

# CET-4

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## 大学英语四级统考 模拟试题集

海 潮 出 版 社

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李俊峰 汪家扬 许衍宝 编写

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## 前 言

由国家教委组织的大学英语四级统考在全国各高等院校全面推行已经五年了。它已成为客观地检查大纲落实情况和评估教学质量的重要手段，有力地促进了外语教学改革的深入开展和教学质量的稳步提高。最近，国家教委又作出了将四、六级英语考试推向社会的决定，这势必对我国改革、开放和四个现代化的进程产生积极的影响。为了减轻高校教师准备学生复习资料的负担，为了帮助社会各界英语爱好者顺利地通过即将面向社会的考试，我们特编写了本题集。

本题集系参照《大学英语四级考试大纲》、并结合多年的教学经验编写而成。书中的试题，无论在题型、题量和评分标准等方面均与国家正式考试一致。词汇量严格控制在大纲要求的范围之内。本着从难训练的原则，各套试题总的难度略高于正式试题。书中素材全部经过我们的学生多次使用，并根据计算机统计的测试数据进行了必要的调整，因此书中试题具有较高的信度和效度。

为了便于自学，本题集提供了全部试题的答案、写作测试的范文以及听力测试部分的文字资料。本题集配有测试听力的录音磁带四盘。

本书共包括十二套试题。使用时，可由教师选出几套用于考前的强化训练，其余供学生自学；也可完全由学生自己使用，以随时检测自己的英文水平。对社会上准备参加四级英语考试者和其他英语爱好者，本书也是一本有用的学习资料。

南京大学外籍专家 Evans 先生和 Farly 女士特为本题集录音。南京建筑工程学院朱汉涛副教授参加了本书校阅工作，并提出了宝贵的意见。在此谨向他们表示感谢。

编 者

一九九二年十一月

于南京

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## 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. 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.

1. A) Take her to the airport.                      B) Take the report to a typist.  
C) Repair the typewriter.                      D) Type for a few minutes.
2. A) The man will probably go to Canada for his vacation.  
B) The man will probably stay home for his vacation.  
C) The man will probably not go to Canada for his vacation.  
D) The man will probably wait until summer to go to Mexico.
3. A) 9:10.    B) 9:20.  
C) 8:40.    D) 9:30.
4. A) Stay home and do her own exercise.  
B) Rest and take care of herself.  
C) Catch up with her reading.  
D) Take a walk with her friends.
5. A) At school.                                      B) At the office.  
C) At home.                                      D) At the telephone.
6. A) In a restaurant.                              B) In a museum.  
C) At a concert.                                      D) At a flower shop.
7. A) Traveling a lot.                              B) Getting a lot of exercise.  
C) Working too hard.                              D) Waiting for the train.
8. A) \$ 300.    B) \$ 112.  
C) \$ 150.    D) \$ 200.
9. A) Doctor and patient.                              B) Boss and employee.  
C) Father and daughter.                              D) Teacher and student.
10. A) Something happened to her car.

- B) The highway was too crowded.  
C) She did some shopping on her way to the office.  
D) She got up too late to catch the bus.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 passages. After 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 centre.

### Passage 1

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

11. A) Because the speaker was an artist.  
B) Because she was always hard-working.  
C) Because she liked the artist's paintings.  
D) Because the subject was important.
12. A) 7:30. B) 9:00.  
C) 8:30. D) 9:30.
13. A) She did not know how to set an alarm clock.  
B) She had difficulty getting up early.  
C) She often missed her classes.  
D) She did not like her brother-in-law.

### Passage 2

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

14. A) potatoes. B) Happiness.  
C) Physical attraction. D) Love.
15. A) Wedding is not essential to marriage.  
B) Wedding is necessary for a good marriage.  
C) Love is not essential to marriage.  
D) Love is harmful to a good marriage.
16. A) Cultures.  
B) Love and Marriage.  
C) Marriage—A Traditional Practice.

