

Ten

W 文都教育

大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

唐启明 祁洪彬 等 编著

文都四六级信息中心 策划

模拟題

10套

exercises
for CET-4



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大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

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内 容 提 要

本书以最新的大学英语四级考试大纲为基础,针对考生进行最后冲刺编写而成,对于考生梳理知识点、提高应试能力、大幅度提高分数都能起到很大的作用。本书的特点:

- (1) 以大学英语四级考试大纲作为命题基础;
- (2) 以大学英语四级考试的真题和本年度命题动向为依据,全方位设题;
- (3) 对大学英语四级考试的考点、重点和难点做到了全面覆盖和准确把握;
- (4) 题型、题量、难易程度和卷面设置等同真题;
- (5) 对试卷中各题都附有翔实的分析解答。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的学生。

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前 言

本书是按照《最新大学英语考试要求》，并参考 2005 年颁布的《全国大学英语考试改革要求》的精神，以大学英语四级考试大纲为依据，以考点为切入点，通过考试实例分析，详尽地讲解分析了相关考试项目的命题要求、解题方法和解题步骤。所提供的模拟试题和近几年的曝光题大致相符。在编写过程中突出了所选材料的针对性、代表性和规范性。所用材料大部分选自较新的国内外各种图书和报刊的内容，并根据四级考试的实际要求进行了必要的修改和加工，使其完全贴近真实考试。此试题对于广大考生具有很强的指导性和参照性。

本书包括 10 套完整的模拟试题及详细的题解注释，力图通过必要的提示引导考生正确理解各个测试项目的命题思路、试题难度、复习重点和解题对策。考生在使用本书时应注意以下几点：

第一，通过模拟试题能帮助广大考生分析过去、总结规律；认识现在、明确差距；实现未来、倍增信心。为此，考生应严格遵守时间要求，在自测的时候全神贯注、认真解题，运用所学的知识和所培养的语言能力分析试题、把握要领、按部就班、各个击破。既要注意做题的速度，又要注意解题的准确率；既要考虑每题的分值，又要把握全局，力争获得最好的模拟练习的效果。

第二，“学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆”。读者在努力完成一套模拟自测后，应及时地对照讲解了解自身的实际情况。要明确在测试的各大项目中，哪一项较强，哪一项较弱。对于一次做正确的题要总结成功的经验，对于错误的题要分析失败的教训，从而明确前进的方向，以便有效利用考前的宝贵时间，达到多快好省、事半功倍的目的。切忌盲目解题、只求数量、忽视质量，只看答案、不求甚解。

第三，本书中对每道模拟试题均在听力材料与试题详解部分作了比较详细的注释。在注释中指出了试题的类型和解题的思路、方法和技巧。考生应仔细推敲、反复思考，把书中陈述的经验转变为提高自己应试能力的钥匙，实现“他山之石，可以攻玉”。

大学英语四级考试《模拟题 10 套》由多年从事英语教学与考试研究的教师精心编写、通力协作完成的。我们希望本书的出版能帮助考生有效地进行考前复习准备，并取得满意的考试成绩。

编 者

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Test One

Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20minutes)

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 center.

1. A. He lent her his extra pen. B. He was afraid of losing his pen.
C. He offered her a pencil. D. He said he didn't have any extra ink.
2. A. The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.
B. The teacher taught a new lesson.
C. The teacher postponed the class until Friday.
D. The teacher made the students write in class.
3. A. Go right into the office. B. Come back at four.
C. Wait a short time. D. Change the appointment.
4. A. The new teacher is sick. B. He hasn't met the teacher yet.
C. There are three new teachers. D. He didn't like the teacher.
5. A. She probably hurt her finger.
B. She probably hurt her head.
C. She probably got hurt in a traffic accident.
D. She probably hurt her foot.
6. A. The picnic will probably be cancelled.
B. He's glad that the picnic is in this weekend.
C. It's not going to rain.
D. He knows where to hold picnic.
7. A. The man. B. Mary.
C. Nancy. D. No one.
8. A. Shopping for shoes. B. Writing an article.
C. Reading the magazine. D. Studying for a chemistry test.
9. A. She'll get the newspaper back from the man later.

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- B. Someone already borrowed her newspaper.
C. She can't lend the man the newspaper.
D. She hasn't had time to read the newspaper yet.
10. A. He spends a lot of time in the lab. B. He's probably still asleep.
C. She need to check his work. D. She has no idea where he is.

