

# 新编 大学英语四级考试 模拟题集

杨跃 主编

New CET-4  
Practice Tests

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西安电子科技大学出版社

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# 新编大学英语四级考试 模 拟 题 集

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## 内 容 简 介

本书根据大学英语四级考试的最新变化, 选编了 10 套模拟练习题。所选试题包括了四级考试的最新题型, 针对性很强, 有助于考生了解和适应题型变化, 提高做题的正确率。试题的选择和设计参照了历年来的公开试题, 涵盖了考试大纲的各种要求。本书是广大考生进行考前复习的有效教材。

## 前 言

为了改进全国大学英语四、六级考试，提高考试的效度，使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用，全国大学外语考试中心经过近两年的实验研究，并经国家教委高教司批准，已从1996年1月的全国大学英语四级考试开始，陆续采用各种新题型。首批可能采用的两种新题型是英译汉和听写填空。考试委员会同时规定：为了避免应试教学，在某次考试中采用什么形式事先不公布。

根据四级考试的最新变化，特地选编了这本模拟题集。本书 Test One~Test Five 参照了1996年1月四级考试的最新题型形式。Test Six~Test Ten 包括了原有考试的各种题型。并且在附录中选编了已公布的题型：听写填空的练习。对广大考生熟悉和适应新题型，提高做题的正确率会有一定的帮助。本书所选试题参照了历年来的公开试题，涵盖了考试大纲规定的各种内容，针对性、实用性较强，是广大考生进行考前复习的有效教材。

本书的听力部分和听写填空部分由杨跃选编。阅读、英译汉和完形填空由甘雪雁、马春霞、封文和选编。词汇与结构由张宏伟和李仕锦选编。短文写作由李荣庆选编。杨跃还负责了全书的统稿工作。

由于作者水平所限，对四级考试的认识也有待于进一步提高和加深，书中难免有疏漏和不足之处，欢迎同行及使用者不吝指正。

编 者

1996年2月

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## 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.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

*From the conversation we know that the two 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A) At the theater.           | C) At the railway station.         |
| B) At the cafeteria.            | D) At the restaurant.              |
| 2. A) 12 : 15.                  | C) 1 : 00.                         |
| B) 12 : 30.                     | D) 1 : 10.                         |
| 3. A) One pound.                | C) Three pounds.                   |
| B) Two pounds.                  | D) Four pounds.                    |
| 4. A) He is a car salesman.     | C) He is a bus driver.             |
| B) He is an insurance salesman. | D) He is a taxi driver.            |
| 5. A) He didn't like to travel. | C) He needed money.                |
| B) He liked to work.            | D) He liked to work on a computer. |
| 6. A) Cold.                     | C) Hot.                            |
| B) Warm.                        | D) Mild.                           |
| 7. A) Two times.                | C) Five times.                     |

- B) Three times. D) Eight times.
8. A) To the cafeteria. C) To a restaurant.  
B) To a grocery store. D) To the college.
9. A) He can correct his mistake later.  
B) He answered the question correctly.  
C) He can't change his answer now.  
D) He didn't answer the question on the test.
10. A) An agent. C) A jet plane.  
B) A ship. D) A bomber.

### 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). 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) It is the most beautiful city in the United States.  
B) It is the biggest city in the U. S.  
C) It is the most crowded city in the U. S.  
D) It is the busiest city in the U. S.
12. A) A house with pleasant rooms to look at.  
B) A house with better facilities.  
C) A house with a large garden.  
D) A house with a beautiful view.
13. A) San Francisco—the Most Beautiful City in the World.  
B) How to Look for a House.  
C) People in San Francisco.  
D) A House with a View.

#### Passage 2

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) In a small town beside the Mississippi River.  
B) In a small town near the Hudson River.  
C) In San Francisco.



- D) In a Mexican city.
15. A) 15. C) 19.  
B) 17. D) 21.
16. A) A term used by businessmen.  
B) A term used by riverboat men.  
C) A term used in the U. S. Air Force.  
D) A term used in hospitals.
17. A) Stories about steamboat pilots.  
B) Stories about young boys.  
C) Stories about adults.  
D) Stories about his neighbours.

### Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) A big cake. C) A cake on the end of his nose.  
B) A house full of food. D) A plate.
19. A) A beautiful girl. C) A little boy.  
B) An old woman. D) An old man.
20. A) A big cake. C) A plate.  
B) A house full of food. D) Nothing.

