

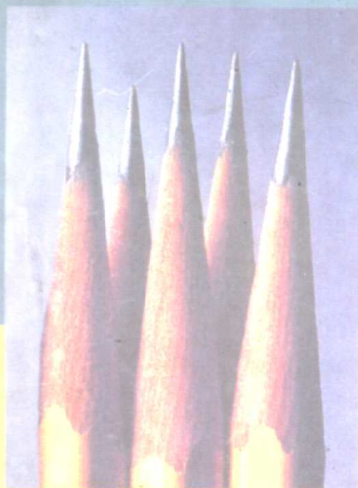
根据教育部最新教学考试大纲编写

大学英语四级考试

名师助考

FOUR

◎ 最新全真模拟试题解析



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审 订：恩 波

全国百所名牌大学推荐辅导用书

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大学英语四级考试名师助考

——最新全真模拟试题解析

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前 言

本丛书由北京、上海、南京等地名牌大学数位有丰富四、六级考试辅导经验的教师组成的英语考试命题研究组合力编写而成。

与其它同类辅导读物相较,本丛书有如下特点:

一、紧扣大纲。大纲是教学、考试的根本。本丛书严格按照教育部最新颁布的、面向 21 世纪大学英语课程改革与实践”项目组编写的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)和《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求编写,并于每分册前列出最新教学大纲、考试大纲及其阐述,希望读者在使用本书及今后的学习中养成先仔细阅读大纲的习惯。

二、切合真题。本丛书十分强调历年已考试题在平时教学、训练中的作用,主要表面在三个方面:A. 本丛书设有历年四级考试真题分析;B. 在说明学习方法、考试规律时,举真题为例;C. 模拟题的题型、题量、题质均与真题保持高度一致。

三、体现理论—实践—理论的教学规律。第一部分理论:最新教学、考试大纲,考试特点与学习指导;第二部分实践:模拟测试;第三部分理论:模拟题解析(评析)。三部分相互联系,层层相扣。第三部分的解析兼具答案和知识点小结的性质,属实用性理论,为本书的一大特点。~~希望读者~~在使用时细细体会,认真运用。

读者如能按照编者的要求认真使用本丛书,~~定能事半功倍~~,迅速提高英语水平,顺利通过四级考试。

本丛书四级含以下分册:

1. 大学英语四级考试名师助考—听力理解
2. 大学英语四级考试名师助考—词汇、语法结构、完形填空
3. 大学英语四级考试名师助考—阅读理解、英译汉、简短回答
4. 大学英语四级考试名师助考—写作
5. 大学英语四级考试名师助考—最新全真模拟试题解析

丛书编写过程中,得到了著名的恩波语言研究所几位专家大力支持,在

此深表谢意!

本丛书除可作四级考试指导用书外,也可作英语学习者平时训练测试使用。

本分册由毛启洪主编,张英、唐晓忠、魏兰同志参加了本书的编写。

鉴于编者的水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

编 者
1999 年 8 月

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第一章 全真模拟试题

Model 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) 2 hours. B) 3 hours.
 C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A) What that thing is. | B) How long he will have to wait. |
| C) Where the woman has been. | D) Where they are going. |
| 2. A) Mrs. Smith. | B) Mrs. Anderson. |
| C) Dr. Ford. | D) Mr. Smith's sister. |
| 3. A) By bus. | B) By plane. |
| C) By car. | D) By taxi. |
| 4. A) Go walking with her friend. | |
| B) Rest and take care of herself. | |
| C) Stay at home and do her exercises. | |
| D) Catch up with her reading. | |
| 5. A) She was very kind. | B) She was apologetic. |

- C) She was unforgiving.
- D) She was well spoken.
- 6. A) Hurry to the cinema.
- B) Look for the money.
- C) Make an appointment
- D) Stay at home.
- 7. A) Tuesday.
- B) Last Tuesday.
- C) Next week's Tuesday.
- D) This Tuesday.
- 8. A) Read the paper.
- B) See a film.
- C) Have dinner in town.
- D) Stay at home.
- 9. A) She wants to go to the disco party.
- B) She doesn't want to go to the disco party.
- C) Work is more important.
- D) To go to the disco party is more important.
- 10. A) It was really very cold.
- B) It snowed in December.
- C) The temperature was below freezing.
- D) There was snow all winter.

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. 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 One

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

- 11. A) 1860.
- B) 1973.
- C) 1869.
- D) 1643.
- 12. A) The number of its shops, supermarkets and garages.
- B) The number of its employees.
- C) The special and unique food.
- D) The quality and the price.
- 13. A) A kind of bacon called "Tendersweet".
- B) A cheese section.
- C) Clothes.

D) A wine department.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Handwriting. B) Writing.
C) Studying handwriting. D) Telling one's characters.
15. A) Because she could appear impartial in telling the truth.
B) Because she wanted him to feel free telling her the truth.
C) Because she didn't like the boy at all.
D) Because she knew the boy was careless and lazy.
16. A) It's impossible to judge a person's character by his handwriting.
B) It's unfair to play a practical joke on a famous man.
C) No one will be perfect all the time.
D) Children and adults have different characters.

