

(第三版)

新编

大学英语

四级考试模拟试题集

柯应中 主编

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上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

每套模拟试题分九大部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、写作、英译中、简答题、听力填空和复合式听力填空等,模拟试题立足于 CET 考生必备的基本语言知识和语言技能,有的放矢,以求最大限度地发挥考生的英语水平。为便于考生自学自测,书中还附有全部答案,写作的参考范文和听力原文。本书的听力部分由外籍英语专家录制。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语四级考试模拟试题集/柯应中主编. —
3 版. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,1991. 3(1999. 11 重
印)

ISBN 7-313-01312-4

I. 新… II. 柯… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试
题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 53884 号

新编大学英语四级考试模拟试题集

(第三版)

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上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 827 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64281008 出版人: 张天蔚

立信会计常熟市印刷联营厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张 9 25 字数: 254 千字

1991 年 3 月第 1 版 1994 年 5 月第 2 版 1999 年 11 月第 3 版

1999 年 12 月第 7 次印刷

印数: 83000~89000

ISBN 7-313-01312-4/H·120 定价: 12.50 元

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前 言

本书共有十套模拟试题,是根据国家教育部的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》以及增补的新题型编写的。本书能有效地提高学生的应试能力,自初版以来,受到广大读者和各高等院校学生的欢迎,一再重印。在分析近年来四级考试的试题和考生的实际情况的基础上,第二版除保留第一版的听力理解部分外,更换了十套试题中阅读理解、词语用法结构、完形填空、写作等部分的全部内容。增加中译英、简答题、听力填空、复合式听力填空等新题型,以保证模拟试题的针对性和新颖性。

全书十套试题,无论是单句或短文,全部选自近年来的美、英书刊。语言新颖、规范,有针对性,表达生动、准确。本书的所有试题经过预测,并在此基础上整理精选出来的,所以整个试卷的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等与考试大纲的规定和真实考题完全一致,难度也基本一致。模拟试题的听力部分配有录音磁带(五盒),特聘英、美籍教师专门录制,发音标准、清晰。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请读者批评、指正。

参加本书编者有李明、沈弘、丁旭、戚元方、杨慧琴。

编 者

1999年12月

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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. 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 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.*

Example: You will hear:

 You will read: A) At the office.

 B) In the waiting room.

 C) At the airport.

 D) In a restaurant.

*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 pencil.*

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) Yes, he may do it.
B) No, he doesn't want to do it.
C) Yes, he will by all means.
D) No, he is not allowed to do it.
2. A) A doctor they know.
B) The woman's health.
C) A new medicine for headaches and sore throats.
D) The changeable weather.
3. A) Yes, because small cars are very cheap.
B) Yes, because he has saved enough money.
C) No, because small cars are not available now.
D) No, because he has not got enough money.
4. A) The man is going to learn Chinese.
B) The woman is learning English as well as Chinese.
C) They are both learning English and Chinese.
D) The woman may probably begin to learn Chinese.
5. A) He will not learn a computer language.
B) He has no idea of computer language.
C) He will design a new kind of computer language.
D) He does not like to use computer language.
6. A) He often visits the department.
B) He has not found the department.
C) He wants to go to the department with the woman.
D) He has no idea of the location of the department.
7. A) Yes, because she has a lot of money.
B) No, because the machine is not on sale.
C) Yes, if she borrows some money from the man.
D) No, because she doesn't know if it is on sale.
8. A) \$ 18. B) \$ 8.
C) \$ 10. D) \$ 10. 80.
9. A) A room with a bath. B) A room with a radio.

- C) A room facing south. D) A room on the first floor.
10. A) No, he won't. It is too expensive.
B) Yes, he will. The woman wants it.
C) Yes, he will. He likes the colour.
D) No, he won't. The bike is of poor quality.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each part, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, 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 1

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

11. A) In 1819. B) In 1861.
C) In 1865. D) In 1809.
12. A) Ordinary beds were not comfortable enough.
B) His wife wanted the bed.
C) Ordinary beds were too short for him.
D) The special bed could remind him of the people in his home town.
13. A) He was funny. B) He was thoughtful.
C) He was short. D) he was ugly.

Passage 2

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

14. A) Old furniture, clothes, animals and plants.
B) Jewelry, machines, airplanes and spaceships.
C) Old machines, furniture, jewelry and clothes.
D) Animals, plants, spaceships and jewelry.

15. A) People all over the world.
B) People all over Washington, D. C.
C) People from the Smithsonian Institution.
D) People all over the United States.
16. A) How their forefathers lived in the past.
B) How the old machines and furniture were made.
C) How animals live in the zoo.
D) How scientists do their research work.

