

大学英语训练与考试系列

COLLEGE ENGLISH

PRACTICE TESTS-BAND FOUR



姜喜萍 孙青民 主编

大学英语
四级模拟试题集

青岛海洋大学出版社

3
754

大学英语训练与考试系列

College English Practice Tests—Band Four

大学英语四级模拟试题集

主 编	姜喜萍	孙青民		
副主编	刘敬其	李慧芳		
编 者	于笑倩	王 梅	白 立	
	刘葆花	张 峰	程文华	

青岛海洋大学出版社

(鲁)新登字 15 号

大学英语四级模拟试题集

王德林 孙青民 主编

青岛海洋大学出版社出版发行

青岛市鱼山路 5 号

电话 826003

新华书店经销

山东电子工业印刷厂印刷

*

1997 年 11 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 2 次印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 5.5 字数 138 千

印数 8001—11000

ISBN 7-81026-899-6

H·80 定价:7.50 元

前 言

全国大学英语四级统一考试每年举行两次,近年来又不断采用新题型,因此,高等院校很需要一本全面介绍各种题型、可供学生实践用的试题集,针对这种情况,我们编写了此书。

大学英语四级考试分听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空(或简答题,或英译汉)、作文等几部分。由于受录音条件的限制,本书没有编入听力理解部分,在此只作简单介绍。

听力理解部分包括 10 个对话(Short Conversations)和 3 篇短文(或一篇复合式听写 Compound Dictation)。复合式听写是 1997 年 6 月采用的新题型,内容为一篇约 250 字的短文,有 10 处空白,其中 1~7 要求完全按照听力内容填入所缺的单词,8~10 要求填入句子或短语的全部内容或要点。全文共读 3 遍,第一、第三遍为正常语速,第二遍在每空格处有适当的停顿,以便让学生记下所听到的内容。

题型的变化除听力部分外,主要是第四部分即完型填空部分,1996 年的考题中用“英译汉”代替“完型填空”,1997 年的考题中用“简答题”代替“完型填空”。为了让考生对所有题型有所了解,该试题集的第四部分采用了 3 种题型编写:Test 1~Test 3 采用完型填空;Test 4~Test 7 采用英译汉;Test 8~Test 10 采用了简答题。

本书严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写。各类题目在难度上尽量接近实际考题,故对提高学生的应试能力和解题

技巧会有很大帮助。

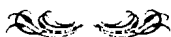
由于时间仓促和编者水平的限制,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

1997.5

Contents

Test 1	(1)
Test 2	(19)
Test 3	(37)
Test 4	(53)
Test 5	(70)
Test 6	(87)
Test 7	(102)
Test 8	(117)
Test 9	(134)
Test 10	(152)



Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The Atlantic Ocean, named for the legendary lost island of Atlantic, has made up for the romantic origin of its name by becoming the most important commercial highway in the world; yet traces of romance continually mingle with the business of the sea.

For instance, the Spanish adventurers who first sought gold and silver in America frequently found their ships becalmed, usually on the edge of the steady trade winds—about 30 degrees north or south latitude. A sailing ship could carry only so much water, and as it lay motionless under a hot sun for days or weeks, the tortures of thirst were agonizing.

The horses were generally the first victims; they had to be



thrown overboard when they died or became crazed with thirst. Because the Spanish caballeros(骑士)thought highly of their horses, even crediting them with souls, they suffered great remorse (悔恨) and believed the ghosts of the proud war horses were haunting the scene; they saw the restless spirits in their dreams and related their dreams to sailors.

Whenever the mariners passed the way, they would see in the spray or clouds imaged of wild horses bearing down on them; they began to call the broad belts of calm the "horse latitudes", the romantic name by which they are known today.

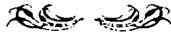
21. Atlantic was _____ .
- A) a legendary island
 - B) an island named after the ocean in which it was supposed to have been located
 - C) an actual island which has disappeared
 - D) both A and B
22. The area of "horse latitudes" was dangerous because _____ .
- A) ships could easily be wrecked there
 - B) there was no wind
 - C) ships were overloaded with horses
 - D) it was haunted by ghosts of horses
23. Dying horses were probably thrown overboard in order to _____ .
- A) conserve water
 - B) lighten the ship
 - C) spare them the agonies of thirst



- D) spare the men the trouble of caring for them
24. Proof of the Spaniards' placing a high value on their horses was their_____ .
- A) taking them to America
 - B) crediting them with souls
 - C) regretting their loss
 - D) all of the above
25. The selection says that sailors called the area the "horse latitudes" because_____ .
- A) the Spaniards told them it was haunted by the ghosts of horses
 - B) they regretted the loss of the horses
 - C) they had dreams about the lost horses
 - D) the Spaniards had named it that

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Settlers from Maryland and Pennsylvania first moved into what is now the state of West Virginia in the late 1700's. At that time, this area was part of the state of Virginia, but some fundamental differences between eastern Virginia and western Virginia existed that later led to the division of these two regions into separate states. Eastern Virginia was flat, had a mild climate, and was made up of large farms. Western Virginia was mountainous, had a cool climate, and was made up of small farms. During the early 1800's the residents of western Virginia felt that the state was being run by and



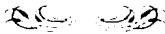
for the eastern Virginians and that the westerners did not have a full share of the government. When the Civil War started in 1861, Virginia joined the Confederate States, but the counties in the western part of the state refused, and broke away entirely. In 1863, these counties were admitted to the Union as the state of West Virginia.

