



**SIMULATED
COLLEGE
ENGLISH TEST
BAND 4**

**新编大学英语四级统考
模拟题集**

● 庄其祥 王达坤 主编
● 张学君 关素琴 主审

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书依照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的标准,分析近几年 CET-4 发展变化情况,并按照国家教委考试中心公布的最新题型,结合本省本校英语教学的实际,精编了 15 套统考模拟试题。书中所选的材料既广泛又新颖,且篇幅适中,深浅适当。本书模拟试题题型包括到目前为止国家教委考试中心所公布的所有统考试题形式:听力理解对话,篇章、填空式听写 (Spot dictation)、复合式听写 (Compound dictation)、词语用法、语法结构、阅读理解 (含多项选择题和简答题)、完型填空、英译汉及短文写作等。本书的听力部分由外籍英语专家录制。

全书目标明确,针对性强,是大学生参加英语四级考试前强化训练的必备读本。

新编大学英语四级统考模拟题集

庄其祥 王达坤 主编

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前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的规定和标准,分析近几年 CET-4 发展变化情况,并依照国家教委考试中心公布的最新题型编写的。

本书具有以下特点:

(1) 选材精。本书所选用的材料都是我们从近几年的教学中反复筛选出的。听力、阅读、完型填空、简答题中的文章题材广泛,内容丰富,涉及到人文、科技、历史、地理、文学、天文等。第三部分词语用法和语法结构力求试题具有典型性和实用性。

(2) 信度和效度高。参加本书编写人员都是多年从事大学英语教学的骨干教师,具有丰富的教学经验和命题经验,熟悉四级考试特点和规律,因而,本书中的试题篇幅适中,深浅得当,具有较强的典型性、实用性和针对性。

(3) 题型全。本书模拟试题题型包括到目前为止国家教委考试中心所公布的所有的统考试题形式:听力理解对话,篇章、填空式听写 (Spot dictation)、复合式听写 (Compound dictation), 词语用法, 语法结构, 阅读理解 (含多项选择题和简答题), 完型填空, 英译汉, 短文写作等。

本书的目的是为了更好地帮助英语考生熟悉大学英语四级考试的要求和形式。考生通过使用本书,能迅速熟练掌握基本语言技能,巩固语言基础知识,不但提高实际应用语言的能力,而且在考试时能应付自如,举一反三取得较好的成绩。

本书既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,还可作为平时或阶段性教学检查的手段和能力训练的内容,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测使用。

本书由庄其祥、王达坤主编;张学君、关素琴主审。

参加本书编写工作的有 (按章序排列): 李小红 (听力理解)、王达坤、李小红 (听写)、庄其祥、王达坤 (阅读理解)、关素琴 (词汇与结构)、张学君 (完型填空, 简答题)、庄其祥 (英译汉)、陈福民 (写作)。听力理解及听写有盒式磁带,由外教录音。录音监制工作由李竞业负责。

由于水平有限,书中可能会有不妥之处,敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编者

1998. 11

CONTENTS

Test One	1
Test Two	14
Test Three	27
Test Four	39
Test Five	53
Test Six	65
Test Seven	78
Test Eigh	90
Test Nine	103
Test Ten	115
Test Eleven	129
Test Twelve	141
Test Thirteen	154
Test Foruteen	167
Test Fifteen	181
Key	194
Reference composition	217
Tapescripts	248

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) A bookstore. B) A post office.
C) A department store. D) A drug store.
2. A) He wasn't in the pictures. B) He left the park in a hurry.
C) He couldn't run fast enough. D) He didn't have enough film.
3. A) He won't clean anything until tomorrow morning.
B) He never cleans his desk in the morning.
C) He's already cleaned his desk today.
D) He went to the cleaner's earlier.
4. A) The red car hit the man's car suddenly.
B) The man's car ran into the blue car when it went through the stoplight.
C) The blue car hit the man's car when the man went through the stoplight.
D) The red car ran into the blue car when it stopped suddenly.
5. A) At 9:30. B) At 10:15. C) At 9:00. D) At 10:00.
6. A) Teacher and student. B) Doctor and patient.
C) Boss and secretary. D) Father and daughter.
7. A) A postman. B) A teacher. C) A pupil. D) A lawyer.
8. A) \$ 825. B) \$ 1 100. C) \$ 725. D) \$ 200.
9. A) Basketmaking is becoming more and more popular.
B) The customers keep asking her to make more baskets.
C) Her baskets are very much in demand.
D) The manager thinks these baskets are better than her first ones.
10. A) In Sweden. B) In the United States.
C) In Britain. D) In Switzerland.