Passage 3

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

17. A) A specialist in oil spill prevention.
B) A TV reporter.
C) An oil company technician.
D) The head of the oil company.
18. A) Where the oil spill occurred.
B) What caused the oil spill.
C) How the oil spill was treated.
D) The number of volunteers who came to help.
19. A) Business men, storekeepers, students and others.
B) Storekeepers, reporters, businessmen, and others.
C) Farmers, scientists, teachers and others.
D) Scientists, technicians, businessmen and others.
20. A) To prevent any more oil spills.
B) To get rid of all the old ships at once.
C) To clean up the oil at Seaview Beach soon.
D) To pay the volunteers.

Part II

Spot Dictation

(10 minutes)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three 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 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.

How much living space does a person need? What happens when (1) _____ are not adequately met? (2) _____ are conducting experiments on rats (3) _____ of overcrowded conditions on man. (4) _____ that the behavior of rats is greatly affected by space. (5) _____, they eat well, sleep well, and reproduce well. However, if their living conditions become too crowded, their behavior patterns (6) _____ perceptibly change. They cannot sleep and eat well, and signs of fear and tension become obvious. (7) _____, the more they tend to bite each other and even kill each other. Thus for rats, (8) _____ are directly related. Is this a natural law (9) _____? Is adequate space not only desirable, (10) _____?

Part III Compound Dictation (10 minutes)

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 its general idea. Then listen to the passage again.*

When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 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.

When our youngest child went to school, I thought I might go back to work and my husband was very supportive. He said I could be a great success in business. After several weeks of (S1) _____, I found my present job, which is working for a small public relation (S2) _____. At first, my husband was very (S3) _____ of me and would tell his friends, "My clever wife can run that company she is working for."

But as his joking remarks approached (S4) _____, he stopped talking to me about my job. I have received several (S5) _____ and pay rises, and I am now making more money than he is. Because of our (S6) _____ incomes, my husband and I can do many things that we had always (S7) _____ of doing, but we don't do these things because he is very unhappy.

(S8) _____
_____. For the first time in our marriage,
(S9) _____

_____.

I love my husband very much, and I don't want him to feel inferior. But I also love my job. (S10) _____

_____.

Part IV 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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement. Then 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:

On 5 September 1977, the American spacecraft Voyager One blasted off on its historic mission to Jupiter(木星) and beyond. On board, the scientists had installed a recorded greeting from the people of the planet Earth. Before a brief message in fifty-five different languages for the people of outer space, the gold-plated disc plays a statement from the Secretary-General of the United Nations speaking on behalf of 147 member states—in English.

The rise of English is a remarkable success story. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, English, incomprehensible to modern ears, was probably spoken by about as few people as currently speak Cherokee—and with about as little influence. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the sixteenth century, when William Shakespeare was at his best, English was the native speech of between five and seven million Englishmen.

Four hundred years later, the contrast is extraordinary. Between 1600 and the present, in armies, navies, companies and expeditions, the speakers of English travelled into every corner of the globe, carrying their language and culture with them. Today, English is used by at least 750 million people, and barely half of

those speak it as a mother tongue. Some estimates have put that figure closer to one billion. Whatever the total, English at the end of the twentieth century is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) The feeling of the astronauts on Voyager One.
 - B) The American spacecraft Voyager one.
 - C) The rise of English as a widely-spoken language.
 - D) The reason why so many people choose to speak English.
22. According to the passage, about 1500 years ago English ____.
- A) had some influence over other languages
 - B) was similar to the modern English language
 - C) was brought to Britain by Julius Caesar
 - D) was spoken by few people in Britain
23. The reason for the widespread use of English is that ____.
- A) English is used in Britain as well as in the United States
 - B) the English military forces, businessmen and explorers travelled all over the world
 - C) English is used in various professions and activities in the world
 - D) English is considered better than any other language in the world
24. The expression "that figure" in line 6, paragraph 3, most probably refers to ____.
- A) those people who speak English today
 - B) those people who often travel in the world
 - C) those people who speak English as a mother tongue
 - D) the number of English-speaking nations in the world
25. Which of the following is supported by the author?
- A) English might be understood by the people of other planets.

- B) English has been accepted by many people as an international language.
- C) English will sooner or later replace some other languages in the world.
- D) Many people of different nations regard English as their native language.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The study of the history of the forerunners (先导) of the modern Christmas card proves that the tradition of exchanging presents of good luck at this time of the year goes back to very ancient times. In fact, we should have to go back to pre-Christian times, when the festival was not yet celebrated as the birthday of Christ, but as a day for the winter solstice (冬至). People then celebrated the reawakening of Nature, anticipating the coming of Spring and longer hours of daylight. The solstice season was the time of magic for men, and they could then, from the signs of their gods, foretell coming events during the New Year.