## Part II

## 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.*

21. As the clouds drifted away an even higher peak became \_\_\_\_\_ to the climbers.  
A) apparent C) obvious  
B) visible D) plain
22. A beam of light produced by a laser can carry a large number of communication signals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at times C) at one time  
B) in time D) at the time
23. He was knocked down by a car and badly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) injured C) ruined  
B) damaged D) harmed

24. This device differs from that one \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in its structure C) in structure  
 B) in the structure D) in structures
25. We couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ at what he said.  
 A) laugh C) to laugh  
 B) laughed D) laughing
26. He said that it was so; he was mistaken, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) therefore C) consequently  
 B) moreover D) however
27. Establishment of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ social insurance system is essential for deepening economic reforms.  
 A) sound C) undisturbed  
 B) durable D) accurate
28. Most students work hard. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry, it is otherwise.  
 A) In case of C) In case  
 B) In the case of D) In any case
29. \_\_\_\_\_ almost two hours to do such a complicated calculation.  
 A) It spent me C) I spent  
 B) It took me D) I took
30. The culture and customs of America are more like \_\_\_\_\_ of England than of any other country.  
 A) what C) which  
 B) that D) those
31. The bus company raised the fare \_\_\_\_\_ 50% .  
 A) for C) by  
 B) at D) to
32. The biggest computer company in Silicon Valley has \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of people during the last few months.  
 A) declined C) detached  
 B) dismissed D) dispersed
33. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ out on a picnic this Sunday.  
 A) us going C) to go  
 B) we are going D) our going
34. \_\_\_\_\_ he realized that he had been wrong.  
 A) It was not until last night that  
 B) While it was last night when  
 C) No sooner it was last night when  
 D) This was last night that
35. Helen said in her letter that she would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you some time.

- A) to hear  
B) having heard  
C) hearing  
D) to hearing
36. "What's made Ruth so upset?" "\_\_\_\_\_ three tickets to the theatre."  
A) Lost  
B) Because of losing  
C) Losing  
D) Since she lost
37. The assignment for this week is to write \_\_\_\_\_ about your life in our university.  
A) a two-hundred-word composition  
B) a two-hundred-words composition  
C) a two-hundreds-words composition  
D) a two-hundreds-word composition
38. I had hoped my brother \_\_\_\_\_ me as soon as possible.  
A) would write  
B) wrote  
C) to write  
D) writing
39. \_\_\_\_\_ on the Board of Directors, her opinion carries weight.  
A) Although unimportant she is  
B) As she is unimportant  
C) Because she is unimportant  
D) Unimportant as she is
40. Evidence came up \_\_\_\_\_ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.  
A) what  
B) that  
C) which  
D) whose
41. \_\_\_\_\_ we have finished the book we shall start doing some exercises.  
A) Because of  
B) Now that  
C) Since that  
D) For
42. Our teacher recommended that we \_\_\_\_\_ the oral literature of the American Indian.  
A) did not ignore  
B) not ignore  
C) would not ignore  
D) mustn't ignore
43. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time \_\_\_\_\_ the guards discovered what had happened.  
A) before  
B) until  
C) since  
D) when
44. Some who were famous in their own times would find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to achieve success today.  
A) that  
B) this  
C) them  
D) it
45. \_\_\_\_\_ today, he would get there by Monday.  
A) Would he leave  
B) If he was leaving  
C) Were he to leave  
D) If he leaves

- Part II**                      **Reading Comprehension**                      **(35 minutes)**

### Passage 1

Life in the Paleolithic Age (旧石器时代) was dangerous and uncertain at best. Survival depended on the success of the hunt, but the hunt often brought sudden and violent death. On the other hand, the peoples of the Paleolithic Age were responsible for some striking accomplishments. Most obvious is the use of the stone implements that gave the period its name. The ability to make and use tools gave Paleolithic peoples the means to change their environment. They could compete with larger and stronger animals and could hunt animals faster and more fierce than themselves. The demands of the hunt sharpened their wits. The most striking accomplishments of Paleolithic peoples were intellectual. The development of the human brain made possible thought and symbolic logic. An invisible world opened up to them. Unlike animals, whose behavior is the result of in-

instinct (直觉), Paleolithic peoples used reason to govern their actions. Thought and language permitted the experience of the old to be passed on to the young.