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 passages 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 I

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

11. A) To catch that louse. B) To keep her mouth in good shape.
 C) To catch that mouse. D) To keep her house clean.
12. A) Some cheese. B) Some meat.
 C) A picture of some cheese. D) A picture of some meat.
13. A) A picture of a mouth in the trap.
 B) A louse in the trap.
 C) A mouse in the trap.
 D) A picture of a mouse in the trap.

Passage II

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

14. A) Every other day. B) Twice a week.
 C) Twice a day. D) Only during the summer.
15. A) The heat of the sun.
 B) The pull of the sun and the moon.
 C) The shape of the moon.
 D) The light of the moon.
16. A) The moon is directly over it.
 B) The moon disappears over the horizon.
 C) There is no tide.
 D) There is a low tide.

Passage III

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

17. A) How English words came to the French language.
 B) English has borrowed words from many languages.
 C) How French words came to the English language.
 D) The French language is one part of English.
18. A) In 1600. B) In 1066. C) In 1060. D) In 1606.
19. A) Half of the population. B) One third of the population.
 C) Two thirds of the population. D) One fourth of the population.
20. A) A war between two countries. B) An earthquake.
 C) Flood. D) A disease.

Section C

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear the signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

In some countries, high school students can (1) _____ or university. If a student wants to go to a college, he applies to that college (2) _____ in high school. If the student is not accepted (3) _____, he must (4) _____ to apply again. Then he can apply again to (5) _____ or university.

In the United States high school students can apply to (6) _____ college or university. Students in their last year of high school apply to (7) _____. However, each application costs money and most students only apply to (8) _____. There are many colleges and universities in the United States. (9) _____, but some schools accept (10) _____.

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.

Enlishmen will be the first consumers in Europe to get a taste of genetically (从遗传学角度) engineered food when tomato paste made from crops designed not to decay goes on sale this year.

The bioscience firm Zeneca Group said it was in final discussions with

supermarkets about stocking the paste after the government declared it safe earlier this month.

Officials also gave the go-ahead to a genetically modified vegetable oil, for use as cooking and salad oil. These foods will not reach the market for some years.

The companies behind the new foods claim they taste better or are easier to grow, benefiting both consumers and farmers.

But some environmentalists claim the sale and production of foods containing an artificially inserted extra gene could give rise to long-term hazards, both to humans and the environment.

"Once the natural genetic heritage (遗产) of the country is polluted, the changes are very likely to be irreversible," said one of the experts.

Britain's Consumers Association said it was critical that such bio-engineered foods be clearly labelled.

"If they are labelled our concerns are far less. But this must not be seen by manufacturers as a green light to do whatever they like behind closed doors," a spokesman said.

Zeneca said it intends to label its tomato paste in order to build up consumer confidence, though the precise wording has not yet been decided.

The modified tomatoes, which are being cultivated initially in California for the British market, have been engineered to block an enzyme (酶) responsible for decaying.

By reversing the action of a specific gene, the tomatoes can be made ripe more slowly, improving both shelf life and flavour.

A British agriculture ministry official said no other applications for genetically engineered foods were in the pipeline here. But many companies are actively investigating other possibilities.

21. The most important reason why many companies are eager to develop the new food is _____.

- A) the reduction in cost B) the extension of shelf life
C) the improvement of taste D) the shorter period of growing

22. The labelling of genetically engineered foods is essential because _____.

- A) it serves as a guarantee of safety
B) it serves as a green light for producing such foods
C) it reminds people of the components of the food
D) it can raise confidence of both consumers and manufacturers

