

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

大学英语四级

考试教程

(最新模拟试题及解析)

◎编写 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

◎主编 北京大学英语系 齐乃政



College English Band Four

大学英语辅导教材系列丛书

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前 言

一、本教程是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》编写的系列丛书。所选材料为最新材料,如:美国总统访华时与北大学生对话,亚洲金融风暴等等。它不但直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,也可作为 TOEFL, GRE, EPT 和研究生入学考试等的应试参考书。本教程含有大量和全面的英语知识与学习技巧,每一位英语学习者都能通过本教程全面地学习英语,大幅度提高英语水平。英语教学工作也可以从中获取丰富的教学资料。

二、本教程包括下列系列丛书:

1. 大学英语四级考试教程

- (1) 大学英语四级考试教程(最新模拟试题及解析)(配有磁带)
- (2) 大学英语四级考试教程(词汇、语法、完形填空)
- (3) 大学英语四级考试教程(阅读、翻译、简答)
- (4) 大学英语四级考试教程(写作与范文)
- (5) 大学英语四级考试教程(听力训练)(配有磁带)

2. 大学英语六级考试教程

- (1) 大学英语六级考试教程(最新模拟试题及解析)(配有磁带)
- (2) 大学英语六级考试教程(词汇突破)
- (3) 大学英语六级考试教程(改错与简答)
- (4) 大学英语六级考试教程(阅读与翻译)
- (5) 大学英语六级考试教程(听力训练)(配有磁带)

3. 大学英语(精读)课文辅导(1~4分册)

4. 大学英语1~6级词汇考点记忆手册

三、在本分册中,我们既把新题型:① Spot Dictation; ② Compound Dictation; ③ Short answer question; ④ Translation 着重编写在本教程中,同时又包括了不可忽略的老题型,如 cloze。这是由于在实际考试中各种形式都有可能出现,而这些形式都很有学习和实用价值,有必要保留。

本分册独有的特点在于:

1. **最新模拟**: 本书根据最新调整后的考试模式, 严格按照国家教委颁布的考试大纲编写, 题型和题量与实际考试毫无二致。该书中的模拟试题均紧密联系当前的最新考试动态。

2. **全真模拟**: 各套试题所选材料新颖, 既注意到知识的系统性、条理性, 又有对重点、难点的把握和突破; 既有基础知识的强化、检测, 又有综合能力的训练和提高, 内容丰富, 对于考生的备考有很大帮助。

3. **高效模拟**: 各套试题由最富有代表性和实战性的试题加以精编而成, 省去了一般模拟试卷中常见的陈题、送分题及大众题, 这样不仅可以节约考生的时间, 而且每道题都能使考生举一反三, 融会贯通。此外, 在答案中附有详细的注释。

4. **权威模拟**: 参编者均为北京大学英语系专业人员, 对大学英语四级和六级测试很有研究。

四、本书采用小 5 号字及紧缩式排版, 每一个页码比其它书字数更多。目的是让读者在相同页码、相同价格内, 学到更多知识。

五、听力部分录音者均为美籍专家。

六、在编写过程中, 北京大学英语系李莉春和吕珺两位同志及本书策划胡东华同志做了大量组织联络及体例策划工作, 特此致谢。

编 者

于北京大学燕北园

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Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

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 blacken it with a pencil.

Sample Answer ☒ [A] ☐ [B] ☐ [C] ☐ [D]

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (A) Rose was dismissed. | (B) Rose was often late. |
| (C) Rose was lazy. | (D) Rose went away. |
| 2. (A) in a travel agency | (B) at an airport |
| (C) at a restaurant | (D) at a hotel |

3. (A)10A. M. (B)12A. M.
(C)5P. M. (D)2P. M
4. (A)He is careless.
(B)He cares a lot what the woman said.
(C)He doesn't care what the woman said.
(D)He cares about the woman's health.
5. (A)mountain - climbing. (B)a broken arm
(C)X - ray machine (D)an injury
6. (A)son and mother. (B)patient and doctor
(C)pupil and teacher (D)brother and sister
7. (A)in a post-office (B)in a supermarket
(C)in a passport office (D)in a bookstore
8. (A)He watched World Cup Final.
(B)He had a traffic accident.
(C)He stayed in the hospital with his son.
(D)He stayed up the whole night watching TV.
9. (A)32 (B)12 (C)10 (D)15
10. (A)get more activities (B)hurry up
(C)arrange time for recreation (D)give up the whole schedule

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Sadness is an emotion that 11 everybody. It is normal for the problems and 12 of life to make a person unhappy for a while, but something is 13

__ when unhappiness 14 with a person's ability to carry out life's 15 activities. And that is what the depression does. The 16 makes it difficult for both the mind and the body to work 17. Doctors say the lasting 18 and physical effects of 19 make it a true sickness.

