

大学英语四级模拟试题新编

大学英语四级模拟试题新编

主 编 张同乐

编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)

王 蒙 方传余

冯海涛 张同乐

胡学文 郭 娟

安徽大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级模拟试题新编/张同乐主编, - 合肥: 安徽大学出版社, 1999. 11

ISBN 7-81052-289-2

I. 大… II. 张… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题
IV. H31.44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 62253 号



大学英语四级模拟试题新编

张同乐 主编

出版发行 安徽大学出版社
(合肥市肥西路3号 邮码 230039)
联系电话 总编室 0551-5107719
发行部 0551-5107784
责任编辑 李梅 李虹
封面设计 孟献辉
经销单位 新华书店

印刷 安徽古井广视印务有限责任公司
照排 合肥市女娲照排中心
开本 787×1092 1/16
印张 11.25
字数 258 千
版次 1999 年 11 月第 1 版
印次 2000 年 4 月第 2 次印刷

ISBN 7-81052-289-2/H·21

定价 13.80 元

如有影响阅读的印装质量问题,请与出版社发行部联系调换

《大学英语指导丛书》编写委员会

顾 问

华泉坤 徐惠鹏

主 任 黄青龙

秘书长 张同乐

委 员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

朱先明 许道林 孙 华 刘子臣

张国申 李建群 陈伟莉 高永照

顾成华 曹杰旺

出版说明

《大学英语》四级考试辅导系列丛书终于和广大读者见面了。

这套丛书的出版旨在进一步贯彻落实大学英语新大纲的精神,推动 21 世纪大学英语课程体系的改革,不仅着眼于帮助学生在英语听、说、读、写、译等方面打下扎实的基础,使之比较顺利地达到大学英语四级的基本要求,更着眼于对学生在外语能力的培养方面,再上一个新台阶。

这套丛书覆盖了近年来大学英语四级考试所涉及到的所有题型及四级后英语教学中的所需读本。它们是:《大学英语四级听力指导》、《大学英语四级写作指导》、《大学英语四级翻译指导》、《大学英语四级词汇语法及完型填空》、《大学英语四级口语指导》、《大学英语四级阅读指导》、《大学英语四级模拟试题新编》、《基础科技英语阅读》、《大学英语词汇手册》等。

参加这套丛书编写的学校有:安徽大学、合肥工业大学、安徽师范大学、安徽医科大学、安徽农业大学、安徽中医学院、蚌埠医学院、阜阳师范学院、淮北煤师院、皖南医学院等。参加编写的人员都是在高校长期从事大学英语教学的老师,大家本着严肃认真、高度负责的精神,对照教学大纲的要求,努力编写好每一本书。但由于时间匆促,疏漏差错之处难免,敬请行家和读者指正。

编委会

1999 年 11 月

前 言

由国家教育部组织实施的全国大学英语四级考试,已成为教学大纲落实情况 and 评估教学质量的重要手段。为帮助学生进行四级英语考前复习和必要的应试技能训练,我们特编写了这套模拟试题集。

本题集共 10 套试题,它是在认真研究现代英语测试理论、测试方法的基础上,由一批富有教学经验的骨干教师精编而成。该书特点是:

1. 严格按照大学英语教学新大纲的要求,从不同角度、不同侧面涵盖了大学英语的基本内容,题型全面,突出实用。
2. 内容新颖多样,题材广泛有趣。
3. 语言规范,表达准确。
4. 印刷精美,设计独特。为便于教师组织教学及学生自测,试题册及答题纸均分项装订。

本书听力理解部分配有五盒录音磁带(并附有文字材料),特聘美籍教师精心录制,语音纯正、吐字清晰。

本书部分内容经试用及计算机检测,信度高、效果好,现在正式出版。如有不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 9 月

目 次

前言	(1)
College English Test 1	(1-1)
College English Test 2	(2-1)
College English Test 3	(3-1)
College English Test 4	(4-1)
College English Test 5	(5-1)
College English Test 6	(6-1)
College English Test 7	(7-1)
College English Test 8	(8-1)
College English Test 9	(9-1)
College English Test 10	(10-1)
Key to Test	(1)

COLLEGE ENGLISH 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.

