



国家考试中心采用的最新题型

# 最新大学英语 四级考试模拟题

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西安交通大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

根据大学英语四级考试的最新变化,作者选编了10套模拟练习题。所选试题包括了四级考试的最新题型,即复合式听写、英译汉和简短回答题,帮助考生了解和适应题型变化,提高做题的正确率。试题的选择和设计参照了历年来的公开试题,涵盖了考试大纲的各种要求。本书是广大考生进行考前复习的有效教材。

注:《最新大学英语四级考试模拟题》①、②和③可独立使用。

## (陕)新登字 007 号

最新大学英语四、六级考试指导丛书

### 最新大学英语四级考试模拟题③

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西安交通大学出版社出版发行

(西安市咸宁西路28号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029)3268316)

西安德力彩印厂印装

各地新华书店经销

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开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:8.75 字数:185千字

1998年1月第1版 1998年1月第1次印刷

印数:1—15 000

ISBN7-5605-0992-4/H·142 定价:9.00元

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## 前 言

为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试效度,使考试对教学有较好的反馈作用,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1996年7月公布了第二批可能采用的新题型:简短回答题和复合式听写,并宣布第二批新题型将同第一批新题型一起从1997年1月开始在全国大学英语四、六级考试中陆续使用。考试委员会同时强调:采用新题型的目的是促使各校把精力放在正常课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力。为了避免应试教学,考试中采用哪种题型临考前才予通知。

根据最新的题型变化,我们特地选编了这本模拟题。本书包括了四级考试的最新题型和原有题型,对广大考生熟悉和适应新题型,巩固和掌握原有题型,提高做题的正确率有一定的帮助。本书所选试题参照了历年来的公开试题,涵盖了考试大纲的各种内容,实用性较强,是广大考生进行考前复习的有效教材。

### 本书各种题型的安排如下:

#### I. 听力理解

对话 10 套(Test 1~10)

复合式听写(Test 1~10)

#### II. 词汇与结构(Test 1~10)

#### III. 阅读理解(Test 1~10)

#### IV. 简短回答(Test 1~3)

英译汉(Test 4~7)

完形填空(Test 8~10)

V. 写作(Test 1~10)

本书由赵春霞主编,参加编写的还有李秦、徐亚丽、靳蓉。

本书配有录音磁带,全部由外国专家朗读。

由于作者水平所限,书中难免有疏漏和不足之处,欢迎同行及使用者不吝指正。

编 者

1997 年 12 月

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## PART I

### 关于大学英语四级考试

大学英语四级考试(CET-4)是在国家教委具体指导下,由大学英语四、六级标准考试设计组及其考试办公室和中心在全国范围内组织实施的单科测试,其目的在于全面考核已修完大学英语四级的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项目标。

CET-4 每年进行两次。一般情况下,时间为每年元月份的第一个星期六和六月份的第二个星期六。由于大学英语四级考试是高校目前唯一的一门全国统一考试科目,故其一直受到广大师生的高度重视。近期,有些机关、企事业单位采用大学英语四级标准作为技术职称晋升英语考试出卷的依据,因此,全国大学英语四级考试已受到各界有关人士的关注。CET-4 试题均由国家教委任命的大学英语四、六考试设计组组织设计,具有很高的信度和效度。

CET-4 的阅卷分为两部分:客观性试题和主观性试题。客观性试题阅卷由设在上海交通大学的大学英语考试办公室借助计算机实施;主观性试题即短文写作的评阅分别由设在北京、上海和武汉的三个大学英语考试中心组织实施。主观性试题部分采用“总体评分”(Global Scoring)方法,由阅卷人就总的印象给出奖励分(Reward Scores)。在这样全国性的大型测试中,这是唯一可行的方法。

**PART II**  
**大学英语四级考试模拟题**

**MODEL TEST ONE (120 minutes)**

**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. 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.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) It's their favorite kind.  
B) Their father bought it.  
C) She's been working all day.  
D) They won't want to eat supper.
2. A) Because they are alike.  
B) Because the man's briefcase has a lock.  
C) Because the man's briefcase is smaller.  
D) Because she doesn't have one.
3. A) Go to a dance.  
B) Go to the Student Center.  
C) Go to a lecture.  
D) Stay at home.
4. A) Apply for several universities now.  
B) Make a decision before applying.  
C) Decide on an order of preference.  
D) Attend the university that accepts her first.
5. A) In a house in the city.  
B) In an apartment in the city.  
C) In an apartment on University Avenue.



- D) At the university.
6. A) Teacher – Student                      C) Husband – Wife  
B) Doctor – Patient                      D) Lawyer – Client
7. A) The man shouldn't expect her to go along.  
B) She doesn't think she has enough money.  
C) She'll go even though the movie is bad.  
D) The man should count the number of people going.
8. A) In a library.                      C) In a hotel.  
B) In a classroom.                      D) In a bookstore.
9. A) She is majoring in art history.  
B) She isn't taking the normal history course.  
C) She likes having a change from maths.  
D) She fell asleep in maths class.
10. A) He sells chairs.                      C) He's a gardener.  
B) He fixes bicycles.                      D) He raises sheep.

## **Section B      Compound Dictation**

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. 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.*

### **Newspapers**

Who won the ball game? What (S11) \_\_\_\_\_ at the United Nations? How did the (S12) \_\_\_\_\_ like the new play? Minutes after an (S13) \_\_\_\_\_ takes place, newspapers are on the streets giving the (S14) \_\_\_\_\_. Wherever anything happens in the world, (S15) \_\_\_\_\_ are on the (S16) \_\_\_\_\_ to gather the news. Newspapers have one (S17) \_\_\_\_\_ purpose—to get the news as quickly as possible from those who know it to those who want to know it.