In Rome (罗马) it was an ancient custom for all those who were connected with a household to visit it on the first day of January to exchange greetings and presents. The coming and spread of Christianity and January celebrations concurred (同时发生) for some time in Rome, but as time passed this ancient celebration was replaced by Christmas, the celebration of the birth of Christ. The Christian Christmas spirit introduced a slow but truly remarkable transformation, and seasonal elements which survived from previous times were enriched by new meaning and content.

Generally speaking, those countries whose language belongs to the Latin group continued to observe January 1st rather than Christmas Day as the appropriate date for the exchange of presents. The English seasonal greeting card, on the other hand, was

different, since it conveniently combined Christmas and the New Year, with the emphasis on Christmas. These cards were meant to be delivered on or before Christmas Day.

26. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
- A) The history of the Christmas card.
 - B) The celebrations of the New Year in the world.
 - C) The tradition of exchanging presents during the New Year.
 - D) The ways ancient people celebrated the coming of Spring.
27. Which of the following is TRUE of the ancient people mentioned in the passage?
- A) They exchanged presents of good luck to welcome the coming of Spring.
 - B) They exchanged cards to mark the birthday of Christ.
 - C) They could foretell some events by reading the signs of their gods.
 - D) They celebrated both the Birth of Christ and the New Year.
28. The ancient people celebrated the winter solstice because ____.
- A) it was the time of magic for men
 - B) it was a symbol of good luck for them
 - C) they wanted to enjoy a long life
 - D) it was the time Nature was coming back to life
29. In Rome, with the coming and spread of Christianity, ____.
- A) the first day of January was still celebrated
 - B) people gradually began to celebrate Christmas Day
 - C) people visited their relatives on Christmas Day
 - D) people's life was enriched by new meaning and content
30. Which of the following is implied in the passage?
- A) The changeover to observe Christmas Day as a date for the exchange of presents was slow.
 - B) The English seasonal greeting card emphasizes the New

Year rather than Christmas.

- C) Latin-speaking countries now celebrate Christmas Day rather than the first day of January.
- D) In Rome people celebrated either Christmas Day or the first day of January.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Science was relatively simple in Galileo's day. At that time a well-educated person had a good chance of understanding much of what was known about natural philosophy—or science, as we now call it. There was no quantum (量子) mechanics, no nuclear physics, no biomedicine; mathematics was pretty well limited to algebra and geometry, and physics consisted of some rather simple rules about the way bodies in motion seem to behave.

It is unnecessary to say that science exploded in the last century. As the world population increased manyfold (许多倍) so did the number of scientists, each building on advances of the previous generations of scientists. As the number of scientists and disciplines and subdisciplines has increased, the latter becoming ever more complex, science has become increasingly remote from the person who does not know it, making it more and more difficult to learn what is known about even a limited subject. As an example, consider the *ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL*—just one of several international sources dealing with modern astronomy (天文学). All the issues of the Journal published in the fifty-five years from its founding in 1895 until 1950 occupy fourteen feet of shelf space; those published in the eleven years from 1968 to 1978 fill seventeen feet of shelf space! The frontier of knowledge in astronomy has become so specialised that astronomers in one field often cannot understand the papers in another, and even scientists in the same general field often cannot communicate with those in different

subdisciplines.

31. According to the passage, during Galileo's time, a well-educated person _____.
- A) often could make himself known in the field of natural philosophy
 - B) was able to acquire a good knowledge of natural philosophy
 - C) often found that science was not complicated
 - D) was required to have a good knowledge of mathematics and physics
32. It is known from the passage that the rapid development of science was mainly due to _____.
- A) the rapid growth of the world population
 - B) the scientific achievements Galileo had made
 - C) the advances made by several generations of scientists
 - D) the development of advanced technology
33. Why does the author mention the ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL?
- A) To show the rapid development of science.
 - B) To explain the role scientists play in the advance of science.
 - C) To describe the contributions made by such journals in the development of science.
 - D) To criticize the specialization of some disciplines.
34. It can be inferred that the specialization of disciplines has made scientists feel it _____.
- A) difficult to acquire a good knowledge of science
 - B) easy to communicate with one another
 - C) difficult to understand scientific papers in different fields
 - D) easy to have a good knowledge of a subarea of a discipline
35. Which of the following might be the tendency in the development of modern science?