

最新

# 大学英语四级 考试题与解

王德军等 编



江苏教育出版社

最 新

# 大学英语四级考试

题 与 解

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**大学英语四级考试**  
**题与解**  
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# 前 言

为贯彻国家教委高教司〔1995〕115号文件以及即将正式公布的“大学英语教学新大纲”中关于认真总结全国大学英语四、六级考试十年来的经验,进一步改善和改进全国大学英语四、六级考试的精神,帮助广大考生熟悉并适应新题型,全面提高语言的运用能力和应试技巧,顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试,我们编写了《最新大学英语四级考试题与解》,其主要特点如下:

1. 编审阵容强:本书的作者长期从事《大学英语》的教学和研究工作及四级考试强化训练的教学和组织工作,熟悉大学英语学习应掌握的重点和难点,强调打牢语言基础,培养语言的综合运用能力,对教与考之间环节的连接具有丰富的教学经验,所教学生参加国家大学英语四级考试的通过率达到98%以上。

2. 题型新:本书按照国家教委通过的最新改革方案和考试采用新题型的精神编写,力求在体现提高能力的三个新题型(英译汉、听写填空、简短回答题)以及作文设最低分上有所突破,全面提高考生的应试能力。

3. 编排合理、模拟程度高:书中习题的选择均参照《大学英语四级考试大纲》中所规定的各项能力指标以及公开化了的四级正式试卷的题目难易度进行取舍,并且经过解放军信息工程学院及郑州粮食学院部分学生的试用,收到令人满意的效果。在编排上,本书依照循序渐进的原则,使习题难度从相当于四级到略高于四级,以达到强化和提高的目的。

4. 实用性强:本书不是简单地给出题目的参考答案、翻译的参考译文和作文的范文,而是把重点放在对习题(尤其是阅读理解和词汇、结构等项目)的理解和解题思路上。通过做题,帮助学生提高语言综合运用能力,帮助他们举一反三,提高英语水平,以顺利通过国家四级统考。本书既适宜集体使用,又便于自学自测。

书中材料均选自英文原版书刊,题材广泛,语言规范,内容丰富,针对性强,覆盖面广,它可以全方位地启发学生的思维,开阔思路,以达到提高学生语言综合运用能力的目的。全书由十套模拟试卷组成,每套满分为120分,140分钟内完成,获72分以上者为通过,102分以上为优秀。

本书既适合作大学英语四级考试的强化训练教材,又可供参加TOEFL、EPT、研究生等考试的考生使用。

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由于水平有限,不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者给予批评指正。

编 者  
1998年1月

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# Test One

**Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)(30 points)**

## 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 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.*

*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 speakers were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place in the office. Therefore, A “At the office” is the best answer. You should choose A.*

1. A. Miss Jones. B. Professor Johnson.  
C. Professor. D. Miss Smith.
2. A. He is satisfied. B. He is upset.  
C. He is modest. D. He is proud.
3. A. She's changing her job. B. She's tired of teaching.  
C. The school is too hot. D. She was dismissed from her job.
4. A. The father didn't like it because it wasn't in English.  
B. They both liked it.  
C. The father didn't like it, but the mother did.  
D. Neither liked it.
5. A. The parents have received the news of the accident.

- B. The parents know about the girl's condition.
  - C. The girl's parents have had an accident.
  - D. The girl is in a serious condition.
- 6. A. By September thirteenth.      B. By December fourteenth.
  - C. By September fourteenth.      D. By September third.
  - 7. A. At 10:03.      B. At 3:10.
  - C. At 10:33.      D. At 3:40.
  - 8. A. At the university.
  - B. In a house in the city.
  - C. In an apartment in the city.
  - D. In an apartment on University Avenue.
  - 9. A. At lunch.      B. At the travel agency.
  - C. At his office.      D. At the bakery.
  - 10. A. He was sad.      B. He was bored.
  - C. He was happy.      D. He was tired.

## 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.*

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

- 11. A. It is easy.      B. It has never been easy.
- C. It has never been difficult.      D. It is neither difficult nor easy.
- 12. A. Work very hard.
- B. Remove stones from his land.
- C. Cut down trees.
- D. Dig the stumps of the trees out of the soil.
- 13. A. Stones.      B. Fences.
- C. Stone walls.      D. Rocky soil.

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

- 14. A. It is a friendly place.
- B. It is a lively place.

- C. It is a nice place for man to live.
- D. It is a lifeless place.
- 15. A. They can be very different.      B. They are always very low.
- C. They are usually the same.      D. They are usually very high.
- 16. A. Because there is not a green tree there.
- B. Because there is no water there.
- C. Because there is no air there.
- D. Because there is no life there.