23. Genetically engineered foods can NOT be made by _____.

- A) combining two different genes
 - B) inserting an extra gene
 - C) blocking a certain enzyme
 - D) reversing the action of a specific gene
24. The best title for the passage might be ____.
- A) Artificial Food
 - B) Food Designed by Engineers
 - C) Food Produced in Factories
 - D) Gene-altered Food
25. We can conclude from the passage that ____.
- A) genetically engineered foods will be developed further
 - B) genetically engineered foods will be prohibited
 - C) the change of the genetic structure of food will be made reversible
 - D) genetically engineered foods will completely change people's life

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The first time it appeared it didn't seem possible: an advertisement promising new school equipment for those children who collected labels from cans of a certain brand of baked beans. Since then a lot of advertisements have confirmed the general meaning of the soft-sell. It seems that things are now so bad because of public department spending cuts that multi-national companies are inviting us to eat our way to our children's education facilities. Since the government no longer provides these facilities, giant business has found a way of doing so and making money at the same time and has masked the deficiencies of government-funded departments.

This is a marketing revolution. Gimmicks and giveaways have gone. The business now sells on the basis of making penny-pinched mothers aware that the more beans they buy, the better their children's school facilities will be. The baked beans company is not the only business selling on the basis of helping to solve family problems in other ways. The current chocolate advertisement also offers free rail tickets or house appliances if the kids eat enough bars. But the baked beans company is different in that it is actually filling up a hole in the state dam.

Recently there has been a shift in attitudes, or at least emphasis, among multi-national companies. They have begun to admit, rather than hide, how to make people choose a particular brand or product by giving away a plastic toy or a picture of a famous player. This campaign—coming at a time when everyone is pressed for money as unemployment rises and the value of earnings decreases in inflation—adds the element of guilt. If you do not spend the money, your child may lack facilities at school.

26. At first the writer was surprised at the new advertisement made by the baked beans company because its offer was so _____.
A) interesting B) little C) generous D) unusual
27. The circumstances which led to the new baked beans advertising were _____.
A) a decrease in the number of schools
B) an increase in the number of the unemployed
C) a reduction in the funds for public departments
D) an improvement in the rate of inflation
28. The new advertisement differs from others in that its offer _____.
A) is made to adults instead of children
B) helps to overcome family financial difficulties
C) concerns public welfare
D) has nothing to do with the product advertised
29. The importance of the multi-national companies can be seen from the fact that governments _____.
A) are anxious to restrict their political influence
B) try hard to attract them to their countries
C) impose social responsibility on them
D) provide financial support for them
30. What worries the writer about this new development in advertising is that it could _____.
A) exert an unfair pressure on the consumer
B) have a bad effect on children's life
C) remove responsibility from the government
D) lead to a reduction in educational facilities

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

A nature reserve for David's deer in East China has brought the animal back from the edge of extinction. A total of 191 David's deer are living well on the 2500-acre Milu Nature Reserve in Dafeng County, Jiangsu Province.

The animals are the descendants (后代) of the 39 David's deer that were sent home to their natural habitat (栖息地) from London in 1986—a year after the reserve was set up in response to a proposal by the World Wildlife Foundation.

This animal resembles deer, horse and cow in its horns, head and body. It was given the name of David's deer by a Frenchman of the same name who visited China during the 1860s and made the world aware of the animal.

In China the deer is called milu.

Outside of the reserve, only 2000 of the species exist, in 156 zoos in 23 countries. The Milu reserve has seen an annual increase of 20 per cent in the number of animals since the first two births in April 1987.

Historical records show that the animals used to wander about the Yellow River and Yangtze River areas 3000 years ago. They were almost extinct during the period of 206 BC—AD 220 due to cold weather and excessive hunting. Only a few were kept in the royal hunting grounds.

By 1900, the animals had disappeared from their native land after the invasion of the Eight-Power Allied Forces, who shipped the deer to their own countries.

Chinese experts have done considerable research on the animal since the establishment of the reserve, which receives more than ten thousand tourists a year.

The research, covering the habits of David's deer, their environment, favourite food and breeding cycles, had proved helpful in protecting the species.

