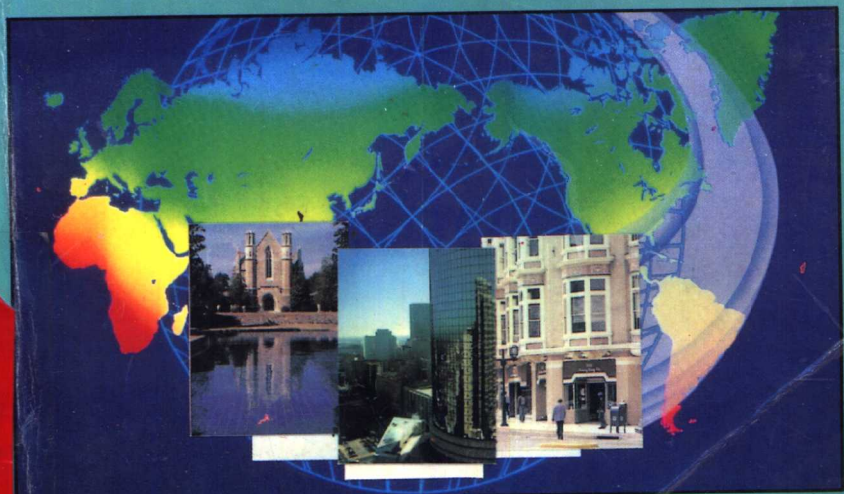


● 孙强华 编

# 最新模式 大学英语四级考试 模拟试题及精解



安徽科学技术出版社

• 大学英语学习指南 •

# 最新模式大学英语四级考试 模拟试题及精解

孙强华 编著

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· 大学英语学习指南 ·

最新模式大学英语四级考试

模拟试题及精解

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## 前 言

四级考试是一种对考生综合运用英语能力的标准化测试。通过两年的英语学习,学生学到不少的英语语言知识,但是,大多数学生存在着这样的问题,没有把所学到的语言知识系统化,所学到的知识常常是零乱的、独立的语言现象,有时甚至概念很模糊。

因此,学生在四级考试前进行系统复习就必不可少。只有通过系统复习,考生才能对所学过的英语知识进行归纳、整理,掌握重点,巩固所学过的英语知识,在考试中真正地发挥自己应有的水平,减少“遗憾”。

如果让学生在考前,在有限的时间去分析、归纳总结,显然是不现实的,那么为什么不能帮助学生做这项工作呢?语言能表达思想,使人们之间相互理解,因此,人们在使用语言时一定遵循着某种规律,如果能把握这种规律,就能有效地学习语言,使用语言。

既然语言存在着一定的规律,我们为何不去寻找这种规律,至少在一定范围内,对某些语言现象进行分析,归纳,从而能举一反三,以最少的时间以取得最大的效益。

下面作者谈一下在科大执教的亲身经历。学生经过将近两年的英语学习之后,我们把学生学过的语言现象编写在题目中,不少学生在做题时吃不准。以形容词“感谢”这个词为例,字典上写着,这个词后面可接介词“for”,也可以接介词“to”。由于概念不清晰,学生在做题时感到束手无策,不知道两者之间有何差别。通过精解、讲评,以及把他们所学过的知识系统化,我们使大多数学生巩固、掌握了基本语言要领。有些情景非常令人难忘。在课堂上,当教师帮助学生搞懂了类似的语言点后,学生显得非常的兴奋,有些学生在上课时还鼓掌起来。当看到这种情景后,我们教师也感到万分的欣慰。这也说明了,学生被这些语言现

象困扰着,他们在不断地思考着,但是没有得出满意的结论。

我们是怎样讲述帮助学生把概念弄清的呢?我们首先帮助学生把概念弄清楚。就以形容词“感谢”来说,thankful 这词如果后接介词“to”就应该接 sb. (某人),如果后接介词“for”就应该接 sth. (某事物);然后再把学生以前学过的孤立的语言知识进行归纳,系统化。譬如大多数表达“感激,感谢”的形容词都有相类似的用法:

obliged	thankful	thank (名词) to
grateful	indebted	

例:

如果表示感谢某人时,介词用 to,如

I am deeply obliged to you.

