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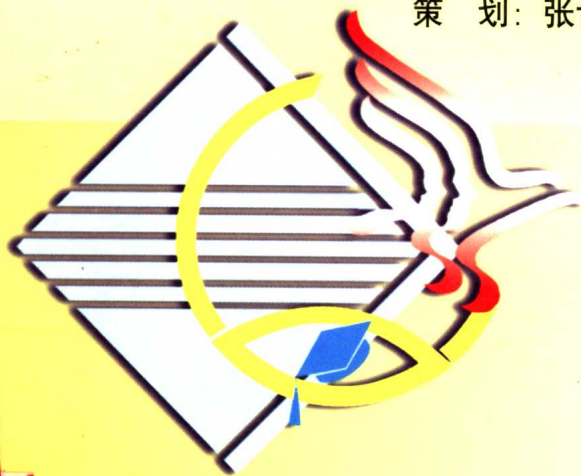
最新应试教程

模拟试题集注

编写：大学英语四级考试命题研究组

主编：清华大学外语系 郭红艺

策划：张世军



四级

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前 言

1999年7月,教育部颁布了新的《大学英语四级教学大纲》。修订后的大纲提出了更高的标准,要求培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译的能力,并能用英语交流信息。主要体现在:新生入学后基本词汇量由原来的1630词增加到1800词;四级听力速度由原来的120词/每分钟增加到130-150词/每分钟,阅读的速度由原来的50词/每分钟增加到80词/每分钟,写作的字数则增加到不少于150词。显然,新大纲的总趋势是“要求提高”。这对2000年的四级考生有哪些影响呢?2000年的四级考生又该如何着手复习呢?针对这些问题,我们特聘请清华、北大、北外及人大的外语专家为2000年考生讲解新旧大纲的异同和适用状况,指明应试策略,传授复习要点、难点及相应的技巧,在此基础上形成了一套全新的、由清华大学外语系郭红艺教授等人主编的《大学英语四级最新应试教程》,为2000年四级考生的复习铺平道路。

本教程脱胎于我们多年来进行四、六级考前辅导的内部讲义,所采用的材料主要是我们近几年的教学积累所得,大部分内容都在教学实践中使用过,并根据实际情况,反复加以修改、完善。在此次修订成书时,又参考了《Holy Bible》、《Times》、《Economics》、VOA、CRI等国内外知名书刊、媒体,选取了一批新颖、实用的最新材料,如朱总理访美、美国校园枪击事件、北约轰炸南联盟等等。

为了做到最大限度地符合教学及考试的实际情况,我们就四、六级考生复习及考试状况举行了研讨会和问卷调查,北京大学、清华大学、北京林业大学、山东水利专科学校等十余所院校的200多名师生参加了我们的研讨会或认真填写了我们的调查问卷。北京师范大学测试学专家原雪博士、中国人民大学统计学硕士张世军同志在研讨会的组织、调查问卷的设计及数据处理等方面作了大量工作,并帮助我们进行了模拟试题的效度、信度分析。在此对他们深表谢意。

本书参编者均为多年从事大学英语教学及科研的老师,其中郭红艺教授、肖又亦教授等曾参加过四、六级考试的命题及阅卷工作,还有些老师多次参加了大纲制定、修改的讨论工作,或多年来从事四、六级考前辅导,对大学英语四、六级考试很有研究。

《模拟试题集注》分册(配磁带2盒)还具有以下特点:一、每套试题均在四级辅导班中试用过,并经反复修改、完善;二、由测试学专家依据经典测验理论(CTT)和试题响应理论(IRT)对每套试题进行了效度分析(Validation Analysis),确保试卷的难易度在0.6左右;三、配备了两盒超长、高保真录音磁带,由两位美国访问学者——Dr. Roan 和 Dr. Kari 录制,让你体会自然流畅的美语;四、为减轻读者经济负担,本书采用小五号字及超大、超密版心,每一个页码比其它书字数更多。

