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2001

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最新四级考试 全真模拟试题详解

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》最近又一次修订再版了,新修订的《大纲》对大学英语四、六级考试提出了新的更高的要求。四级考试领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的 4000 增加到了 4200;阅读一般性材料的阅读速度由旧《大纲》的每分钟 50 词增加到每分钟 70 词,阅读难度略低的材料的阅读速度则要求达到每分钟 100 词;对听力的语速要求也由旧《大纲》的每分钟 120 词提高到了每分钟 130—150 词;写作要求也相应提高了,新《大纲》要求“能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120—150 词的短文”。此外,新《大纲》还对大学英语四级考试的翻译能力作了具体要求,即能将“难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 300 英语单词”。

为了适应新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,帮助同学们打好大学英语语言基础,提高大学英语四级考试的应试能力,我们对大学英语“决胜四、六级”考试系列丛书进行了全面、细致的修订,并同时推出了大学英语四、六级考试词汇系列,大学英语四、六级考试作文系列。

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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. 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 the two persons 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 centre.

1. A. At a bus station. B. At an airport.
C. At a railway station.
D. At a cafeteria in the railway station.
2. A. For a long time. B. For a short time.
C. For a few minutes D. He didn't need to wait at all.
3. A. He is going to cook in the kitchen.
B. He is going to help his wife with the cooking.
C. He is going to get the table ready for the meal.
D. He is going to clean the kitchen.
4. A. He stayed at home. B. He made more money.
C. He bought a car. D. He went travelling.
5. A. Newspapers. B. A job in the paper.
C. Manchester. D. A Manchester newspaper.
6. A. She refuses to go to dinner. B. She agrees to go to dinner.
C. She is angry. D. She is surprised.
7. A. Go to Paris again. B. Difficult to say.

- B. He was willing to offer help.
C. He didn't like to work with a woman partner.
D. He liked to work with Nancy.
16. A. Nancy has a lot of courage but she is tough.
B. Nancy is a pleasant person and she laughs easily.
C. Nancy is a very good policewoman because she has a lot of courage.
D. Nancy is a good police officer because she knows how to deal with people.

Passage Three

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

17. A. VIP. B. President .
C. Ordinary people. D. All of the above.
18. A. George Washington. B. John Adams.
C. Thomas Jefferson. D. Truman.
19. A. Yes, it was burned down to the foundation.
B. Yes, it was burned with its elevator and other installation.
C. No, an abnormal storm put the fire out.
D. No, nothing was damaged.
20. A. From 1776 to present. B. From 1800 to present.
C. From 1948 to present. D. From 1909 to present.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

At dawn on September 5th, 1972 a band of "Black September" Arab guerrillas broke into the Israeli building in the Olympic village near Munich where 10,000 athletes were staying. Over 250 plain clothes police had been brought into the village, following a tip-off of trouble ahead, but none of them saw the Arabs scale the fence. They burst into the Israeli building with submachine guns blazing at 5:10 am. Some Israeli athletes escaped through the windows and side doors. Nine were taken hostage. The guerrillas demanded the release of 200 Palestinians held in Israeli jails and a safe passage out of Germany. Within hours the Olympic village was surrounded by 13000 police. The Olympic Games were suspended. After some negotiations, the terrorists were told they would be flown with their hostages to an Arab country. They were taken by helicopter to the Furstenfeld military airport 25 miles from Munich. Just before midnight the guerrillas and their hostages began to walk

across the tarmac to a waiting Boeing 727 aircraft. Suddenly all the airport lights were turned out and German police sharpshooters opened fire. The rescue attempt failed tragically. In the gun battle all nine hostages were killed, as well as four Arabs and one policeman. Three Arabs were captured and one escaped into the nearby woods. On the 8th, Israeli planes bombed ten guerilla bases in revenge for Munich massacre.

21. The most possible reason for Israeli athletes being attacked and kidnapped is that _____.

- A. they had a conflict with the Arab guerrillas
- B. the Arab guerrillas wanted to save the Palestinians held in Israeli jails
- C. the German Government hated Israel
- D. the Arab guerrillas hoped to get a large sum of money

22. When the trouble took place, the Olympic Games _____.

- A. were completed
- B. were going on
- C. were to be finished
- D. were to take place

23. The terrorists were told that they would be probably sent by air to _____.

- A. Italy
- B. India
- C. Syria
- D. Nigera

24. How many Arabs were there as terrorists?

- A. Seven.
- B. Eight.
- C. Nine.
- D. It wasn't mentioned.

