

English

最新大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

全真模拟题分册

丛书主编 张显平



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内 容 提 要

本丛书以《大学英语课程教学要求》和《大学英语考试大纲》为基础,针对考生参加大学英语四级考试而设计,以多年的考试真题为例进行知识点讲解,对于考生梳理知识点、提高应试能力具有很大的帮助。本册的内容为10套全真模拟试题,并配有详细的分析解释。

本书适用于参加全国大学英语四级考试的考生,以及想提高英语水平的读者。

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前言

随着经济全球化及信息时代的到来，以及中国加入世贸组织和北京承办 2008 年奥运会，我国的对外交流正在向着全方位、多层次、多元化、多格局的方向发展。社会对人才的外语水平（特别是英语）的要求也越来越高。为了适应这一要求，国家教育部于 2004 年初新颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》（以下简称《教学要求》），对大学生的英语能力从听、说、读、写、译等各个方面提出了更明确、更严格、更具体的要求。考虑到我国幅员辽阔，各地高校情况差异较大，该《教学要求》将大学阶段的英语教学分为三个层次，即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。其中一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求，而大学英语四级考试，则是衡量大学生英语水平达到一般要求的一个重要尺度。

因此，为了帮助大学生们尽快适应教育部颁布的《教学要求》，并能在检测学习效果的四级考试中取得好的成绩，我们组织我系部分大学英语教师，严格遵照《教学要求》的各项指标体系及《大学英语考试大纲》的要求，编写了这套“最新大学英语四级考试辅导丛书”，供参加大学英语课程学习及四级考试的广大师生使用。

和国内现有的其他同类书籍相比较，本丛书具有三个特点。一是新颖性：本丛书根据教育部对大学英语教学与考试提出的最新要求编写，对各项语言技能指标的解释、历届试题的讲解与分析等均使用最新数据。二是系统性：本丛书包括《听力分册》、《阅读理解分册》、《词汇分册》、《语法分册》、《写作分册》、《全

真模拟题分册》，共六个分册。每分册对所涉及的范围均按照统一格式排列：首先介绍《教学要求》及《大学英语考试大纲》对本分册主题的具体要求，然后从考试命题规范、试卷要点剖析、应试技巧指南、模拟实战演练等方面，举一反三，深入浅出，从理论和实践两个方面，帮助学生把握好考试要点，使学生通过学习本书，能够具备较强的实战能力。三是针对性：参加本丛书编写的教师均从事大学英语教学多年，有着丰富的教学与考试指导经验，能够比较准确地把握当前大学生英语学习中的强项与弱点，并对这些问题进行针对性训练。相信通过对本丛书的学习，广大考生一定能掌握解题思路和答题要领，明显提高英语水平和应试能力，增强考试信心，取得满意的成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中，参考了国内外有关资料。同时，为了编写出本书以供学生复习考试之用，我的同事们牺牲了假期与家人同乐和休闲的时间，彻夜奋战，按时交出书稿；特别是在出版社领导和朋友的大力支持下，使得本书能顺利付梓发行。在此，我们谨向有关领导、作者、同事、朋友表示衷心的感谢。

本书的内容切合英语学习与考试的实践规律，一定会受到广大师生的欢迎。对于书中尚存在的问题与不足，亦望读者不吝指正。

张显平

2005年3月于襄樊学院外国语言文学系



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Part One Model Tests

Model 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

1. A) Both of them thought the essay was easy.
B) One of them thought the essay was easy.
C) They both had a hard time writing the essay.
D) Neither of them has finished the essay yet.

2. A) She is preparing for it.
 B) She is willing to go.
 C) She doesn't want to wait long.
 D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.
3. A) 6 : 10. B) 6 : 15. C) 6 : 00. D) 5 : 30.
4. A) In a school.
 B) In a clothing store.
 C) In a court.
 D) In a barbers' shop.
5. A) The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
 B) They are complaining about the poor service in the airport.
 C) They are discussing their plans for the May Day.
 D) The man is seeing the woman off.
6. A) Attractive. B) Better.
 C) Disappointing. D) Exciting.
7. A) On a boat. B) On a plane.
 C) On a train. D) On a bus.
8. A) Police and driver.
 B) Boss and secretary.
 C) Teacher and student.
 D) Salesman and customer.
9. A) She wants to study again tomorrow.
 B) She is willing to stop studying.
 C) She thinks tomorrow's test is hard.
 D) She is unhappy to study so long.
10. A) Go to dinner. B) Visit her sister.
 C) Go to shanghai. D) Go to the station.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times.

During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S11 to S17 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S18 to S20 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which humans pollute their surroundings, for example, by damaging S11 with too many fertilizers and pesticides. We also S12 our surroundings. People ruin natural beauty by scattering litter and junk S13 and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with dangerous exhaust and disturbing noise. Nearly everyone causes pollution S14.