Paleolithic peoples produced the first art. They decorated the walls of their caves with paintings of animals and scenes of the hunt. They also began to fashion clay models of women and of animals. These first examples of art illustrate the way in which early men and women communicated to others their experience of the past and hope for the future. Many of the paintings are found deep in the caves, in areas not easily accessible. These areas were probably places of religious services and other ceremonies, where young men were taken when they joined the ranks of the hunters. They were also places of magic. The animals drawn on the walls were either those hunted for food or those feared as predators (食肉动物). Many are shown wounded by arrows. The early artists may have been expressing the hope that the hunt would be successful and game plentiful. By drawing the animals as realistically as possible the artists and hunters may have hoped to gain power over them.

51. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) life in the Paleolithic Age was always very pleasant  
B) Paleolithic peoples did some remarkable things  
C) Paleolithic peoples were very much like us  
D) humans have always known how to use tools
52. It is believed that the most striking accomplishments of Paleolithic peoples were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intellectual  
B) religious  
C) physical  
D) artistic
53. It can be inferred that the Paleolithic peoples' ability to reason and use symbolic logic enabled them to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) discover caves decorated with paintings  
B) imagine things that they had not actually seen  
C) find good-tasting foods far away in the mountains  
D) remain undiscovered until modern times
54. Which of the following statements is best supported by the passage?  
A) Caves were part of early religious ceremonies.  
B) Paleolithic peoples invented the bow and arrow.  
C) Cave paintings were designed to record great hunts.  
D) Paleolithic hunters were smarter than other people.
55. The author contrasts the hardship of life in Paleolithic times with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the beauty of paintings found in caves  
B) the stone tools which made Paleolithic peoples more cruel  
C) the first art produced by Paleolithic peoples  
D) the remarkable progress Paleolithic peoples made

## Passage 2

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

A gang is paid for nine hours, including a one-hour meal break. But nobody wants to eat in the tunnel. The air is stale. (Neither the water pumps nor the ventilating(通风) system work properly, but they are patched up when the word comes round that there is going to be an official inspection). If the mole(隧道掘进机) is drilling, a grey powder, fine as talc(滑石), lines skin, hair, nose, throat, lungs. The alternative of walking back to the pit bottom and climbing up the ladders to the surface would take too much time and effort. So the gangs work eight hours without a serious stop. Anyway they have an interest in forcing the pace.

At the wages offered, indigenous labour refuses this work. Migrants(移居者) undertake it in order to earn and save the maximum amount of money in the shortest time. Officially payments for extra output are illegal. Yet there are ways round this. And so the interests of migrant and contractor are made—apparently—to be the same. The faster a man works, or the worse the conditions so that he is entitled to a small compensatory supplement, the more he can save. For the contractor, the quicker the job is done, the greater the profit margin. An underground worker in the tunnels can earn between £300 and £350 per month.

About a quarter of his wages goes in tax, social security, and trade union dues. (80 percent of the men belong to the union). If he lives austere(简朴地), he can still save or send home £150 a month. With these savings he imagines he is transforming his own life and his family's. Working in the tunnel, each man is more or less locked in his personal vision of a different future. This adds to the isolation caused by language. It can lead, sometimes, to a kind of negligence—of the present and of the self.

56. It can be concluded from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the workers speak the same language  
B) the workers speak different languages  
C) all the workers come from one country  
D) all the workers join trade unions
57. The phrase "indigenous labour" in line 1, para. 2, can best be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hard labour  
B) physical labour  
C) native workers  
D) foreign workers
58. The expression "forcing the pace" in the last sentence of paragraph 1 can best be replaced by which of the following?  
A) working hard  
B) increasing the speed  
C) keeping the speed  
D) running fast
59. Which of the following is NOT true according to the second paragraph?  
A) No workers receive any extra payment.  
B) The workers and the contractors have more or less the same interests.

- C) A worker can earn more when working under worse conditions.
  - D) One of the major reasons for these migrant workers to work in the tunnels is to save as much money as possible.
60. According to the first paragraph, all of the following are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the working condition in the tunnels is extremely poor
  - B) the pay is based on working hours
  - C) the workers don't have their meal until they finish their work
  - D) the water pumps and the ventilating system never work

### Passage 3

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Person-to-person services will claim everyone else. Many of these jobs will not require much skill, as is true of their forerunners today. Among the fastest growing in recent years: custodians (保管人) and security guards, restaurant and retail workers, day-care providers. Secretaries and clerks will be as numerous as now, but they'll spend more of their time behind and around electronic machines (imported from Asia) and have fancier titles, such as "paratechnical assistant" and "executive paralegal operations manager."