I am much indebted to you.

如果表示为某事而表示感谢,介词用 for,如

I am grateful for what you have done.

I am thankful for your help.

如果表示为某事而感谢某人,则用 adj. + to + sb. + for + sth. ,

如:

I am deeply obliged to you for your help.

I am much indebted to you for your kindness.

通过的这样的归纳分析,弄清概念,使学生掌握了规律,巩固了所学过的知识。

再举一例:

通过将近两年的英语学习,学生都有了一定语感,他们知道通常形容词可以用句型:

It is adj. + for + sb. + to + do + sth.

以及句型:

It is adj. + of + sb. + to + do + sth.

但是,不少学生在用这两个句型时常用错词,如:

他们会写:

It is impossible of you to do so. 或

You are impossible to do so.

这说明学生对形容词的分类概念不清。

例如句子：

1) It is impossible of you to do so. 或

2) It is impossible for you to do so.

在上述两个句子中，第一句是不对的。在一般情况下，句型：

It is adj. + of + sb. + to + do + sth. (如 It's kind of you to say so.)

可以转换为：

Sb. is adj + to + do + sth. (如 You are kind to say so.)

You are impossible to do so. 看似可以翻译成“你不可能这样做”，实际上不能这样写。You are impossible 说不通。这是我们的母语干扰，同样我们也不能说：“You are convenient”。我们只能写成：

It is impossible for you to do so.

句型 It is adj. + for + sb. + to + do + sth. 也可以转换，可转换为：

To do sth. is adj. + for sb. 有时稍作改动，还可以看到句型：

Ving (sth.) is adj + to (for) sb. (把动词不定式改为动名词)

不同类型的形容词符合不同的句型。

符合句型 It is adj. + of + sb. + to + do + sth. 的形容词有：

nice	brave	polite	wise
kind	careful	rude	unwise
good	careless	silly	wrong
honest	clever	thoughtful	thoughtless
bold	cruel	wicked	.....

例句：

It was careless of him to leave his umbrella in the train.

He was careless to leave his umbrella in the train.

It was thoughtful of her to do so.

She was thoughtful to do so.

在这种结构中, adj + of 是对后面 sb. 进行“特征、性质”说明的。符合这个句型的这类形容词一般不后接 for。而有其自身常用搭配的介词, 如:

kind to	careful of	honest with
rude to	careless of	.....
polite to		

符合句型 It is adj. + for + sb. + to + do + sth. 的形容词有:

necessary	impossible	convenient
important	possible	indispensable
essential	unbearable	.....

例句:

It is unbearable for me to work in this dreadful heat.

在这种结构中, for sb. 表示“对某人来说”。

在这组形容词中, 有些词也可以用 sb. 作为主语, 如: Sb. is important ... 但是, It is important for sb. to do sth. 句型中 it 是指 to do sth. 两者意义是不同的。另外, 作为语言, 多种表达方法在所难免, 如:

It is stupid for him to do so. (着重 “to do so” is stupid)

It is stupid of him to do so. (着重 “sb.” is stupid)

两者都是符合英语语法的句子。但是学生们如果能把扼总的原则, 进行必要的归纳, 找出例外及不同的表达方法, 就能达到增强记忆的效果。

本书在很大程度上就是以这种形式进行题目注解的。目的只有一个, 希望能帮助学生巩固并系统化所学过的知识, 在考试以及在其它场合中能正确使用英语。

为了提高考试的信度, 四级考试将在某些部分做一些改进, 在本书每套试题的“Alternative form”部分中, 读者将可以看到最新四级考试的模式。

作者

1995年6月

于中国科学技术大学

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(Band Four)

## Section A

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: a. At the office.

**c. At the airport**

b. In the waiting room.

d. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two are 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 blacken it with a pencil.

### Sample Answer

1. a. He thinks it is better than studying at home.

b. He prefers to study than to go home.

c. He wants study alone in the library.

d. He prefers to study at home.

2. a. At home.

**b. In the hospital.**

c. In the doctor's office.

d. At work.

3. a. That she will go away.

b. That she will be sorry.

c. That she will not quit her job.

