

大学英语 四级考试

新题型 试题集粹

赵清顺 刘德珍 主编

NEW!

中国地质大学出版社

大学英语四级考试 新题型试题集粹

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内容提要

本书是由富有公外教学经验的老师,根据我国1996年以来大学英语教学与考试的新的要求和实践,在充分考虑今后若干年度可能采用的不同考题类型的前提下而编写的。全书共选编了十二套新题型模拟试卷,各套题中的题型组合及各题的内容皆具有较强的代表性。另配有由外籍教师朗读的听力磁带(3盒)。

本书适于四级考试模拟训练和自学之用。

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Test 1

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 4 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.

1. A. Home economics. B. Business administration.
C. Microbiology. D. History.
2. A. There is a westbound train every six minutes.
B. He doesn't know about westbound trains.
C. She's on the wrong platform.
D. He can't keep track of the express trains.
3. A. He wanted a job.
C. He has important evidence.
B. He's very important.
D. He wanted to make a good impression.
4. A. A postman. B. A lawyer. C. A pupil. D. A teacher.
5. A. Rainy. B. Sunny and hot. C. Sunny but cool. D. Hot.
6. A. Simon often tells a secret.
C. Simon never tells a secret.
B. Simon never means a secret.
D. Simon means to tell a secret.
7. A. He was tired.
C. Something's wrong with his bicycle.
B. His appointment was changed.
D. His bicycle was stolen.
8. A. In a library. B. In a hospital. C. In a hotel. D. In an elevator.
9. A. About 30. B. More than 30.
C. Half of the student body. D. about 40.
10. A. That Mary is going to Hawaii.
B. That Mary has traveled all over the world.
C. That Mary likes postcards.
D. That Mary is going on vacation.

Section B

Directions In this section, you will hear 3 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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

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

11. A. Less than 40 percent.
B. More than 40 percent.
C. Less than 50 percent.
D. More than 50 percent.
12. A. The government.
B. A report which was written for advertisers.
C. The Ministry of Industry.
D. The Ministry of Agriculture.
13. A. It is to supply information which might be useful.
B. It is to argue that women are superior to men.
C. It is to argue that women are inferior to men.
D. It is to convince women that they should spend more time at home.

Passage 2

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

14. A. The sun heating the earth.
C. The winds blowing across the sea.
15. A. How strong the wind is.
C. How large the body of water is.
16. A. 12 metres. B. 34 metres.
- B. The earth's reaction to the sun.
D. The sun's reaction to the earth.
B. How long the wind blows.
D. A, B and C.
C. 24 metres. D. 44 metres.

Passage 3

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

17. A. The wheel. B. Movies. C. The camera. D. Nylon.
18. A. In the second half of the 19th century. B. In the 1960's.
- C. In the 1st part of the 20th century. D. In the early 1800's.
19. A. Movies with sound. B. Nylon.
- C. The radio. D. The computer.
20. A. Deep ocean. B. Space.
- C. Disease. D. Unknown materials.

(35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage:

For further information call Gary Walden at 628-8097.

- Questions 25 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

• 3 •

口统计的) history offers evidence that population growth has not been at all constant. According to paleoecologist (史前生态学家) Edward Deevey, the past million years show three important changes. The first, a rapid increase in population around one million B. C. , followed the innovations of tool-making and tool-using. But when the new power from the use of tools had been exploited, the rate of world population growth fell and became almost stable.

The next rapid jump in population started perhaps 10,000 years ago, when man began to keep herds, plow and plant the earth. Once again when initial productivity gains had been absorbed, the rate of population growth abated (降低).

These two episodes suggest that the third great change, the present growth, which began in the West between 250 and 350 years ago, may also slow down when, or if technology begins to yield fewer innovations. Of course, the current knowledge revolution may continue without foreseeable end. Either way—contrary to popular belief in constant geometric growth—population can be expected in the long run to adjust to productivity. And when one takes this view, population growth is seen to represent economic progress and human triumph rather than social failure.

25. How many significant demographic changes ever occurred in the past one million years?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. None.
26. In this passage, when did the first significant demographic change occur?
A. Three to four centuries ago.
B. Ten-thousand years ago.
C. At a time when steamed engine was invented.
D. At a time when human beings began to use tools.
27. What did human beings learn to do when the second demographic change took place?
A. To use stone. B. To plant the earth.
C. To build aircraft. D. To drive automobiles.
28. What is found to have close relationship with rapid increase in population?
A. War between two countries.
B. Ways discovered to increase productivity.
C. Migration from a continent to another continent.
D. A new religion beginning to be accepted by people.
29. What can be concluded when the current tide of knowledge revolution ebbs (衰退)?
A. Productivity will rise.
B. Productivity will receive no impact.
C. Population growth will slow down.
D. Population growth will become accelerated.
30. What is the concept most people have on population growth?
A. The population is always in constant geometric growth.
B. Rapid growth is followed by stable growth.