25. What do you think Palestine and Israel would act next?

- A. They would begin another conflict.
- B. They would begin to negotiate.
- C. They would try to improve each other's relation.
- D. They would turn to UN.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Follow the following tips to reduce your stress to manageable levels! Avoid "Must" think. Let go of the notion that you must do something in a certain way—for example, "I must get a great score on a test. or else." This thought pattern only adds to the stress you'll feel. Evaluate your situation coldly and analytically, and not as a "life-or-death" situation. Watch the Mess. Don't study in a messy or cramped area. Clear yourself a nice, open space that's free of distractions. Set Manageable Goals. Break large projects into smaller-and doable-parts and you'll feel a positive sense of accomplishment as you finish each part. Ocean Dumping. Visualize yourself walking on a beautiful beach, carrying a sand pail. Stop at a good spot and put your worries into the pail. Drop the pail and watch as it drifts away into the ocean. Think Good Thoughts. Create a set of positive but brief affirmations and mentally repeat them to yourself just before you fall asleep at night, and you will

feel a lot more positive in the morning. Imagine Yourself Succeeding. Close your eyes and remember a real-life situation in which you did well. Imagine facing your stressful situation with the same feelings of confidence. Use Your Bed for Sleeping, not Studying. Your mind may start to associate your bed with work, which will make it harder for you to fall asleep. Soothing Sounds. If you want to play music, keep it low in the background. Classical music especially can aid the learning process. Take a Hike, Pal. Need a study break? Take a short, brisk walk. Clear your mind.

26. If you meet a great difficulty, how can you reduce your stress?
- A. To retreat from it.
 - B. To imagine that you are successful.
 - C. To turn to others.
 - D. To divide it into small parts and finish them one after another.
27. "Ocean Dumping" really means _____.
A. putting things into the ocean
B. forgetting one's worries
C. swimming in the ocean
D. sailing across the ocean
28. The passage might be taken from _____.
A. a science fiction B. a report of a psychologist
C. a popular magazine D. a text book
29. According to the passage, which kind of people are easy to come under pressure?
A. open-minded people B. people with tidy habits
C. self-confident people D. work addicts
30. As for the following statements about how to reduce one's stress, which one hasn't been mentioned?
A. to work in a nice and neat environment
B. to smile when one fails
C. to divide an object into small parts
D. to have a rest after a long time's work

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It isn't often that an entire industry is symbolized in the figure of a single human being, and such is the case with Canadian aviation and the aircraft industry. The man is the Hon. John A. D. McCurdy, and the life story of this still vigorous, distinguished Canadian is at once and at the same time the thrilling history of aviation's progress in Canada.

It all began one cold February day in 1909 at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, when John McCurdy confounded the critics by flying the Silver Dart, an aircraft designed by himself, for half a mile over the ice of Bras de Lakes. This was the first powered flight in Canada and the first by a British subject in the Commonwealth.

McCurdy gave proof of his flying ability—and of the development and the use of the aileron—by being the first man in the world to execute a figure eight in the air. He became the first to pilot a flying boat, taking off from Long Island Sound. He flew the first airplane to Mexico. In 1911 he had made the longest flight to date, and that over open sea 90 miles from Key West to Havana. He won the first cross-country race in Canada—40 miles from Hamilton to Toronto—and he transmitted the first radio message from aircraft.

When World War II came, McCurdy took on board supervisory authority for Canadian aircraft production by serving with the government in various senior positions.

Following World War II, McCurdy was honored by being made lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia where he made Canada's first historic flight. He now lives in Montreal with a summer home in Baddeck, site of his first flight.

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about McCurdy?
- A. He was a Canadian.
 - B. He is regarded as the symbol of Canadian aviation and aircraft industry.
 - C. He is the first man to finish a figure eight in the air.
 - D. He now lives in Baddeck.
32. The "Silver Dart" is _____.
A. the name of a weapon
B. a plane bought by McCurdy
C. the nickname of a famous Canadian pilot
D. a plane designed by McCurdy
33. McCurdy is NOT the first one to _____.
A. fly in Canada
B. pilot a flying boat
C. fly from Key West to Toronto
D. fly to Mexico
34. Nowadays, McCurdy _____.
A. lives in Montreal in summer
B. is the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia
C. is still very active and energetic
D. is the government's counsellor

35. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. How McCurdy Became a Famous Canadian Pilot
- B. McCurdy's Legendary Experience
- C. McCurdy and the Canadian Aviation
- D. McCurdy—the Symbol of American Aviation and the Aircraft Industry

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The oldest and simplest method, then of describing differences in personality was to classify people according to types, and such a system is called a Typology.

A famous example of this method was set forth in Greece about the year 400 BC. A physician named Hippocrates theorized that there were four fluids, or humors, in the body. Corresponding to each humor, he believed, there existed a definite type of personality.

The four humors were blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm. A person in whom all four humors were in perfect balance had a harmonious personality. If a person had too much blood, he was called sanguine(血红色), or cheerful and optimistic. Someone with too much yellow bile was choleric, or irritable and easily angered. Too much black bile made a person melancholy, or depressed and pessimistic. An oversupply of phlegm caused a human being to be phlegmatic, or slow and unfeeling. Scientists have long since discarded Hippocrates' fluid theory. But the names of the humors, corresponding to these temperaments, have survived and are still useful, to some extent, in describing personality.

