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应试

高分诀窍

BAND — 新编大学英语

四级考试

模拟题库

SIMULATE EXAMINATION



主编 唐桂华

根据教育部最新考纲要求编写

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应试高分诀窍 ——新编大学英语四级考试

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前 言

自教育部 1999 年 9 月颁发普通高等学校非英语专业本科《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》以来,英语教学目标、内容有了较大幅度的调整。与此同时,全国英语四六级考试也明显地体现出改革的势头。在新的考试大纲的指导下,2000 年的四六级考试尤其注重对学生全面素质的考查,这种要求显然是一般的复习资料所无法满足的。作为一种标准化程度较高的水平考试,无疑需要扎实的基础知识,但同时也不可忽略一定量的强化训练,特别是隐含考试动态、契合出题方向的模拟训练。编写本套模拟试题的专家组正是在这种使命感的激励下,数易其稿,最终付梓,与读者见面的。

本书编写过程中,严格按照考试大纲的要求划定出题范围,设计题型,遵循近年真题命题原则,力求使读者在使用本书时有身临其境的感觉。具体说来,本书在以下几个方面有较大突破:

- 一、形式仿真
- 二、选材广泛,针对性强
- 三、内容较新
- 四、答案详尽

本书在策划与编写时,得到了许多国内知名英语教学专家的悉心指导。他们以服务读者为己任,为本书提供了诸多建设性意见,使试题的科学性进一步增强。特此对他们的辛勤工作一并致谢!

编 者

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Test 1

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Conversation

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. 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 mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A. \$ 1.75.
C. \$ 1.50.
2. A. Dentist.
C. Physician.
3. A. Boss and secretary.
C. Client and lawyer.
4. A. She is not hungry.
B. She is at the dentist's.
C. The food tastes no good after the operation.
D. She is in too much pain.
5. A. He feels Jane is justified.
B. He likes waiting for Jane.
C. He thinks it is wrong for Jane to be late.
D. He has no comment on this.

6. A. Japanese. B. French.
C. Chinese. D. Spanish.
7. A. It's taking place on an airplane.
B. It's taking place in a taxi.
C. It's taking place in a private car.
D. It's taking place in an ocean - going ship.
8. A. Looking for water. B. Planting something.
C. Looking for something. D. Getting dirt.
9. A. She feels unable to express an opinion about what's happened to George.
B. She isn't speaking to George.
C. George is always late for appointments.
D. She finds it difficult to tolerate George's behavior.
10. A. The milk had gone bad.
B. The milk hadn't turned sour.
C. The man had put away the milk.
D. The man had drunk the milk.

Section B**Compound Dictation**

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When it is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 20 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 11 to 20 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意:听力理解的 B 节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

Almost everybody likes to play. All over the world, men and women, boys and girls, enjoy sports . (11) . They help people to live happily .

(12) . People play different games in winter and summer. Sailing is fun (13) , but skating is good in winter. (14) that people all over the world play them. Ball games, for example, (15) . But people in different countries (16) . American football is quite different from ordinary football.

Many people (17) . They buy tickets to watch the games (18) against another. They are excite with joy when (19) .

People from different countries (20) , but after a game on the sports field, they become good friends.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 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 center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words

within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation (动力) to seek improvement.

21. Teachers are different in their opinions about _____.
A. the differences in teaching spelling
B. the role of spelling in general language development
C. the complexities of the basic writing skills
D. the necessity of basic education
22. The expression "play safe" probably means _____.
A. to write carefully
B. to do what the teacher said
C. to use dictionaries frequently
D. to avoid using words which are not sure of
23. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that _____.
A. students will be able to express their ideas more freely
B. teachers will correct mistakes more easily
C. students will have more confidence in writing
D. students will learn to be independent often after the year 2000
24. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgment on that sensitive piece of writing is _____.

A. reasonable B. unfair C. careful D. responsible

25. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.