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

- 17. A. To visit museums every day.
- B. To give financial help to museums.
- C. To leave New York.
- D. To be interested in keeping New York financially healthy.
- 18. A. The government gives them less money.
- B. People are not interested in them any more.
- C. Too many restaurants are built around them.
- D. They are having fewer tourists.
- 19. A. Contributing to the invention of many new things.
- B. Helping to build hotels and restaurants.
- C. Providing jobs for people living in the city.
- D. Keeping people healthy.
- 20. A. People are very interested in museums.
- B. Many people are leaving New York.
- C. The public should support cultural institutions.
- D. The museums are a financial success.

### **Section C Spot Dictation**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a short passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your sheet with about 50 words missing. Listen carefully and write down the missing words in the blanks.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ the world's people live in developing countries.  
 Yet developing countries use just 20 percent of \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_. How-  
 ever, developing countries \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_. Firewood is \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ energy for 80 percent of the world's people. It is used mostly for cooking. To \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ now, we must plant ten times more trees than we are planting today. Electricity from \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ coal, water or \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone. But many people still do not have it. Only about one family in \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_. Most of them live in cities. This means that \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ around the world live without electricity.

## **Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes) (40 points)**

**Directions:** *There are four 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.*

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

What we call sociology is one of several related fields known as the social sciences. They share the same subject matter; human behavior. They are called social sciences because the human is not a solitary beast. Our daily lives intertwine (缠在一起) with the lives of others—what we do, even much of what we hope, is influenced by those around us. In fact, as we shall see in Chapter 6, the process by which newborn infants are transformed into competent adults is called socialization. Learning to speak, learning to control our impulses, or even learning to play games is learning how to be social.

Despite their common subject matter, there are a number of different social sciences. Psychologists, economists, anthropologists, criminologists, political scientists, and even many historians, as well as sociologists, are social scientists. Divisions among these fields are often hazy. Indeed, sometimes it is impossible to tell to which field a social scientist's work belongs. The field may be determined merely by the university department in which the person is trained or employed. Nevertheless, the following rules may help you to distinguish sociologists from other social scientists.

31. Which of the following is NOT true according to this passage?
- A. Several related sciences make up sociology.

- B. Those who study the process by which a baby grows into a grown-up can also be classified as scientists.
- C. How people behave in sports is studied too by social scientists.
- D. Those around us do have influence on all we do and hope.
32. In writing the second paragraph, the author's main purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell us why it is out of the question to give a definition to sociologists
- B. give us a practical method with which to define social scientists
- C. put it across to us that the many fields of social sciences are hard to divide
- D. tell us that only the university department in which one is trained or hired is able to tell sociologists from other social scientists
33. By saying "the human is not a solitary beast" (Para. 1, 3rd sentence), the author may mean that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. human beings, unlike the beasts, should be independent
- B. human beings should live together and help each other
- C. human beings are interrelated in life
- D. no other animals can be as active in life as human beings
34. Which one of the following can be said to share a subject matter with an anthropologist in his (her) studies?
- A. An expert who studies patterns and processes of human social relations.
- B. A professor who specializes in illegal human behaviors.
- C. A specialist in psychology.
- D. All the above.
35. The word "hazy" (Para. 2, 3rd sentence) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. haste
- B. unclear
- C. being tired
- D. being defined by a set of rules

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

By far the most common snake in Britain is the adder (蝰蛇). In Scotland, in fact, there are no other snakes at all. The adder is also the only British snake with a poisonous bite. It can be found almost anywhere, but

prefers sunny hillsides and rough open country, including high ground. In Ireland there are no snakes at all.

Most people regard snake bites as a fatal misfortune, but not all bites are serious, and very few are fatal. Sometimes attempts at emergency treatment turn out to be more dangerous than the bite itself, with amateurs heroically, but mistakenly, trying do-it-yourself surgery and other unnecessary measures.

All snakes have small teeth, so it follows that all snakes can bite, but only the bite of the adder presents any danger. British snakes are shy animals and are far more frightened of you than you could possibly be of them. The adder will attack only if it feels frightened, as can happen if you take it by surprise and step on it accidentally, or if you try to catch it or pick it up, which it dislikes intensely. If it hears you coming, it will normally get out of the way as quickly as it can, but adders can not move very rapidly and may attack before moving if you are very close.

The effect of a bite varies considerably. It depends upon several things, one of which is the body-weight of the person bitten. The bigger the person, the less harmful the bite is likely to be, which is why children suffer far more seriously from snake bites than adults. A healthy person will also have better resistance against the poison.