编者

1999年9月18日于清华园

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Unit One

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A Conversation

1. A) Two hours. C) Six hours.
B) Four hours. D) Eight hours.
2. A) In a bakery. C) In France.
B) In a taxi. D) In a post office.
3. A) Clean out the refrigerator. C) Pack the clothes.
B) Telephone for a taxi. D) Lock the suitcases.
4. A) Richard is hard to find.
B) Richard speaks with difficulty.
C) Richard's roommate doesn't talk to him.
D) Richard doesn't work very hard.
5. A) Borrowing money for a business company.
B) Lending some money to a student.
C) Asking for some financial aid.
D) Reading a student's application.
6. A) \$ 35. B) \$ 65. C) \$ 20. D) \$ 55.
7. A) It's better for the woman to apply herself than ask George.
B) George knows the procedures better than she does.
C) It's no use asking George as he doesn't know what to do.
D) With luck, George might know how to apply.
8. A) It's more direct. C) It's faster.
B) There is a traffic jam. D) It's less expensive.
9. A) They might help reading comprehension:
B) They might save time in reading.
C) They might help complete all kinds of assignments.
D) They have several bright sides.
10. A) The clothes are still at the laundry.

- B) John forgot to bring the clothes to the laundry.
- C) John's brother has brought the clothes back home.
- D) John's brother lost the clothes on the way back.

Section B

Passage One

- 11. A) To pay his train fare for him.
B) To tell him some funny stories.
C) To look for his lost wallet.
D) To give a public speech.
- 12. A) He bought a train ticket for him.
B) He found his wallet.
C) He comforted his friend and sent him home.
D) He gave him his own ticket.
- 13. A) Because there was no seat for him.
B) Because he didn't have a ticket.
C) Because he enjoyed lying on the floor under the seat.
D) Because he thought he didn't have a ticket.

Passage Two

- 14. A) To test an animal's eyesight.
B) To test an animal's intelligence.
C) To test an animal's learning ability.
D) To test an animal's memory.
- 15. A) They are smarter than chimpanzees.
B) They are slower-moving than chimpanzees.
C) They have better memories than chimpanzees.
D) They solve the maze better than chimpanzees.
- 16. A) It is equal in intelligence to a chimpanzee.
B) It is more intelligent than an elephant.
C) It is less intelligent than an elephant.
D) It is between a chimpanzees and an elephant in intelligence.
- 17. A) There are several ways of measuring the intelligence of animals.

- B) Chimps and elephants have the best memory.
- C) The chimp's brain is four times as large as the elephant's, in proportion to its body size.
- D) An animal's intelligence depends on the propotion of brain to body.

Passage Three

- 18. A) There were forty-nine miners altogether.
- B) They were miners in 1849.
- C) They were forty-nine years old.
- D) They had forty-nine alternatives to eating meals out.
- 19. A) Most men who lived in roomy houses.
- B) Forty-niners who lived in tents.
- C) Forty-niners who had already made their fortunes.
- D) A few men who lived in hotels.
- 20. A) San Francisco restaurants got national praise.
- B) San Francisco restaurants were as good as those in New York.
- C) New York restaurants were receiving national praise.
- D) New York restaurants served food of every nationality.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Britain will fail to meet targets set by the European Economic Community (EEC) for reducing air pollution unless the government fits more antipollution equipment to power stations and takes energy conservation more seriously. This warning comes in a report commissioned (委托) by Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group.

The authors from the Earth Resources Research, calculate that by 1993, levels of sulphur dioxide (二氧化硫) pollution from power stations in Britain will match those of 1970. But they expect overall emissions of sulphur dioxide to fall by 10 per cent by 1993. The government predicts a fall of 22 per cent.

In accordance with EEC regulations, Britain should reduce by 1993 its emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen (氮) oxides by 20 per cent, using the

level of air pollution in 1980 as a baseline.

The report challenges three elements of the government's strategy (战略) for meeting the regulations. The government expects organizations such as the Central Electricity Generation Board to equip new coal-fired stations with gas scrubbers (清除废气装置) and to fit existing stations with equipment for filtering out sulphur dioxide. Power stations account for nearly 90 per cent of the sulphur dioxide that Britain discharges into the air.

The government also assumes that the oil industry will contract. This should affect the levels of sulphur dioxide pumped out by refineries (炼油厂). Thirdly, the Department of the Environment expects the level of industrial air pollution to fall as factories close or improve their technology to tighten control on emissions.