#### D) Marriage and Wedding.

### Passage 3

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

17. A) It came from gods.  
B) It came from thunder.  
C) It was a natural phenomenon.  
D) It was a weapon.
18. A) The first metal wires.  
B) The first lightning rod.  
C) Metal fences.  
D) Electricity.
19. A) About one person per day dies from lightning in the U.S.  
B) About 365 persons per year die from lightning in the U.S.  
C) About one person per hour dies from lightning in the U.S.  
D) About 30 persons per month die from lightning in the U.S.
20. A) At open doorways.  
B) Under a tree.  
C) On the high ground.  
D) In a closed car.

## 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 centre.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

In the English educational system, students take three very important examinations. The first is the eleven-plus, which is taken at the age of eleven or a little past. At one time the ability or aptitude shown on the eleven-plus would have determined if a child stayed in school. Now, however, all children continue in "comprehensive" schools, and the eleven-plus determines which courses of study the child will follow. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, the students are tested for the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of Education. This examination covers a wide range of subjects; once students have



passed this exam, they are allowed to specialize, so that two-thirds or more of their courses will be in physics, chemistry, classical languages, or whatever they wish to study at greater length. The final examination, at eighteen, covers only the content of the special subjects. Even at the universities, students study only in their concentrated area, and very few students ever venture outside that subject again; in a real sense, the English boy or girl is a specialist from the age of fifteen.

21. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) show why most English students are "specialists"  
B) show the superiority of the English educational system  
C) describe the three tests that the English educational system is based on  
D) discuss the inequalities of the English educational system
22. The exam for the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of Education is administered at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) fifteen  
B) eighteen  
C) eleven  
D) thirteen
23. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the exam that is taken at age eighteen is easier than the other two exams  
B) failure on the eleven-plus exam excludes a student from further schooling  
C) higher education is much narrower in scope in England than in American  
D) physics and chemistry are the two most popular courses of study
24. The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) most people in England are college educated  
B) schooling is very closely controlled in England  
C) the failure rate on eleven-plus exam is quite high  
D) England's structured educational system has reduced the illiteracy rate in that country dramatically
25. As used in the passage, the word "content" (in Line 12) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) difficulties  
B) framework  
C) material  
D) pleasure

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger(伪造者), was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U.S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen (减少) the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

26. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?

- A) There was a greater demand there than in America.
- B) There was less chance of being detected there.
- C) Britain was Spring's birthplace.
- D) The prices were higher in England and Canada.

27. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) southern money
- B) signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
- C) southern manuscripts and letters
- D) Civil War battle plans

28. Robert Spring spent 15 years\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) running a bookstore in Philadelphia
  - B) corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson
  - C) as a forger
  - D) as a respectable dealer
29. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) sharp-eyed experts
  - B) persons who are not experts
  - C) book dealers
  - D) owners of old books
30. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?
- A) The only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson.
  - B) A little-known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring.
  - C) Robert Spring's daughter.
  - D) An imaginary person created by Spring.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Modern man has cleared the forests for farmland and for wood, and has also carelessly burned them. More than that, though, he has also interfered with the invisible bonds between the living things in the forest. There are many examples of this kind of destruction. The harmfulness of man's interference can be seen in what happened many years ago in the forest of the Kaibab plateau of northern Arizona. Man tried to improve on the natural web of forest life and ruined it instead.

The Kaibab had a storybook forest of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir, blue and Engelmann spruce. In 1882 a visitor commented: "We, who ... have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has ever been our privilege to visit." This was also the dwelling place of the Rocky Mountain mule deer. Indians hunted there every autumn to gather meat and skins. The forest also had mountain lions, coyotes and timber wolves that kept the deer from multiplying too rapidly.

Then, in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt made the Kaibab a national game preserve. Deer hunting was banned. Government hunters started killing off the deer's enemies. In 25 years, 6,250 mountain lions, coyotes, wolves and bobcats were killed. Before the program, there were about 4,000 deer in the Kaibab. By 1924, there were about 100,000.

The deer ate every leaf and twig they could reach. But there was not

nearly enough food. The countryside looked "as though a swarm of locusts (蝗虫) had swept through it", one traveler said. Hunting of deer was permitted again. This caused a slight decrease in the deer herd, but a far greater loss resulted from starvation and disease. Some 60 per cent of the deer herd died in two winters. By 1930 the herd had dropped to 20,000 animals. By 1942 it was down to 8,000.