Radio, telegraph, television and other inventions brought competition for newspapers. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. (S18) \_\_\_\_\_

Competition also led newspapers to branch out into many other fields. (S19) \_\_\_\_\_

Newspapers are sold for prices that cover even a small fraction of the cost of production. (S20) \_\_\_\_\_

Part II            Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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 centre.*

21. The man along with his two children \_\_\_\_\_ there watching TV every evening.

A) are sitting

C) has sat

B) sits

D) sat

22. We are asked \_\_\_\_\_ we think the result of the experiment will be.

A) which

C) that

B) what

D) all that

23. "Is there anything wrong?"

"No. So far we \_\_\_\_\_ no trouble."

A) have had

C) were having

B) have

D) had

24. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

A) happened

C) entered

B) took place

D) occurred

25. With the \_\_\_\_\_ of old age, he could no longer do the work well.



32. Because of the Aleuts' constant exposure to cold weather, they have long recognized \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) and body needs to be fat  
 B) body needs the fat  
 C) how fat the body needs  
 D) the body's need for fat
33. Computers have \_\_\_\_\_ great changes in our lives.  
 A) brought about                      C) resulted from  
 B) taken place                      D) caused in
34. Without your encouragement and support, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) could not succeed              C) would not succeed  
 B) should have succeeded      D) would not have succeeded
35. More often than \_\_\_\_\_, she stays up till midnight.  
 A) not                                      C) no  
 B) rarely                                  D) less
36. Jack has never been on time, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A) hasn't Jack                      C) has he  
 B) isn't it                              D) hasn't it
37. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their thanks to Professor Smith by presenting him with a parting gift.  
 A) showed                              C) expressed  
 B) displayed                          D) revealed
38. It is perfect \_\_\_\_\_ that he will win the election.  
 A) sure                                    C) definite  
 B) right                                  D) certain
39. Don't translate English idioms \_\_\_\_\_. They make no

sense.

- A) from word to word      C) by a word  
B) word for word      D) in a word

40. He \_\_\_\_\_ it but he forgot.

- A) was to be doing      C) ~~was~~ to have done  
B) was to do      D) was doing

41. Mr. Smith was worried about her daughter because no one was aware \_\_\_\_\_ she had gone.

- A) of the place which      C) ~~of~~ where  
B) of the place where      D) the place that

42. In his time he enjoyed a reputation \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) as great as Betoven, if not greater than  
B) as great, if not greater, as Betoven  
C) greater, if not as great as Betoven  
D) as great as, if not greater than, Betoven

43. The football match was \_\_\_\_\_ on account of rain.

- A) called on      C) called off  
B) called up      D) called for

44. The magnificent view of Niagara falls made me \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) catch cold      C) catch my eye  
B) catch my sight      D) catch my breath

45. You must \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport one hour before your plane takes off.

- A) get in      C) check in  
B) give in      D) check out

46. One often regrets \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.

- A) hasty                                  C) fast  
B) quick                                 D) rapid
47. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the book so soon because it is difficult even to an adult.  
A) will not have finished to read  
B) can't have finished reading  
C) mustn't have finished to read  
D) shall not have finished reading
48. "Shall I wake you up tomorrow?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ ."  
A) please do                              C) you will  
B) you shall                            D) you may
49. Does she say anything that \_\_\_\_\_ to you especially?  
A) attract                                 C) interest  
B) appeal                                 D) fancies
50. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the city after the earthquake.  
A) damage                                C) destroy  
B) hurt                                     D) harm

## Part III 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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

The ancient Greeks were much interested in speculating on the nature of the world about them and consequently succeeded in evolving many fascinating theories.

It was two Greek thinkers, Leucippus of Miletus and Democritus of Abdera, who first decided that substances could not be broken up indefinitely, that eventually the particles obtained would be so small they could be divided no farther. They concluded that there were a number of varieties of such particles, each making up a different substance; by combining them in different ways, still other substances would result. The Greek word for "indivisible" is *atomos*, so they named the theoretically indivisible particles atoms.

Their theory did not win favor among the Greeks, but it was resurrected (恢复) in 1803 by the British chemist John Dalton. He decided that the facts uncovered by the still new science of chemistry could best be explained by supposing each chemical element to be formed of tiny indivisible particles. Each element thus had its own characteristic type of particle, and by varying the manner of combination of these, all existing substances could be constructed. Following the old Greek theory, Dalton called the particles atoms—and this time the atomic theory met with approval.

In 1896 it was discovered that atoms are not indivisible, that certain complicated atoms break up spontaneously, liberating particles far smaller than atoms. Then scientists learned



how to break up atoms in the laboratory. Today man's whole future hinges(以……为转移) upon the manner in which atoms break up and fuse together. But still the name is atom—"indivisible."

51. The selection shows that the ancient Greeks were interested in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) origin of the world  
B) nature of the universe  
C) nature of the physical world  
D) nature and origin of life
52. Their theories were probably the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) observation                      C) experimentation  
B) speculation                      D) both A and B
53. Two Greek thinkers developed the idea of atoms from the belief that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only a limited number of substances exist  
B) certain substances are indivisible  
C) new substances can be constructed from existing ones  
D) substances cannot be divided indefinitely
54. The two Greeks concluded that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only one type of indivisible particle exists  
B) a number of types of indivisible particles exist  
C) all substances are constructed from the same type of particle  
D) both A and C
55. The Greeks named the particles atoms to indicate that they