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大学英语四级新干线

迎战英语四级考试 全型模拟题库

金淑媛 柳枫林 主编

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丛书主编 金淑媛

迎战英语四级考试全型模拟题库

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序

本套丛书是以国家教育部1999年8月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为依据,参照大学英语教学目的与各项技能的最新要求而编写的一套系列考前训练丛书。《新大纲》要求培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息;要求学校帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,提高文化修养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。大纲同时指出,测试是检查教学大纲执行情况,评估教学质量的一种有效手段,是获取教学反馈信息的主要来源和改进教学工作的重要依据。全国高等院校在实施原国家教委的《大学英语教学大纲》的过程中,越来越重视英语学科的素质教育。学生们在全国大学英语四、六级考试的推动下,学习英语的热情越来越高涨,深知连接测试与教学之间的环节就是复习。本套丛书的编写目的,就是指导学生高效率地进行复习,把所学的知识进一步加深、巩固,运用起来更为熟练、正确。

本套丛书的特点在于它按照《新大纲》所要求的各项英语技能分册逐一进行讲解,量化了学习目标,精析了知识要点,精讲了提高各项技能的学习方法,对典型例题做出详细的分析,解答了学生们具有共性的疑难问题,并提供了大量的同步练习,使读者边学边练,达到深化知识、熟悉题型的作用,从而全面提高应考学生的复习效率和应试能力。

鉴于英语的语言应用能力是各种语言技能的综合反映,这些技能是相辅相成、互相促进的,所以本套系列丛书既对每一项技能分册加以讲解、指导、训练;又专门就迎战四级考试编写了《迎战英语四级考试全型模拟题库》、《听力技能要求要点与训练》、《英语四级常考词汇速记与训练》、《阅读理解·翻译技巧点评与训练》、《简短回答问题与完形填空解答训练》、《词汇·语法知识要点与训练》、《应试写作技巧指导与范文》等各分册都提供了大量的、有针对性的同步练习。所选择的阅读、听力材料涵盖科普知识、天文地理、风土人情、名人轶事,既注意到了其思想性、科学性,又注意到了其实用性和趣味性。根据新修订的大纲要求,全书覆盖单词4200个,以及由这些词构成的常用短语1600条。其中与阅读速度、听力速度相关的内容和写作均相应地按照新大纲的要求,提高了训练的力度。旨在通过讲解与练习,既帮助读者提高掌握和应用语言知识的准确性,又使他们提高应用语言材料时的流利程度和得体性。

这套丛书的编者都是长期坚持在大学英语教学第一线勤奋耕耘的骨干教师,他们集中了自己教学中的经验以及对测试研究的成果,为广大读者编写了这套力求精益求精、有讲有练、准确可靠、方便适用的考前训练丛书。认真学习和运用本书,会大大增强你成功的自信心和提高你解题应试的能力。

金淑媛

2000年6月

前 言

本书是《大学英语四级新干线丛书》的最后一册。我们把这本书安排在这套丛书的最后，目的是为读者在完成分项复习之后，进行综合自测检查。

全书包括 10 套全真模拟试题，涵盖了四级考试中可能出现的五种组合模式，既包括 1996 年 7 月“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”公布的新题型，也包括原来的旧题型。试题的难易程度以国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为准，参照历年来考试中心公布的曝光试题，具有合乎要求的可信度和有效度。我们在本书的编写过程中，集体研究了《新大纲》，并将我们对新大纲的体会体现在各项命题和讲解中。

在每套试题的后面，附有答案和详解。针对每一道题，指出试题的测试点及所要求的重要语言知识，清晰地说明了不同题型的解题思路，便于读者在测试后验证和校错。

本书的听力部分配有三盘磁带，其语音、语速和答题间隔都严格按照考试标准掌握。

因此，本书不但可帮助读者检查自己在分项训练中所掌握的知识能否在综合测试中熟练运用，认识考试全貌，熟知试卷结构和难易程度，预测自己的成绩，还能通过做题进一步巩固、加深、提高自己的英语语言知识。

本书的合作者均为大学英语教学一线的骨干。在收集、整理、筛选资料的过程中经多次集体研究，因此本书的讲解融入了经过交流的教学经验，本书是集体智慧的结晶。但由于时间和精力所限，错误、不妥之处，恳请读者、同行予以指正。

编 者

2000 年 6 月

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with local militia companies or committees of safety formed to protect the local community.