Passage Three News Broadcast

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following news. At the end of the news items you will be given ONE minute to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

17. What's the shuttle's trouble?
A) It lost part of its tail. B) It lost some of its tiles.
C) It lost part of its wings. D) It had too much flame.
18. Many people believe that Gates and McCaw's plan was _____.
A) possible B) impossible
C) ridiculous D) amusing
19. The price of petroleum is _____ as much as that in 1973.
A) 3 times B) 4 times
C) 5 times D) 6 times
20. When are there likely to be thunderstorms?
A) Today. B) Tonight.
C) Tomorrow. D) No information.

Part I

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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Through a series of experiments an American scientist has obtained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they cultivate gardens on soil made from finely chopped leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labour. The workers of type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for chopping up leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size-groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size-groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

Intermediate The intermediate-sized ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientist examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants it appeared that some sizes of worker ant were not ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

21. In what way are the ants different from other non-human societies?

shelter
A) They do not need to search for food.

B) They do not need to look for shelter.

C) Individuals vary in social status.

status
D) Individuals perform different functions.

other than 除了
other ranks 普通士兵们

22. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the _____.

- A) construction tasks
- B) defensive work
- C) domestic tasks
- D) heavy work

23. "Good" (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to ants' _____.

- A) co-operation in working
- B) sense of responsibility
- C) efficiency in working
- D) willingness to work hard

24. The scientist's work was based on _____.

- A) occasional observations
- B) systematic observations
- C) observations of several nests
- D) observations of undisturbed nest

25. The organization of the ants has the effect of _____.

- A) getting the most work done
- B) dividing the work up systematically
- C) each ant helping with all the tasks
- D) each ant doing what it can do best

3.5分 rural

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

urban rural

One thing the tour books don't tell you about London is that 2,000 of its residents are foxes. They ran away from the city about two centuries ago after developers and pollution moved in. But now that the environment is cleaner, the foxes have come home.

"The number and variety of wild animals in urban areas is increasing," says Gomer Jones. A survey of the wildlife in New York's Central Park last year counted 14 species of mammals (哺乳动物). A similar survey conducted in the 1890s counted only five species.

Several changes have brought wild animals to the cities. Foremost is that air and water quality in many cities has improved as a result of the 1970s pollution-control efforts. Meanwhile, rural areas have been built up, leaving many animals on the edges of suburbs. In addition, urban wildlife refuges (庇护所) have been

refuge shelter

dwelling
Shelley
birds
habitat
peregrine
city
birds
created. The Greater London Council last year spent \$ 750,000 to buy land to build 10 permanent wildlife refuges in the city. As a result, many birds are now living in the city. For peregrine falcons (游隼) cities are actually safer than rural cliff dwellings. By 1970 the birds had died out east of the Mississippi because of the DDT that had made their eggs too thin to support life. That year, scientist Tom Cade of Cornell University began raising the birds for release in cities, for cities afforded plenty of food.

Cities can attract wild animals without turning them harmful. The trick is to create habitats where they can be self-sufficient but still be seen and appreciated. Such habitats can even be functional. In San Francisco, the local government is testing different kinds of rainwater control basins to see not only which ones retain the cleanest water but which will attract the most birds.

26. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.
- ☒ A) wildlife returning to large cities
 - B) foxes returning to London
 - C) wild animals living in zoos
 - D) a survey of wildlife in New York
27. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) Londoners are putting more and more wild animals into their zoos
 - ☒ B) Londoners are happy to see wild animals return to their city
 - C) Londoners are trying to move wild animals back to the countryside
 - D) Londoners have welcomed the wild birds, but found foxes a nuisance *nuisance*
28. According to the passage, the number of species of wildlife in New York's Central Park _____.
- ☒ A) is slowly decreasing
 - B) competes favorably with other cities
 - C) is on the same level as before
 - ☒ D) has more than doubled in the twentieth century
29. Which of the following is NOT a reason wildlife is returning to the cities?
- A) Air and water quality has improved in the cities.
 - ☒ B) Wildlife is appreciated in the cities.
 - C) Food is plentiful in the cities.
 - D) Wildlife refuges have been built in the cities.
30. The word "habitat" (Line 2, Para. 4) here means _____.

- A) a building for keeping wild animals
 B) a garden for growing plants
 C) a place for animals to live naturally
 D) a park where live animals are exhibited

(smoke to the...)
passive
infinite
passive

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The fact that blind people can "see" things using other parts of their bodies apart from their eyes may help us to understand our feelings about colour. If they can sense colour differences then perhaps we too, are affected by colour unconsciously.

Manufacturers have discovered by trial and error, that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and the cosmetics (化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a whole discipline of colour psychology that now finds application in everything from fashion to interior decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the colour of the night sky and therefore associated with passivity and calm, while yellow is a day colour with associations of energy and incentive (刺激). For primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw as red, the colour of blood and rage and the heat that came with effort. And green is associated with passive defence and self-preservation. Experiments have shown that colours, partly because of their physiological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in heartbeat, and blood pressure. Red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect, it is a calming colour. Because of its exciting connotations (涵义), red was chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alertness and alarm, so fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colours that stop the traffic dead.