31. The destruction of the environment of the Kaibab resulted from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) turning the forest into cultivated land  
B) cutting the trees for building materials  
C) interfering with natural cycle of forest life  
D) forest fires caused by man's carelessness
32. "Engelmann spruce" is most likely the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an animal  
B) a mountain  
C) a game  
D) a tree
33. The aim of President Theodore Roosevelt's program was to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) turn the Kaibab into a playground  
B) protect the forest  
C) keep the Indians away from it  
D) protect such game animals as the deer
34. The number of the deer in the Kaibab had increased enormously by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1942  
B) 1924  
C) 1930  
D) 1906
35. Years later, large numbers of deer in the Kaibab died mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the severe cold  
B) the organized killing  
C) the shortage of food  
D) the poor management

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Katmandu, May 17

Mr. Yuichiro Miura, the Japanese skier, told reporters in Katmandu today how he narrowly escaped death in his attempt to ski down Mount Everest earlier this month.

His descent began at 25,918 ft above sea level and ended when he fell 100 yards short of a crevasse(冰川的裂缝), he said. In the final seconds, as he

hurtled down the mountainside at about 50 miles an hour, dodging boulders (巨石) in his path, he was convinced that he was about to be killed. The fall saved his life.

Mr. Miura's 1.8 mile ski-run on May 6 was elaborately organized. He first climbed 820 ft above the starting point for an easy 30-second run down to the South Col in normal alpine skiing conditions on excellent snow. Within a few hours, after spending more than 90 minutes checking his equipment, he began the fast descent.

He said that he began the downhill run as soon as winds decreased and within five seconds he was rushing headlong at 100 miles an hour. The 40-degree slope soon narrowed suddenly, with exposed rocks on either side, and the winds buffeted him from both sides.

He found that at times his brake parachute was failing to slow his descent, and he tried to check his speed by pressing the edges of his skis harder into the snow.

A minute later he found that he was skiing over uneven rock-covered ice. He hit one of the boulders at an altitude(高度) of about 23,600 ft, went out of control, slipped, lost his right ski and crashed into a boulder. Almost unconscious, he finally came to a halt close to the crevasse. But he was unhurt.

36. Why did Mr. Miura's fall save his life?
- A) Because he did not fall too hard.
  - B) Because otherwise he would have been killed by crashing into a boulder.
  - C) Because it stopped his attempt to ski down Everest.
  - D) Because if he had not fallen he would not have been able to avoid going into a crevasse.
37. He climbed 820 ft \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) and then did a short practice run  
B) and then started the descent of Everest  
C) and started his descent 30 seconds later  
D) and went down to the South Col a few hours later
38. Miura was unable to slow down \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) because of the rocks

- B) because the edges of his skis weren't working properly  
 C) because of the wind  
 D) because he was going too fast and part of his equipment wasn't working properly
39. To check his speed (in Paragraph 5) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to stop  
 B) to calculate his speed  
 C) to slow down  
 D) to turn
40. Miura's attempt to ski down Everest \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) was successful despite the difficulties  
 B) failed because of problems he had not expected  
 C) failed although it had been perfectly prepared  
 D) was almost successful despite the difficulties

### 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. Very few experts have \_\_\_\_\_ with complete new answers to the world's economic problems.  
 A) come to  
 B) come around  
 C) come up  
 D) come on
42. I have so much work to do that a holiday for me this year is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in question  
 B) out of question  
 C) out of the question  
 D) at random
43. They wonder \_\_\_\_\_ the figures are accurate.  
 A) that  
 B) which  
 C) whether  
 D) as if
44. He offered to \_\_\_\_\_ her a hand as the suitcase was too heavy for her to carry.  
 A) help  
 B) show  
 C) borrow  
 D) lend
45. Students generally look \_\_\_\_\_ their teachers.  
 A) up  
 B) up to  
 C) into  
 D) to

