

应惠兰 等编

(第三版)

(上册)

大学英语四级 模拟试题汇编

新增最新题型：听写、翻译、简答



浙江大学出版社

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内容简介

本书共分七大部分:听力部分(Listening Comprehension)共收录多项选择听力题练习12套,听写练习9套;阅读理解部分(Reading Comprehension)共收录阅读练习短文48篇,翻译题(英译汉)48题,简答题12篇;词汇和语法部分(Vocabulary and Structure)共收录练习400题;完形填空部分(Cloze)共收录完形填空练习12篇;写作部分(Writing)共收录写作练习16篇;练习试卷部分(Practice Tests)共收录练习试卷4份、正式试卷3份;第七部分为全书听力原文、答案、注释、参考作文等。

本书可供参加全国大学英语四级统考教与学的师生参考,也可供国家机关工作人员或企业技术人员参加技术职称晋升英语考试复习之用。

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前 言

全国大学英语四级统考是根据新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求命题的。自 1987 年 9 月首次举行以来,每年两次,已形成制度。由于这是目前高校唯一的一门全国统考的科目,故其一直受到广大师生的重视。近期,有些国家机关单位、地方行政单位和企业采用大学英语四级统考水平来指导技术职称晋升英语考试出卷,因此全国大学英语四级统考已受到各界有关人士的关注。

为了帮助广大读者具体地衡量自己所掌握的语言技能和知识的熟练程度,同时也为了减轻广大教师的负担,我们曾于 1988 年 11 月编写了《大学英语四级统考练习册》。该书出版后深受广大师生的欢迎,印数已达十几万册。在历次大学出版社举行的书展中,也受到了使用者的好评。

经过几年大学英语四级教学的反复实践,我们原书的编写者又积累了更多的资料,对学生在四级统考中存在的问题和薄弱环节也有了更进一步的了解。因此,我们决定在保持原书优点的基础上,为了满足广大使用者在题量上的新要求,对原书做了较大的扩充。书中新增加的材料均在学生中使用过,并经过认真筛选汇集而成。

书中听力部分由何莲珍编写,阅读部分由俞东明编写并作解题注释,词汇语法部分由应惠兰、盛云珍及庞继贤编写,完形填空由应惠兰、张建理编写,写作部分由熊海虹编写,解题注释除阅读部分外均由应惠兰编写。磁带由美籍教师 Colleen Grogan 和 Mike Grosse 录音。

由于水平有限,书中错误在所难免,敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编者

1992 年 9 月于浙江大学

目 录

第一部分 听力(Listening Comprehension)	1
一、多项选择题	1
二、听写	44
第二部分 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)	50
一、多项选择题	50
二、翻译题(英译汉)	159
三、简答题	167
第三部分 词汇和语法(Vocabulary and Structure)	190
第四部分 完形填空(Cloze)	276
第五部分 写作(Writing)	310
第六部分 练习试卷(Practice Tests)	322
第七部分 听力原文 答案 注释 参考作文	471
附磁带目录	

Tape 1

Side A Exercise One, Exercise Two

Side B Exercise Three, Exercise Four

Tape 2

Side A Exercise Five, Exercise Six

Side B Exercise Seven, Exercise Eight

Tape 3

Side A Exercise Nine, Exercise Ten

Side B Exercise Eleven, Exercise Twelve

Tape 4

Side A Practice Test One, Practice Test Two

Side B Practice Test Three, Practice Test Four

练习试卷(Practice Tests)

Practice Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1.
A) The man. B) The woman's sister.
C) The woman's brother. D) Nobody.
2.
A) Four times. B) Two times.
C) Eight times. D) Nine times.
3.
A) That she is a librarian.
B) That she doesn't like to read.
C) That she probably has the book.
D) That she runs a bookstore.
4.
A) He is sick. B) He is confident.
C) He is worried. D) He is angry.
- 5.

- A) She is tired of teaching.
- B) She was dismissed from her job.
- C) She is changing jobs.
- D) The school is too hot.

6.

- A) Look for a job.
- B) Buy a horse.
- C) Take another course.
- D) Cut the grass.

7.

- A) She doesn't like to read a newspaper.
- B) She doesn't want to injure her eyes.
- C) She is going away for the day.
- D) She doesn't like eclipse.

8.

- A) At the restaurant.
- B) At a supermarket.
- C) At a store.
- D) At the bar.

9.

- A) Friends.
- B) Husband and wife.
- C) Mother and son.
- D) Shopkeeper and customer.

10.