A. the different ideas about spelling

B. the complexities of spelling

C. the correct way of teaching

D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

America is a mobile society. Friendships between Americans can be close, constant, intense, generous, and real, yet fade away in a short time if circumstances shift. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters, for a while then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship where it left off and are delighted. This can be quite difficult for us Chinese to understand, because friendships between us here in our country flower more slowly but then may become lifelong attachments, with mutual obligations, extending sometimes deeply into both families.

Americans are ready to receive us foreigners at their homes, share their holidays, and their home life. We need not fear that we are taking on a lasting obligation and we should not hesitate to accept their hospitality because we can not reciprocate. Americans will not expect us to do so for they know we are far from home. They will enjoy welcoming us and be pleased if we accept their hospitality easily.

Another difficult point for us Chinese to understand Americans is that although they include us warmly in their personal everyday lives, they don't demonstrate a high degree of courtesy if it requires a great deal of time. This is usually the opposite of the practice here in our country where we may be unstintingly generous with our time. Sometimes, we, as hosts, will appear at airports even in the middle of the night to meet a friend. We may take days off to act as guide to our foreign friends. The Americans, however,

extend their welcome usually at homes, but truly can not manage the time to do a great deal with a visitor outside their daily routine. They will probably expect us to get ourselves from the airport to our own hotel by public transport. And they assume that we will phone them from there. Once we arrive at their homes, the welcome will be full, warm and real. We will find ourselves treated hospitably.

26. Which of the following can summarize the feature of American friendship?
- A. ☒ Close but short. B. Casual but real.
C. Sincere but stingy. D. Intense but short.
27. Which of the following is not expected by Chinese friends?
- A. They expect standing close friendship.
B. They'd like to establish good relationship between their two families.
C. They expect their friends spend more time with them.
D. They hope to receive hospitality from their friends although they couldn't return.
28. How do Americans treat their visitors at home?
- A. ☒ They will treat them hospitably but expects no reciprocity.
B. They will try to spend more time with their visitors.
C. They will welcome their visitors warmly but they are not as generous as the Chinese.
D. They hope one day the visitors will invite them to the visitors' homes.
29. The Chinese can hardly understand Americans in which of the following situation?
- A. Americans are ready to share their home life with foreigners.
B. Americans though are very friendly and hospitable, they are reluctant to spend too much time with visitors.
C. ☒ Friendships between Americans are close but short.
D. Americans demonstrate a high degree of courtesy if it requires a great deal of time.

30. Which of the following is the main point of the passage ?
- A. American friendship in Chinese mind.
 - B. American friendship.
 - C. Difference between American and Chinese friendship.
 - D. Similarity of American friendship to Chinese friendship.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye - on - the - consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent(慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction - the firm and the customer - and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer presented itself in mid - 1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The nonacceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new. King

Customer ruled!

31. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, _____.
- A. a form of persuasive salesmanship
 - B. the customer - centred approach
 - C. successful merchants and producers
 - D. the practice of turning goods into money
32. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?
- A. The needs of the consumers.
 - B. The preferences of the dealers.
 - C. The efficiency of production.
 - D. The satisfaction of the user.
33. According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" (Para. 1, Line 4 - 5) means _____.
- A. to redesign these goods for large - scale production
 - B. to transport goods as efficiently as possible
 - C. to sell the largest possible amount of goods
 - D. to produce these goods as many as possible
34. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on _____.
- A. its social influence
 - B. its theoretical basis
 - C. its possible consequence
 - D. its main characteristic
35. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?
- A. Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.
 - B. Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.
 - C. To suit the taste of the consumer, traditional goods must be changed.
 - D. Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A contract is an agreement which is enforceable by law. It can be long or short, formal or informal, simple or complicated, and verbal or written. Without a contract or agreement to bind the contracting parties, any international business or transaction would be impossible. Long ago, people exchanged promises in making bargains and binding the conduct of others. This exchange of promises came to be known as "agreement" and became more and more important in the fields of business. A promise or agreement is reached as a result of the process of offer and acceptance. When an agreement is reached, a contract is formed. Once a contract is officially signed by the concerned parties, it creates legal obligations in sense of law. A contract is the only document between the parties to which they may refer for clarification of mutual responsibilities. It should not be viewed as merely a document that initiates transaction and then filed and forgotten by the contracting parties. It must be drafted with an awareness, of the background of the law in which the transaction takes place. It is proper to obtain legal advice as to the best of contractual terms appropriate to the product and type of business.