Environmental pollution is S15 that mankind faces today. Air, water, soil—all of which are harmed by pollution—are necessary to the S16. Badly polluted air can cause illness and even death. Polluted water kills S17 and other marine life. Pollution of the soil reduces the amount of land on which we can grow food. S18.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. S19. It's complicated because so much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. S20. But the automobile provides transportation for millions of people. Factories pollute the air and water, but also provide jobs for people.

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

When someone says, "Well, I guess I'll have to go face the music," it does not mean he is planning to go to a concert. It is something far less pleasant, like being called in by your boss to explain why you did this and did that, and why you did not do this or that. Sour music, indeed, but it has to be faced.

At some time or another, every one of us has had to "face the music", especially as children. We can all remember father's angry voice: "I want to talk to you!" And only because did not obey him. What an unpleasant business it was!

The phrase "to face the music" is familiar to every American, young and old. It is at least one hundred years old. Where did the expression come from?

The first explanation comes from the American novelist James Fenimore Cooper. He said—in 1851—that the expression was first used by actors while waiting in the wings to go on stage. After they got their cue to go on, they often said, "It's time to go face the music." And that is exactly what they did—face the orchestra which was just below the stage.

An actor might be frightened or nervous as he moved onto the stage in front of an audience that might be friendly, or perhaps hostile, especially if he forgot his lines. But he had to go

out. If he did not, there would be no play.

So, "to face the music" came to mean: having to go through something, no matter how unpleasant the experience might be, because you knew you had no choice.

Other explanations come from the army. Men had to face inspection by their leader. The soldiers worried about how well they looked. Was their equipment clean-shiny enough to pass inspection? Still, the men had to go out, and face the music of the band, as well as the inspection. What else could they do?

Another army explanation is more closely related to the idea of facing the results and accepting the responsibility for something that should not have been done. As, for example, when a man is forced out of the army because he did something unacceptable, he is dishonored. The band does not play. Only the drums tap a sad, slow beat. The soldier is forced to leave facing the music, such as it is, and facing the back of his horse.

21. This passage most probably comes from _____.

- A) "Words and their Stories"
- B) "A Guide to Current English Usage"
- C) "American Pop Culture"
- D) "Stories Written by James Fenimore Cooper"

22. Which of the following does the phrase "to face the music" mean now?

- A) To face the orchestra which was just below the stage.
- B) To face the music of the band.
- C) To face the drum beat.
- D) To face an unpleasant experience.

23. The writer used _____ examples to show the real meaning of the phrase "to face the music".

- A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5

24. Which of the stories mentioned in this passage did the writer himself consider to be the source of the expression?

- A) The first one. B) The second one.
C) The third one. D) It is not clearly indicated.

25. The last phrase "facing the back of his horse" indicate that the soldier _____.

- A) may leave with his horse going in front of him
B) has to leave the army with his horse taken away by others
C) has to stand at the back of his horse while being punished
D) must take care of his horse before he leaves

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Not all sound made by animals serve as language, and we have to turn to that extraordinary discovery of echolocation in bats to see a case in which the voice plays a strictly utilitarian(实用的, 功利的) role.

To get a full appreciation of what this means we must first go back to some recent human inventions. Everyone knows that if he shouts in the vicinity of a wall or a mountainside, an echo will come back. The further off this solid obstruction, the longer time will elapse for the return of echo. A sound made by tapping on the hull of a ship will be reflected from the sea bottom, and by measuring the time interval between the taps and the receipt of the echoes the depth of the sea at that point can be calculated. So was born the echo-sounding apparatus, now in general use in ships. Every solid object will reflect sound, varying according to the size and nature of the object. A shoal of fish will do this. So it is a comparatively simple step from locating the sea bottom to

locating a shoal of fish. With experience, and with improved apparatus, it is now possible not only to locate a shoal of fish but to tell if it is herring, cod, or other well-known fish, by the pattern of its echo.

A few years ago it was found that certain bats emit squeaks and by receiving the echoes they could locate and steer clear of obstacles—or locate flying insects on which they feed. This echolocation in bats is often compared with radar, the principle of which is similar.

26. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
A) prove that animals can make different sounds
B) inform the readers that animals' voices can play quite practical roles
C) inspire the readers to make more inventions
D) startle the readers with shocking facts
27. The discovery of echolocation may help all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) measuring the depth of the sea
B) locating and distinguishing different sorts of fish
C) the improvement of radar
D) varying the size and the nature of an object
28. The word "shoal" in line 7 of Para. 2 could be well replaced by "_____".
A) pool B) pond C) group D) party
29. Most probably, "herring" and "cod" are _____.
A) description of the located fish
B) two kinds of fish
C) patterns of echo
D) something unknown
30. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the

passage?

