

面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书

全新大学英语

四级

模拟试题集

大学英语四级模拟试题编写组 编



The 21st Century
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石油大学出版社

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面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书

总 序

21 世纪将是高科技信息化时代,人类知识将成倍增长。英语在 21 世纪中无疑将是全世界最重要的国际交际手段之一,是 21 世纪人才在生活、工作、学习和娱乐上不可缺少的工具之一。因此,掌握英语不仅是当今我国大学生必需具备的一种基本的高科技素质,而且是我国民族文化素质的体现。

如何帮助大学生更有效地学会英语,成为 21 世纪有用之才,是我们编辑《面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书》的主要宗旨。

本丛书将从英语词汇和语法知识学习上、从英语语言的听、说、读、写、译诸方面技能训练和提高上、在英语学习方法和学习策略上以及在各种考试的应试能力的提高上向读者提供全方位多层次的帮助。

为此,本丛书根据当前我国大学生在英语学习上存在的困难和实际需要,组织长期从事大学英语教学、有丰富教学经验的高校教师、教授和专家参加编写。

本丛书的主要任务是帮助大学生提高实际应用英语的能力,扩大和增加语言知识,改进学习方法,提高学习效果。本丛书从全新的视角帮助读者打好语言基础,练好语言基本功,过好英语学习关,从而顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试和研究生入学考试,达到“更快、更好”地学

习英语的目的。为此,本丛书将遵循各类英语教学大纲要求,本着“加强语言基础,提高语言应用能力”的目的,紧紧围绕中国学生在英语学习上的重点、难点和疑点以及考试中的要点和热点组织编写,从基础阶段英语学习到专业阅读、应用提高阶段英语学习,从课堂教学到课下自学和第二课堂活动以及从大学四、六级英语考试到研究生入学英语考试等方面的各类书籍。

本丛书将以“实用、新颖、多样”的特色奉献给读者,为广大读者在走向 21 世纪历程中学好英语助一臂之力。

本丛书编写是初次尝试,疏漏和不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行专家不吝赐教。

《面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书》

总主编 吴铭方

1998 年 2 月

编者的话

《全新大学英语四级模拟试题集》是在山东省大学外语教学研究会主持下精心编写而成的。为了帮助全省各高等院校学生全面而又客观地衡量自己所掌握的语言知识和技能并检测其熟练程度,同时也为了提高学生参加全国大学英语四级统考的应试能力,我们在1990年成立了一个编写组,组织了全省部分教学经验丰富的大学英语教师曾编写了两套模拟试题集。《全新大学英语四级模拟试题集》是完全按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》和新题型的要求编写的。编写时,我们注意到了听力理解、阅读理解、语法与词汇、完形填空、写作,以及新增加的听写填空和翻译等项目的各自特点和对学生的英语知识和技能的要求。本试题集在去年全省普遍试用后,我们又做了一些修改,以进一步完善试题的内容,使其难度更接近国家考试中心对四级英语统考的要求。

参加本书编写工作的(按姓氏笔划顺序)有:

马宏伟、马华、王东波、王亚平、毛艳阳、亓淑君、石运章、左连君、陈宏新、陈忠、杨弘、杨金蕊、何筑丽、李德煜、李玉麟、周洁、周胜姿、冷惠玲、单士坤、武学锋、洪雪燕、张会欣、张志红、唐玲莉。

全书由李玉麟教授和吴铭方教授主持编写并审校。在本书编写和发行中,山东省大学外语教学研究会卢福

林、郭济德、张用德、李玉兰、姜云臣等教授给予了大力的支持,并做了大量的工作。在本书的修订过程中,山东大学赵俊英和陈宏新老师曾提出宝贵的修改意见。在此,我们特表示感谢。

本书虽做了修改,但仍会有不足和疏漏之处。敬请大学英语界的同行和广大读者批评指正。

山东省大学外语教学研究会
大学英语四级模拟题编写组

1997年12月

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[说明] 为了节省篇幅,除第一份试题外,如其它试题中说明与第一份试题相同时,均省略。

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.

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 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 mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. He likes the brown wool.
B. He doesn't like either.
C. He likes the black and white silk.
D. He likes both.
2. A. June. B. July C. August. D. September.
3. A. He can speak French and English.

- B. He can speak English only.
 - C. He can speak several languages.
 - D. He can speak French only.
4. A. 5 minutes. B. 10 minutes. C. 45 minutes. D. 50 minutes.
5. A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.
6. A. She doesn't like either of them.
- B. John copied it from Jim.
 - C. Jim copied it from John.
 - D. One is the copy from the other.
7. A. The new apartment is cheaper.
- B. She likes to listen to the radio.
 - C. The present one is too expensive.
 - D. She needs a quieter place.
8. A. Peter is going to fly to New York.
- B. Peter is going to fly to Iran next week.
 - C. Peter went to Iran last week.
 - D. Peter will stay in New York.
9. A. \$50. B. \$100. C. \$150. D. \$200.
10. A. At the bus stop. B. On the bus.
- C. On the train. D. On the boat.

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 passage and the questions will be spoken only once, 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 One

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

11. A. 7:56. B. 7:46.

swer 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 this 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.

Greenwich is on the River Thames, (1) _____

_____. Its story is 2 000 years old.

The name of the earliest palace in Greenwich was Placentia.

(2) _____ — the first in England. Henry VIII was given birth there. He loved it. He married two of his six wives there. In Greenwich Park. You can still see the tree (3) _____, Anne Boleyn. (4) _____

_____! The King of Spain came to one, (5) _____

_____! But Henry understood the future of his country, too; he knew that England must be strong at sea. So he started two big shipyards at Greenwich, and for 350 years (6) _____ in the world.

