、归纳、记忆、记录等技能。要在较短的时间内综合运用这些技能,难度是相当大的,这就需要考生在平时的训练中,注重培养和运用它们。

对策 1: 运用推理技能

在 Section B 中,有些在短文之中未曾明确提出,而需根据短文内容加以推论的题型,例如:

What can we infer from the passage?

What does the passage imply?

What can be concluded about sb/sth?

这样的题往往最费神,因为要回答它们,考生需要对整篇短文的内容进行逻辑推理。

对策 2: 掌握记忆、记录的技能

由于短文较对话时间长,有些考生在听的时候懂了,但在答题时个别要点又没记住。这是因为他们没能按“听音→理解→归纳→记忆”的方式进行充分的训练。一般说来,一些杂乱无章的内容是很难记住的,而条理清晰的文章则容易记住。我们在听力考试中所听到的短文都属于后者。短文的第一、二句常常是全文的主题句,具有提纲挈领的功能,是了解全文内容的关键。除主题

句外,全文中还有若干衬托主题,说明重要情节的句子。这些句子均按一定的逻辑顺序先后道出。因此,边听录音边把短文内容进行归纳是提高记忆力的行之有效的方法。除此之外,记录也是帮助记忆的好方法,特别是当文章提及年龄、金额、时间、数据等单凭心记较难记住的数字时,将它们记录下来是绝对必要的。例如,假如听了下面这篇短文,如何做其后出现的三道听力理解题。

Passage One

How much living space does a person need? What happens when his space requirements are not adequately met? Psychologists are conducting experiments on rats to try to determine the effects of overcrowded conditions on man. Recent studies have shown that the behavior of rats is greatly affected by space. If rats have adequate living space, they eat well, sleep well, and reproduce well. But, if their living conditions become too crowded, their behavior patterns and even their health change perceptibly. They cannot sleep and eat well, and signs of fear and tension become obvious. The more crowded they are, the more they tend to bite each other and even kill each other. Thus, for rats, population and violence are directly related. Is adequate space not only desirable, but essential for human survival?

1. According to the passage, why are psychologists conducting experiments on rats?
 - A) They want to find out how living space affects their reproduction.
 - B) They want to learn how much living space a rat needs.
 - C) They want to determine the effects of overpopulation on man.
 - D) They want to understand the behavior patterns of rats.
2. What happens when rats live in overcrowded conditions?

- A) They tend to bite each other more than those who have adequate living space.
- B) They cannot sleep and eat well.
- C) Their health tends to *deteriorate* (变坏; 恶化).
- D) All of the above.
3. What can we infer from the passage?
- A) Overpopulation may result in more crime and violence.
- B) Adequate living space is essential only to man.
- C) Overpopulation has little effect on man.
- D) Human survival is being endangered by rats.

本文的第一、二句便是主题句,即“一个人需要多大的生存空间?当这个要求得不到满足时会出现什么问题?”后面的句子均是用来说明这个主题的,在听音时应按下面的方法归纳、记忆短文的内容:

生存空间的大小对人有何影响→用鼠做试验→试验中老鼠对不同生存空间的不同反应→用试验结果说明不同生存空间对人的不同影响。

题(1)的正确答案为(C),因为心理学家就是想通过该项试验确定人口过密对人的影响。

题(2)的正确答案是(D),因为(A)、(B)、(C)项所说的均是老鼠对拥挤的空间做出的个别的具体反应。

题(3)的正确答案是(A),因为鼠类在密度过高时会更多地出现撕咬、争斗的现象,人类又何尝不是如此呢!

又如,听了下面这篇短文之后,如何做其后出现的三道听力理解题。

Passage Two

You find a telephone number in the phone book, dial it, and then forget it. This is your short-term memory. It lasts less than 30 seconds. However, you don't look in the phone book for a friend's number. You know it. This is long-term memory. Your long-term memory has everything that you remember.

Why do you forget something? What is the reason? You did not

learn it in the beginning. This is the major reason for forgetting. For example, you meet some new people, and you forget their names. You hear the names, but you do not learn them. Then you forget them.

4. How long does your short-term memory last?

A) As long as you want it to.

B) Less than 30 seconds.

C) 13 seconds.

D) For a day or two.

5. Why do we forget?

A) We use our short-term memory more than we do our long-term memory.

B) We do not learn what we hear or see.

