

CET-4

大学英语

跨越丛书在  
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# 跨越四级

模拟题

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

寇菊霞

主编



西北工业大学出版社

1997年1月

九年級

第 1 期

第 1 卷

# 跨 越 四 級

模 擬 題

新華書店經銷 全國各大書局均有代售



廣東人民出版社

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# 跨越四级

## 模拟题

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西北工业大学出版社

**【内容简介】** 本书共有 8 套模拟试题(不含听力),包括语法与词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作、英译汉、简答题等题型。根据题型变化,第三、四套模拟题由“英译汉”替换“完型填空”;第七、八套模拟题由“简答题”替换“完型填空”。全部模拟试题附有简单明了的答案注解,便于考生快速掌握 题型变化规律,提高应试能力。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

跨越四级·模拟题/寇菊霞主编. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,2001.8

ISBN 7-5612-1369-7

I. 跨… II. 寇… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-习题  
IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 040034 号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号 邮编:710072 电话:029-8493844

网 址:<http://www.nwpup.com>

印 刷 者:西安市向阳印刷厂

开 本:850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张:41.375

字 数:1126 千字

版 次:2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 12 月第 3 次印刷

印 数:10 001~14 000 册

定 价:52.00 元(本册 7.00 元)

总 序

大学英语四、六级考试作为一种标准化英语水平测试在全国高校实施已有十多年了,受到社会各界前所未有的关注和认可。全国各高校都要求大学生毕业前必须通过四级考试,社会用人单位将四、六级考试成绩作为选拔人才的主要标准之一。由此可见,大学英语四、六级考试对于每一位大学生来说具有十分重要的意义。为了帮助大学生提高英语应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们组织编写了这套《跨越四(六)级》丛书。

本丛书是目前国内大学英语四、六级考试指导书中的最新版本丛书,书中全方位反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,并且每次考试题型都有所变化,本丛书分析了近两年四、六级全真试题,详细介绍了新题型,并在模拟题分册中采用动态模拟的新方法指导考生进行模拟强化训练,以有利于他们熟悉、掌握题型变化规律,在考试中取得高分。

本丛书的另一个特点是多角度快速提高考生的语言综合能力。丛书的每个分册都精讲了该部分的基础知识和技能,并针对这些基础知识和技能配有专项和综合练习及答案注解,使考生将知识、技能和练习有机地结合为一体,以有效掌握基础知识和技能,快速提高其应试能力和英语成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外有关最新资料,选材广泛,内容新颖,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。





值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语和计算机图书为特色的出版社,是全国唯一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社。近年来为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次所推出的《跨越四(六)级》丛书旨在为广大考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供最有效的帮助,为大学英语学习者奉献优质的精神食粮。可以说,这套丛书的出版不仅是各位主编和编者辛勤劳动的成果,而且是出版社领导和编辑人员努力工作的结果。常言说得好,付出总会有回报。我们坚信,这套丛书必将以其丰富的内容、鲜明的特点和应考的实用受到广大读者的欢迎。

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

2001年6月

## 《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

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## 前 言

近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,每次考试的题型采用动态组合的办法,即每次考试题型都有所变化。为了帮助考生熟悉新题型,掌握题型变化规律和进行考前强化训练,我们编写了这本《跨越四级·模拟题》。

本书共有 8 套模拟试题(不含听力),包括语法与词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作、英译汉、简答题等题型。根据题型变化,第三、四套模拟题由“英译汉”替换“完型填空”;第七、八套模拟题由“简答题”替换“完型填空”。全书 8 套模拟试题全都附有简单明了的答案注解,便于考生快速掌握题型变化规律,提高应试能力。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 6 月



## 目 录

模拟试题一.....	1
模拟试题一答案及题解 .....	16
模拟试题二 .....	24
模拟试题二答案及题解 .....	39
模拟试题三 .....	47
模拟试题三答案及题解 .....	61
模拟试题四 .....	67
模拟试题四答案及题解 .....	80
模拟试题五 .....	87
模拟试题五答案及题解.....	102
模拟试题六.....	110
模拟试题六答案及题解.....	125
模拟试题七.....	132
模拟试题七答案及题解.....	147
模拟试题八.....	154
模拟试题八答案及题解.....	169





## 模拟试题一

## 试 卷 一

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

(略)

## 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 centre.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

In Switzerland, six miles west of Geneva, lies a collection of laboratories and buildings, and most curious of all, a circular mound of earth more than 650 feet in diameter. This cluster (建筑群) has unique importance. It is Europe's one and only atomic city dedicated to investigating the atom's peaceful purposes.

