

学子英语



大学英语百日通丛书

# 四级全题型模拟训练

主编 孙秀丽 武学锋 冯晓梅



# 4

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## 四级全题型模拟训练

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## 前 言

国家教育委员会于1999年颁布实施的新的《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语四级水平的具体要求进行了调整。大纲规定:学生在完成大学英语四级阶段学习后掌握的领会式词汇应达到4 200,其中复用式词汇应达到2 500。各项技能具体要求如下:

(1) 听。能听懂英语讲课及简短对话、谈话和讲座,抓住中心大意、要点和有关细节,领会作者的观点和态度。

(2) 说。能进行简短的日常会话,能就教材内容作简短回答和复述,能就熟悉的话题作简短发言。表达思想基本清楚。

(3) 读。能读懂语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章。掌握基本的阅读技能。一般阅读速度达到70词/分钟,快速阅读速度达到100词/分钟。

(4) 写。能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题和写提纲,能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出120~150词的短文,能够写短信和便条。表达意思清楚,无重大语言错误。

(5) 译。能翻译难度低于课文的英语文章,理解正确,译文达意,译速每小时300英语词。能将内容熟悉的汉语译成英语,译文达意,无重大语言错误,译速每小时250汉字。

本书的编写以新大纲的要求为标准,测试范围涉及到新大纲规定的除说以外的其他各项技能,包括大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的所有题型。为了便于学生自学和自测,各套试题均提供参考答案和难点解析,写作和翻译提供范文和译文,听力提供原文。全书共有十套试题,每套题分八部分。前五部分组成一套完整的试题,时间为120分钟。后三部分为前面没有包括的题型,考生可根据实际情况选做。

本书主要为大学生参加大学英语四级考试编写。编写本书过程中,我们参考并选用了国内外许多材料。由于材料涉及的面较广,故不一一注明,特此说明,并向有关人士谨致谢意。本书中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正。

编 者

2002 年 1 月

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# 第一部分 试题精编

## Test One

### 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 suggested answers 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) The man will go home during the spring holiday.  
B) The man will graduate before spring holiday.  
C) The man will not graduate in May.  
D) The man will not go home during the spring holiday.
2. A) A salesman.                      B) A student.  
C) A tailor.                          D) A customer.
3. A) They can't really afford to buy a new house.  
B) They should buy a new house.  
C) They should buy an old house.  
D) They should cut down the other expenses.
4. A) He should call his secretary himself.

- B) He should ask Nick to phone his secretary.  
C) He will not be able to find Nick before they leave.  
D) His secretary will leave before they phone.
5. A) David makes two thousand dollars a month.  
B) David makes four thousand dollars a year.  
C) David makes four hundred dollars a month.  
D) David makes eight thousand dollars a year.
6. A) John will not be able to sell his house.  
B) John was joking.  
C) John is probably serious with his decision.  
D) He agrees with the woman.
7. A) Lend the man no money.  
B) Go shopping with a friend.  
C) Borrow some money from a friend to help the man.  
D) Spend the weekend with the man.
8. A) A journalist.                      B) A math student.  
C) An arithmetic teacher.      D) An accountant.
9. A) 115 pounds.                      B) 145 pounds.  
C) 110 pounds.                      D) 150 pounds.
10. A) She thinks the prices are reasonable.  
B) She agrees that the prices are high.  
C) She would like to have a trip to the moon.  
D) She guesses the plane is flying into a reasonable high altitude.

## 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 passage 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.*

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) The workers'.                      B) The bakers'.  
C) The employers'.                      D) Both A) and C).
12. A) Employers worked less with their workers.  
B) Employers did not work any longer.  
C) Workers and employers worked side by side.  
D) Workers and employers began fighting with each other.
13. A) Employers-only groups were formed.  
B) The employers saw the need to help the workers.  
C) The employers wanted to protect their own interests.  
D) The employees saw the need to protect their own interests.

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) They may enter any college in the United States.  
B) They may study in the department of the federal government.  
C) They may continue their studies in the army college.  
D) They may take courses of academic study through correspondence.
15. A) Envious.                              B) Strongly opposed.  
C) Dubious.                                D) Neutral.
16. A) Only young people can go to college.  
B) The U. S. government provides many kinds of education for its people.

- C) The employees hardly have any opportunity to study.
- D) Only white-collar workers can pick up correspondence courses.

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 17. A) 600 w. p. m.                      B) 300 w. p. m.  
C) About 245 w. p. m.      D) About 1 000 w. p. m.
- 18. A) They need specialized knowledge.  
B) They are more demanding than readings in textbooks.  
C) They are topics of general interest.  
D) They are less demanding than readings in newspapers.
- 19. A) They can triple a student's reading speed.  
B) They can double a student's reading speed.  
C) They can increase a student's reading speed four times.  
D) They can not increase a student's reading speed.
- 20. A) It can double an untrained student's reading speed.  
B) It can triple an untrained student's reading speed.  
C) It can increase an untrained student's reading speed four times.  
D) It can increase an untrained student's reading speed five times.

**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. As a \_\_\_\_\_ woman, she was then among the few mothers who sent their daughters to school and encouraged them to take part in social activities.  
A) sensitive                      B) sensible  
C) sentimental                  D) senseless
22. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you \_\_\_\_\_, you will succeed in the end.  
A) hang up                      B) hang about  
C) hang on                      D) hang onto
23. After taking office, China's Premier, Mr. Zhu Rongji tried his best to promote the new \_\_\_\_\_ policies.  
A) economic                      B) economical  
C) economist                      D) economics
24. According to Chinese traditions, unmarried girls are \_\_\_\_\_ to stay out at night.  
A) prevented                      B) prohibited  
C) objected                      D) forbidden
25. All particulars should be carefully checked. Nothing should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) taken into consideration  
B) taken delight in  
C) taken for granted  
D) taken notice of
26. Charles looked very much \_\_\_\_\_ when he was caught cheating in the exam on the spot.  
A) discouraged                      B) embarrassed  
C) disappointed                      D) frustrated
27. As a result of careless washing, the jacket \_\_\_\_\_ to a child's size.