31. The word "reserve" most probably means _____.
 - A) a quantity kept for future use
 - B) the military force that a country keeps for use if needed
 - C) a price limit below which something is not to be sold
 - D) a piece of land kept for a specific purpose
32. The animal was given the name "David's deer" _____.
 - A) because it looks like a deer in every respect
 - B) after the person who made it known to the world
 - C) by the person who shipped it to West countries
 - D) after the name of the nature reserve
33. The animals disappeared from China owing to _____.
 - A) cold weather
 - B) excessive hunting
 - C) poor protection
 - D) foreign robbing
34. The successful breeding of the animals is based on _____.
 - A) the good weather in China
 - B) the prohibition of hunting
 - C) the research of experts
 - D) the abundance of food
35. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A) the protection of environment
 - B) the saving of a rare species
 - C) the invasion of foreign countries
 - D) the hunting life of ancient emperors

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

What do we think with? Only the brain? Hardly. The brain is like a telephone exchange. It is the switchboard, but not the whole system. Its function is to receive incoming signals, make proper connections, and send the messages through to their destination. For efficient service, the body must function as a whole.

But where is the "mind"? Is it in the brain? Or perhaps in the nervous system? After all, can we say that the mind is in any particular place? It is not a thing, like a leg, or even the brain. It is a function, and an activity. Aristotle, twenty-three hundred years ago, observed that the mind was to the body what cutting was to the ax. When the ax is not in use, there is no cutting. So with the mind. "Mind," said Charles H. Woolbert, "is what the body is doing".

If this activity is necessary for thinking, it is also necessary for carrying thought from one person to another. Observe how people go about the business of ordinary conversation. If you have never done this painstakingly (费力地), you have a surprise in store, for good conversationalists are almost constantly in motion. Their heads are continually nodding and shaking sometimes so vigorously that you wonder how their necks can stand the strain.

Even the legs and feet are active. As for the hands and arms, they are seldom still for more than a few seconds at a time.

The people, remember, are not making speeches. They are merely common folk trying to make others understand what they have in mind. They are not conscious of movement. Their speech is not studied. They are just human creatures in a human environment, trying to adapt themselves to a social situation. Yet they converse, not only with oral language, but with visible actions that involve practically every muscle in the body.

In short, because people really think all over, a speaker must talk all over if he succeeds in making people think.

36. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A) Bodily Communication | B) Bodily Actions |
| C) Spoken Language | D) Conversations |

37. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

- A) Thinking is a social phenomenon.
- B) Thinking is solely a brain function.
- C) Thinking is a function of nervous system.
- D) Thinking is the sum total of bodily activity.

38. In communication, it is essential not only to employ speech, but also _____.

- A) to speak directly to the other person

- B) to employ a variety of bodily movements
 - C) to be certain that the other person is listening
 - D) to pay great attention to the other person's behaviour
39. It can be inferred from the passage that the basic function of bodily activity in speech is to ____.
- A) make the listener feel emotional
 - B) make the speaker understood
 - C) amplify or intensify the speaker's spoken words
 - D) convey the speaker's implied meaning to the listener
40. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A) The brain is compared to a telephone exchange.
 - B) The mind is an activity of the nervous system.
 - C) Some people remain still while talking to others.
 - D) Many people move their bodies on purpose while talking.

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.

41. The failure of the project might be _____ to a lack of funds.
- A) contributed B) retributed C) distributed D) attributed
42. Mr. Smith can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
- A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual
43. Mary doesn't like milk. She says that she never _____ it at home.
- A) used to drink B) use to drinking
 - C) used to drinking D) use to drink
44. Does little Jimmy _____ his brother?
- A) resemble to B) looks like
 - C) take after D) look after
45. The world's supplies of petroleum _____.
- A) have been gradually being exhausted
 - B) have gradually exhausted
 - C) are gradually exhausted
 - D) are being gradually exhausted
46. "Look at these clouds. _____".
- A) It'll rain B) It's going to rain
 - C) It'll be raining D) It is to rain

47. When the fire broke out the house _____.
 A) became emptying B) had emptied
 C) has emptied D) was made empty
48. _____ with the picture, Mary tore it to pieces.
 A) Dissatisfying thoroughly B) To dissatisfy thoroughly
 C) Being thoroughly dissatisfied D) To be thoroughly dissatisfied
49. You should hire a more _____ manager than the one you currently have.
 A) sufficient B) effective C) efficient D) respective
50. However, the human problem _____ living in the ocean will need _____ in detail.
 A) associated with/ to be studied
 B) associated with/ to study
 C) be associated with / to be studied
 D) associating with / to study
51. These factors must be adjusted rapidly to _____ the highest efficiency.
 A) secure B) assure C) ensure D) certain
52. My grandfather has decided to make me go back to college immediately, study my lessons carefully and _____.
 A) a master's degree must be attained
 B) must attain my master's degree
 C) attain my master's degree
 D) to my master's degree I have to attain
53. Shall we request the committee _____ our suggestion again?
 A) to consider B) considering C) consider D) considered
54. At the head of the valley we turned right and _____ the summit.
 A) made for B) went for C) set up D) took up
55. We are opposed to _____ without him.
 A) having a party B) have a party
 C) hold a party D) take a party
56. "Did you enjoy your guests?"
 "Yes. Their children are so well _____ that I always enjoy having them visit me".
 A) manning B) manner C) mannered D) mannerly
57. An explosion is really a sudden increase in volume _____.
 A) rapid burning causes it B) and caused by rapid burning
 C) causing its burning to be rapid D) caused by rapid burning
58. What do you know about the French _____?
 A) history B) language C) culture D) literature

59. Although the town had been attacked by the storm several times, _____ was done.

- A) a few damages B) few damages
C) little damage D) a little damage

60. He isn't likely _____ now, it's too late.

- A) to coming B) to come C) coming D) that comes

61. There was so little time that we had to run _____ to catch the bus.

- A) hardly B) awkwardly C) hard D) strongly

62. If we continue to argue over minor points, we won't get _____ near a solution.

- A) nowhere B) anywhere C) somewhere D) elsewhere

63. There are things _____ the building of a new airport in this locality.

- A) to be said for B) to say for
C) to be saying for D) to be said to

64. The flock of geese was flying through the sky in perfect formation following _____ leader.

- A) its B) their C) his D) the

65. In addition to written language, body languages also pose a barrier _____ effective interaction among people from different cultural background.

- A) to B) on C) towards D) in

66. The government said that they would try to ensure that old age pensions _____ the ever-increasing cost of living.

- A) kept in touch with B) kept up with
C) kept on D) kept away from

67. It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.

- A) sure B) right C) exact D) certain

68. She is making herself ill with _____ over her son's future.

- A) troubles B) annoyance C) worry D) consideration

69. _____, I had to change my plans.

- A) Having been forbidden entry B) Be forbidden entry
C) Was forbidden entry D) Will be forbidden

70. Mother doesn't know how much I spent in watching TV; if she ever found out I'm sure _____.

- A) She never forgives me B) she'll never forgive me
C) she'd never forgive me D) she does never forgive me

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or

incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions (or complete the statements) in the fewest possible words.

Today vegetables, fish, fruit, meat and beer are canned in enormous quantities. Within three generations the eating habits of millions have been revolutionized. Foods that were previously seasonal may now be eaten at any time, and strange foods are available far from the countries where they are grown. The profitable crops many farmers now produce often depend on the proximity (接近) of a canning factory.

The first stage in the canning process is the preparation of the raw food. Diseased and waste portions are thrown away; meat and fish are cleaned and trimmed; fruit and vegetables washed and graded for size. The jobs are principally done by machine.

The next stage, for vegetables only, is blanching (使变白). This is immersion (沉浸) in very hot or boiling water for a short time to remove air and soften the vegetable. This makes it easier to pack into cans for sterilization (消毒). Some packing machines fill up to 400 cans a minute. Fruit, fish and meat are packed raw and cold into cans, and then all the air is removed. When the cans are sealed, the pressure inside each can is only about half the pressure of the outside air. This is "vacuum" packing.

During the sterilization process which follows, the cans are subjected to steam or boiling water, with the temperature and duration varying according to the type of food. Cans of fruit, for example, take only 5-10 minutes in boiling water, while meat and fish are cooked at higher temperatures for longer periods. After sterilization the cans are cooled quickly to 32 C to prevent the contents from becoming too soft.

Questions:

71. Where are canning factories often built?
72. How is much of the preparation of raw food for canning done?
73. Meat is cooked after it is packed in the cans, isn't it?
74. How many stages are involved in making a can?