From the conversation we know that they 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 A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She doesn't know the man's name.
B) She wants the telephone of her own.
C) She's looking for a new place to work at.
D) She doesn't usually get calls here.
2. A) At the airport.
B) In a restaurant.
C) In an office.
D) In a post office.
3. A) Japanese.
B) Spanish.
C) Arabic.
D) Chinese.

4. A) At 9:15. B) At 9:50.
C) At 9:30. D) At 10:05.
5. A) Because she isn't interested in the class.
B) Because she is afraid of the teacher.
C) Because she prefers reading outside.
D) Because she doesn't want to interrupt the class.
6. A) To the airport. B) To the party.
C) To the movies. D) To the meeting.
7. A) Go back to the bank.
B) Walk to the bank.
C) Telephone the bank.
D) Explain the problem in the bank.
8. A) She doesn't like the movie.
B) Her parents won't let her go.
C) It's a bad movie.
D) She has to take care of her younger brother.
9. A) It's easy to make a living.
B) People have to strive for a living.
C) People prefer working to suffering from hunger.
D) People have to decide whether they will work or not.
10. A) Home. B) A trip.
C) Worry. D) Good order.

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 question 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 centre.*

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

11. A) To ask for some assistance.
B) To ask for some new wheels.
C) To help the airport controller.
D) To take off without wheels.
12. A) The driver brought some goods to the airport.
B) The driver wanted to help the pilot.
C) The driver wanted to help the fireman.
D) The driver came to get some goods.
13. A) The plane did not damage the lorry.
B) He landed safely.
C) The airport controller managed to land safely.
D) He wasn't asked to pay for the damage to the lorry.

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

14. A) He'd always had to clean everything.
B) He'd always had to wash everything.
C) He'd always had to share everything.
D) He'd always had to eat everything.
15. A) He gave Tom his own room.
B) He talked to Tom.
C) He gave Tom a pony.
D) He talked to Tom's mother.
16. A) His elder sister had one.
B) His friend had one.
C) He didn't want his own room.
D) He didn't want to share his room.

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

17. A) An economic policy of a country.
B) A birth control policy of a country.
C) An economic policy of a family.
D) TV programs designed for a family.

18. A) People marry at a much later time.
 B) More birth control devices and methods have been used.
 C) Women would rather go to study or work than have children.
 D) All of the above.
19. A) In industrial countries.
 B) In developing countries.
 C) In China.
 D) Both A and B.
20. A) It is far from being successful.
 B) It is not very successful.
 C) It should be considered a big success.
 D) It is a not-too-big success.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Poverty exists because our society is an unequal one, and there are overwhelming political pressures to keep it that way. Any attempt to redistribute wealth and income in the United States will inevitably be opposed by powerful middle- and upper-class interests. People can be relatively rich only if others are relatively poor, and since power is concentrated in the hands of the rich, public policies will continue to reflect their interests rather than those of the poor.

As Herbert Gans (1973) has pointed out, poverty is actually functional from the point of view of the nonpoor. Poverty ensures that "dirty work" gets done. If there were no poor people to scrub floors and empty waste, these jobs would have to be rewarded with high incomes before anyone would touch them. Poverty creates jobs for many of the nonpoor, such as police officers, welfare workers, pawnbrokers, and government bureaucrats. Poverty makes life easier for the rich by providing them with cooks, gardeners, and other workers to perform basic chores while their employers enjoy more pleasurable activities. Poverty provides a market for inferior goods and services, such as day-old bread, run-down automobiles, or the advice of incompetent physicians and lawyers. Poverty legitimizes (使合法化) middle-class supposed to lack the virtues of thrift, honesty, and a taste for hard work — only confirms the desirability

of qualities the poor are thought to lack. Poverty also provides a group that can be made to absorb the costs of change. For example, the poor bear the brunt(首当其冲)of unemployment caused by automation, and it is their homes, not those of the wealthy, that are demolished(毁坏) when a route has to be found for a new high-way. This is no deliberate, conscious "conspiracy"(合谋,阴谋)of the wealthy to keep the poor in poverty. It is just that poverty is an inevitable outcome of the American economic system, which the poor are politically powerless to influence or change.