The authors of the report argue that emissions from refineries will not fall as much as the government expects because the oil industry itself will not fall off as rapidly as once expected. Also, they doubt whether air pollution produced by industry will fall as quickly as the government assumes.

21. How can Britain reduce air pollution according to the passage?

- A) To close some power stations.
- B) To build more nuclear power stations.
- C) To install more antipollution devices at power stations.
- D) To let the public be aware of the seriousness of air pollution.

22. What predictions do the authors from the Earth Resources Research make about the levels of sulphur dioxide?

- A) The overall emissions of sulphur dioxide will fall 22 per cent by 1993.
- B) Emissions of sulphur dioxide from power stations will be as plentiful as those of 1970 by 1993.
- C) Levels of sulphur dioxide pollution will be higher than those of 1970 by 1993.
- D) Levels of sulphur dioxide pollution will be lower than those of 1970 by 1993.

23. In order to meet EEC regulations, the British government has proposed three measures, the first of which is about reducing air pollution from

_____.

A) Power plants

C) various factories

B) oil industry

D) the whole industry

24. In the second sentence of the fifth paragraph, the word "This" refers to _____.

A) The decrease of the oil industry

B) the increase of the oil industry

C) the government's assumption

D) the level of sulphur dioxide.

25. The Department of the Environment expects the level of industrial air pollution to fall because _____.

A) more modern factories will replace old ones

B) new kinds of power stations will be constructed

C) new technology will be brought to control emissions

D) no emissions will be allowed according to EEC regulations

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The field of medicine has always attracted its share of quacks (庸医) and charlatans (江湖郎中) —that is, disreputable (名声不佳的) women and men with little or no medical knowledge who promise quick cures at cheap prices. The reasons why quackery thrives even in modern times are not hard to find.

To begin with, pain seems to be a chronic (长期的) human condition. A person whose body or mind "hurts" will often pay any amount of money for the promise of relief. Second, even the best medical treatment can not cure all the ills that beset (困扰) men and women. People who mistrust or dislike the truths that their physicians tell them often turn to more sympathetic ears.

Many people lack the training necessary to evaluate medical claims. Given the choice between (a) a reputable physician who says a cure for cancer will be long, difficult, expensive, and may not work at all, and (b) a salesperson who says that five bottles of a secret formula "snake oil" will cure not only cancer, but tuberculosis, and bad breath as well, some individuals will opt for the bottle of snake oil.

Many "snake oil" remedies are highly laced with alcohol or narcotic

26. All of the following are reasons why quacks continue to do business EXCEPT that _____.

- 83 —

- A) quacks' medical claims are false and misleading
- B) all people mistrust or dislike the facts their doctors tell them
- C) charlatans enjoy a good reputation
- D) everyone must take the training necessary to make judgement of medical claims

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The promise of finding long-term technological solutions to the problem of world food shortages seems difficult to fulfill. Many innovations that were once heavily supported and publicized, such as fish-protein concentrates, have since fallen by the wayside. The proposals themselves were technically feasible, but they proved to be economically unviable (不可行的) and to yield food products culturally unacceptable to their consumers.

One characteristic common to unsuccessful food innovations has been that, even with extensive government support, they often have not been technologically adapted or culturally acceptable to the people for whom they had been developed. A successful new technology, therefore, must fit the entire sociocultural system in which it is to find a place. Security of crop yield, practicality of storage, and costs are much more significant than had previously been realized by the advocates of new technologies.

The adoption of new food technologies depends on more than these technical and cultural considerations; economic factors and governmental policies also strongly influence the ultimate success of any innovation. Economists in the Anglo-American tradition have taken the lead in investigating the economics of technological innovation. Although they exaggerate in claiming that profitability is the key factor guiding technical change—they completely disregard the substantial effects of culture—they are correct in stressing the importance of profits. Most technological innovations in agriculture can be fully used only by large landowners and are only adopted if these profitoriented business people believe that the innovation will increase their incomes. Thus, innovations that carry high rewards for big agribusiness groups will be adopted even if they harm segments of the population and reduce the availability of food in a country. Further, should a new technology promise to alter substantially the profits

and losses associated with any production system, those with economic power will strive to maintain and improve their own positions. Therefore, although technical advances in food production and processing will perhaps be needed to ensure food availability, meeting food needs will depend much more on equalizing economic power among the various segments of the populations within the developing countries themselves.