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 passages 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. Mother's sensitivity. B. Mother's love.
C. The sixth sense. D. Mother's natural feeling.
12. A. They are the most sensitive group.
B. They have the closest relationship with the children.
C. They have the sixth sense, while the other groups have not.
D. Their love to the child is devoting and unselfish.
13. A. It talks about the mother's love to their children.
B. It criticizes the naughty and dangerous child.
C. It explains mother's intuition.
D. It deals with the relationship between mother and child.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. He was proud that he published a collection of his newly written poems.
B. He succeeded in publishing his collection of poems.
C. He was disappointed that his poems were not sold well.
D. He was confident in selling his collections of poems.
15. A. He suggested that he should put an advertisement selling his book.
B. He suggested that he should tell others that he is a bright poet.
C. He suggested that he should tell others that his book is worth reading.
D. He suggested that he should become popular and win acclaim.
16. A. He was robbed by a big man for 2 dollars.
B. He was mistaken for someone else by a big man.

- C. He was troubled by many people with dogs.
- D. He was troubled by the Found and Lost advertisements.
- 17. A. Seeking Popularity.
- B. A Good Way to Sell Books.
- C. A Man Disturbed by the Advertisement.
- D. A Friend in Need Is A Friend Indeed.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 18. A. President Bush. B. His wife and daughter.
- C. His son. D. The followers in his hometown.
- 19. A. He is rather old and serves America sincerely.
- B. His birthday is a special day.
- C. "Pleasant" cannot be used to describe this birthday.
- D. His father should be respected by all Americans.
- 20. A. Reagan once loved Japanese cherry trees.
- B. Japanese people respect Reagan very much.
- C. Reagan once lived in Japan where cherry trees grew.
- D. Reagan once made contribution to Japan-U. S. relationship.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Young people in the early 1980s are taking on a set of attitudes and values remarkably different from those of the stormy '60s and '70s. Instead of anti-establishment outbursts, today's younger generation have turned more thoughtful and more serious. There is heightened concern for the future of the country and a yearning for the traditions and support systems that gave comfort in the past. Many young men and women of high-school and college age are having second thoughts about the "new morality" and condemn what a soaring divorce rate has done to families. They speak openly of gaining strength from religion. Patriotism, too, seems to be making a modest comeback.

One change in the early 1980s is a questioning of the permissive moral cli-

mate of recent years. More young people, while hesitant to preach or to condemn their peers, cite the destructive effects of the drugs and alcohol that are so widely available in the schools. It is peer pressure that pushes teenagers into drugs, but now the habit often is dropped after high school, according to Debbie Bishop, a 22-year-old secretary. James Elrod, a college junior in Kentucky, also reports that use of marijuana on campus has lessened. A Cornell University law student reflects the views of many with the comment: "I think that drug abuse is harmful to your own health and those around you." But he adds: "Drinking is fine only as long as it's not done to excess."

With the added pressures of a more uncertain world, most young people stress the importance of a healthy family life. Yet, as they look at the family's breakup that has taken place in the past decade, they concede that the challenge for many is to make the best of one-parent families. "The American family is evolving and changing," according to Nina Mule, "Women are going out into the world and having careers. They're becoming more independent instead of being the burden of the family." "But a great need remains for a family structure," says Nina, who still lives with her parents, "because people have to be able to survive emotionally." In Atlanta, 18-year-old Liss Jeiner feels strongly about what's happened to the family. "People have realized that the family has disintegrated," she says, "But today's family — particularly the black family — is trying to pull itself together and become the strong unit as it once was." A similar view is expressed by a senior at Brigham Young University: "A happy family means everything to me. I read a lot about how the American family is falling apart. But I see lots of strong families around me, and that makes me very optimistic."

21. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Young people of '60s and '70s held radical attitudes towards life.
 - B. Young people of the early 1980s begin to turn back to traditional values.
 - C. Young people of the early 1980s follow the "new morality".
 - D. There are anti-establishment occurrences in 'the 60s and '70s.
22. How do teenagers begin to take drugs?
 - A. They want to conform to their fellows.
 - B. They want to be grown-up.
 - C. They are threatened into drugs.
 - D. None of the above.
23. Why do young people stress the importance of a healthy family life?
 - A. They want to live a comfortable life.
 - B. With the constantly added pressures of the outside world, they need a healthy family for emotional shelter.
 - C. They don't want to make a living by themselves.
 - D. They prefer to live with their parents.

24. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Families break up because women are becoming more independent.
 - B. People have realized that the family has disintegrated and they just passively let it go.
 - C. The moral climate of '60s and '70s is very optimistic while that of '80s is permissive.
 - D. Marijuana, according to the context, is a kind of drug.
25. Which do you think is the best title of the passage?
- A. Young People in the U. S. —A Turn Back to Traditional Values.
 - B. Youth on the Move.
 - C. American Moral Values.
 - D. Today's American Young People.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There are signs of change. Young people are being asked to sit with decision-makers on otherwise adult-run committees. Carrie McDougall, a 22-year-old Australian, was chosen as part of her country's delegation to the UN General Assembly. Granted, she was but one young person among many older ones. But 15 countries now do likewise; Finland has done it since the UN's early days. Others are thinking of it.

Young people figure, as such, at various levels of government in quite a number of countries. The New Zealand city of Wellington has a youth council that provides input to its policymaking. Many schools and most universities involve students in decision-making, whether through informal meetings with principals or an elected student seat on a university's board of governors. These young members often serve for shorter periods than others, typically for one year, and usually with reduced roles. Often they are barred from voting, especially if they are sitting on a board with elected officials. But, as any member of any committee (except those used as rubber stamps) will know, well-prepared input can be more influential than any one vote.

Another way that young people are feeding input more formally into the adult-run world is through forms of youth government. Few universities in western countries do not have some sort of elected student council, with some defined powers. Often these provide *ex officio* members (理所当然的委员) of faculty boards or committees. At large or rich institutions, these students may be paid and pursue their representational work full-time, typically, for a year. In politics, party youth wings have long brought in eager young people, and may inject

◎ 模拟题 10 套

fresh ideas into their elders' heads.

26. The change mentioned in the first paragraph means that _____.
A. more countries are sending young representatives to the UN General Assembly
B. young delegates to the UN General Assembly should be below twenty
C. Australian government was the first of all to send young representative to the UN
D. an increasing number of young people will be able to witness decision-making
27. It can be learned from the passage that young people _____.
A. are rejected at every level of government for their inexperience
B. are represented at various levels of government in numerous countries
C. have become eager participants in important policy-making
D. have always volunteered their service on university committees
28. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the second paragraph?
A. Young members of any committee are used as rubber stamps for the present.
B. Students serving on university boards play a significant role in running schools.
C. Though involved in decision-making in many universities, students have no right to vote.
D. Every university has provided a seat to a student on the board of governors.
29. Through which of the following ways do young people feed input into the adult-run committees?
A. Youth government. B. Representational work.
C. Defining power for their elders. D. Party youth wings.
30. One of the important things about youth engagement in policy-making is _____.
A. to gain the experience of exercising authority
B. to inject fresh ideas into their elders' heads
C. to provide energetic leaders to aged committees
D. to prepare themselves for their political career

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of

a woman's life spend in caring for the children. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five years old and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances and convenient foods.

This important changes in women's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life, and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money, and running the home, according to the abilities and interests of each of them.

31. What is the greatest change in lives of women for recent years?
 - A. Most of them become housewives after getting married.
 - B. They spend less and less time caring for their children.
 - C. Most of them do not get married at all.
 - D. Most of them rely on their husband economically.
32. According to the passage, women of nowadays usually _____.
 - A. stay at home after leaving school
 - B. marry men younger than themselves
 - C. start working again later in life
 - D. marry while still at school
33. From the passage we know that in an average family at the end of the 19th century _____.
 - A. seven or eight children lived to be more than five years old
 - B. many children died before they were five years old
 - C. four or five children died when they were five years old
 - D. the youngest child would be fifteen years old

◎ 模拟题 10 套

34. Many girls, the passage claims, are now likely to _____.
A. give up their jobs for good after they are married
B. leave school as soon as they can
C. marry in order to depend on their husband
D. continue working until they are going to have a baby
35. Nowadays, a husband tends to _____.
A. earn much more money than before
B. spend more time taking care of the family
C. become dissatisfied with his wife at home
D. take a part-time job to support the family