But trouble was coming to Greenwich. In 1649, a war started in England and for eleven years there was no king. The men who had worked for him at Placentia (7) _____

_____. They sold all its beautiful things, (8) _____

_____. Finally, the war ended and King Charles II came back. But Placentia was falling down. So Charles (9) _____, which is now

the Royal Naval College. You can see the biggest pictures in the world in its beautiful hall. (10) _____

__ and got £1 a metre for the job.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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.*

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following Passage:

Jogging has become the most popular individual sport in America. It has become commonplace to see people of all ages running along city streets, in parks, and along special jogger's trails that have been built in some cities. Many theories, even some mystical ones, have been advanced to explain the popularity of jogging. The plain truth is that jogging is a cheap, quick and efficient way to maintain or achieve physical fitness.

The most useful sort of exercise is exercise that develops the heart, lungs, and circulatory systems. If these systems are fit, the body is ready for almost any sport and for almost any sudden demand made by work or emergencies. (91) One can train more specifically, as by developing strength for weight lifting or the ability to run straight ahead for short distances with great power as in football, but running trains your heart and lungs to deliver oxygen more efficiently to all parts of your body. It is worth noting that this sort of exercise is the only kind that can reduce heart disease, the number one cause of death in America.

Only one sort of equipment is needed — a good pair of

shoes. Physicians advise beginning joggers not to try to run in a tennis or gym shoe. (92) Many design advances have been made in only the last several years that make an excellent running shoe indispensable if a runner wishes to develop as quickly as possible, with as little chance of injury as possible. A good running shoe will have a soft pad for absorbing shock, as well as a slightly built-up heel and a full heel cup that will give the knee and ankle more stability. A wise investment in good shoes will prevent blisters (水疱) and the foot, ankle and knee injuries and will also enable the wearer to run on paved or soft surfaces.

No other special equipment is needed; you can jog in any clothing you desire, even your street clothes. Many joggers wear expensive, flashy warm-up suits, but just as many wear a simple pair of gym shorts and T-shirt; in fact, many people just jog in last year's clothes. In cold weather, several layers of clothing are better than one heavy sweater or coat. If joggers are wearing several layers of clothing, they can add or subtract layers as conditions change.

It takes surprisingly little time to develop the ability to run. The American Jogging Association has a twelve-week program designed to move from a fifteen-minute walk (which almost anyone can manage who is in reasonable health) to a thirty-minute run. A measure of common sense, a physical examination, and a planned schedule are all it takes.

21. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
- A. discuss jogging as a physical fitness program
 - B. describe the type of clothing needed for jogging
 - C. provide scientific evidence of the benefits of jogging
 - D. distinguish between jogging as a "common sense" fitness program and a cult(崇拜) movement
22. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.
- A. theories about jogging are sometimes mystical

- B. it is mysterious for people of all ages to jog
 - C. it is an advance to people of all ages to jog
 - D. recent theories about jogging are not consistent
23. We can conclude from this passage that _____.
- A. because of jogging, heart disease is no longer an American problem
 - B. jogging can be harmful if the runner is not properly prepared
 - C. warm-up suits are preferable to gym shorts and T-shirts
 - D. jogging is bad for the ankles and knees
24. The author's tone is _____.
- A. skeptical
 - B. aggressive
 - C. approving
 - D. purely objective
25. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Jogging is beneficial to the heart and lungs.
 - B. It pays to buy a pair of running shoes for jogging.
 - C. Ankle injuries may occur if we do not have a physical examination.
 - D. It's advisable to wear several layers of clothing while jogging.

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the oil industry under control. A new law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these have already been raised); and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers. But the oil industry has a way of getting over such problems, and few people believe that the Government will be able to hold things back for long. As one Norwegian politician said last week: "We will soon be changed beyond all recognition".

Ever since the war, the Government has been carrying out a programme of development in the area north the Arctic Circle. During the past few years this programme has had a great deal of success; Tromso has been built up into a local capital with a university, a large hospital and a healthy industry. But the oil industry has already started to draw people south, and within a few years the whole northern policy could be in ruins.

The effects of the oil industry would not be limited to the north, however. (93) With nearly 100 per cent employment, everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose more of their workers to the oil industry. Some smaller industries might even disappear altogether when it becomes cheaper to buy goods from abroad.

The real argument over oil is its threat to the Norwegian way of life. Farmers and fishermen do not make up most of the population, but they are an important part of it because Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard with pride as essentially Norwegian. And it is the farmers and the fishermen who are most critical of the oil industry because of the damage that it might cause to the countryside and to the sea.

26. The Norwegian Government would prefer the oil industry to _____.

- A. quicken its exploration of underground oil along the coastline
- B. slow down the speed of its development
- C. raise its oil production while employing fewer workers
- D. find a way to overcome the problem of unemployment

27. The majority of the Norwegian people _____.

- A. don't understand what the government is doing
- B. believe that the government will be able to develop the oil industry
- C. don't think the government is able to exercise its control

- over the oil industry
- D. hope that the whole nation will change as quickly as possible
28. Tromso is facing the problem that ____.
- A. too many people have left the city for the south
 - B. its oil industry will endanger the health of its citizens
 - C. it has no oil resource in the local area
 - D. its developing programme has failed
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The argument over the oil industry is, above all, its threat to the Norwegian way of life.
 - B. The chances of getting employed in the oil companies are almost 100%
 - C. The oil industry is not worried about the government's control, for it has a way of coping with the problem.
 - D. Norway is essentially an agricultural nation.
30. Norwegian fishermen and farmers have an important influence because ____.
- A. they make up the majority of the population
 - B. many of their qualities are regarded as essentially Norwegian
 - C. their work is so important to the nation's economy
 - D. they have proved the damage done by the oil industry to the countryside and to the sea.

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by "untaught minds" to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold(霉) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibac-