

迎考热身系列丛书

(第二版)  
适应题型调整  
增加练习形式

# 大学英语

## 四级考试模拟题集注

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ABCDEF

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## 内 容 简 介

本书为清华大学外语系的几位教师根据自己多年的教学经验选编的大学英语四级考试模拟题集。选材广泛新颖,题目针对性强,覆盖面大。全书共含 8 套模拟题,题后附有全部答案及难点注释。1993 年 11 月出版后颇受读者欢迎,多次重印。现根据考试将适当调整题型的情况增补了英译汉、听写填空、逐词听写、听力理解和答问、开放性完型填空等练习,并增补了三盒录音磁带。对原有 8 套题也进行了适当修改,使全书更有利于学生全面提高语言水平和增强应试能力。

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## 致 读 者

迎考热身系列丛书是为参加各类重大考试的读者设计的,试图协助应试者对考试指定范围内的知识作临考前的迅速而高度概括的回顾,针对要点和难点做适量旨在加强这部分知识综合运用能力的练习,以加深对整个科目的理解和掌握,达到考试的最终目的。

本系列丛书的编著者均系多年从事相应课程教学的教师,他们勤于教学方法的探索,并取得了显著成效;他们富有指导重大考试的经验,对应试者的心态和容易出现的失误了如指掌,有引导应试者摆脱干扰的一套办法。但愿这套系列丛书对读者的“迎考热身运动”能大有裨益。

清华大学出版社英语编辑室

1993年2月于清华园

# 第一版前言

大学英语四级考试(College English Test——Band Four,简称 CET-4)是由国家教育委员会组织的全国性测试,自 1987 年实行以来,越来越受到高校师生和社会的广泛关注。

我们从事大学本科生的英语教学多年,从实践中体会到除了应该全面贯彻教学大纲要求,引导学生学好课程内容,打好语言基础,提高语言实践能力外,也有必要让学生在结束基础阶段的英语学习,参加四级统考前进行全面复习,并选做几套模拟题,以帮助他们了解和熟悉考试大纲的要求、测试的内容、形式和特点,并检验自己的语言水平,发现问题,弥补不足,以便在考试中充分发挥水平,提高考试成绩。同时,我们也感到目前十分需要在内容、形式、难度上全面符合大纲要求,题目又较为新颖的模拟题,因此我们在近几年教学实践的基础上选编了 8 套模拟题,汇集成书出版。

本书具有以下几个特点:

(1) 符合大纲要求,试题难度恰当。我们以教学和考试两个大纲为依据,以样题和已公开的正式考题为样板进行选编,力求使每套题在题型、题量和难度上都符合大纲要求,接近实际考题。

(2) 题材广泛,内容新颖。题目的原始材料均选、摘、编自国外各种图书、报刊和词典,根据考试要求进行拟题或选题。

选用的短文题材广泛,有关文化教育、社会生活、风土人情、科普常识等,所用的文章和段落力求不和国内已出版的同类书重复。

(3) 针对性强,覆盖面广。以学生的难点和考试的重点为依据精心设计各部分的题目。听力和阅读理解部分既有关于文章的主旨大意,推测作者意图和态度的问题,又有涉及具体事实细节,理解词句真实含意的问题。词汇语法结构和完形填充部分的题目有一定的深度和广度,力求覆盖住重要的、常考的各种语言现象。写作部分既有常见的给出段落大意或段首句,又有根据图表和关键词而写作短文的题目形式。

(4) 有效性和实用性。各套题的主要部分曾在学生中试用,我们根据取得的数据对题目反复推敲,多次修改,努力提高其有效性。每套题后除附有全部答案,写作部分的参考范文,听力部分的文字材料外,还附有其余三部分中难点的详尽注释。因此本书不仅可以用作课堂集体测试,也可用作课外自我检测。读者若能按照规定时限答完试卷,对照答案便可测出自己的水平;发现问题可参看注释,从而得到提高。因此本书不仅适合将参加四级考试的学生使用,对有意检测自己英语水平或参加类似考试的读者也是一份有用的资料。

本书听力部分的录音磁带共两盒,由外籍教师录制,语音清晰,质量良好。为了增加磁带容量,减轻读者负担,每套题的录音限在 15 分钟之内,故除第一套题外,其余 7 套题均略去指令(Directions)的录音。

承蒙清华大学外语系的不少老师提供了许多宝贵建议,参加试用的同学积极支持,李相崇教授为我们质疑。在此谨向所有帮助和支持过我们工作的朋友们、同志们表示衷心的感谢。

感谢。

参加编写工作的全体教师都尽职尽责,精益求精,但由于时间和本人水平有限,本书难免有不尽人意之处,恳请使用本书的老师 and 同学不吝赐教。

黄淑琳于清华园

1993年5月

## 第二版前言

本书自 1993 年 11 月出版以来颇受读者欢迎,多次重印。对广大高校学生提高英语实际水平,做好 CET-4 考前复习准备很有帮助。

据悉为了使考试更好地为教学服务,全国大学四、六级考试委员会决定进一步改进四、六级考试,将适当调整现有题型,以提高考试后效。为适应这一新情况,我们决定修订本书。

由于以后每次考试的题型不完全固定,故本书第二版中仍保留原来的八套题,再根据今后可能增加的新题型补充了几种有利于提高学生实际语言水平的练习。

全书分两大部分,第一部分为第一版中原有的八套题,内容基本不变,只是更换了个别的文章,增强了注释,改正了一些印刷错误。由于 1996 年 1 月的 CET-4 将增加英译汉内容,特在阅读理解的一篇文章中用下画线划出 1—2 个句子作英译汉练习,并在答案中附上参考译文。正式试题中的英译汉共 5 题,考试时间为 15 分钟。本书每套题中的英译汉为 4 题,故相应地 Part II Reading Comprehension 的时间就另加 12 分钟用作英译汉。