- A) Animals are more intelligent than humans.
- B) Humans are more intelligent than animals.
- C) Animals are often compared with human inventions.
- D) Humans are often inspired by animals.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

One of the most fascinating things about television is the size of the audience. A novel can be on the "best sellers" list with a sale of fewer than 100,000 copies, but a popular TV show might have 70 million viewers. TV can make anything or anyone well-known overnight.

This is the principle behind "quiz" or "game" shows, which put ordinary people on TV to play a game for prizes and money. A quiz show can make anyone a star, and it can give away thousands of dollars just for fun. But all of this money can create problems. For instance, in the 1950s, quiz shows were very popular in the U. S. and almost everyone watched them. Charles Van Doren, an English instructor, became rich and famous after winning money on several shows. He even had a career as a television personality. But one of the losers proved that Van Doren was cheating. It turned out that the shows' producers who were pulling the strings, gave the answers to the most popular contestants beforehand. Why? Because if the audience didn't like the person who won the game, they turned the show off. The result of this cheating was a huge scandal. Based on this story, a movie under the title "Quiz Show" is on 40 years later.

Van Doren is no longer involved with TV. But game shows are still here, though they are not taken as seriously. In fact, some of them try to be as ridiculous as possible. There are shows

that send strangers on vacation trips together, that try to cause newly-married couples to fight on TV, or that punish losers by humiliating them. The entertainment now is to see what people will do just to be on TV. People still win money, but the real prize is to be in front of an audience of millions.

31. The sale of novel is talked about in comparison with _____.

- A) the size of TVs B) the number of TV viewers
- C) the sale of "best sellers" D) the sale of TVs

32. In Charles quiz scandal, who, according to the passage, is to blame most?

- A) One of the losers.
- B) The shows producers.
- C) Charles Van Doren himself.
- D) His audience.

33. Charles Van Doren was mentioned in order to prove that _____.

- A) a quiz show could make anyone a star
- B) game shows cheated audiences
- C) the cheating of the quiz show resulted in a huge scandal
- D) he became rich after winning money on several shows

34. In the last paragraph, the word "seriously" can most probably be replaced by _____.

- A) importantly B) honestly
- C) friendly D) formally

35. The writer looks upon game shows on TV _____.

- A) unconcernedly B) hopefully
- C) seriously D) critically

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Ida Tarbell was one of the first investigative reporters. She

and other journalists wrote about the political, economic, and social wrongs in the early 1900s. President Theodore Roosevelt gave these writers the name "*muckraker*". Ida Tarbell accepted the title as a mark of honor, for she thoroughly researched her subjects and carefully documented her findings.

After graduating from Allegheny College, Ida Tarbell became head of a private school, where she also taught eight subjects. When her contract expired, she began writing magazine and newspaper articles and books. She wrote biographies of Manon Roland (a leader in the French Revolution), Napoleon Bonaparte, and Abraham Lincoln. Her most famous works, however, was *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, an expose of the corrupt business practices of the oil industry.

When she began investigating the Standard Oil Company, she expected that her findings would fill about the articles. The first installment(一集) appeared in McClure's Magazine in November 1902. By the time she had finished her investigation, she had written eighteen installments, the last of which appeared in October 1904. The articles were later combined into a two-volume book of 554 pages. Her research was thorough and her information accurate. She exposed the company's power and the corrupt practices it followed to achieve that power. Because of her findings, the movement to end the powerful monopolies was greatly strengthened. In 1911, the Supreme Court of the United States won its case to break the Standard Oil Company monopoly.

36. Judging from the context the original meaning of the term "*muckraker*" in the first paragraph is _____.

A) "a reporter who writes about politics, economy, and social life"

- B) "a reporter who searches out and tells unpleasant stories"
 - C) "a reporter who is very careful in their reporting"
 - D) "a reporter who is eagerly engaged in some research subjects"
37. _____ is NOT mentioned or implied in the passage.
- A) Ida Tarbell's education and works
 - B) Ida Tarbell's family life
 - C) Ida Tarbell's investigation of a big oil company
 - D) Ida Tarbell's teaching experience
38. In the second paragraph, "When her contract expired" can best be replaced by _____.
- A) "When she began her new job"
 - B) "When she finished her education"
 - C) "When she was asked to write about something"
 - D) "When her job at the school came to an end"
39. When Ida Tarbell finished her investigation into the Standard Oil Company, she had written 18 installments, which were _____.
- A) more than she had expected
 - B) exactly what she had expected
 - C) put together into three articles
 - D) later combined into several books
40. It can be inferred from the passage that it was due to _____ that led to the final breakdown of the Standard Oil Company monopoly.
- A) the supreme court of the united states
 - B) the movement to end the powerful monopolies
 - C) Ida Tarbell's thorough investigation
 - D) an economic crisis