Very few people actually die from snake bites in Britain, and though these bites can make some people very ill, there are probably just as many cases of bites having little or no effect, as there are of serious illness.

36. Adders are most likely to be found \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in wilder parts of Britain and Ireland
- B. in Scotland and nowhere else
- C. on uncultivated land through Britain
- D. in shady fields in England

37. If you are with someone who is bitten by an adder, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. try to catch the adder
- B. make no attempt to treat the bite
- C. not worry about the victim
- D. operate as soon as possible

38. We are told that adders are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. normally friendly towards people
- B. unlikely to bite except in self-defence

- C. aggressive towards anyone in their territory
  - D. not afraid of human beings
39. If an adder hears you approaching, it will usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. move out of your path
  - B. take no notice of you at all
  - C. disappear very quickly
  - D. wait till you are close then attack
40. We are told that in general British people think snakes are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not very common in Britain
  - B. usually harmless
  - C. more dangerous than they usually are
  - D. unlikely to kill people by their bite

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

Although commercial movers have been around for thousands of years, existing even in the days of man's earliest societies, there have always been heads of households who thought they could do the job better or for one reason or another preferred not to entrust their personal belongings to any commercial operation.

Today, millions of Americans move their household goods, using their own or a borrowed vehicle or renting a truck or trailer for the job. This operation can work very well if one has the strength, facilities, and knowledge to do the job—plus adequate insurance to cover any difficulty that may arise. The guidelines for a do-it-yourself move are relatively few:

- (1) Plan the move well in advance.
  - (2) Insure that the required vehicle will be available at the time needed and that it is in good and safe working order and properly licensed.
  - (3) Obtain proper packing materials and rent pads for furniture protection.
  - (4) Line up necessary assistance for the day of the move.
  - (5) Buy adequate insurance for protection of household goods and the vehicle used.
  - (6) Keep flexible for changes in the weather and other surprises.
  - (7) Don't expect the entire operation to be a snap. The professional who makes the job look easy has experience and capabilities the average person lacks.
41. In the passage, the advice offered to the do-it-yourselfer includes the

suggestion to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take an evening course in moving before attempting anything
  - B. pick a moving date and remain firm despite anything that may happen
  - C. move during the winter to avoid the fall hurricane season and the spring rains
  - D. make certain there are enough helpers available on the day of the move
42. Which of the following is mentioned as a good reason for moving yourself rather than hiring a moving company?
- A. You have a secure feeling about your possessions.
  - B. You build up friendships among those who help you.
  - C. You get practice driving a vehicle with a heavy load.
  - D. You save money on insurance.
43. It is not practical for the do-it-yourselfer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to get help from his neighbors
  - B. to get enough helpers
  - C. to get the moving job done easily
  - D. to rent pads for furniture protection
44. According to the passage, what is the most important in moving yourself is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make sure that the vehicle needed is in good condition
  - B. get proper packing materials
  - C. make a plan for your travels
  - D. none of the above
45. The best possible title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Planning a Do-It-Yourself Move
  - B. Moving Your Household Goods Yourself—A Difficult Job
  - C. Moving Yourself Is Better Than Hiring a Moving Company
  - D. A Job You Can Do Yourself

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

I am not so naive, however, as to believe that sex is responsible for this unfortunate plight (境况) of the American woman. I am not a feminist, but I am an individual. I do not believe there is any important difference between

men and women—certainly not as much as there may be between one woman and another or one man and another. There are plenty of women—and men, for that matter—who would be completely fulfilled in being allowed to be as lazy as possible. If someone will ensconce (安置) them in a pleasant home and pay their bills, they ask no more of life. It is quite all right for these men and women to live thus so long as fools can be found who will pay so much for nothing much in return. Gigolos (靠异性养活的人), male and female, are to be found in every class and in the best of homes. But when a man does not want to be a gigolo, he has the freedom to go out and work and create as well as he can. But a woman has not. Even if her individual husband lets her, tradition in society is against her.