31. The passage mentions all of the following as factors important to the success of a new food crop EXCEPT the _____.
- A) practicality of storage of the crop
 - B) security of the crop yield
 - C) quality of the crop's protein
 - D) cultural acceptability of the crop
32. The author suggests that, in most developing countries, extensive government intervention accompanying the introduction of a food innovation will _____.
- A) usually be sufficient to guarantee the financial success of the innovation
 - B) be necessary to ensure that the benefits of the innovation will be spread throughout the society
 - C) normally occur only when the innovation favors large landowners
 - D) generally cost the country more than will be earned by the innovation
33. The first paragraph of the passage best supports which of the following statements?
- A) Too much publicity can harm the chances for the success of a new food innovation.
 - B) Innovations that produce culturally acceptable crops will generally be successful.
 - C) A food-product innovation can be technically feasible and still not be economically viable.
 - D) It is difficult to decide whether a food-product innovation has actually been a success.
34. The author provides a sustained argument to support which of the following assertions?

- A) Profitability is neither necessary nor sufficient for a new technology to be adopted.
 - B) Profitability is the key factor guiding technological change.
 - C) Economic factors and governmental policies strongly influence the ultimate success of any innovation.
 - D) Innovations carrying high rewards for big agribusiness groups harm the poor.
35. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss the _____.
- A) means of assessing the extent of the world food shortage
 - B) difficulties of applying technological solutions to the problem of food shortages
 - C) costs of introducing a new food technology into a developing country
 - D) nature of the new technological innovations in the area of food production
36. B

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The free enterprise has produced a technology capable of providing the American consumer with the largest and most varied marketplace in the world. Technological advances, however, have come hand-in-hand with impersonal mass marketing of goods and services. Along with progress, too, have come some instances of manipulative advertising practices and a great increase in products whose reliability, safety and quality are difficult to evaluate.

Today's consumers buy, enjoy, use and discard more types of goods than could possibly have been imagined even a few years ago. Yet too often consumers have no idea of the materials that have gone into the manufacturer's finished product or their own motivation in selecting one product over another.

Easy credit and forceful techniques of modern marketing persuade many consumers to buy what they cannot afford. The consequent overburdening of family budgets is a problem for consumers at all economic levels. It is not unusual for families to allocate 20 percent or more of their income to debt repayments without understanding the effect this allocation has upon other choices. Some families have such tight budgets that an illness, a period of unemployment, or some other crisis finds them without adequate reserves.

In addition to the growing complexity of the market, consumers are sometimes faced with unfair and deceptive practices. Although there are laws designed to protect the consumers, there is not a sufficient number of law enforces to cover all the abuses of the marketplace.

An adult in today's society should be knowledgeable in the use of credit. He should understand what is involved in purchasing a house, and the many pitfalls to be avoided when entering into financial agreements. He should know enough about advertising and selling techniques to enable him to discern the honest from the deceptive. He should be knowledgeable about consumer protection laws so that he can demand his rights. When he needs help, he should know the private and public sources to which he can turn for assistance.

36. This passage is concerned mostly with _____.
A) the free enterprise system in America
B) the difficulty of living on a fixed income
C) innovative techniques in food processing
D) the advances of advertising techniques
37. The author implies that _____.
A) products are more expensive in the U. S. than anywhere else
B) credit cards are often used illegally
C) products very often do not perform as advertised
D) more Americans like to buy what they cannot afford
38. Consumers often do not know _____.
A) the brand names of products they buy regularly
B) why they purchase certain products
C) the current interest rates on savings accounts
D) where to buy cheaper things
39. The author points out that some families _____.
A) are unprepared for financial emergencies
B) forget to claim interest charges on their income tax forms
C) spend more money on food than they would like to
D) purchase a house without knowing its true value
40. The author warns the reader to be cautious when _____.