Depression can affect any one. Researchers say one out of ten persons in the world has the chance of developing a major depression at some time. 20(A)

There are many different signs of depression. The director of clinical research at the National Institute of Mental Health, Daerol Rugear, says a common sign is loss of interest in normal activities. 20(B)

And some depressed people eat more than usual and gain weight. Others lose their enjoyment of food and become thinner.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert, notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. “It’s amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves,” he says.

“Résumés(简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don’t bother to spell the company’s name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate,” Crossley concludes. “If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?”

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. “To keep from losing the forest for the trees,” says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, “we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we’re working on fit into the larger picture. If they don’t, we should drop them and move to something else.”

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. “The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time,” says Garfield. “But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary.” Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others’ success is some special secret or a lucky break(机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

21. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) It is not necessary to be a perfectionist.
- (B) It is attention to details that helps realize major goals.
- (C) It is of great importance to be adjustable.
- (D) It is largely a matter of luck to get success.

22. Decide which one of the following four statements is true according to the passage.
- (A) Some job applicants were rejected because they failed to present details about their background.
 - (B) Some job applicants were rejected because they eliminated their names from the résumé.
 - (C) Some job applicants were rejected because they presented a résumé copy that was unclear.
 - (D) Some job applicants were rejected because they lacked education in spelling.
23. The word "eliminate" (Para. 1, line 4) in this passage means "_____".
- (A) object (B) neglect (C) get rid of (D) catch up with
24. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to show that _____.
- (A) failure is the mother of success.
 - (B) minor mistakes can be neglected in achieving major objectives
 - (C) adjustments help avoid major mistakes
 - (D) a good understanding of the goal helps in deciding which details can be ignored.
25. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- (A) although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked
 - (B) careless applicants lose their jobs
 - (C) be aware of the importance of a task before carrying it out
 - (D) work on details that are of vital importance to the whole task and success is within reach

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The American common school differed from the European school in that it was from the outset an expression of the desire on the part of the American colonies to develop a type of intellectual freedom not prevalent in Europe. There

was a further characteristic of the American common school which distinguished it from its European predecessors. The school was, from the beginning, controlled by local authority. Communities were indeed compelled by early legislation in the colonies to maintain an educational institution of some kind for the young people, but the details of organization were left to the communities.

We find that there was the greatest variety in the method of controlling these schools. In New England the town meeting determined the policy of the school. It set the salary of the teacher, and very frequently went so far as to select the teacher, although it commonly delegated supervision of the school to a trustee or to a committee. This committee often included the pastor (牧师) of the church and one or more of the leading citizens.

26. One of the major difference between American and European schools was

- (A) that American schools were colonial and therefore were under European control.
- (B) that American schools desired to be expressive.
- (C) that American schools emphasized the need of intellectual freedom.
- (D) that American schools were for common citizens while European schools were for nobles.

27. The word "prevalent" (Para. 1, line 3) in this passage means ____.

- (A) current (B) famous (C) notorious (D) acceptable

28. Another distinctive quality of American schools was that

- (A) the local government was free to organize its own educational system.
- (B) the local government was compelled to follow the central authority.
- (C) each community was free to decide whether to provide education or not.
- (D) the school was controlled by the federal government

29. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Each community differed in the method of controlling the schools.
- (B) The salary of the teacher was determined by the local authority.
- (C) The supervising committee of the school was often composed of church people and some important figures of the town.
- (D) All communities carried the same principle in organizing these schools.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The intellectual development of American schools.
- (B) The independence of American schools from Europe.
- (C) The central control of American schools.
- (D) The role of local authority in American schools.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There is no doubt that a common language used throughout the world would do much to bring countries closer to each other. Though it is becoming increasingly easy to move from place to place, our inability to communicate with one another gives rise to numerous misunderstandings and makes real contact between people of differing nationalities impossible. Many attempts have been made to overcome this problem and they have all failed. The fear of foreign influence and domination rules out the universal acceptance of any one of the existing major languages. Aware of this difficulty, many linguists(语言学家) have constructed artificial languages which could have no possible political overtones. They have argued that a language of this sort would perform much the same service as Latin did in the Middle Ages.

Although linguists succeeded in making their artificial languages extremely simple so that they would be easy to learn, their efforts seemed doomed from the start. The reason for this is that there is no real incentive to learn an artificial language. There is nothing to guarantee that *everybody* is willing to make the effort; there is no assurance that the learner will have any adequate return for his toil. When people today undertake to learn a foreign language, they are not interested only in speaking it. Mastery of a language makes available to the learner a great deal of worthwhile literature and many current publications. This is the biggest stumbling - block of all for the artificially - constructed tongue. Having no literature of its own, all it can offer is a limited number of translations which are valueless in themselves. Nor can it acquire any literature; for it would have to be used for a great many generations before this could become possible. Moreover, constant use over a long period would bring into being many 'national' di-

alects and the language would thus defeat its own purpose.