31. Manufacturers found out that colour affects sales _____.

- A) by experience over a long period of time
 B) by experimenting with different colours
 C) by trying out colour on blind people
 D) by developing the discipline of colour psychology

32. Our preferences for certain colours are _____.

- A) associated with the time of day
 - B) dependent on our character
 - C) linked with our primitive ancestors
 - D) partly due to psychological factors
33. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?
- ☒ A) They breathe faster.
 - B) They feel afraid .
 - C) Their blood pressure rises.
 - D) Their hearts beat faster.
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Colour probably has an effect on us which we are not conscious of.
 - ☒ B) Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities.
 - C) People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly.
 - D) The psychology of colour is of some practical use.
35. Which of the following could be the most suitable title?
- A) The Discipline of Colour Psychology.
 - B) Colour and Its Connotations.
 - C) The Practical Use of Colour.
 - D) Colour and Feelings.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable. At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been ^{justified} ~~justified~~ Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good intentions, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe that society is approaching certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible ^{negative} ~~negative~~ effects of industry on the natural environment, and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will decrease.

People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even

~~proponent~~

at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world. These ~~proponents~~ ^{proponents} of economic growth believe that only more growth can create the capital needed to improve the quality of life in the world. Furthermore, they argue that only continued growth can provide the financial resources required to protect our natural surroundings from ~~industrialization~~. ~~industrialization~~ ^{industrialization}

This debate over the desirability of continued economic growth is of vital importance to ~~business and industry~~. If those who argue against economic growth are correct, the problems they mentioned cannot be ignored. To find a solution, economists and the business community must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another.

36. According to those who argue against economic growth we must slow down for the following reasons EXCEPT that _____.

- A) our natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry
- B) the fixed supply of natural resources marks a point beyond which economic growth cannot continue
- C) the world population is ever increasing
- D) more efforts should be made to improve the quality of our material life

37. Those who want more economic growth believe that continued economic growth ~~is essential~~ ^{is essential} to the well-being of society as a whole.

- A) ~~is essential~~ to the well-being of society as a whole
- B) can provide the solution to many of our social problems today
- C) can protect our environment from being polluted by industry
- D) can provide us with more natural resources for industrialization

38. We may infer from the context that "proponents" (Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- A) arguments in support of something
- B) disagreements
- C) people who argue for something
- D) people who argue against something

39. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the contradiction between economists and the business community
- B) the present debate on economic growth
- C) the advantages and disadvantages of economic growth
- D) the importance of the debate on economic growth

40. We may infer from the passage that _____.
- A) the author describes the case as it is
 - B) the author is for economic growth
 - C) the author is against continued economic growth
 - D) the author is very much worried about the problems caused by continued economic growth

Part II 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 centre.

41. Since the mid 1970s, medicine has _____ a few new treatment triumphs in the war against cancer.

A) seeded
B) shot
C) sounded
D) scored

42. If you rub certain things together, their surfaces become _____ static elec- tricity.

A) caught up with
B) charged with
C) kept up with
D) put up with

43. Researchers cannot _____ the possibility that Earth may one day run out of its orbit.

A) rule out
B) hand out
C) run out
D) drop out

44. More quickly than anyone could have imagined, East Germany is being _____ in the Western market economy.

A) absorbed
B) adopted
C) caught in
D) charmed

45. What happened in that class probably reflects what is happening in society

A) at large
B) at random
C) at first
D) at length

46. Like most animals, hens will work hard for _____ to food.

at length 10.

tremendous
巨大的

- A) way ~~the~~ prompt B) subject
C) intention D) access
47. The _____ action of the policemen saved the people in the house from being burnt.
A) supreme B) significant
C) prompt D) vital
48. Topics for conversation should be _____ to the experiences and interests of the students.
A) remarkable B) relevant
C) inevitable D) brilliant
49. The poor old woman can't _____ her hot water bottle.
A) do without B) do with
C) do up D) do away with
50. This book was the _____ of a tremendous amount of scientific work.
A) output B) outlet
C) outset D) outcome
51. The indecisive man was _____ persuaded into changing his mind.
A) hardly B) unwillingly
C) voluntarily D) readily
52. Why did nature design us so carelessly that we eventually _____?
A) break up B) cut down
C) fall apart D) turn down
53. _____ the gas shortage, I am going to buy a compact car this year.
A) In front of B) In place of
C) In terms of D) In view of
54. It's harmful to one's health to _____ smoking and drinking.
A) take on B) take in
C) take to D) take off
55. Some people either _____ avoid questions of right and wrong or remain neutral about them.
A) sincerely B) enthusiastically
C) uniquely D) deliberately
56. As hard as nails: if a starving beggar were to ask her for a crust of _____ bread, she'd turn her back on him.