The strange buildings belong to the European Council for Nuclear Research, more popularly known, from its French initials, as CERN. The council was born when a handful of



statesmen and scientific experts met in Paris in 1950. Their aim was to “establish an organization providing for collaboration among European states in nuclear research of a pure scientific and fundamental character”.

The CERN agreement was signed in 1953, and work on the atomic city began in 1954. Today CERN's facilities are among the most modern and the most diversified in the world. Impressive as the scientific aspect may be, the real significance of CERN may lie with the thousand people—the scientists, lab workers, and administrative crew drawn from the fourteen member nations—who populate it. British engineers work side by side with Swiss electricians, Yugoslav nuclear physicists, and Dutch mathematicians. The official languages are French and English, with German an unofficial third. But CERN is no tower of Babel (圣经中未建成的通天塔)—the language of science is universal and all-embracing.

21. Which of the following can best replace “unique”(Para. 1, Sent. 2)?  
 A. special            B. great            C. very            D. most
22. Which of the following statements is true?  
 A. CERN has four member nations.  
 B. The CERN agreement was signed in paris in 1950.  
 C. Many scientists suggested to set up CERN.  
 D. CERN are French initials.
23. Which of the following can substitute “dedicated to” (Para. 1, Sent. 3)?  
 A. made for    B. taken for    C. used for    D. worked for
24. “A handful of”(Para. 2, Sent. 2) is equal to “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. a great number of            B. a small number of  
 C. a large amount of            D. plenty of
25. Which statement is implied but NOT stated?



- A. The aim to establish this organizaion is for nonmilitary purpose.
- B. The language of science is for all countries.
- C. Research work on the atomic city began in 1954.
- D. Three official languages are used in this part of the world.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

I am tired, but I don't think I have been so happy for a long time. I am content. I am doing what I want to do. And see what may riches consist of! I have vital work that occupies every moment of my time. I am needed. More than —— to satisfy my capitalist vanity (虚荣心) ——the need for me is expressed.

I have no money or the need for it. I have the very important and good fortune to be among and to work among people to whom communism is a way of life, not merely a way of talking and thinking. Their communism is simple and profound, reflex as a knee jerk (抽动), unconscious as the movement of their lungs, automatic as the beating of the heart. They are implacable in their hate; world-embracing in their love.

The stoic (斯多葛学派的) Chinese indeed! Here I have found comrades who belong to the very rank of humanity. They have seen cruelty, yet know gentleness, yet know patience, optimism, quiet wisdom. I have come to love them; I know they love me too.

26. The writer of the passage is content because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he is a man of wealth
- B. his capitalist vanity is satisfied
- C. he is hardworking and able to meet the people's needs
- D. his demands are satisfied before he gets angry

27. It can be known from the passage that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. is busy with much important work  
 B. is a proud man in other people's eyes  
 C. is badly in need of money  
 D. can easily satisfy other people's needs
28. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. works with people who have knee and heart troubles  
 B. feels very happy with the people  
 C. believes in communism  
 D. is kind and gentle
29. "They are implacable in their hate" (Para. 2, Last Sent.) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. they dare not express their feeling of hate  
 B. they probably do not have any dislike  
 C. they have a strong feeling of anger and hate  
 D. they have nothing but love for other people
30. The writer has come to love his Chinese comrades because he has learnt that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they have a strong love for him when he is with them  
 B. they have seen much cruelty, bitterness and suffering  
 C. they know gentleness and how to smile when they are with him  
 D. inspite of bitter hardships they are firm, persistent and optimistic