- C. Decelerated(减速) growth is followed by a decline.
D. No growth at all.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The story of Eleanor Roosevelt's struggle for independence is far better known now than it was during her lifetime, thanks largely to the work of her friend and biographer Joseph P. Lash, and to the television programs based upon his books. We now know that she was far more than her poliostricken(患脊髓灰质炎的) husband's "eyes and ears" during their dozen years together in the White House, she often acted as Franklin Delano Roosevelt's conscience as well, and sometimes as his goad(激励), reminding him of the needs of people otherwise without access to him, while pursuing a host of political and social interests of her own. She set the standard against which every President's wife since has been measured, and after her husband died she became, if anything more active, tirelessly campaigning for human rights and international cooperation and for political candidates whom she believed would best carry forward the traditions of the New Deal. The title "First Lady of the World", which was perhaps inevitably conferred(授予) upon her during the final busy years of her life, may have been a little cloying(过重) but it was also accurate, no woman was more universally admired.

31. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The World's First Lady; A Closer Look.
B. The Unusual Research Methods of Joseph P. Lash.
C. The Roosevelts; Their Political Independence.
D. The Wives of Great Presidents from an International Perspective.
32. Why is Joseph P. Lash mentioned in the passage?
A. He gave Eleanor Roosevelt the title "First Lady of the World".
B. He was Franklin Delano Roosevelt's strongest political opponent.
C. He portrayed Eleanor Roosevelt's husband in television documentaries about her.
D. He wrote books about Eleanor Roosevelt's life.
33. The author implies that because of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's physical disability, his wife often _____.
A. declined invitations to social events
B. gathered information for him
C. wrote television speeches for him
D. restricted people's access to him
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as being one of Eleanor Roosevelt's activities?
A. Making her husband aware of the needs of others.
B. Supporting political candidates.
C. Conducting tours of the White House.
D. Promoting international cooperation.
35. It can be inferred from the passage that the "New Deal" was a term that arose during the

- _____.
- A. final busy years of Eleanor Roosevelt's life
- B. presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- C. formation of new political parties
- D. broadcasting of television programs about the Roosevelts

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The dictionary is often used merely to determine the correct spelling of words, or to find out the accepted pronunciation. But such use is perhaps not the most important from an intellectual point of view. Dictionaries may, however, have social importance. It is often a matter of some concern to the person using the dictionary that he should not suggest to others, by misspelling a word in a letter, or mispronouncing it in conversation, that he is not educated.

Yet, despite familiarity with the dictionary, the average person is likely to have many wrong ideas about it, and no real concept of how to use it profitably, or interpret it correctly. For example, it is often believed that the mere presence of a word in a dictionary is evidence that it is acceptable in good writing. Though most dictionaries have a system of marking word as obsolete (废弃的), or in use only as slang (俚语), many people, more especially if their use of a particular word has been challenged, are likely to conclude, if they find it in a dictionary, that it is accepted as being used by writers of established reputation. This would certainly have been true of dictionaries a hundred years ago. For a long time after they were first firmly established in the eighteenth century, their aim was to include only what was used by the best writers, and all else was suppressed, and the compiler (编辑者) frequently claimed that his dictionary contained no "low" words. Apparently, this aspect of the dictionary achieved such importance in the mind of the average person that most people today are unaware of the great change which has taken place in the compilation (编辑) of present-day dictionaries.

36. Dictionaries may have social importance in that _____.
- A. they are often a matter of some concern to a person
 - B. their users do not want others to know the dictionaries
 - C. misspellings often appear in letters
 - D. misspellings would mean that writer is not educated
37. One of the wrong ideas the average person has about the dictionary is that _____;
- A. no one is actually familiar with dictionaries
 - B. words in a dictionary are taken from good writings
 - C. he has little idea of how to use it profitably
 - D. people know little about how dictionaries interpret words
38. From an intellectual point of view, _____.
- A. the dictionary should not be used to determine correct spelling

- B. to determine correct spelling is not the most important use of a dictionary
 C. dictionaries have social importance
 D. the accepted pronunciation is not as important as the correct spelling
39. We can infer from this passage that present-day dictionaries _____.
 A. are always changing
 B. are greater than old ones
 C. contain "low" words
 D. do not suit the average person
40. Dictionaries were first firmly established in the eighteenth century _____.
 A. to contain words of writers of established reputation
 B. to suppress cultural development advanced by ordinary writers
 C. by the best writers
 D. by the average person