- A) shrank                      B) compressed  
C) contracted                  D) condensed
28. The sailor was cast ashore, deprived of the means of existence. He had no one to help him. Only hope \_\_\_\_\_ him in all his miseries.  
A) contained                  B) retained  
C) entertained                D) sustained
29. He is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a donkey, doing everything in his own way and refusing to listen to advice.  
A) stubborn                  B) strict  
C) particular                 D) objective
30. They feed the hungry and \_\_\_\_\_ the homeless.  
A) house                      B) shade  
C) shield                      D) refuse
31. I know you think I'm talking nonsense, Tom, but \_\_\_\_\_ you will realize I am right.  
A) at one time                B) in time  
C) at times                    D) on time
32. The Board of Directors has \_\_\_\_\_ a series of rules that every member of the company must follow.  
A) taken down                B) put down  
C) laid down                 D) let down
33. In the U. S. professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. \_\_\_\_\_, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited.  
A) However                  B) Therefore  
C) Furthermore              D) Nevertheless
34. The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for

- the cause of the people.
- A) from                                      B) with  
C) by    D) after
35. As everyone knows, agriculture is the foundation of national economy. Therefore, it \_\_\_\_\_ be emphasized too much.  
A) shouldn't                                      B) mustn't  
C) won't    D) can't
36. He concluded his speech with a remark that failure \_\_\_\_\_ the mother of success.  
A) is    B) were  
C) was    D) must be
37. Such \_\_\_\_\_ the case, there were no grounds to justify your complaints.  
A) was    B) were  
C) being    D) would be
38. \_\_\_\_\_ with the developed areas, people's living standard of this province is not high at all.  
A) Compare    B) While comparing  
C) When compared    D) Comparing
39. I have given up trying to convince him; there is no point \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
A) by arguing    B) with arguing  
C) for arguing    D) in arguing
40. As a matter of fact, children with parents whose guidance is firm, consistent and rational are inclined \_\_\_\_\_ high level of self-confidence.  
A) possess    B) to possess  
C) to have possessed    D) possessing
41. Doctor Godwin says that \_\_\_\_\_ what forceful arguments

against smoking there are, many people persist in smoking.

- A) though                      B) however  
C) no matter                  D) but

42. He is a selfless man, so under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ anything that will benefit himself and harm the interests of others.

- A) does he do                  B) did he do  
C) he does do                  D) he does

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is the richest man in this town?

- A) Whom do you think      B) Do you think who  
C) Who do you think        D) Who you think

44. "Does anybody want an extra ticket to see the film?"

"Whom would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, George or me?"

- A) to go                        B) going  
C) have go                    D) went

45. The official couldn't, however, guarantee \_\_\_\_\_ all the men's demands.

- A) meeting                    B) having met  
C) to meet                    D) to have met

46. There \_\_\_\_\_ a series of traffic accidents at the crossing.

- A) be                            B) are  
C) has been                   D) have been

47. I move that he \_\_\_\_\_ discharged for his serious mistake.

- A) is to be                    B) be  
C) is                            D) will be

48. \_\_\_\_\_ these questions may sound academic, answers to them could have profound economic and political significance.

- A) Since                        B) While

- The pro-hanging lobby (赞成极刑的活动集团) uses four main arguments to support its call for the reintroduction of capital punishment. First there is the **deterrence** theory, which

argues that potential murderers would think twice before committing the act if they knew that they might die if they were caught. The armed bank robber might, likewise, go back to being unarmed.

The other two arguments are more suspect. (1) The idea of retribution (报应) demands that criminals should get what they deserve; if a murderer intentionally set out to commit a crime, he should accept the consequences. Retribution, which is just another word for revenge, is supported by the religious doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The arguments against the death penalty are largely humanitarian (人道主义的). But there are also statistical reasons for opposing it; the deterrence figures do not add up. In Britain, 1903 was the record year for executions and yet in 1904 the number of murders actually rose. There was a similar occurrence in 1946 and 1947. If the deterrence theory were correct, the rate should have fallen.

The other reasons to oppose the death penalty are largely a matter of individual conscience and belief. One is that murder is murder and that the state has no more right to take a life than the individual. The other is that Christianity advises forgiveness, not revenge.

51. All of the following death penalty methods are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT S.
- A) the electric chair      B) the lethal injection  
C) the poisonous gas      D) the shooting
52. According to the first four paragraphs, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?      B



- A) The death penalty may help the potential murderers to arouse moral awareness.
- B) Ruth Ellis was shot by her lover, which was regarded as a crime of passion.
- C) The intentional murderer should eat his own bitter fruit.
- D) According to the religious doctrine, punishment should be as severe as the injury suffered.
53. In Paragraph 3, the word "deterrence" means C.
- A) punishment                      B) protest
- C) protection                      D) prevention
54. We can learn from the last two paragraphs that AD.
- A) neither the state nor the individual has the right to take a life
- B) the state has the right to take a life but the individual does not
- C) the death penalty has nothing to do with individual conscience and belief
- D) the deterrence figures have added up and the execution rate has fallen
55. The passage is mainly about C.
- A) the argument in favor of the death penalty
- B) the argument against the death penalty
- C) the argument about the reintroduction of the death penalty
- D) the argument about the abolition of the death penalty

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:**

More surprising, perhaps, than the current difficulties of traditional marriage is the fact that marriage itself is alive and