Other features of people, such as their faces and physics, have also been used to classify personality. Today, however, personality theories and classifications may also include factors such as heredity(遗传特征), the environment, intelligence, and emotional needs. Psychology, biology, and sociology are involved in these theories. Because of the complexity of human personality, present-day theories are often very different from one another. Psychologists vary in their ideas about what is most important in determining personality.

36. According to Hippocrates' fluid theory, a man with too much phlegm will be _____.

- A. optimistic
- B. easily angered
- C. unexcitable
- D. pessimistic

37. The main idea of this passage is about _____.

- A. the complicated factors in determining one's personality
- B. Hippocrates' fluid theory and its development
- C. the past and today of personality classifications and theories
- D. different personalities and their details

38. At present, psychologists _____.
 A. have common opinion about personality theories and classifications
 B. use biology, archaeology and sociology to study personality theories
 C. have abandoned Hippocrates' fluid theory entirely
 D. all agree that human beings are characterized with complex personalities
39. The third paragraph mainly talks about _____.
 A. Hippocrates' fluid theory
 B. scientists' points of view on Hippocrates' fluid theory
 C. Hippocrates' fluid theory and its fate
 D. defects in Hippocrates' fluid theory
40. According to this passage the factors which are still NOT used to classify personality are _____.
 A. one's born features and needs of love and success
 B. one's height and weight
 C. one's hobbies and ideals
 D. the environment and intelligence

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. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually _____ to its original splendour.
 A. repaired B. renewed C. restored D. renovated
42. High-speed aircraft is made of metals that can _____ both high temperature and pressure.
 A. stand by B. put up with
 C. withstand D. withstand
43. Before the arrival of the white man, Australia was _____ only by Aborigines.
 A. lived B. resided C. dwelled D. inhabited
44. The _____ of new scientific discoveries to industrial production methods usually make jobs easier to do.
 A. addition B. association C. application D. affection
45. In the bitter cold, the explorers managed to _____ despite the shortage of food.
 A. live B. survive C. bear D. endure
46. John wants to dispose _____ his old car and buy a new one.

- A. on B. in C. of D. to
47. After my examination, I had a feeling of _____.
A. free B. release C. resort D. replace
48. He failed his exam; it _____ him right because he had not studied for the whole semester.
A. served B. gave C. taught D. showed
49. He mumbled something and blushed as though a secret had been _____.
A. imposed B. exposed C. composed D. opposed
50. It is _____ practice to bring a present to the hostess when one is invited to dinner.
A. general B. usual C. ordinary D. common
51. Safety devices _____ in preventing accidents in the workshop.
A. assist B. assure C. assemble D. contribute
52. _____, it is quite easy to drill a hole in it with a eraser.
A. Hard a diamond is B. Hard as a diamond is
C. As a diamond is hard D. How hard is a diamond
53. When you go to a new country, you must _____ yourself to new manners and customs.
A. adopt B. fit C. suit D. adapt
54. The hotel _____ only \$ 50 for a double room in the slack season.
A. claims B. prices C. charges D. demands
55. Mr. Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
A. in person B. in private
C. by himself D. as individual
56. The father lost his _____ just because his son failed again in the final exam.
A. mind B. mood C. passion D. temper
57. It was urgent that he _____ her immediately.
A. calls B. called C. call D. would call
58. He is of a _____ mood; he never finishes what he starts.
A. different B. variable C. various D. distinctive
59. An Olympic Marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately _____ from Marathon to Athens.
A. the distance B. distance
C. the distance is D. is the distance
60. He is a man you can rely on. He never goes back on his _____.
A. word B. words C. permission D. saying
61. Although the examination he had passed was unimportant, his success _____

him in his later study.

- A. persuaded B. promised C. urged D. encouraged
62. I hope to hear more about the activities _____ there.
A. going on B. being gone on
C. being happened D. to be happened
63. You should _____ these tables and buy new ones.
A. throw off B. throw down
C. throw up D. throw away
64. I don't think I know the girl with long hair although she _____ me of someone I know.
A. remembers B. recalls C. suggests D. reminds
65. Some discussion has _____ about who should be put in charge of this project.
A. risen B. lifted C. raised D. arisen
66. There are some _____ flowers on the desk.
A. artificial B. false C. unreal D. untrue
67. It is a _____ to hear his speech.
A. bored B. bore C. boring D. boresome
68. _____ their suggestions, we will discuss them fully at the next meeting.
A. In regard for B. In regard to
C. With regard of D. Regardless for
69. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people _____ harm them.
A. more than B. better than
C. other than D. rather than
70. How many more decades will have to pass _____ scientists succeed in providing a cure for cancer?
A. when B. since C. before D. until

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). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

By now you know that (71) your money's worth is not just a matter of luck. It is more often the (72) of buying skill. (73), even the smartest consumers are sometimes fooled into thinking they are getting their money's worth (74) they are not. At one time or another, almost everyone experiences deception in the marketplace. The deception may not be (75). But, intentional or not, any kind of deception (76) consumer's pocket books. Some kinds endanger their health and safety as well. (77), consumers need protection against the marketing of unsafe goods and false or misleading advertising. Fortunately