张鑫友 大学英语应试系列

大学英语四级考试

挑战极限

模拟试题

主编 张鑫友

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大学英语四级考试挑战极限

——模拟试题

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ⓒ 张鑫友　主编

前　言

　　《大学英语六级考试挑战极限》是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语通用词汇表（1—6级)》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最近几年已公布的各种新题型而设计和编写的一套系列丛书。全套丛书共分5册：《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——阅读理解》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——写作范文》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——听力理解》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——词汇结构》及《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》。前四册书分别为大学英语六级考试几种题型的单项训练，最后一册书是前四册书的综合，即大学英语六级考试的综合模拟试题。

　　本册为《大学英语四级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》，全书共有十套模拟试题，完全按照考试真题的形式设计，概括了《大学英语考试大纲》规定的测试题型和新增题型，包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、翻译、简答、写作等几种题型，每套试题后都附有"答案及详析"和"听力原稿"，方便学生进行自我评分、找出原因并及时采取有效措施。

　　全书选材新颖且贴近现实生活，实用性、针对性强，让大家在学习英语的道路上站得高、看得宽，不仅能帮助考生顺利地通过四级考试，还有助于广大英语学习者提高整体的英语应用能力。

因编写时间仓促，书中错误在所难免，敬请广大考生批评指正。

编　者

目 录

Model 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 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.*

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 the two were talking about some work they had 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 center.

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

1. A) To ask the woman to fix his watch.
   B) To call the woman when the watch is fixed.
   C) To visit the woman within one week.
   D) To call the woman in a week.

2. A) The man can sit down.
   B) She doesn't want the man to sit down.
   C) She'll mind if the man sits down.
   D) She would like the man to sit with her.

3. A) She should be careful about spending money.
   B) She should buy the brown suit.
   C) She should find another job to make more money.
   D) She shouldn't buy the brown suit.

4. A) The movie was not good.
   B) The movie was excellent.
   C) He wants to see the movie again.
   D) He wants to stay at home.

5. A) The wind has stopped, but it's still raining.
   B) The rain has stopped, but the wind is still blowing.
   C) It's still raining, and the wind is blowing.
   D) Both the rain and wind have stopped.

6. A) He gave half of it to his friend.
   B) He threw half of it away.
   C) He kept all the paper.
   D) He threw half of it away and kept the rest.

7. A) At 10:00.   B) At 10:30.
   C) At 10:45.   D) At 11:45.

8. A) On a telephone.   B) At a hotel.
   C) In private.   D) In a guest house

9. A) He gambled it away.   B) He had it with him. ·
   C) He lost his money.   D) He took it out of the bank.
10. A) On the grass.   B) Near the pool.
    C) At home.   D) On his bike.

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 heard 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) Because the sack broke.
    B) Because the farmer was not strong enough to lift the sack alone.
    C) Because the farmer fell down, too.
    D) Because the sack was too heavy for the horse.
12. A) Humble.   B) Happy.
    C) Discouraged.   D) Ashamed. ··
13. A) He helped the farmer.
    B) He didn't ask the farmer for money..
    C) He wanted the farmer to help anyone else in trouble.
    D) He wanted some wheat.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Because they need air.
    B) Because they don't carry scientific instruments.
    C) Because they can only travel for hundreds of miles.
    D) Because they carry animals and people.

15. A) When the Second World War had ended.
    B) Shortly after they had sent up a rocket with scientific instruments.
    C) After they had sent up animals and brought them safely back to earth.
    D) After they had sent the first man-made satellite.

16. A) He traveled faster than any man had done before.
    B) He didn't feel he was traveling quickly.
    C) He was lying upon a couch in the spaceship.
    D) He was sitting at the controls.

Passage Tree

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

17. A) Sutter.   B) Marshall.
    C) Bennet.   D) A newspaperman.

18. A) To ask the Governor for permission to make a home there.
    B) To make sure that any gold found on his land would belong to him.
    C) To prevent people from making a home in the Sacramento Valley.
    D) To ask the Governor to keep a secret.

19. A) By ship.   B) By freight cars.
    C) By train.   D) Both A and B.

20. A) Because the new-comers took all the gold from his land.
    B) Because the new-comers killed one of his sons.
    C) Because the new-comers seriously harmed him during the California Gold rush.
    D) Because the new-comers prevented him from making use of the wealth of his land.

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.

Climate, more than any other single factor, determines the distributions of life on Earth. Climatic boundaries establish the limits within which organisms can survive. Plants, even more than animals, must be well adapted to climate in order to survive. They cannot move about or take shelter but must be equipped to endure whatever weather conditions are likely to occur. In the harsh conditions of the tundra, for example, low growing mosses, lichens, and a few flowering plants all hug the ground for shelter from icy winds.

Animals, despite their ability to move about and find shelters, are just as much influenced by climate as plants are. Creatures such as the camel and the penguin are so highly specialized that they have as extremely limited distribution. Others, such as bears, are flexible

enough to adapt to a broad range of climates. Ocean-dwelling organisms are just as sensitive to climatic changes — in this case temperature and salinity(含盐量) — as land animals. Reef corals can survive only in clear warm seawater. Certain foraminifers are so sensitive to changes in their environment that their presence can be taken as an index of sea temperature. Human beings are among the least specialized of all animals and can live almost anywhere. Their clothes and their homes act as a sort of "miniature climate" that can be taken with them everywhere.

21. Which of the following is neither plant nor animal?

    A) Tundra.   B) Lichen.

    C) Penguin.   D) Moss.

22. According to the passage, plants on the tundra grow close to the ground _____.

    A) to avoid being eaten by arctic animals

    B) because fertilizer is not readily available

    C) to minimize exposure to the cold

    D) because unfrozen water plants are very scarce

23. According to the passage, which of the following can be found in the greatest number of different climate areas on Earth?

    A) Reef corals.   B) Penguins.

    C) Bears.   D) Camels.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that foraminifers are a _____.

    A) kind of weather pattern

    C) species of tundra plant

    B) form of sea life

    D) type of miniature penguin

25. According to the passage, human beings can survive almost everywhere on Earth because _____ .
   A) they have developed advanced forms of transportation
   B) they have learned how to process seawater for drinking
   C) their body temperature can vary considerably
   D) their shelters and clothing help them to adapt to the environment

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Honeybees cannot live alone. Their body structure and instincts equip them for life in a colony of community, where they have a complex social organization and the various duties are divided among the individuals according to physical fitness and age. An individual worker bee cannot reproduce itself. While it may continue to live if forcibly isolated from its mates, it fails to care for itself adequately, and soon dies. Most insects have the ability to hibernate in winter, but the honeybee seems to have lost this. Since at low temperatures the bee will die, it must have the ability to make its own environment, so far as temperature is concerned. This makes a colony necessary to the bees in winter, so that they may collectively warm each other. Efficiency, if not necessity, demands that the work of the colony be divided, and such a division of labor tends to enhance(增强) the need to maintain the colony. The physical structure of the honeybee is further suited for the defense of the entire colony rather than for its own defense. The bee's barbed (有倒刺的) sting is used only once and is made more effective by the fact that it is left behind in the victim. With the loss of the sting, however, the bee dies. This kind of defensive weapon is not of service to the individu-

al, but to the community.

26. Bees are fitted for communal life by virtue of their _____.
    A) flexibility and initiative
    B) independence and endurance
    C) intelligence and sensitivity
    D) instincts and form

27. A worker bee may survive for a short time even if it is _____.
    A) deprived of its sting
    B) denied access to oxygen
    C) isolated from other bees
    D) exposed to a wide range of temperatures

28. It can be inferred from the passage that at one time bees had the ability to _____.
    A) increase their activity in lower temperatures
    B) leave cold climates during winter
    C) remain dormant(休眠) through periods of cold weather
    D) construct insulated hives

29. Bees differ from most other communities of insects in their need to _____.
    A) reproduce in large numbers
    B) control the temperature where they live
    C) divide the work of their colonies
    D) have a complex defense system

30. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
    A) The Communal Life of Bees
    B) The Structure of the Bees

C) The Organization of insect Colonies

D) The Life of Social Insects

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

By the year 2000 AD, a single silicon chip(集成电路块) will contain more components than the number of cells in the human brain. And electronic chip makers will have turned away from silicon and other conventional materials and will be designing a generation of biological computers, made partly or entirely of complex protein molecules like those in living cells. These are some of the forecasts being made by Mr. Brian Oakley, one of Britain's top men in the computer world.

Mr. Oakley is director of the Alvey program set up as a collaborative effort by the UK Government, the academic world and private industry to keep Britain among the leaders in the fast developing world of silicon chips and computer technology.

Mr. Oakley predicts that in 10 years time, computers will be working 10 times faster than today, and the trend will continue. Every year silicon chips will double in complexity. But fortunately as they get smaller they use less power and are cheaper to produce as well as working faster, so the cost of chips is being reduced by a factor of ten every six years. This means that computers are getting smaller and at the same time more powerful and more intelligent, but little or no more expensive.

By 1995, says Mr. Oakley, typists should be getting uneasy about their future, for their jobs will finally be on the way out because speech recognition will transform even messy(凌乱的) dictation straight into the printed word. By 2000 AD computers will be

able to reason from inadequate data, get the sense of rambling(不连
贯的) conversations and recognize blurred(模糊不清的) or faulty
pictures of things as human beings can. Such developments will need
computers 1,000 times more powerful than those of today.

31. Mr. Brian Oakley predicts that by the year 2000 _____.

    A) computers will become more completed

    B) silicon chips will contain more information

    C) computers will be made of living cells

    D) other conventional materials will take the place of silicon

32. Alvey program is _____.

    A) the academic world

    B) part of the UK Government

    C) a collaborative effort by private industry

    D) to advance UK's computer technology

33. If a silicon chip costs $1,000 to qroduce today, six years later it
will cost _____.

    A) $990   B) $900

    C) $100   D) $110

34. Which of the following is true?

    A) Typists will be out of work before 2000.

    B) Silicon chips will become more complicated.

    C) Mr. Oakley is an expert on computer.

    D) Both B and C.

35. Which of the following may be considered as the best title of this
passage?

    A) Comparison Between Old and New Computers

    B) Computers in the Year 2000