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A market is commonly thought of as a place where commodities are bought and sold. Thus fruits and vegetables are sold wholesale (批发) at Covent Garden Market and meat is sold wholesale at Smithfield Market. But there are markets for things other than commodities in the usual sense. There are real estate markets, foreign exchange markets, labor markets, short-term capital markets, and so on; there may be a market for anything which has a price. And there may be no particular place to which dealings are confined. Buyers and sellers may be scattered over the whole world and instead of actually meeting together in a market-place, they may deal with one another by telephone, telegram, cable or letter. Even if dealings are restricted to a particular place, the dealers may consist wholly or in part of agents acting on instructions from clients (委托人) far away. Thus agents buy meat at Smithfield on behalf of retail butchers all over England; and brokers (经纪人) on the London Stock Exchange buy and sell securities on instructions from clients all over the world. We must therefore define a market as any area over which buyers and sellers are in such close touch with one another, either directly or through dealers, that the prices obtainable in one part of the market affect the prices paid in other parts.

Modern means of communication are so rapid that a buyer can discover what price a seller is asking, and can accept it if he wishes, although he may be thousands of miles away. Thus the market for anything is, potentially, the whole world. But in fact things have, normally, only a local or national market.

This may be because nearly the whole demand is concentrated in one locality. These special local demands, however, are of quite minor importance. The main reason why many things have not a world market is that they are costly or difficult to transport.

36. According to the passage, all of the following can be called commodities in the usual sense except _____.
 A. fruits and vegetables B. meat C. books D. labor
37. We can see from the passage that _____.
 A. a market does not always mean a place where commodities are bought and sold
 B. buyers and sellers can deal with one another through a third party
 C. a market-place is not always indispensable to people who want to do business
 D. all of the above
38. The author says anything can have a potential world market on the ground that _____.
 A. buyers and sellers are scattered all over the world
 B. buyers and sellers are in such close touch with one another that the price of a commodity in one part of the world affects those in other parts
 C. modern means of communication are available, which makes it convenient for buyers and sellers to do business even if they may be in different parts of the world
 D. both A and B
39. In fact, many things don't have a world market because _____.
 A. they are too expensive
 B. they are not worldwide demanded
 C. it's difficult or it costs much money to transport them
 D. both A and B
40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
 A. argue against the common concept of a market
 B. help the readers to have some acquaintance with market-places of various kinds
 C. prove the functions of modern means of transportation in the development of a world market
 D. get the readers acquainted with clear and scientific definition of a market

Part III 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 center.

41. The goods in short _____ will usually have higher prices.

◎ 模拟题 10 套

- A. provision B. supply C. reserve D. store
42. Many efforts are to be made before we can enjoy a true _____.
A. democrat B. democracy C. demonstration D. democratic
43. Don't sleep too much. you are _____ to do more exercises.
A. regarded B. considered C. supposed D. known
44. Some freshmen don't know what to _____ at the university; they can't make up their mind about their future.
A. take up B. take over C. take in D. take after
45. Would you please tell me which product is more competitive _____ quality and cost?
A. by means of B. in place of C. in terms of D. by way of
46. In our team, no person _____ John could finish this tough task in such a short time.
A. other than B. rather than C. better than D. more than
47. _____ to the restaurant should be made at the back entrance.
A. Deliveries B. Releases C. Arrivals D. Service
48. There is a great demand _____ fish this month.
A. in B. on C. for D. of
49. His sudden _____ from New York took everyone by surprise.
A. appearance B. depart C. dismiss D. departure
50. He felt _____ and embarrassed when he spilt milk all over the table.
A. awkward B. amused C. annoyed D. amazed
51. The _____ child always likes to make up fairy tales.
A. imaginative B. imagining C. imaginary D. imaginable
52. She is so _____ that she cried for days when her pet rabbit died.
A. sensitive B. sensible C. touched D. impressive
53. —John wants to see you today.
—I would rather he _____ tomorrow than today.
A. comes B. came C. should come D. has come
54. Many women prefer to pursue professional careers _____ stay home as housewives.
A. to B. than C. rather than D. more than
55. The book NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH has been well received by learners of English _____ it helps them to develop their basic English skill.
A. so that B. in that C. in which D. now that
56. She was resolved to show herself _____ her good fortune.
A. worthy B. worthy of C. worth of D. worthwhile
57. My car broke down and _____ I was late.