C) We do not hear or see what we learn.

D) All of the above.

6. How can you best remember people's names?

A) List them down in a phone book.

B) Learn them.

C) Spell their names aloud.

D) Meet them frequently.

这是一篇关于短期记忆和长期记忆行为的文章。

题(4)的正确答案为(B),因为短期记忆只能持续不到30秒的时间。考生在听到这个数字时,可将其记下,或在B项的“30 seconds”做一记号。

题(5)的正确答案为(B),因为短文中提到,我们忘记某事的原因是我们一开始就没打算记住它。

题(6)的正确答案为(B),因为文中提到,记住某人姓名的最好办法就是用心去记它们。

总之,提高听力水平的最有效途径是多听。多听英文广播节目,多看英文电视节目,多和说英语的人交谈。当然不能忽视广泛的阅读,读的材料多了,

掌握英语词汇丰富了,语感也强了,自然就会有效地促进听力理解的提高。

平行结构

在英语组句中,连词常常起连接词与词、短语与短语以及句子与句子的作用。被连接的部分在语法上称作“平行结构(parallel structure)”。常用于这种结构的连词有 *and, but, or, nor, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor, both... and, as well as, than, ... and... as well* 等。连接的词可以是名词、代词、数词、形容词、名词化的动名词等;连接的短语可以是介词短语、不定式短语、动名词短语、分词短语等。掌握“平行结构”法来做多项选择题及改错题,会给测试者带来很大的方便。例如:

1. *Steve, Joe, and Alice* are coming to dinner.

(名词+名词+名词)

2. The colors in that fabric are *red, gold, black and green*.

(形容词+形容词+形容词+形容词)

3. You can go *either by boat or by train*. (介词短语+介词短语)

你们坐轮船去或是坐火车去都行。

4. You may *do it yourself, or ask someone else to do ^{it}*. (不带 to 的不定式短语+不带 to 的不定式短语)

你可以自己做或是请别人做。

5. It never *rains but pours*. (谓语+谓语)

不雨则已,一雨倾盆。

6. He wants *to watch TV or to listen to some music*.

(不定式短语+不定式短语(有时第二个不定式符号可省略))

7. I don't mind *going to the movies this afternoon and spending all evening reading magazines and making preparations for the exam*.

动词 *mind* 后面带有一个平行结构:动名词短语+动名词短语;动名词 *spending* 的句型是“S+spend+时间+分词短语(或称-ing形式),因此其后又带一个平行结构:分词短语+分词短语。

8. The physician considers *going to bed early* to be more sensible than *staying up late*. (动名词短语+than+动名词短语)

利用平行结构法来解下面多项选择题和改错题:

Section I

1. I like watching TV _____ to the cinema. (CET-4, 91/6/16)
A) more than to go B) more than going
C) than going D) rather than to go
2. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done. (CET-6, 90/1/7)
A) leaving B) left
C) will leave D) leave
3. During her years in the White House, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis had many admirers who thought she was tasteful, _____ and well educated.
A) elegance B) elegant
C) elegancy D) elegantly
4. Helen Keller, who was both blind and _____, overcame her disabilities with the help of her teacher, Ann Sullivan.
A) deafness B) deafening
C) deaf D) deafened
5. Finding a good job and _____ were Larry's main goals.
A) to keep it B) to keep the job
C) to be keeping it D) keeping it
6. Judy likes camping in the woods, hiking on maintain trails, and _____.
A) canoeing B) canoes
C) to canoe D) canoed

7. Outside of class, teachers plan lessons, grade papers, and _____ with students to discuss their progress.
 A) met B) meeting
 C) to meet D) meet
8. The fruit delivered directly from the orchard was _____ also delicious.
 A) not only ripe and B) not only ripe but
 C) only ripe D) as ripe as but
9. The main sports at the college were _____, and baseball.
 A) archery, to ride B) archery, ride
 C) to archery, ride D) archery, riding
10. Psychologists agree that it is important for children to feel acceptance, _____ and love from their parents.
 A) securing B) secure
 C) secured D) security

Section I

1. But the houses were cold, closed, unfriendly, and I ran on until I heard Jeremy's screams behind me announcing that our attackers had fled.
 A B C D
 () _____
2. Catching crabs in the bay is profitable, but to fish for bass in the river is more relaxing.
 A B C D
 () _____
3. The stockholders expect the chairman of the board whom
 A