21. What is the main idea expressed in the passage?
- A) Women played an important role in military hospitals during the Revolutionary War.
 - B) The Continental Army was successful in teaching women to fire cannons.
 - C) The services of women on committees of safety were crucial in winning the war.
 - D) Women were active in combat during the Revolutionary War.
22. Women sometimes fired cannons in battle because _____.
- A) they had observed the procedure and could therefore substitute for disabled men
 - B) local militia companies had trained them very carefully for emergency fighting
 - C) they had a better safety records than men for using weapons
 - D) it was against the law for young boys to fire weapons
23. What is probably the main reason that women were permitted to fight in the war even though their formal participation was discouraged?
- A) Only women were successful as water carriers.
 - B) They were needed to make battle uniforms.
 - C) Colonial women were particularly healthy and strong.
 - D) The army desperately needed combat soldiers.
24. Women were involved in fighting the war for American independence in all of the following ways EXCEPT as _____.
- A) members of committees of safety
 - B) support personnel at medical facilities
 - C) recruiters of soldiers for the Continental army
 - D) combat troops in the regular army
25. This passage would most probably be assigned reading for a course in what subject?
- A) Nursing.
 - B) History.
 - C) Social Work.
 - D) Labor Studies.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The science of meteorology (气象学) is concerned with the study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully appreciated from any one vantage point. Different views must be integrated to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology (气候学).

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps aerological diagrams. The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings

property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

26. The predictions of synoptic meteorologists are directly based on the _____.
- A) application of the physical sciences C) anticipated needs of industry
B) preparation and study of weather maps D) observation of commercial airline pilots
27. Which of the following is NOT referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?
- A) Transportation. C) Farming.
B) Manufacturing. D) Sports.
28. The author implies that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to _____.
- A) more funds allocated to meteorological research
B) greater protection of human life
C) a higher number of professional forecasters
D) less-specialized forms of synoptic meteorology
29. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the third paragraph of the passage?
- A) A procedure is explained and its importance is emphasized.
B) Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
C) Recent scientific advancements are outlined in order of importance.
D) A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.
30. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase "these tools" refers to _____.
- A) weather forecasts C) mathematics and physics
B) meteorological problems D) economic advantages

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system, and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the marketplace. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions may take place via barter or money exchange. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shorts, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each good and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production consumption and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition: every person's place within the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion and custom. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group or caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health and provide for their education. Clearly, in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant society may result.

31. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A) To outline contrasting types of economic systems.
 - B) To explain the science of economics.
 - C) To argue for the superiority of one economic system.
 - D) To compare barter and money exchange markets.
32. In the second paragraph, the word "real" in "real goods" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A) high quality
 - B) concrete
 - C) utter
 - D) authentic
33. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to _____.
- A) rapid speed of transactions
 - B) misunderstandings
 - C) inflation
 - D) difficulties
34. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered system?
- A) Individual households.
 - B) Small businesses.
 - C) Major corporations.
 - D) The government.
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person's place in a traditional society?
- A) Family background.
 - B) Age.
 - C) Religious beliefs.
 - D) Custom.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The Montessori (意大利教育家) method of educating children is guided by perhaps a half-dozen major principles of education. The first affirms the biological programming of child development, the child's capacity for self-realization, for "auto-education". The second calls for "scientific pedagogy", a science or childhood based on observation. The third demands a natural environment in which self-de-

velopment can be expressed and observed. Montessori believed that the school could be made into such an environment, thus becoming a laboratory for scientific pedagogy. This environment should be determined scientifically. In order to expand, children, left at liberty to exercise their activities, ought to find in their surroundings something organized in direct relation to the children's internal organization. All of these principles imply the next, which Montessori calls the "biological concept of liberty in pedagogy": the child be free to act spontaneously (自发地) and to interact with the prepared environment. The entire program is concerned with the individual child; the spontaneity, the needs, the observation, the freedom are always those of the individual. Finally, the modus operandi of the method is sensory training.

36. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A) Principles of the Montessori Method. C) Results of the Montessori Method.
 B) Modern Principles of Education. D) Stages of Child Development.
37. In line 5-6, the phrase "such an environment" refers to which of the following kinds of environment?
- A) Biological, accompanied by specimens.
 B) Scientific, accompanied by experiments.
 C) Pedagogical, in which ideology prevails.
 D) Natural, in which self-expression prevails.
38. According to the passage, the Montessori method focuses on _____.
- A) the individual child C) small groups of children
 B) pairs of children D) large groups of children
39. It can be inferred from the passage that the Montessori method was named after a _____.
- A) school C) person
 B) town D) book
40. Which of the following would NOT be advocated by the Montessori Method?
- A) Tightly controlling children's group activities.
 B) Carefully teaching children to listen and observe.
 C) Permitting children to work at their own pace.
 D) Allowing children to speak out at will during classes.