21. The title that best expresses the main idea of this passage is _____.
A) "An Unequal Society"
B) "Political Factors in Poverty"
C) "The Fate of the Poor"
D) "Functions of Poverty"
22. Poverty exists in American society because _____.
A) the wealthy work hand and glove to keep it
B) the overwhelming majority of the nonpoor are totally indifferent to it
C) the rich are politically powerful while the poor are politically powerless
D) all of the above
23. The poor take on "dirty work" _____.
A) under political pressures
B) for the high pay offered
C) as they are reasonably paid
D) though ill-paid
24. Poverty makes life easier _____.
A) for the nonpoor as they can get well-paid jobs
B) for the rich as there are sorts of domestic help readily available
C) for the poor as they can get cheap bread and automobiles
D) for the businessmen as they can easily find a market for inferior goods and services
25. The author thinks that _____.
A) the poor lack such desirable qualities as thrift or honesty
B) the poor are not inclined to work hard
C) the poor are willing to bear the costs of change
D) none of the above

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The man travelling in the back of the ambulance which thrust its way through the streets of Baltimore that morning in 1967 had no business to be alive. By everything that was reasonable, and there were plenty of prior instances, he should have been very dead indeed. But he wasn't. As the people in the hospital pointed out after they had examined him, he was only slightly injured. Yet he had just fallen 150 feet down a hotel lift shaft (电梯竖井)!

Unknown to the man, two things had occurred which were to affect his life that day. On the thirteenth floor of the hotel, somebody had carelessly left the lift gate open. Down in the basement (地下室), a pipe had burst, and before anyone could check the rush of water, it had flooded the bottom of the lift shaft to a depth of two feet.

Modern lifts have all sorts of fail-safe devices to prevent accidents, but this was an ancient invention — unreliable, creaking (吱吱嘎嘎响的), slow, dangerous, and suitable material for any waste dealer who cared to take it away.

The man had plenty of things to occupy his mind that morning. He had overslept. The hotel had forgotten to call him and now he was late for an important business appointment. He dressed quickly, shaved hurriedly, seized his briefcase (公文包) and hurried off down the hotel corridor.

Good! The lift gate was open. The lift must be there. He need not press the button and wait while the large, clumsy lift pulled its way upwards. Without looking or thinking, he stepped out into space. The lift cage was, in fact, one floor above him on the fourteenth. The world into which he had walked was a narrow space of not very fresh air, ending 150 feet below in two feet of dirty water.

26. How do we know that the story is TRUE?
- A) We are told the place and time.
 - B) We are given plenty of details.
 - C) Lifts often go wrong.
 - D) The man was not killed.
27. By "had no business to be alive" the writer means that the man _____.
- A) had missed his business appointment
 - B) was only just alive
 - C) had done very little business
 - D) was alive and this was very surprising
28. The lift didn't have a "fail-safe device" because it was _____.

- A) unreliable
- B) slow
- C) dangerous
- D) old

29. Which of the following did NOT help to cause the accident?

- A) Someone left the lift door open.
- B) A pipe burst.
- C) The man overslept.
- D) The hotel forgot to call him.

30. "The world into which he had walked" refers to _____.