第二部分为新编的补充练习,包括四个部分。

Part One: Spot Dictation 听写填空。含 12 篇短文,每篇中有 10 个空白处,要求学生听全文录音,同时填写空白处的意群或句子,每篇文章约填 50 个词左右。

Part Two: Dictation 逐词听写。含 13 个段落,每段 70 个词左右。要求学生听到一个短句或意群后逐词写出。

Part Three: Listening and Answering Questions 听力理解和答问。共 19 篇短文,每篇文章念一遍后提出 3—4 个问题。学生根据所听的内容写出简短的回答。

Part Four: Open Cloze 开放性完型填空。共 10 篇短文。每篇留有 20 个空,要求学生阅读理解全文后,根据意思在每个空中填上一个适当的词。

全书附有 5 盒录音磁带,第一、二盒为第一大部分即八套题中听力理解部分的录音,均在第一版时就已发行。这次未作任何改动。后三盒分别为补充练习中 Spot Dictation, Dictation 和 Listening and Answering Questions。由外籍教师录制,语速为每分钟 120 个词左右。听写填空和逐词填写按要求应念三遍,第一遍为初听,第二遍为听和写,需要写时有适当时间停顿,第三遍为核对。为了增加磁带的容量减少读者经济负担,制作磁带时特意省去第三遍。使用时可自行把带子倒回至第一遍处,以检查听写的内容。五盒磁带均由清华大学音像出版社出版发行,新华书店经销。读者可根据需要选购。

编者  
1995 年 7 月



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# 第一部分

## 模 拟 试 题

# TEST ONE

(李瑞芳)

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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.*

[k]rɪ'spɒndɪŋ 对应的

1. A) She will give him the directions to the supermarket.  
B) She will go with the man to the supermarket.  
C) She will go to the supermarket herself.  
D) She will go to see a show.
2. A) She was afraid of going out at night.  
B) She had to do some baking.

- C) She wanted to get ready for her trip.  
D) She was moving to a new apartment.
3. A) To attend Fred's wedding anniversary.  
B) To sent him a telegram.  
C) To send him a card.  
D) To call him on the phone.
4. A) A speech on television.  
B) An article in the newspaper.  
C) A meeting with the President.  
D) A conversation on the phone.
5. A. Helen is visiting her sister.  
B) Helen will be unable to come.  
C) Helen's sister is coming for dinner.  
D) Helen will invite the man for dinner.
6. A) He went to New York three times.  
B) He went there by plane.  
C) He had difficulty making up his mind.  
D) He did not go to New York in the end.
7. A) In the bank.                      B) In the post office.  
C) At the airport.                    D) At the railway station.
8. A) Their teacher speaks better Chinese than Japanese.  
B) Their teacher has a talent for language.  
C) English is their teacher's native language.  
D) Their teacher can speak neither Chinese nor Japanese.
9. A) He refused to drive her.

- B) He was glad to drive her.
  - C) He lost his driver's license.
  - D) He didn't have any time.
10. A) William is modest.
- B) William is proud.
  - C) William always talks as if he knew everything.
  - D) William has just started his piano lesson.

## **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 One**

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

11. A) Shake hands with each other.
- B) Introduce themselves to each other.
  - C) Start talking about their jobs.
  - D) Start talking about the weather.
12. A) Most English people are interested in climatic conditions.

- B) English weather is so changeable that it offers a good conversation topic.
- C) They have nothing to do when travelling by train.
- D) Weather is a neutral subject which even strangers can talk about easily.
13. A) To persuade you to follow the Englishmen's example.
- B) To provide some explanation of the phenomenon. *[if it's raining, it's raining]*
- C) To describe a typical trip made by Englishmen. *the phenomena*
- D) To argue for this kind of conversation.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) In spring.
- B) In summer.
- C) In autumn.
- D) In winter.
15. A) What they discussed was highly secret.
- B) The minister wanted the host to experience cold.
- C) They wouldn't be disturbed in the unheated hall.
- D) Their talk would be finished in a few minutes.
16. A) He was cruel.
- B) He was selfish. *自私*
- C) He was wise.
- D) He was talkative.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Living in the country where the language is spoken.  
B) Overhearing native speakers talking in the language.  
C) Speaking the language naturally.  
D) Learning the language only from conversations.
18. A) It is likely that we mishear and forget.  
B) We are less likely to learn new words and expressions.  
C) It is unlikely for us to learn pure language.  
D) We have no way of knowing if our questions are correct.
19. A) He is in favor of it.  
B) He is against it.  
C) He neither supports nor opposes it.  
D) The passage does not tell.
20. A) Advantages and disadvantages of living abroad.  
B) Advantages and disadvantages of the natural method of foreign language learning.  
C) Disadvantages of living abroad.  
D) Disadvantages of the natural method of foreign language learning.



## Part I Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes + 12 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. In addition, translate the underlined part into Chinese.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Since the time of the Greek certain <sup>个个个体</sup> individuals have impressed their fellow men with the most amazing feats (本领) <sup>translation with</sup> of memory. They have been able to remember hundreds of items backwards and forwards and in any order; dates and numbers; names and faces; and have been able to perform special memory feats such as memorising whole areas of knowledge perfectly, or remembering decks of cards in the order anyone chose to present them.

In most cases these individuals were using special memorising principles known as mnemonics (记忆术). Traditionally these principles have been <sup>scorned</sup> ~~scorned~~ as mere tricks, but recently the attitude towards them has changed. It has been realised that the methods which initially enable minds to remember something more easily and quickly, and then to

[i/niʃn] • 7 •