- A) Go right into the office.
- B) Come back at 5 o'clock.
- C) Wait a short time.
- D) Change the appointment.

Section B

11.

- A) Nathaniel Bacon and his friends fought against Indian marauders.
- B) Bacon and his friends were Piedmont farmers.
- C) Bacon and a few farmers marched on the capital to protest the Indian raids.
- D) Governor Berkeley did not listen to the demands of the farmers.

12.

- A) Less than 1 year. B) 10 years.
- C) More than one year. D) 23 years.

13.

- A) He was killed by Indians.
- B) Governor Berkeley had him hanged.
- C) He died of malaria.
- D) He committed suicide.

14.

- A) All her expenses will be paid.
- B) She'll earn a great deal of money.
- C) She can practice her Spanish.
- D) She can spend her free time at the beach.

15.

- A) One week. B) Immediately.
- C) Six weeks. D) One month.

16.

- A) A swim suit. B) Passport.
C) A Spanish dictionary. D) Money.

17.

- A) When they have a car.
B) When they live in a small house.
C) When they can't afford a travel by plane.
D) When they don't have a car.

18.

- A) The United States is huge.
B) Public transportation is not so good.
C) Americans like to be independent.
D) Americans like to move around.

19.

- A) Buses. B) Trains.
C) Taxis. D) Planes.

20.

- A) A new kind of car. B) The gas shortage.
C) Public transportation. D) Poor people.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this Part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the ONE you think is the best answer.

Questions 21 to 25 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 purpose of this 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 status 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.

21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. Could a husband sell his wife's inheritance?
- A) No, under no circumstances.
 - B) Yes, whenever he wished to.
 - C) Yes, if she agreed.
 - D) Yes, if his father-in-law agreed.
25. 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 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

"Fingers were made before forks." When a person gives up good manners, puts aside knife and fork, and dives into his food, someone is likely to repeat that saying.

The fork was an ancient agricultural tool, but for centuries no one thought of eating with it. Not until the eleventh century, when a young lady from what is now known as Turkey brought her fork to Italy, did the custom reach Europe.

By the fifteenth century the use of the fork was widespread in Italy. The English explanation was that Italians were averse to eating food touched with fingers, "seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean." English travelers kept their friends in stitches while describing this ridiculous Italian custom.

Anyone who used a fork to eat with was laughed at in England for the next hundred years. Men who used forks were thought to be sissies, and women who used them were called showoffs and overnice. Not until the late 1600's did using a fork become a common custom.

26. For many years, to English travelers in Italy, the use of forks seemed

- A) clever.
- B) necessary.
- C) elegant.
- D) ridiculous.

27. The English thought that Italians used forks because they wanted to

- A) imitate the people of the East.
 - B) keep their food clean.
 - C) impress visitors.
 - D) amuse the English.
28. By the fifteenth century, forks were used
- A) all over Italy.
 - B) only in Constantinople.
 - C) by ladies of Europe.
 - D) in England.
29. The use of forks became widespread in England
- A) about 600 years after they came to Europe.
 - B) in the late 16th century.
 - C) as soon as they were brought to Europe.
 - D) earlier than in any other European country.
30. The custom of eating with a fork was
- A) thought of by the Italians.
 - B) brought to Europe from America.
 - C) begun when forks were first invented.
 - D) brought to Europe from Asia.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In the water around New York City is a very small island called Liberty Island. On Liberty Island there is a very special statue of Liberty. It is one of the most famous sights in the world.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. The statue was made by a French sculptor named Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. The inner support system was designed by Gustave Eiffel, the same man

who made the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Liberty, of course, means freedom, and the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States to Celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of U. S. independence from England. The statue was built in France, taken apart piece by piece, and then rebuilt in the United States. It was opened for the public on October 28, 1886.

As you might expect, the statue is very big. Visitors can ride an elevator from the ground to the bottom of the statue. If they want to, they can then walk up the 168 steps to reach the head of the statue where they can look out and enjoy the beautiful sight of the city of New York.

31. A good title for this selection is

- A) The French People. B) A New York Surprise.
C) The Statue of Liberty. D) The American people.

32. The word *sights* in line 3 means

- A) something that you can see.
B) a small present or gift.
C) a kind of postcard.
D) Liberty Island.

33. We may conclude that the elevator does not

- A) cost any money. B) go to the top.
C) both A and B. D) start from the ground.

34. The Statue of Liberty was first opened in the U. S. in

- A) 1886. B) 1868.
C) 1688. D) 1878.

35. The man who made the part of the statue that we can see on