- A) the lift shaft
- B) the lift cage
- C) the fourteenth floor
- D) the dirty water

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with only a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few — for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common—they often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favours and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinions.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

31. According to the author _____.

- A) all those who get on well with each other are friends
- B) friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
- C) everyone understands clearly how to make friends

- D) every student has 6 friends
32. When we make friends, we consider such things as age, race, and background, because _____.
- A) it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a marked difference in age and background
 - B) the degree of friendship between two people and the reasons for their shared interest can vary greatly
 - C) friends need to know all these things
 - D) these are the most important factors to make friends
33. In Paragraph 2, "being on the same wavelength" means "_____".
- A) using the same frequency while talking
 - B) keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
 - C) having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes, and interests
 - D) having the same background
34. Which of the following is NOT implied or directly stated in the passage?
- A) Even friends may have differences of opinions.
 - B) Friends never argue with each other.
 - C) It generally takes time for people to become close friends.
 - D) Someone's habits may annoy his friends.
35. To strengthen friendly relationship, people _____.
- A) must hold friendship ceremonies
 - B) have to eliminate differences in background
 - C) should make friends with those who are of the same age and of the same race
 - D) should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The newspaper must provide for the readers the facts, undisguised, unslanted (不带偏见的), objectively selected facts. But in these days of complex news it must provide more; it must supply interpretation to make clear to the readers the problems of the day, to make international news as understandable as community news. But in journalism, there is a widespread view that when you take up interpretation, you are slanting news. This is nonsense.

The opponents of interpretation insist that the writer and the editor shall confine himself to the "facts". This insistence raises two questions: "What are the facts?" and "Are the bare

facts enough?"

As to the first question, consider how a so-called "factual" story comes about. The reporter collects, say, fifty facts; out of these fifty, his space being necessarily restricted, he selects the ten which he considers most important. This is Judgment Number One. Then he or his editor decides which of these ten facts shall constitute the lead of the piece. This is Judgment Number Two. Then the night editor determines whether the article shall be presented on page one, where it has a large impact, or on page twenty-four, where it has title, Judgment Number Three.

Thus, in the presentation of a so-called "factual" or "objective" story, at least three judgments are involved. And they are judgments not at all unlike those involved in interpretation, in which reporter and editor, calling upon their research resources and their general background arrive at a conclusion as to the significance of the news.

The two areas of judgment, presentation of the news and its interpretation, are both objective rather than subjective processes — as objective, that is, as any human being can be. If an editor intends to slant the news, he can do it in other ways and more effectively than by interpretation. He can do it by selection of those facts that he likes. Or he can do it by the play he gives a story — promoting it to page one or demoting it to page thirty.

36. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.
A) "Interpreting the News"
B) "Everything Counts"
C) "Function of the Night Editor"
D) "Choosing Facts"
37. The writer of an article selects ten out of 50 available facts because _____.
A) his editor asks
B) the subject is not important
C) space is limited
D) he wants to simplify a complex story
38. The author is implying that _____.
A) in writing a factual story, the writer must use his judgment
B) the writer should limit himself to the facts
C) the writer should make the story interesting
D) editors control what the reporters write
39. According to the passage which of the following would be a more effective way of "slanting" the news?
A) Restricting the article to subjective facts.
B) Presenting bare facts with no indication of their real significance.

- C) Concentrating on "local" news as opposed to world news.
 D) Placing the story in a not easily seen location in the newspaper.
40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 A) Editors and reporters should avoid prejudice in interpretation.
 B) Readers are justified in thinking of news as reported objectively.
 C) Interpretation is an objective process necessary to make news clear.
 D) Journalism requires accurate, objective and unslanted presentation of news.

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 centre.*

41. There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?
 A) does there B) hasn't there
 C) hasn't it D) has there
42. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
 A) out of work B) out of stock
 C) out of reach D) out of practice
43. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to _____ any further responsibilities.
 A) take on B) get on
 C) put up D) look up
44. If you worry too much about your health, you should not _____ going to see a doctor.
 A) put forward B) put down
 C) put across D) put off
45. I am afraid that we will have to hurry there because Mary can't stand _____.
 A) to be kept waiting B) keeping waiting
 C) being kept waiting D) to have been kept waiting