46. The author feels that women \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are against tradition  
B. are not free to be self-supporting  
C. prefer to be cared for  
D. can justifiably blame men for their lack of freedom
47. The chief obstacle to freedom of a woman comes from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. social custom  
B. opposition of her husband  
C. other women  
D. herself
48. The writer would undoubtedly be pleased if the reader would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. support easier divorce laws  
B. be broad-minded enough to accept gigolos of either sex  
C. oppose economic discrimination against women  
D. refuse to take sides in the battle of the sexes
49. In this passage the author looks on the plight of the American women with the attitude of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amusement  
B. indifference  
C. disapproval  
D. condemnation
50. The author protests that she is not a "feminist." By that she means that she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does not believe in equal social and economic rights for women  
B. is not a gigolo  
C. is interested in rights for all the citizens rather than merely for women  
D. does not accept the role of passivity which society forces upon

women

**Part III Vocabulary & Structure (20 minutes)(15 points)**

**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.*

51. \_\_\_\_\_ is a good meal and a good rest.  
A. What you really need                      B. That you really need  
C. What you are really needed              D. What that you really need
52. He told me how he had given me shelter and protection, without which I \_\_\_\_\_ long ago.  
A. would die                                      B. would have died  
C. would be dead                                D. would have been dead
53. Bill said his cousin \_\_\_\_\_ an accident; otherwise he would have arrived.  
A. must have                                      B. must have had  
C. could have had                                D. should have had
54. "Why couldn't they meet us at five o'clock?"  
"Because they were delayed by \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. a heavy traffic                                B. heavy traffic  
C. a busy traffic                                  D. a squeezed traffic
55. \_\_\_\_\_ we have satisfied you, you have no further grounds of complaint.  
A. If    B. By now  
C. Now that                                        D. After all
56. \_\_\_\_\_ the size or nature of a business, its main goal is to earn a profit.  
A. Whether                                        B. However  
C. Whatever                                        D. Whichever
57. She advised us to withdraw \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so as to get not involved                  B. so as not to get involved  
C. so not to get involved                      D. so as to get involved
58. Scientists are becoming increasingly convinced that the universe contains millions of inhabited planets \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. like our own                      B. as our own  
C. similar with our own            D. the same with our own
59. When \_\_\_\_\_ the English standard of Malayan and Chinese secondary pupils, the professor gave no account.  
A. asking himself to compare    B. asked him to compare  
C. asked himself to compare    D. asked to compare
60. I couldn't but \_\_\_\_\_ that his wife was worried.  
A. notice                              B. to notice  
C. noticing                            D. help noticing
61. The rooms in Graduate Towers are \_\_\_\_\_ Paterson Hall.  
A. larger than                        B. larger than that of  
C. larger than those in            D. more larger than
62. But that he saw it, he \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. could not have believed       B. did not believe  
C. could not believe               D. can not believe
63. In 1939 the Ohio and Mississippi rivers overflowed \_\_\_\_\_ the worst flood ever known in the United States.  
A. the cause of                       B. the cause of which was  
C. and caused                        D. the cause of which being
64. A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than \_\_\_\_\_ to learn in general history classes.  
A. that is possible                   B. which is possible  
C. is possible                         D. possible
65. I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to help me, but I am sure that I can manage by myself.  
A. you to offer                       B. that you offer  
C. your offering                      D. that you are offering
66. He is good at adapting dress styles from abroad and the women here \_\_\_\_\_ them eagerly.  
A. adapt                                B. adept  
C. adopt                                D. accept
67. A variety of courses were offered to enrich the students' \_\_\_\_\_ of the English-speaking countries.  
A. knowledges                        B. knowledge  
C. informations                       D. information



68. \_\_\_\_\_ the militiamen heard the alarm, they fell in for action.  
A. Instance B. Instant  
C. The instant D. On the instant
69. This novelist makes \_\_\_\_\_ characters seem more real than actual people.  
A. imaginary B. imaginative  
C. imagining D. imaginable
70. The picnic was held in the gym \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.  
A. on behalf of B. on account of  
C. on its account of D. on the account of
71. \_\_\_\_\_ people did not think Minnesota a good place to live in.  
A. At a time B. At one time  
C. At times D. At no time
72. The hikers were exhausted and \_\_\_\_\_ frozen when they were found.  
A. all over B. all but  
C. above all D. after all
73. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ are not in school today.  
A. in question B. out of question  
C. out of the question D. beyond question
74. She cut the skirt four inches longer to \_\_\_\_\_ a wide hem (花边).  
A. leave for B. allow for  
C. match for D. permit for
75. The secret service has to \_\_\_\_\_ the safety of the President and his family.  
A. answer for B. respond for  
C. watch out for D. speak for
76. We \_\_\_\_\_ strongly \_\_\_\_\_ resorting to forces.  
A. object ... to B. are ... opposed to  
C. are ... against D. oppose ... to
77. She \_\_\_\_\_ her sister in appearance, but not in character.  
A. resembles as B. resembles with  
C. resembles from D. resembles
78. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ his patients at their homes at regular intervals.  
A. calls on B. sees  
C. drops in on D. visits