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Laziness is a sin (犯罪, 过失), everyone knows that. We have probably all had lectures pointing out that laziness is immoral, that it is wasteful, and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. But laziness can be more harmful than that, and it is often caused by more complex reasons than simple wish to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrustful of their fellow workers that they are unable to



join in any group task for fear of ridicule (嘲笑) or fear of having their ideas stolen. These people who seem lazy may be paralyzed (使麻痹, 使气馁) by a fear of failure that prevents fruitful work. Or other sorts of fantasies (幻想) may prevent work; some people are so busy planning, sometimes planning great deals or fantastic achievements, that they are unable to deal with whatever “lesser” work is on hand. Still other people are not avoiding work; strictly speaking, they are merely procrastinating (耽搁, 拖延) — rescheduling their day.

Laziness can actually be helpful. Like procrastinators, some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating (沉思), researching. We should all remember that some great scientific discoveries occurred by chance or while someone was “goofing off (消遣, 混日子)”. Newton wasn't working in the orchard when the apple hit him and he devised the theory of gravity. All of us would like to have someone “lazy” build the car or stove we buy, particularly if that “laziness” were caused by the worker's taking time to check each step of his work and to do his job right. And sometimes, being “lazy”—that is, taking time off for a rest—is good for the overworked student or executive. Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or the doctor who's simply working himself overtime too many evenings, at the clinic. So be careful when you're tempted to call someone lazy. That person maybe thinking, resting, or planning his or her next book.

31. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there are advantages and disadvantages in being lazy
  - B. lazy people do more careful work
  - C. laziness is moral sin



- D. laziness is the sign of deep-seated (由来已久的,根深蒂固的) emotional problems
32. The passage states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. laziness is more beneficial than harmful  
B. a good definition of laziness is emotional illness  
C. laziness is a disease  
D. some people appear lazy because they are insecure (无安全保障的)
33. The passage supports the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. most insecure people are lazy  
B. the word laziness is sometimes applied incorrectly  
C. most of the time laziness is a virtue  
D. most assembly line workers are lazy
34. The word "fantasies" (Para. 1, Sent. 7) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. delusions      B. illness      C. fear      D. anxieties
35. The final paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. old-fashioned      B. serious  
C. gloomy      D. humorous

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Trees should only be pruned when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reasons is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and unwanted branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results from doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to make the tree



healthier. You may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches that are rubbing against each other and thus causing wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to whether the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when the tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as far as possible. It is essential to make the wound on the tree which has been pruned smooth and clean, for healing will be slowed down by roughness. You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. Pruning is usually done in winter, for then you can see the shape of the tree clearly without interference from the leaves and it is, too very unlikely that the cuts you make will bleed. If this does happen, it is, of course, impossible to paint them properly.

36. Pruning should be done to \_\_\_\_\_.
- make the small branches thicker
  - get rid of the small branches
  - improve the shape of the tree
  - make the tree grow taller
37. Trees become unhealthy if the gardener \_\_\_\_\_.
- damages some of the small side branches
  - forces them to grow too quickly
  - does not protect them from the wind
  - allows too many branches to grow in the middle



38. Why is a special substance painted on the tree?  
 A. To help a wound to dry  
 B. To cover a rough surface  
 C. To prevent disease entering a wound  
 D. To make a wound smooth
39. A good gardener prunes a tree \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. regularly every winter  
 B. occasionally when necessary  
 C. as quickly as possible  
 D. at intervals throughout the year
40. What was the author's purpose when writing this passage?  
 A. To discuss different methods of pruning  
 B. To explain how trees develop diseases  
 C. To give a general description of pruning  
 D. To give practical instructions for pruning a tree

**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 centre.*

41. The monument was constructed in honor of the scientist who was believed \_\_\_\_\_ lightning arrestor.  
 A. to invent  
 B. to have been invented  
 C. to have invented  
 D. having been invented
42. It was essential that all the necessary documents \_\_\_\_\_ to the president's office before the end of this month.  
 A. be handed in  
 B. must be handed in