46. His \_\_\_\_\_ had always been to become an architect.  
 A) want B) imagination  
 C) ambition D) direction
47. It was not \_\_\_\_\_ midnight that they discovered the children were not in their beds.  
 A) before B) at C) after D) until
48. I've already had one holiday in Africa, and I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ on going there again.  
 A) willing B) keen C) ready D) eager
49. A table made of steel costs more than \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood.  
 A) that B) which C) one D) it is
50. \_\_\_\_\_ Mother knows about it? Do you think she will get angry?  
 A) What if B) Whether  
 C) Why D) If
51. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will \_\_\_\_\_ over his business to his son.  
 A) take B) hand C) think D) get
52. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) spoiled B) damaged C) harmed D) hurt
53. We'll go out for dinner \_\_\_\_\_ there is not much food in the house.  
 A) as B) although  
 C) unless D) even if
54. When we think of communication we \_\_\_\_\_ think of using words—talking face-to-face, writing messages, and so on.  
 A) shortly B) namely  
 C) practically D) normally
55. The word "must" is often used to indicate \_\_\_\_\_ while "might" refers to possibility.  
 A) capacity B) probability  
 C) equality D) ability
56. Passenger ships and \_\_\_\_\_ are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones.  
 A) aircrafts B) aircraft  
 C) the planes D) also the planes
57. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was well over one thousand.

- A) whom                      B) who                      C) as                      D) which
58. There are many inconveniences that have to be \_\_\_\_\_ when you are camping.  
 A) put up with                      B) put up  
 C) put off                      D) put away
59. I insist on \_\_\_\_\_ this small present as a token of my appreciation.  
 A) you to accept                      B) your accepting  
 C) that you accept                      D) you accepting
60. I would gladly lend you the money, but I really \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) couldn't have it                      B) didn't have it  
 C) shouldn't have it                      D) don't have it
61. Swimming, \_\_\_\_\_ tennis and baseball, is not a city sport in Miami.  
 A) namely                      B) likely  
 C) unlike                      D) alike
62. Since your supervisor has \_\_\_\_\_ the time for a talk with you, you must make sure that you will be there on time.  
 A) predicted                      B) yielded  
 C) specified                      D) classified
63. \_\_\_\_\_ people attended the meeting last night.  
 A) Hundreds of                      B) Hundred of  
 C) A hundred of                      D) Hundred and hundred of
64. So little \_\_\_\_\_ about physics that the lecture was completely beyond me.  
 A) I knew                      B) Did I know  
 C) I had known                      D) Had I known
65. Hardly anything pleases him \_\_\_\_\_ the happiness of seeing someone using his device for treatment.  
 A) more than                      B) than that  
 C) as to                      D) so as
66. There's no need to be frightened of the dog; he's quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) eager                      B) harmless                      C) cheerful                      D) weak
67. Hardly had he finished his speech \_\_\_\_\_ the audience started cheering.  
 A) and                      B) as                      C) than                      D) when
68. A new technique \_\_\_\_\_ out, the yields increased by 20%.  
 A) working                      B) worked  
 C) having worked                      D) had been worked



69. We couldn't cut the string because the \_\_\_\_\_ of the knife was not sharp enough.

- A) edge                      B) side                      C) border                      D) front

70. By the end of 1908, most scientists began to accept the aeroplane \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a reality                      B) to be a reality  
C) as a reality                      D) being a reality

#### Part IV

#### Cloze

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

There was a time when parents who wanted an educational present for their children would buy a type-writer, a globe or an encyclopedia set (一套百科全书). Now those \_ 71 \_ seem hopelessly old-fashioned: this Christmas, there were a lot of \_ 72 \_

computers under the tree. \_ 73 \_ that computers are their key to success, parents are also frantically insisting that children \_ 74 \_ taught to use them in school— as early as possible.

The problem for schools is that when it \_ 75 \_ computers, parents don't always know best. Many schools are \_ 76 \_ parental impatience and are purchasing hardware

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 71. A) items            | B) toys     |
| C) sets                 | D) series   |
| 72. A) private          | B) children |
| C) school               | D) personal |
| 73. A) given            | B) Provided |
| C) Convinced            | D) Believed |
| 74. A) are              | B) be       |
| C) are being            | D) were     |
| 75. A) talks about      | B) comes to |
| C) turns to             | D) mentions |
| 76. A) ignorant of      | B) blaming  |
| C) yielding to          |             |
| D) turnin a deaf ear to |             |