Another serious objection is the fact that a language is shaped by use and not by design. It is a living thing which is forever growing and changing. It takes hundreds of years before it can acquire richness and depth. In an artificial language, however, the meanings of words are rigidly defined. Inflexibility makes for an absence of subtlety, so that no really fine meaning can be conveyed. Though this quality might be admirable for scientific publications, it greatly impedes the formation of any significant literature. Latin was ideal in this respect, for it was a 'dead' language with a literature; an artificial one is 'dead' from the start. This makes it likely that existing language barriers will remain with us for a very long time.

31. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) language barriers in communication
- (B) Latin, a dead but ideal language
- (C) artificial language, a solution to language barrier
- (D) problems with artificial languages

32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Although it is easy to travel around the world now, real contact is impossible as a result of our inability to communicate.
- (B) To overcome the language barrier, people all over the world welcome one of the major languages to be universal.
- (C) People are afraid of losing their own languages as a result of the domination of foreign major languages.
- (D) There are numerous misunderstandings in people's contacts.

33. The word "doomed" (Para 2, Line 2) in this passage means ____

- (A) welcomed (B) acclaimed (C) disliked (D) defeated

34. According to the passage, artificial languages haven't succeeded in overcoming language barriers mainly because ____

- (A) they are designed but not shaped in use.
- (B) they lack incentives to learners.
- (C) they will be mixed with national dialects.

(D)they have no literature of their own.

35. The author's tone of voice toward artificial languages can be best characterized as ____.

(A)optimistic (B)sarcastic (C)negative (D)positive

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

China's major banks are gearing up their efforts to improve their financial services to support the country's plan to achieve 8 - percent economic growth this year.

The People's Bank of China last month issued guidelines urging the financial sector to help boost spending to ensure the targeted economic growth.

Responding to the central bank's call, the top five Chinese banks have drafted detailed measures to help the economy.

As the country's largest state-owned bank, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China(ICBC) arranged 75 billion yuan (US \$ 9.03 billion) for lending in the first half of this year, raising the ratio of savings to loans by 18 percentage points compared to the corresponding period last year.

While attaching importance to key enterprises by trying to offer the credit quota system to satisfy their demands for funds within a specified period of time, ICBC has set up a department specializing in granting services to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

ICBC plans to inject 30 billion yuan (US \$ 3.61 billion) for loans to SMEs, according to bank officials.

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Bank of China (ABC) has declared its commitment to support the country's agricultural sector.

It plans to offer 35billion yuan(US \$ 4.2billion) in loans to agriculture in 1998, an increase of 11 billion yuan(US \$ 1.3 billion) from last year.

The bank loans are expected to assist in the steady growth of crops, the promotion of technology in agriculture, the exploration of rural markets and the development of agribusinesses.

In addition, the bank has increased by 20 billion yuan (US \$ 2.4 billion) loans to the housing sector, which is expected to become the country's new growth area.

36. The best title for this passage is ____.

- (A) China's Banks Strive to Promote Economic Growth
- (B) Financial Service and Economic Growth
- (C) Bank Loans and Savings
- (D) Credit and Growth

37. The word "boost" (para 2, line 2) is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) decrease (B) cut (C) increase (D) enchant

38. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) China's top five banks are free to take their own measures in savings and loans.
- (B) The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) is the central bank of China.
- (C) Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have priority in obtaining financial support from banks.
- (D) Housing sector is expected to win increasing support from banks as the country's new growth area.

39. The Agricultural Bank of China claims to assist in all except ____.

- (A) promotion of agricultural technology
- (B) steady growth of crops
- (C) small and medium-sized enterprises
- (D) housing sector

40. What is the targeted economic growth of the country, according to the passage?

- (A) 18% (B) 8% (C) 10% (D) 12%

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.

41. Local meteorological departments predicted that the water level in the Yangtze River will rise ____ in the coming few days.
(A)farther (B)further (C)more highly (D)more far
42. ____ CET - 6, he was exempted from taking English courses.
(A)He has passed (B)Having passed
(C)He had passed (D)After passed
43. If only he ____ then that the nice - looking woman was a drug dealer!
(A)knew (B)has known (C)knows (D)had known
44. Because of the high crime rate, girls never dared to go out after dark, ____?
(A)weren't they (B)daren't they (C)didn't they (D)did they
45. The shop manager always stressed to his employees: "we can never be ____ polite to our customers."
(A)so (B)too (C)that (D)more
46. Due to an urgent call from his boss, he had to ____ his girl friend's invitation to dinner.
(A)decline (B)deny (C)refuse (D)reject
47. The old woman ____ genuine pleasure ____ handling these old articles left by her mother.
(A)deprives... of (B)deprives... form
(C)derives... of (D)derives... from
48. The little girl was disappointed to find that her mother had put all sweets ____ her reach.
(A)within (B)inside (C)beyond (D)over
49. The mad man ____ his great anger by chopping wood.
(A)worked away (B)worked off (C)worked out (D)worked down
50. My English teacher is extremely strict about grammar. I dare not talk with him ____ I get every grammatical point straight in my mind.
(A)although (B)while (C)if (D)unless