- d. That she will not buy him a present.
4. a. In a dentist's office.                      b. In a drug store.  
c. In a dress shop.                              d. In a restaurant.
5. a. Persevere for a bit longer.  
b. Drop the class straight away.  
c. Try and enjoy the class as he did.  
d. Get ready for the worst part of the class.
6. a. In a department store.                      b. At an airport check-in.  
c. At a bank.                                      d. At a supermarket.
7. a. The man will pay ten dollars.  
b. The man will pay twenty dollars.  
c. The man will pay thirty dollars.  
d. The man will pay forty dollars.
8. a. A play.                                          b. A movie.  
c. A lecture.                                      d. A concert.
9. a. On Monday.                                      b. On Tuesday.  
c. Wednesday.                                      d. On Thursday.
10. a. A new restaurant.                              b. A new hotel.  
c. A new hospital.                                      d. A new airport.

## 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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked a., b., c., and d.. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

### Passage I

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

11. a. Lovely creatures.  
b. Gracefully gliding creatures.

- c. Flying flowers.
  - d. Poems in nature.
12. a. Butterflies and moths form one order of insects
- b. Butterflies are generally seen in the day time.
- c. Moths are generally seen as the evening sky darkens.
- d. Butterflies' bodies are usually thicker than moth's.
13. a. about 1,000.                      b. above 8,000 .
- c. less than 1,000.                  d. less than 8,000.
14. a. From 0.8 to 12 inches.        b. From 1 to 12 inches.
- c. From 8 to 12 inches.            d. From 0.8 to 1 inch.

### Passage I

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard

15. a. bamboo as a decoration.      b. bamboo as building material.  
c. bamboo as tools.      d. bamboo as food.
16. a. bush.      b. tree.  
c. grass.      d. weed.
17. a. they are lighter colored.      b. they are tender.  
c. they are darker and harder.      d. they are hard to preserve.

### Passage I

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard

18. a. Almost all kids believe the earth is flat.  
b. One half of ten-year-old children believe the earth is flat.  
c. One in four ten years and younger believe the earth is flat.  
d. One in four thirteen-year-old children believe the earth is flat.
19. a. For about one year.                      b. For two or three years.  
c. For about ten years.                      d. Not mentioned.
20. a. The teachers underestimated their students' knowledge.

- b. The teachers overestimated their students' knowledge.
- c. the teachers prediction was almost close to the result of the series studies.
- d. The teacher didn't predict at all.

## The Alternative Form for Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Dictation:

Directions: In this section, a passage will be read to you three times. Listen carefully and put down what you have heard in readable handwriting on your answer sheet.

### Section B

#### Spot Dictation:

Directions: In this section, a passage will be read to you three times. You are asked to fill each of the blanks in the following passage with one word or a group of words on your answer sheet when the passage is read to you.

One of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is multicolored butterfly, gracefully gliding through the air. Some poets have called butterflies and moths \_\_\_\_\_ or "living jewels". Yet these little insects must go through many changes to become such \_\_\_\_\_.

Together, butterflies and moths \_\_\_\_\_. Generally, butterflies are seen in the daytime while moths are seen as the evening sky darkens. Butterflies' bodies are usually thinner than moth's.

There are over eight thousand kinds of butterflies and moths, and they are found in any part of the world where \_\_\_\_\_. There are naturally more moths and butterflies in tropical countries, but a few found north of the \_\_\_\_\_.

Certain kinds of butterflies and moths \_\_\_\_\_ one place to another in different seasons. Some butterflies spend their summer in Europe and the winter in Africa or southern Asia. Once in a while ships \_\_\_\_\_ . And some butterflies have been seen a thousand miles from land.

Some people make very interesting and \_\_\_\_\_ of butterflies and moths from different parts of the world. Butterflies can be kept for years in glass cases \_\_\_\_\_ , but moths must be kept in dark cabinets, if not, their colors will fade.

### Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked a. , b. , c. and d. . You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

*Questions 21 to 23 are based on the following passage:*

We now know that what constitutes practically all of matter is empty space; relatively enormous voids in which revolve with lightning velocity infinitesimal particles so utterly small that they have never been seen or photographed. The existence of these particles have been demonstrated by mathematical physicists and their operations determined by ingenious laboratory experiments. It was not until 1911 that experiments by Sir Ernest Rutherford revealed the architecture of the mysterious atom. Moseley, Bohr, Fermi, Millikan, Compton, Urey, and others have also worked on the problem. Matter is composed of molecules whose average diameter is about  $1/125$  millionth of an inch. ① (划线部分为第N部分英译中题目, 以下类同) Molecules are composed of atoms so small that above five million could be placed in a row on the period at the end of this sentence. Long thought to be the ultimate, indivisible

constituent of matter, the atom has been found to consist roughly of a proton, the positive electrical element in the atomic nucleus, surrounded by electrons, the negative electrical elements swirling about the proton.

21. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:
- The work of Sir Ernest Rutherford
  - Empty spaces in matter
  - Atoms, molecules, and space
  - The structure of matter
22. The center of the atom, according to this passage,
- contains one electron
  - has not yet been seen by the naked eye
  - was seen as early as 1911
  - is about the size of a period
23. The paragraph indicates that the atom
- is the smallest particle
  - is very little larger than a molecule
  - is empty space
  - is composed of several particles

*Questions 24 to 28 are based on the following passage:*

When scientists are trying to understand a particular set of phenomena, they often make use of a "model." A model, in the scientists' sense, is a kind of analogy or mental image of the phenomena in terms of something we are familiar with. One example is the wave model of light. We cannot see light as if it were made up of waves because experiments on light indicate that it behaves in many respects as water waves do.

The purpose of a model is to give us a mental or visual picture—something to hold onto—when we cannot see what is actually happening. ⑦ Models often give us a deeper understanding: The analogy to a

known system (for instance, water waves in the above example) can suggest new experiments to perform and can provide ideas about what other related phenomena might occur.

24. The author is concerned with an explanation of the term
- wave
  - model
  - analogy
  - all of the above
25. Another example of a scientific model would be
- a map
  - a paper airplane
  - an atom
  - a light bulb
26. Why are models necessary?
- They connect invisible phenomena to those we are familiar with.
  - Scientists could not experiment without them.
  - They give the scientist a sense of security.
  - They provide deeper insight into the workings of the human mind.
27. Models provide us with deeper understanding because
- They make us think about our universe.
  - they were used to make waves visible.
  - They are more precise than theories.
  - They indicate further directions and help us make predictions.
28. An analogy is
- the study of the universe.
  - a comparison.
  - the study of light waves.
  - the result of scientific investigation.

*Questions 29 to 33 are based on the following passage:*

Observe the dilemma of the fungus(真菌); it is a plant, but it possesses no chlorophyll(叶绿素). While all other plants put the sun's energy to work for them combining the nutrients of ground and air into body



structure, the chlorophyllless fungus must look elsewhere for an energy supply. It finds it in those other plants which, having received theirs free from the sun, relinquish it at some point in their cycle either to other animals or to fungi.

In this search for energy the fungus has become the earth's major source of rot and decay. Wherever you see mold forming on a piece of bread, or a pile of leaves turning to compost(堆肥), or a blown-down tree becoming pulp on the ground, you are watching a fungus eating. ⑦⑧ Without fungus action the earth would be piled high with the dead plant life of past centuries. In fact certain plants which contain resins(树脂, 松香) that are toxic to fungi will last indefinitely; specimens of the redwood, for instance can still be found resting on the forest floor centuries after having been blown down.

29. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
- Life without Chlorophyll
  - The Strange World of the Fungus
  - The Harmful Qualities of Fungi
  - Utilization of the Sun's Energy
30. The statement "you are watching a fungus eating" is best described as
- figurative
  - ironical
  - joking
  - contradictory
31. The author implies that fungi
- are responsible for all the world's rot and decay
  - cannot live completely apart from other plants
  - are poisonous to resin-producing plants
  - can survive indefinitely under favorable conditions
32. The author uses the word dilemma (in the first sentence) to indicate that
- the fungus is both helpful and harmful in its effects