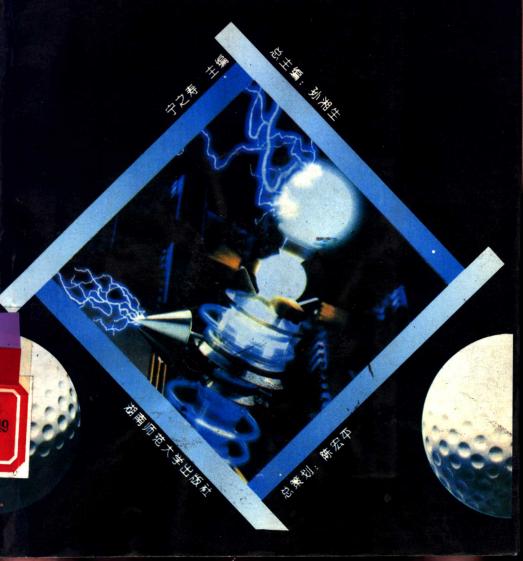
突破大学英语四级考试难关

模拟题



突破大学英语四级考试难关(模拟题)

College English Model Tests —Band Four—

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前言

一九九三年底我们出版了《突破大学英语四级阅读难关(上、下)》一书,深受广大师生的欢迎,半年时间销售逾万册,全国数十所高等院校将该书作为教材使用。为全面系统地帮助广大学生复习迎考,各个击破,以达到预定目标,在广大师生的强烈要求及湖南师范大学出版社的大力支持与协助下,我们组织了湖南大学、湖南医科大学、南京理工大学、青岛大学等高等院校具有丰富的教学经验和组织复习迎考经验的教师,按《突破大学英语四级阅读难关》一书的编写形式,编写出版这套大学英语四级考试系列教程。

该书选材力求一个"精"字,特别是有些材料是经过与近年来 大学英语四级统考试题进行反复对比、推敲后确定的。

听力部分配有磁带三盒,特聘外籍专家录制,发音准确、清晰。 为节省篇幅,减轻读者负担,全书 Directions(指令)部分,除 第一套模拟试题全文写出外,其余部分均省略(作文部分例外)。

本套系列丛书由陈宏平总策划,孙湘生总主编。孙湘生负责该系列教程的统稿、定稿工作。该分册由宁之寿任主编并负责"第一部分动态与对策"的撰稿工作;陈惠、石海英、林夕宝任副主编;参加本分册编写人员有(以姓氏笔划为序):宁之寿、石海英、孙湘生、陈惠、林夕宝、唐飞燕、曾凡贵、谢介廷。

时间仓促, 疏漏之处在所难免, 请读者批评指正。

孙湘生 1993年12月于湖南大学

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第一部分 大学英语四级考试 最新动态与对策

国家教委颁布"大学英语教学大纲"以后,开始对结束四、六级学习的学生进行统一的标准化考试。大学英语四级考试就是为了全面考核学生学完四级以后,是否达到教学大纲所确定的各项目标。从86年起,全国己有85级到92级学生参加了四级考试,通过率由85级的25.6%上升到91级的56.76%,经过九年的考试实践以后,我们有些什么经验教训需要总结呢?为使今后四级考试考得更好,应该采取什么对策呢?现根据考试的五个单项的内容分别进行剖析。

第一部分为听力理解,共20题,每题一分。前十题是小对话,后十题是短文,语速120w/m,每一问句后有15秒的间隙。对话选材于人们日常衣食住行的交际活动,句子结构怎样?问句与什么内容有关?看问题时,尽量扫视选择项提供的信息,以便有针对性地听,如选择项是时间、地点,还是人物、数量,重点记下有关信息词。如选择项有数字,还会涉及计算。对话涉及地点很多,商店、学校、办公室等,要善于根据谈话内容,正确推断出地点,有时也涉及说话人的职业,如司机、售货员、医生等,还可以涉及说话人对某事的态度。另一种考试方式是运用同义词,反义词,如四个选择为。

A. letter B. complaint C. A paper D. A bed 原文 W. Jane complains that she never gets any mail.

M: That's too bad. I'll write to her right away.

Q:What does Jane like to receive? mail 和 letter 为近义词,A 为正确答案。

听力第二项为短文,即大家熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事,讲话和叙述等,它比对话难,因内容复杂得多,且题材广泛,包括大量信息细节,所以要浏览选择项,预测主题和问题。是问衣服、文具、还是交通工具、生活爱好等。要利用选择项目,适当作笔记,如选择项是时间,则记时间信息,是钱的数目,则记钱的数量信息,涉及短文内容,要运用问题之间间隙进行思考、推判、概括。据武汉考试中心所提供的每个题目得分情况,我们发现考生在需要运用逻辑推理进行推断的题目,概括短文内容的题目丢分最多,应引起重视,攻破这一难关。

阅读理解共 40 分,时间 35 分钟,这是考试的关键,大纲指出"大学英语教学的目的,是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力。"四级考试把阅读作为重点,测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既 要求准确,也要求有一定速度(70w/m)。考的四篇短文总阅读量不超过1,000 词。题材广泛,近年来关于科普常识的题材占很大的比例,且呈上升趋势。体裁多样,有记述文,说明文等。阅读主要测试以下四点:

- 一、掌握阅读材料的主旨和大意。
- 二、了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节。
- 三、既能理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。

四、既要理解个别句子的意思,也要理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读的重点是第一项,因为你看完一篇文章,连它讲的是什么都不知道,怎能说你读懂了呢?要掌握文章的主旨大意.要通过广泛阅读,提高概括能力。有的短文已提供了主题句.有的没有。要找出短文中心思想,往往要特别注意第一段的第一句,你可能借此预测全文的内容。同时也要注意最后一段.即首尾呼应,可帮助你了解短文主旨。这一项较难,学生容易丢分。根据对 91.6.16 试卷分析,考短文大意的 25 题与 38 题,某部属学校学生答对率分别为

63.6%和 22.4%,可见这一现象应引起学生重视。而这一题型数量大约占总题量的 1/5 左右,呈上升趋势。如 93.12.26 的试卷, 第 21、35、40 题即属此类,且较前一次稍难。

第二项测试围绕主旨的具体内容和细节。这种题型占的比例较大,比第一项稍容易一些,所以要牢牢抓住它,尽可能多得分。我们阅读,光找出主题还不够,还应了解具体内容和细节,它们能烘托主题,使之更鲜明,有人把它归纳为五个"w",即 who. what. where. when. why (how)。当然对这类题型也不能轻视。如 91.6.16 那次考试,属这种题的 27 与 29 题,某校考生正确率仅为 32% 与 30%。

第三项进行判断和推论是学生的又一难点。作者的观点在文中不直接表达,但考生从短文字里行间,通过思维、推测,可理解出作者言外之意,弦外之音。学生只有突破这一难关,才能在阅读理解上进一大步。这方面,考生失败的教训是不少的。以 91. 6. 16 试卷为例,第 23、24、28、31、38 题即为判断题,这几题某校考生答对率分别为 21. 7%、29. 7%、17. 6%、24. 9%、41. 9%,这类题所占比例之大,学生答对率之低,足以说明它是阅读中的最大"拦路虎"。考生必须通过大量阅读实践掌握技巧,才能战而胜之。

最后一项,理解个别句子的含义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。 抓住句子的中心含义,是读懂每个段落和短文的关键,而这一题型 在四级考试中较多,相对而言比较容易。而运用逻辑推理则比较 难。学生要懂一些逻辑知识,运用于实践,才能逐步提高水平,此 外,还有考作者的态度,观点一类题,也比较难,须认真推敲。

阅读理解是四级考级试成败的关键。但近年来,考试结果却不尽人意,从1993.12.26考试来看,全国考生157396人,阅读平均23.97分,未达到及格水平,湖南稍高,达25.09分。可见考生应特别加强这方面的训练。

词汇语法,30 题 20 分钟,每题 0.5 分。其中 60% 为语法,40%

为词汇,范围为教学大纲规定的语法与词汇表。语法是我国学生的强项,他们在中学一般都打下了良好的基础。在学习中、考生应特别注意时态、语态、非谓语动词、介词、定语从句、独立主格结构等难点。既要弄清概念,又要加强实践运用。词汇方面则应注意同义词,近义词的用法,短语动词、词语的搭配等。词汇量不够是我国学生的普遍弱点,应通过阅读来扩大词汇量,通过句型对词汇进行理解性记忆,切忌背词汇表,背词典。从1991.6.16 四级考试来看、考短语动词 take up,get over, hold to 中,某校考生答对率分别为29.1%38.7%和35.8%,可见这方面是学生丢分较多的一项。要突破这一难点、学生一定要注意总结归纳,对比记忆、仔细阅读例句,真正了解其意义和用法。如以动词归类:take up. take off. take out等;或以介词或副词归类,对比记忆、如 put on. call on. take on,在归类时,应了解动词后的词是介词还是副词、以便摆正确人称代词作宾语的位置。如 put it on, call on him.

完形填空,20题 15分钟,共10分。这部分测试学生综合运用语言的能力,可理解为阅读理解和词汇语法相结合的一种题型。做这种题目,不可看到马上就填,应把短文先看一遍,掌握大意并弄清句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系。看第二遍时,在选择项目挑一个语法与意义上都正确的词。这类选择题一般有三种:逻辑搭配、词语搭配、结构搭配。所谓逻辑搭配就是考虑上下文、段落之间的逻辑关系,不能孤立地看一个句子。如是因果关系,就要用 as. because, so, therefore 等。转折关系用 though, but, get, however 等。词语搭配即 collocation,词与词之间搭配要符合习惯用法。不可按汉语习惯想当然。结构搭配即语法上要正确。主要有时态、语态、非谓语动词等语法项目。从 91. 6. 16 的某校考试统计看,考词语的两题 72 与 90 测试 go beyond 与 look at ,某校学生答时率仅为 28. 1%与 20. 1%,其中有 42. 8%的学生选 reach beyond.其中有不少是达到优秀的学生。另两题考上下文逻辑关系 84 与 89 题.

某校学生答对率仅为 21.4%与 17.3%,此类题是最易丢分的,考生应特别注意。

短文写作一题,15分,要求考生30分钟写出一篇100~120词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,规定情景,或看图作文。一般分三段给出主题句,要求续写。近年来,写作形式均用中文给主题句,如"1.运动的积极因素,2.运动的消极因素,3.你的体会",又如"1. 我最喜爱的电视节目是……,2.这类节目的内容和特点,3.我喜欢它的原因",要求学生能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。从近年来全国考试成绩看作文平均分一直在5~6分之间,1993.12.26的考试,92级全国平均6.18分,重点大学平均6.84分。为什么学生成绩这么低呢?主要原因是许多学生写不出多少正确的句子,意思表达不清,有不少语法和词语方面的严重错误。有的不切题,有的学生因时间不够,作文有头无尾,有的学生字迹潦草,徐改很多,老师无法辨认。这些教训必须认真吸取。

大学英语四、六级考试促进了全国的英语教学质量的提高,起到了教学"指挥棒"的作用。我们要根据"大纲"要求,加强对英语语言实际运用能力的培养,增加对主观性试题的练习,加强中译英方面的练习。既要在四、六级考试中考出好成绩,又能在听说读写译诸方面全面发展,避免"高分低能",真正掌握好英语这一种工具,让它在四化建设中起更大的作用。

第二部分 大学英语四级考试模拟题

Model Test One

Part I Listening Comprenension (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 are 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 center.

1. A) 7:05

B) 7:55

C) 7:30

D) 7:25

- 2. A) That Mary won't come.
 - B) That Mary will be late.
 - C) That Mary doesn't want to come.
 - D) That Mary will come at 7:00.

3. A) English 625.

B) History 471.

C) English 471.

D) History 625.

4. A) Ten times.

B) Eight times.

C) Four times.

D) Two times.

5. A) At home.

B) At Bill's home.

C) At the office.

D) In the hospital. -

- 6. A) He thought it was not as good as Professor Black's.
 - B) He thought it was better than Professor Black's.
 - C) He didn't like it.
 - D) He didn't hear it.

7. A) He is in the army.

B) He doesn't like cars.

C) He is a car salesman.

D) He can fix her car.

D) At the man's home.

8. A) In a doctor's office.

B) At a drugstore.

C) In a hospital.

B) \$6.00.

9. A) \$1.00.

D) #4 00

C) \$7.00.

D) \$4.00.

10. A) He doesn't want to have lunch with the woman.

- B) He will be very busy.
- C) He's having lunch with somebody else.
- D) He never eats lunch.

Section B

Directions. In this section, you will hear three 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 center.

Passage One

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

- 11. A) A couple of years ago.
 - B) A couple of months ago.
 - C) A couple of weeks ago.
 - D) A couple of days ago.
- 12. A) I was going to work.
 - B) I was going for a walk.
 - C) I was going for a picnic.
 - D) I was going to talk.
- 13. A) Because he walked across their field.
 - B) Because he was wearing a bright, red anorak.
 - C) Because he kicked them out of his way.

D) Because he killed one of them.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) Shoplifting.
 - B) The prevention of shoplifting.
 - C) The causes of shoplifting.
 - D) The psychological trend of shoplifting.
- 15. A) People in their early thirties.
 - B) People in their twenties.
 - C) Teenagers in groups.
 - D) Boys and girls.
- 16. A) Put cash desks at all exits.
 - B) Hiring store detectives.
 - C) Using closed-circuit television.
 - D) Putting chains and alarms on goods.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Interesting.

B) Stupid and dangerous.

C) Exciting.

- D) Anxious.
- 18. A) The spectators often get hurt.
 - B) Many people get killed in the matches.
 - C) The footballers often get hurt in the matches.
 - D) The referees are unfair.
- 19. A) They must be mad.
- B) They are dangerous.

- C) They are gentle and polite. D) They are rude.
- 20. A) They are experts in one special field.
 - B) They can kick a ball around.
 - C) They are mad.
 - D) They are excited.

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 center.

Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be well on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual feat. Students of how child learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid acquisition of grammar. Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It has been reckoned that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80,000 words, which includes idiomatic experssions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been learned over a period of 16 years.

From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

- 21. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - A) Language acquisition in children.
 - B) Teaching language to children
 - C) How to memorize words.
 - D) Communicating with infants.
- 22. According to the passsage, approximately how long does it take children to learn the basic structure of their native language?
 - A) One year.
- B) Three years.
- C) Four years.
- D) Thirteen years
- 23. The word "feat"in Line 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A) Experiment.
- B) Idea.
- C) Activity.
- D) Accomplishment.
- 24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - A) Education in the United States is efficient.
 - B) A child can learn nearly 5,000 new words per year.
 - C) All the language teachers must be well-trained.
 - D) Learning words at such a rapid rate, a child must be smart.
- 25. The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
 - A) The complex language learning process in children.
 - B) The language structure of a child's native language.