Part III. Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 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. I don't think the charge for redecorating the house is excessive in _____ to its size.
 A. correspondence B. measurement C. proportion D. dimension
42. See _____ you can do your work.
 A. accurately B. very accurate C. accurate D. accuracy
43. When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion _____ writing poetry.
 A. for B. in C. on D. at
44. They have _____ many horrible crimes against the people.
 A. committed B. performed C. made D. offended
45. There are buses over twenty years old which are still _____.
 A. in active service B. in service C. on service D. out of service
46. I hear a _____ critic is coming to give us a talk on Shakespeare.
 A. distinguishing B. distinct C. distinctive D. distinguished
47. He couldn't resist the _____ to steal the jewel.
 A. temptation B. attraction C. ambition D. fashion
48. His white hair was in sharp _____ to his dark skin.
 A. contrast B. contradiction C. contrary D. contact
49. He is very much _____ the government's new policy.
 A. in favor with B. by favor of C. in favor of D. out of favor of
50. The house is a bit small, but _____ it is quite suitable.
 A. instead B. otherwise C. nevertheless D. meanwhile
51. When he writes, he always keeps a dictionary _____.

- A. in hand B. by hand C. at hand D. above hand
52. A baby might show fear of an unfamiliar adult _____ he is likely to smile and reach out to another infant.
A. so that B. whenever C. if D. whereas
53. I caught a _____ of the car before it disappeared around the bend.
A. glance B. glimpse C. glare D. gleam
54. The cost of the operation will need to be _____ very precisely.
A. found out B. figured on C. figured out D. dealt with
55. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
A. stand up B. come up with C. make up for D. put up with
56. He arrived very late last night, _____, in the early hours this morning.
A. that is B. namely C. therefore D. or rather
57. America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it _____ before the west was settled.
A. could B. was C. would D. did
58. I'd rather you _____ anything about the garden until the weather improves.
A. didn't make B. don't do C. didn't do D. don't make
59. _____ he realized it was too late to return home.
A. Scarcely it grew dark than B. It was not until dark that
C. Hardly it grew dark than D. No sooner it grew dark when
60. I remember _____ to help us if we ever got into trouble.
A. once offering B. him once offering C. him to offer D. to offer him
61. Many attended the conference, a brief report _____ has been published.
A. of which B. which C. of that D. for which
62. Alan seems very clever. His ideas led to _____ a pay raise.
A. him to be awarded B. him to award
C. his being awarded D. his awarded
63. By next Saturday Tom _____ a whole month without smoking a cigarette.
A. has been going B. has gone C. will have gone D. will go
64. The speaker, _____ for her splendid speeches, was warmly received by the audience.
A. having known B. knowing C. being known D. known
65. I did not call to make my airline reservation. But I _____.
A. shall have B. must have C. may have D. should have
66. On no account _____ to any one.
A. my name must mention B. must my name be mentioned
C. must my name mention D. my name must be mentioned
67. The invalid was very tired when he returned from the walk, _____ he could not sit up.
A. for that must that B. as much as that
C. so much so that D. too much to be that

68. I found _____ to answer all the questions within the time given.
 A. no possibility B. there was impossibility
 C. it impossible D. it being impossible
69. "How many people will come?"
 "I sent invitations to 80 people, _____ have replied."
 A. of whom only 20 of these B. only 20 of these
 C. of whom only 20 D. only 20 who
70. Whoever inspected this radio should have put _____ identification number on the box.
 A. their B. its C. your D. his

Part IV. Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are 5 items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of 1 or 2 sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in Reading Comprehension of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

71. (Para. 4, Passage 1)

Building is within easy walking distance of stores, restaurants, bus service, Seattle City Centre, and has easy access to freeway.

72. (Para. 1, Passage 2)

The growth of population during the past few centuries is no proof that population will continue to grow straight upward toward infinity and doom. On the contrary, demographic (人口统计的) history offers evidence that population growth has not been at all constant.

73. (Para. 1, Passage 3)

The story of Eleanor Roosevelt's struggle for independence is far better known now than it was during her lifetime, thanks largely to the work of her friend and biographer Joseph P. Lash, and to the television programs based upon his books.

74. (Para. 1, Passage 4)

It is often a matter of some concern to the person using the dictionary that he should not suggest to others, by misspelling a word in a letter, or mispronouncing it in conversation, that he is not educated.

75. (Para. 2, Passage 4)

...many people, more especially if their use of a particular word has been challenged, are likely to conclude, if they find it in a dictionary, that it is accepted as being used by writers of established reputation.

