



四级最新模拟试题解析

紧扣大纲

设题科学

最新题型

难易适度



注释详细 信息量大 适用性强

最新跟踪 权威性高



湖南师范大学出版社

大学英语学习考试丛书
四级最新模拟试题解析

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1. 编写说明

对于大多数学生来说,要通过四级英语考试并非是一件轻而易举的事情。通过四级英语考试的难点首先在于对考试的不适应,其次是语言知识的欠缺和思路上的偏差。针对前者适当地进行一些模拟练习是十分必要的,而针对后者则要结合具体的题目学习并掌握分析问题和解决问题的思路与方法。

出于这方面的需要我们编写了这本《大学英语四级最新模拟试题解析》。

本书共收集近年来我们所使用的模拟试卷共 10 套。这些材料在教学中多次使用,收集时又经过了认真的挑选,并且照顾到近年来考试中所采用的各种新题型,特别是知识点的覆盖面和难易程度方面都尽量接近四级英语考试的实际情况。

题目的解析主要是阅读理解、词汇与结构和完形填空(cloze),而对于听力、写作和翻译却只能概括地介绍一些切实可行的技巧与方法。在解析题目时我们着眼于难点而对一般问题只是点到为止。这样做的好处是突出重点和难点,一目了然。

为了便于使用,本书的听力部分配有录音磁带,另外在书末部分提供了全部试题的答案以供核对,学生可根据自己的得分情况找出薄弱环节,进行有针对性的复习和训练。

我们衷心希望本书能提高你的英语水平,帮助你顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

2. 重视解题策略

参加大学英语四级考试的考生在遵守考试注意事项的前提下适当了解和运用一点儿策略对于充分发挥水平提高考试成绩会大有好处。

考试策略多种多样,究竟什么样的策略更适合自己的要因人而异,这里介绍几种具体的作法:

(1)根据题目的难易和份量安排作题次序。

大学英语四级考试的听力和写作部分时间已经固定,无法更改,但词汇结构、阅读理解和 Cloze(有时是翻译)部分的做题时间却是考生自己可以调整的。对这几个题型作答要采取先易后难,保证重点的原则。一般说来应先作词汇结构,再作阅读理解,而后作 Cloze(有时是翻译),这是因为词汇结构题目相对比较简单,而且这类题目会就是会,一旦不会而花费过多的时间得不偿失;把阅读理解部分放在中间这段时间是因为这部分内容多,而且分数多,不充分注意容易造成整个考试的失败;而 Cloze 放在最后阶段做,一是这种题目有一定难度,且分数不多,最后处理比较合适。有的考生往往先做阅读题,花时间过多而影响到其它部分的答题,因而不太可取。

(2)把难题留到最后处理

在完成某个题型时,即使遇到难题也不要花费过多的时间而影响答题的速度,明智的作法是先作个记号跳过去,待完成了全部答题后再回过头来进行认真深入的思考,尽量给出可能正确的答案。

3. 知识要点与答题技巧

3.1 听力理解

·听能分析与听能培养方法

听能的高低取决于两个因素:一是能听得清,二是能听得懂。能否听得清楚主要是生理和实践多少的问题,这个问题一般不难解决,而能否听得懂则涉及的问题十分复杂。一个极其简单的事实是凡是听懂的东西必然是原先已经了解的东西,从这个意义上说听力的提高有赖于英语知识的积累,而非单纯的听所能解决,所谓功夫在其外就是这个道理。此外听力反应速度的快慢往往和听者对知识的熟悉程度有关。有人曾作过实验证明,凡是能把课文读得非常流利的人英语听力的反应速度也相应快。这就说明,听力能力的提高除了知识的积累还和阅读有着非常密切的关系。当然我们并没排除多听的重要性,重视听力实践是必要的。

·四级考试的听力要求

四级考试的听力通常有以下几种题目:(1)日常对话;(2)短文理解;(3)复合式听写(包括填空和概括大意)。根据这些题目的要求,考生必须具备以下的知识与技能:

①掌握日常交谈的基本词汇与句式。

包括:反意问句,否定句,虚拟语气和主从复合句。

②掌握语境关联理论,通过对话推断出话题、地点,会话者身份和话语意图等多种信息。

③注意常用拼写不规则的词的拼法。

④利用归纳概括方法记忆短文内容。

·应试技巧

(1)浏览选择项推定听力材料内容;

(2)根据选择项推定问题提问方向;

(3)快速记录日期和数字;

(4)利用语法知识修正听写。

3.2 阅读理解

四级英语阅读理解部分的应试技巧可以分为阅读技巧和答题技巧两个方面:

·阅读技巧

四级英语考试的阅读要求考生在7—8分钟内完成一篇文章的阅读理解并完成答案的选择,这种速度是非常快的,按部就班的逐词阅读往往难以凑效,因此这种阅读必须采用快速阅读的技巧与方法,主要有:

(1)结构阅读法

所谓结构阅读法就是利用考生的日常知识,根据文章的类型和结构方式直接寻找文章的主题句而理解文章的中心思想。这种方法适应于说明和论述性的文章。

(2)概括归纳法

对于在首段和末段找不出主题句的文章可先寻找各个段落的主题句或主要内容,概括出文章的中心思想,进而把握全文。叙述性的文章常常可以利用此法。

(3)“半读法”

所谓“半读法”就是只读一半就对文章作出概括,把握全文。

(4)问题查找法

问题查找法主要对付难以理解的文章。所谓问题查找法是指当读了一段还不明其意义时可以先看问题,由问题推断文章的内容和意义,然后带着问题直接寻找答案。

快速阅读技巧与方法都是为了节约时间,把有限的时间尽可能用在解答问题上而不去计较一词一句的得失。

·答题技巧

四级英语考试的阅读题目大体可以分为三个大类:把握中心思想,细节分析和推断结论。答题时必须根据题目的不同类型而采取

相应的答题思路,其技巧方法主要有:

- (1)主旨题——快速归纳印证法
- (2)推断题——分析推理法
- (3)是非题——查证排除法
- (4)语义题——语境分析法

3.3 词汇与结构

解答词汇结构部分的题目要系统掌握英语语法知识,重点是熟悉以下内容:

- (1)动词的时态运用
- (2)语态选择问题
- (3)虚拟语气的表达
- (4)情态动词的正确使用
- (5)动词的性质与基本句型
- (6)非谓语动词的用法
- (7)英语句子的语序
- (8)关系词的选用
- (9)倒装句的用法
- (10)性、数、格的一致关系与照应
- (11)各种强调表达的方式
- (12)比较级句子的用法
- (13)关联词的用法
- (14)冠词和介词的使用

3.4 英汉翻译

大学英语四级考试对翻译提出的要求是译文表达要通顺,意思要确切。

翻译要达到上述要求首先是避免照搬原文作机械的对应;其次是避免照搬字典作强行的拼凑。换言之,翻译必须在理解原文的基础上选用合乎汉语表达习惯的表达方式和对等说法。

翻译常用的技巧有：

- (1)适当调整原文的语序,把信息按汉语习惯进行重新组合。
- (2)根据需要改变原文的叙述角度。
- (3)注意信息的隐显关系,在译文表达中作适当的增减。
- (4)根据语境弄清词语的具体所指,随境赋辞,寻求合乎搭配的说法。
- (5)检查译文,确保译文的通顺和准确,修改不合逻辑和不规范的说法。

3.5 写作技巧

大学英语四级考试对作文的要求是中心突出,语言连贯,内容充实和表达正确。下面只介绍一些基本的方法与技巧。

(1)段落中的每个句子都必须和中心有关系,都要为表达中心思想服务。

(2)材料要典型,要能够表达中心思想。

(3)把相同的材料放在同一个地方,形成层次。

(4)段落与段落,层次与层次之间的过度要分明,有明确的标识语。

(5)按逻辑顺序安排语词和句子

(6)叙述角度要尽量保持一致

(7)正确地、恰当地使用连接词语

文章(段落)都是按照一定的思维模式开展的,这些开展方式有:

(1)定义法开展

(2)时间顺序法

(3)列举法

(4)因果分析法

(5)问答法

(6)比较对照法

文章究竟应采用何种方式和文章类型有关,也和主题句中的关

键词有关。在动笔写作之前一定要先认真研究,构思出文章的总体框架,这样写作才能做到心中有数。

4.1 Test 1

Section A

1. A) It's raining. B) It's foggy.
C) It's delayed. D) It's off the course.
2. A) Jack enjoyed the performance.
B) Jack conducted the Band.
C) Jack slept during the performance.
D) Jack left as soon as the performance started.
3. A) He refused to do so. B) He will go home.
C) He asked her to stop smoking. D) He is glad to.
4. A) Tired. B) Angry.
C) Disappointed. D) Overjoyed.
5. A) 8:45 B) 8:35
C) 10:05 D) 9:45
6. A) He thinks it's a good idea.

B) He doesn't like the idea.

C) He thinks he might put forward a better suggestion.

D) He asks her to change for a better idea.

7. A) Size M

B) Size S

C) Size XL

D) Size L

8. A) to buy some gifts.

B) to see a flower show.

C) to take Mary to the garden.

D) to shop with Mary.

9. A) At a theater.

B) At an airport.

C) At a railway station.

D) At a cinema.

10. A) their car.

B) their new house.

C) their office.

D) their journey.

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) Liquid.

B) Medicine.

C) A bottle of tea.

D) Sick leave.

12. A) The teacher taught well.

B) The teacher lost his health.

C) The subject was interesting.

- D)The students were grateful to their teacher.
13. A)The teacher still gave lessons to the students even though he was sick.
- B)The teacher cheated the students in an unkind way.
- C)The teacher had special interest in drugs.
- D)The teacher practised what he wanted his students to do.

Passage Two

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

14. A)Spring. B)Summer.
C)Autumn. D)Winter.
15. A)Three weeks. B)Two weeks.
C)Four weeks. D)Two weeks and a half.
16. A)Went sightseeings.
B)Went back home.
C)Spent holidays on the beaches.
D)Relax herself at high school.

Passage Three

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

17. A)To keep fish alive. B)To punish criminals.
C)To preserve dead bodies. D)To help heal wounds.
18. A)For making salted fish.
B)For stealing salt.
C)For taking salt from the king's table
D)For selling salt.
19. A)He would lose his life. B)He would lose an ear.
C)He would lose all his salt. D)He would be heavily fined.

20. A) Three thousand years ago.
B) When man began to salt fish.
C) When man began to preserve the salted fish.
D) No one knows.

Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

All the housewives who went to the new (S1) _____ had one great ambition: to be the lucky (S2) _____ who did not have to pay for the shopping. For this was what the notice just inside the (S3) _____ promised. It said, "Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This may be your lucky day!"

For several weeks Mrs. Edward hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer. (S4) _____ her friends, she never gave up hope. The cupboards in her (S5) _____ were full of things which she did not need. In vain her husband tried to dissuade her. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the supermarket would (S6) _____ her and say, "Madam, this is your

lucky day. Everything in your (S7) _____ is free!"

One Friday morning, after she had finished her shopping and had taken it to her car, she found that she had forgotten to buy any tea. She dashed back to the supermarket, got the tea and went towards the cash-desk. (S8) _____

_____. (S9) _____

_____ ! (S10) _____

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:

In January 1955, Jill Kinmont, then 19, seemed certain to make the United States Olympic ski team. Since age twelve, she had focused on this goal. Throughout high school in Bishop, California, she had competed at most Western ski areas, including Mammothe Mountain, Sun Valley, Aspen, Jackson, and Brighton. She had won both the women's and the junior national slalom (障碍滑雪) championships before traveling to Alta, Utah, to compete in the pre-Olympic tryout (选