26. The formation of which of the following states is the main topic of the passage?
- A) Maryland.
 - B) Virginia.
 - C) Pennsylvania.
 - D) West Virginia.
27. According to the passage, from where did the pioneers of Western Virginia come?
- A) Pennsylvania and Maryland.
 - B) Eastern Virginia.
 - C) The Confederate States.
 - D) The Far West.
28. According to the passage, which of the following was probably true of western Virginia in the 1800's?
- A) Its average elevation was lower than that of eastern Virginia.
 - B) Its climate was more moderate than that of eastern Virginia.
 - C) Its farms were generally the same size as those of eastern Virginia.

- D) Its citizens felt they were not really running the state.
29. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the citizens of eastern Virginia?
- A) They wanted the citizens of western Virginia to form their own state.
 - B) They did not want to secede from the United States.
 - C) They were not treating the western Virginians as equals.
 - D) They wanted the citizens of western Virginia to participate more in Virginia government.
30. Which of the following can most probably be inferred from the passage?
- A) Citizens of western Virginia were not as wealthy as citizens of eastern Virginia.
 - B) Citizens of western Virginia were better educated than citizens of eastern Virginia.
 - C) Citizens of western Virginia were not as loyal to the United States as citizens of eastern Virginia.
 - D) Citizens of western Virginia ran their government more effectively than the citizens of eastern Virginia.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases.



On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting discrepancy(差异) can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

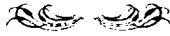
31. According to the passage, the present tense in English is_____ .
- A) not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
 - B) used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention
 - C) basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
 - D) not the most difficult problem for foreign students
32. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by_____ .
- A) asking native speakers for explanations
 - B) reading good books in the foreign language
 - C) comparing their speech with that of native speakers
 - D) speaking without regard to native speakers
33. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will NOT_____ .



-
- A) learn very much about the foreign culture
B) learn about the history of the foreign language
C) have to worry about making mistakes
D) take advantage of available language models
34. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____ .
- A) native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
B) communication is the primary goal of language learning
C) native speakers will ignore their mistakes
D) everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a foreign language
35. The author's major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that _____ .
- A) mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language
B) learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
C) making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language
D) native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistakes

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The children born during that boom are called the baby-boom generation, which is by far the largest generation in American history,



nearly one third of the total U.S. population today. By the sheer force of their numbers they have demanded a response from the nation at every stage of their life.

When they were children in the 1950's, the U.S. became child-oriented. New elementary schools were built in the 1950's to educate them. Then new high schools in the 1960's and new colleges in the 1960's and 1970's. Today, in 1982, the baby-boom generation is between the ages of 20 and 35 years old.

In the last decade, during the 1970's, we had a larger increase of labour force than we had during the preceding 30 years. Productivity, however, was quite low. It was because we had so many young and inexperienced workers coming into the labour force.

This generation that was twice as likely as their parents' generation to go to college discovered after graduation that they were twice as likely as their parents' generation to have trouble finding a job.

36. The largest generation in American history was mainly born during _____ .
- A) the early 1940's
 - B) the 1950's
 - C) the 1960's
 - D) the late 1960's
37. According to the passage, which is true of the baby-boom generation?



-
- A) The mere mention of their numbers will cause the government headaches.
- B) This generation is entitled to attention from the country by virtue of their numbers.
- C) They claim to be the most powerful generation in American history
- D) They demand that the nation be child-oriented.
38. The baby-boom generation_____ .
- A) accounted for an expansion of the toy industry during the 1970's
- B) caused a large increase in labour force during the 1970's
- C) outshone their parents in intelligence
- D) has been given plenty of scope for displaying their abilities
39. It can be inferred that during the late 1980's_____ .
- A) there will be a greater demand for teachers
- B) the baby-boom generation will get used to limiting their expectation
- C) there should be an increase in productivity since the country will have more experienced work force
- D) more schools will be built
40. What can be said about the baby-boom generation?
- A) The baby-boom generation is a terrible catastrophe.
- B) The baby-boom is a great strain on food and natural resources.
- C) The country is in for another baby-boom.



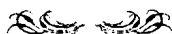
- D) The baby-boom has led to increased unemployment.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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 center.

41. My wife bought the blue carpet, but I _____ bought the brown one.
A) will rather have C) would rather have
B) rather had D) would have rather
42. It _____ possible to plan a named trip to Mars, provided that a great deal more information is obtained.
A) ought to be C) would have
B) must be D) can only be
43. I think I will wait until the mail _____.
A) should come C) comes
B) is coming D) will come
44. Old Mr. Brown isn't coming to the meeting tonight.

A) He hardly ever leaves his house now
B) Hardly ever he leaves his house now
C) He hardly leaves his house ever now
D) He leaves hardly ever his house now
45. The children are at play while their father is _____ his books.



- A) at
B) in
C) on
D) into
46. The perpetual cloud cover makes Venus _____ in the night sky.
A) the brightest object
B) to be the brightest object
C) among the brightest object
D) be the brightest object
47. This book is worthy _____.
A) publishing
B) being published
C) of publishing
D) of being published
48. John is a good student, _____ his best subject.
A) as English
B) English as
C) English being
D) being English
49. I have got _____ of work to do today.
A) lot
B) piles
C) much
D) deal
50. The news of the enemy's defeat quickly _____ round the town.
A) handed
B) yielded
C) spread
D) subjected
51. The prince hoped to _____ the English crown with the help of a foreign army.
A) exclaim
B) claim
C) proclaim
D) announce