Teachers will be needed (we'll be losing more than a third of our entire corps of elementary- and high-school teachers through retirement over the next seven years), but don't expect their real pay to rise very much. In spite of years of public breast-beating about the quality of American education, the average teacher today earns \$28,000—only 3.4 percent more, in constant dollars, than he or she earned fifteen years ago.

Count on many jobs for the needs of Americans at play—hotel workers, recreation directors, television and film technicians, aerobics (增氧健身运动) instructors (or whatever their twenty-first century equivalents will call themselves). But note that Americans will have less leisure time to enjoy these pursuits. The average American's free time has been shrinking for more than fifteen years, as women move into the work force (and so spend more of their free time doing household chores) and as all wage earners are forced to work harder just to maintain their standard of living. Expect the trend to continue.

61. What is the major point discussed in the passage?
- A) The quality of American education.
  - B) The change of American's leisure time.
  - C) The possible new titles of future secretaries and clerks.
  - D) The future development of service businesses in America.
62. What is the major difference between the jobs of secretaries and clerks today and tomorrow?
- A) The titles for the two occupations.
  - B) The number of people working in the two occupations.

- C) The time they spend in using electronic machines.  
D) The amount of working hours.
63. Which of the following is NOT true of teachers and education in America?  
A) The average income of teachers has not increased much over the past 15 years.  
B) The public has been much concerned about the lowering of teachers' quality.  
C) One third of elementary- and high-school teachers will retire over the following seven years.  
D) The quality of American education has improved greatly over the years.
64. What does the author imply by saying "or whatever their twenty-first century equivalents will call themselves" in lines 2 - 3, para. 3?  
A) All these titles will still be used as today.  
B) Many of these titles might be changed then.  
C) Most of the jobs will disappear then.  
D) People will not be concerned about these titles then.
65. When people use titles such as "paratechnical assistant" and "executive paralegal operations manager", they want to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their jobs are more important and more professional  
B) they are either technicians or managers  
C) their jobs are less important and less professional  
D) they hope to get higher pay

#### Passage 4

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Complaining about faulty goods or bad service is never easy. Most people dislike making a fuss (大惊小怪). But if something you have bought is faulty or does not do what was claimed for it, you are not asking for a favour to get it put right. It is the shopkeeper's responsibility to take the complaint seriously and to replace or repair a faulty article or put right poor service, because he is the person with whom you have entered into an agreement. The manufacturer may have a part to play but that comes later.

Complaints should be made to a responsible person. Go back to the shop where you bought the goods, taking with you any receipt you may have. Ask to see the assistant manager in a large store. In a small store the assistant may also be the owner so you can complain direct. In a chain store ask to see the manager. If you telephone, ask the name of the person who handles your enquiry, otherwise you may never find out who dealt with the complaint later.

Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in a group of people to complain, so if you don't want to do it in person, write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or other papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do



not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization. Be sure to keep copies of your own letters and any you receive.

If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this an attractive solution. In certain cases you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back, but this is only where you have hardly used the goods and have acted at once. Even you cannot refuse the goods you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, if, for example, a new washing machine tears your clothes, you might receive money to replace them. If the shopkeeper offers you a credit note to be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would rather have money, say so. If you accept a credit note, remember that later you will not be able to ask for your money. If the shopkeeper refuses to give you money, ask for advice from your Citizens' Advice Bureau before you accept a credit note. In some cases the shopkeeper does not have to give you your money back — if, for example, he changes an article simply because you don't like it or it does not fit. He does not have to take back the goods in these circumstances.

66. The shopper may make a complaint because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he dislikes causing a fuss  
B) it doesn't do what is claimed for it  
C) the article bought is not up to standard  
D) he was at fault in buying the article
67. When complaining in person, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) get a receipt for what you buy  
B) speak to someone in authority  
C) talk direct to the assistant  
D) ask to see the buyer
68. As a result of your letter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) you should write to the managing director of the firm  
B) you are likely to hear nothing  
C) you will receive an unsatisfactory reply  
D) you may have the complaint put right at once
69. You may be able to claim extra money when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) you have been hurt  
B) you can't find something special  
C) damage has been caused by the faulty article  
D) your clothes have been torn or lost
70. If you accept a credit note, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) can use it in another shop  
B) can't say you would have preferred the money  
C) can ask for your money later