Though most of the contracts have many provisions in common, each is different from the others owing to the nature of the goods. Whether we are dealing with a long or pre-printed form of the contract, there are certain key provisions that every contract should contain to avoid ambiguity and possible future conflicts. Whether to include other specific provisions depends on the type of goods, shipping and insurance complexities, and degree of trust and mutual confidence existing between buyer and seller.

36. According to the passage, the main purpose of making a contract is to

- A. legalize a promise between related parties
- B. bind the conduct of contracting parties

- C. initiate a transaction
D. make evidence
37. A contract can not create legal obligations in the sense of law unless _____.
- A. it is agreed on by concerned parties
B. the contracting parties accept it
C. it is formal and amplicated
D. the contracting parties sign it officially
38. Which of the following statements about the contract is true?
- A. It must be an agreement in verbal form.
B. It is a way of minimizing conflicts in international business or transaction.
C. Every contract needn't contain to avoid all ambiguity and conflicts.
D. It should contain as many details as possible.
39. In drafting a contract of international transaction, one need. Not take into consideration _____.
- A. the central of the contract
B. the product and type of business,
C. the laws of a specific country where the business is to be done
D. the physical health of contracting parties
40. As to the contents of a contract , which of the following is not true?
- A. It differs from one another due to the difference existing in the nature of goods.
B. It should be presented in language that is clear and praise.
C. Apart from the key provisions that must be included, whether to include any other special provisions depends on a lot of factors.
D. When there is a high degree of mutual trust and confidence between the buyer and the seller, the inclusion of the key provisions is not required.

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 center.*

41. She said that the situation there was not so bad _____ had been described.
A. that B. as C. than D. to
42. The missing man's family 'is desperately seeking anyone _____ information about his activities or whereabouts.
A. has B. having C. who have D. have
43. The next time Paul _____ to New York, he will visit the Metropolitan Museum's famous collection of international musical instrument.
A. would fly B. flies
C. has flown D. will have flown
44. It is difficult to have my wife _____ for me for a change.
A. to cook B. cooked C. cook D. cooking
45. When I walked in, the dean of the department was sitting at his desk, the newspaper _____.
A. spreading B. to be spread
C. spread D. spreaded
46. It is the interaction between people, rather than the events that occur in their lives, _____ the main focus of social psychology.
A. which is B. that are
C. it is D. that is
47. After hearing of your voice _____.

A. there was no difficulty finding your place

B. it is not difficult finding your place

C. we had no difficulty finding your place

D. your place was found without difficulty

48. A safety analysis _____ the target as a potential danger.
Unfortunately it was never done.

A. would identify

B. will identify

C. would have identified

D. will have identified

49. With all the things she needed _____ Alice left the market for the City Park to enjoy herself.

A. to be bought

B. bought

C. to buy

D. to have been bought

50. After nearly 20 years of hard work, he finally _____ success.

A. obtained

B. acquired

C. achieved

D. gained

51. There has been a public _____ over where the new school should be built.

A. dispute

B. argument

C. controversy

D. disagreement

52. Their _____ love kept their marriage happy for 50 years.

A. continuous

B. successive

C. continual

D. constant

53. Every citizen has the _____ right to protect his property.

A. legal

B. legible

C. eligible

D. lawful

54. It is required that all of the employees should put forward _____ to solve this problem.

A. advice

B. opinion

C. scheme

D. proposal