Part V.

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "How to Use Your Brain". Your composition should be no less than 100 words. You should also base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 脑子要用, 否则会变迟钝。
2. 脑子也要得到适当的休息。
3. 如何休息大脑。

Test 2

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 question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 suggested answers 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.*

1. A. Choosing the same color. B. Painting the room white.
C. Waiting to decide. D. Making the room darker.
2. A. There's something the matter with them.
B. She doesn't need to go back on either one.
C. She doesn't know when they leave.
D. The man can take either one.
3. A. At a boat dock. B. At a weather station.
C. At an airport. D. At a bank.
4. A. He's afraid to work at night.
B. He's afraid the work will be really hard.
C. He doesn't want to work tomorrow night.
D. He can't find the way out of the student center.
5. A. No one can find the Department.
B. He helps people find the Department here.
C. He has no idea where to find the Department.
D. He is working at the university.
6. A. In New York. B. In Boston. C. In Chicago. D. In Washington.
7. A. Spanish. B. Arabic. C. Japanese. D. Chinese.
8. A. To a dance. B. To a party. C. To a play. D. To a concert.
9. A. Twenty dollars. B. Twenty-five dollars.
C. Forty dollars. D. Fifty dollars.
10. A. They will buy a new house after they return from their vacation.
B. They will not buy a new house this year.

C. They will not buy a new house because they do not have enough money.

D. They will buy a new house while they are on vacation.

Section B

Spot Dictation

Directions In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words 3 times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get the general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, some times 2 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.

The history of plastics is longer than you might expect. In fact 11 ever to appear on the market was made 12. It was discovered both by an Englishman and by an American in the same year. But it was the American 13 on a large scale during the 1860s. Everybody 14 which was so cheap to buy. Poor young men working in smoky cities were 15. These collars were hard and uncomfortable. But they 16. The poor young men 17 every evening with soap and water. Poor mothers who had not been able 18 were now able to buy them playthings made of plastic.

But plastic had 19. 20

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 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

How can you find out what is going on inside a person's body—without opening the patient up? Regular X rays can show a lot. CAT scans can show even more. They can give a three-dimensional view of body organs.

What is a CAT scan? CAT stands for Computerized Axial Tomography (层面 X 线照相术). It is a special X-ray machine that obtains a 360-degree picture of a small area of a patient's body.

Doctors use X rays to study and diagnose diseases and injuries within the body. X rays can locate foreign objects inside the body or take pictures of some internal organs if special

substances as dyes or special liquids are added to the organs to be X-rayed.

A CAT scanner, however, uses a beam of X rays to give a cross-sectional view of a specific part of the body. A fine beam of X rays is scanned across the body and rotated around the patient from many different angles. A computer analyzes the information from each angle and produces a clear cross-sectional image on a screen. This image is then photographed for later use. Several cross-sections, taken one after another, can give clear "photos" of the entire body or of any body organs. The newest CAT scanners can even give clear images of active moving organs, just as a fast-action camera can "stop the action", giving clear images of what appears only mistily to the eye. And because of the 360-degree pictures, CAT scans show three-dimensional views of organs in a manner that was once only revealed during surgery or autopsy (the examining of a dead body).

Too much exposure to X rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body. Yet CAT scans actually don't expose the patient to more radiation than conventional X rays do. CAT scans can also be done without injecting dyes into the patient, so they are less risky than regular X-ray procedures.

CAT scans provide accurate, detailed information. They can detect such things as bleeding inside the brain. They are helping to save lives.

21. What is NOT true of a CAT scan?
- A. It utilizes computer techniques.
 - B. It gives clear images of active, moving body parts.
 - C. It can stop the action of an organ for a fraction of a second.
 - D. It is safer than regular X-ray procedures.
22. A "foreign object (Para. 3)" most probably refers to _____.
- A. a new thing that is unknown to the doctor
 - B. a severely injured part inside the body
 - C. a substance that gets inside the body by mistake
 - D. a strange organ that has grown in the body
23. What is the special feature of the latest CAT scanners?
- A. It helps to find out what is going on inside a person's body without opening it up.
 - B. It provides clear photos of moving organs.
 - C. It won't cause serious skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.
 - D. it can take three-dimensional pictures of internal organs.
24. It is implied but not directly stated in the passage that _____.
- A. CAT scanners can take photos of either the whole body or one part of it
 - B. CAT scanners do not need the injection of dyes
 - C. CAT scanners are more expensive than regular X-ray procedures
 - D. the patient can be exposed to a slight amount of radiation safely
25. The best title for this passage might be _____.
- A. The Newest Medical Invention