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 with a single line through the centre.*

41. The stadium in the heart of the city is _____ completion this year.
- A) due C) ahead
 B) behind D) just
42. Every culture has its own ideal of behavior, and the United States is no _____.
- A) expectation C) expectancy

- A) their watching
B) that they watch
- C) them watching
D) them to watch
57. If I _____ there, I certainly would have taken care of the problem in a hurry.
A) would have been
B) was
C) should have been
D) had been
58. Very few foreigners travel in Sweden in winter _____ the intense cold.
A) on account of
B) thanks to
C) since
D) for the sake of
59. My doctor says I must not eat meat, but I do not have to take his advice _____.
A) if I don't want
B) if I don't want to
C) if don't want
D) if want
60. _____—exhausted, in fact—I was prevented from sleeping by the pain in my knees.
A) Since I was tired
B) Tired as I was
C) Tired although I was
D) I was tired
61. Before they could start, the mist _____.
A) arose
B) rose
C) raised
D) aroused
62. The parents _____ their daughter to marry the poor young man.
A) banned
B) prohibited
C) prevented
D) forbade
63. I can help her with that work but I don't _____.
A) feel like it
B) feel liking it
C) feel like
D) feel like to
64. The two boys are the only students _____ I know have passed the entrance examination to college.
A) whom
B) whose
C) what
D) who
65. We all have different views of _____ in the future, but no one can be certain about his prediction.
A) which will happen
B) that happens
C) what will happen
D) whichever happens
66. To avoid making a silly mistake, _____.
A) it is necessary to look before one leaps
B) one must look before one leaps
C) it must be looked before leap
D) must look before one leaps
67. My dress was too large, so I went to the tailor's and have it _____.
A) adjusted
B) changed
C) altered
D) turned
68. A book which is _____ at all is likely to be read more than once.
A) worthwhile to read
B) worth being read
C) worth to read
D) worthy of read
69. His speech was very eloquent last night, _____.

- B) to say nothing of significant
- C) not to speak of its significant
- D) not to mention had been significant

70. The expert recommended that the two functions _____ physically and financially separated by setting up research institutes.

- A) are to be
- B) are
- C) will be
- D) be

Part IV

Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

What is the ultimate purpose of science? This question has challenged some of the most profound scholars of the past. It is of increasing 71 today, not only to practicing research scientists but to nonscientists 72. The two groups often

73 very different answers. This is not

surprising, 74 the average person is 75 by the marvellous consequences that science itself can bring forth: the launching of a manned space vehicle, or the creation of a nuclear weapon 76 completely 77 only decades ago.

78 gigantic efforts, involving an entire

nation's economic and technological 79 and utilizing the skills of thousands of scientists and engineers, are widely publicized and become 80

the real purpose of scientific investigation. 81

any one-sided view 82 be misleading, and

- 71. A) concern C) attention
- B) care D) worry
- 72. A) beside C) by far
- B) as far D) as well
- 73. A) respond to C) arrive at
- B) come at D) bring about
- 74. A) since C) on condition that
- B) owing to D) in case
- 75. A) effected C) influenced
- B) affected D) interfered
- 76. A) was believed C) believed
- B) believing D) belief
- 77. A) improbable C) probably
- B) improbably D) probable
- 78. A) Such C) As
- B) So D) With
- 79. A) sources C) resources
- B) origins D) materials
- 80. A) identified with C) identical with
- B) identified as D) identity as
- 81. A) But C) Therefore
- B) And D) Since
- 82. A) is apt to C) objected to

this one is no 83 .

How do scientists themselves regard their professional aims? A great majority of scientists 84 that they are motivated by a desire to search for truth.

Science is a structure of many interlocking disciplines, its growth 85 man's imagination and his compelling desire to understand his environment and himself. The basic compulsion (鞭策力) to learn may reveal vast new horizons, end 86 , or produce agreeable or terrifying by-

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products, but 87 science will fulfil its purpose. For we can say that nothing happens in nature without a reason and the basic reason is 88

of the species, 89 implies continuing evolution and improvement. Man's destiny (命运) is control of his environment, and the methods he employs are ultimately only 90 to an end.

83. A) expectation C) expectant
 B) exception D) exclusion
84. A) will agree C) agree
 B) shall agree D) have agreed
85. A) depends on C) dependent on
 B) is independent of D) independent of
86. A) with seemingly fruitless failures
 B) with seemly fruitless failures
 C) in seemingly fruitless failures
 D) in seemly fruitless failure
87. A) in the long run C) so far as
 B) on a large scale D) at large
88. A) survival C) live
 B) living D) life
89. A) that C) all
 B) which D) what
90. A) a means C) a meaning
 B) a mean D) a meaningfulness