

新

大学英语四、六级
考点透视丛书

全方位培养听、说、读、写、译
助你插上能力的翅膀迎接四、六级新挑战

丛书主编：李华田

本册主编：李华田 刘 滢 顾 颖

模 拟 题 库

级



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
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前 言

为了帮助广大英语学习者,特别是准备参加大学英语四、六级考试的考生学好《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的教学内容,在有限的时间内突破语言和技能两大难关,加强复习备考的针对性,提高英语应用能力,从而顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,编者从考生的实际需要出发,根据科学性和实用性相结合的原则,兼顾针对性、系统性和多功能性的原理,遵循“循环往复、循序渐进”的教学理念,并结合自己多年的课堂教学经验和大学英语四、六级考试辅导的经验,编写了《大学英语四、六级考点透视丛书》。

本丛书在精神上严格遵照《大学英语教学大纲》和教育部 2005 年颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的规定,在难度上分别符合四级和六级考试的要求,在内容上严格结合《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》所规定的考点,各分册从不同的侧面帮助考生进行系统复习、全面提高。

本丛书的编写选材广泛、内容新颖。除了从近年的全真考试题中有针对性地选取材料外,还从 INTERNET 和英文报刊中选取了一些最新材料。

本丛书结合全国大学英语四、六级考试“新要求”的题型,四级和六级部分各分为 5 个分册:1. 听力理解,2. 阅读理解,3. 综合测试,4. 写作,5. 模拟题库。

本书为《大学英语四、六级考点透视丛书》的《四级模拟题库》分册,其内容主要分为两个部分:

上编为 10 套模拟试题。每套试题都力求在形式、内容和难度上与四级全真题保持一致,并根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的新要求,让考生进行实战演练。

下编为听力理解部分录音文字材料及参考答案与详解。在提供听力理解部分录音文字材料及参考答案(包括主观题的答案)的同时,还说明考题要点,指出解题思路,讲解答题技巧,力求使考生提高解题能力,并能够举一反三、触类旁通。

本丛书由李华田副教授主编,本分册由李华田副教授策划并执笔完成部分内容的编写,听力理解部分由华中师范大学外国语学院刘滢老师执笔,阅读理解部分由武汉大学外国语学院顾颖副教授执笔。

本书编写过程中参考了大量国内外有关文献和资料,在此特向所有给我们

提供帮助的朋友和老师表示最诚挚的谢意。

还需说明的一点是:虽然我们在本书的编写工作中投入了大量的时间和精力,但由于编者水平不及,加上篇幅有限,遗漏和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大专家和读者朋友批评指正。

李华田

2005 年冬

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上编 模拟试题与答题卡

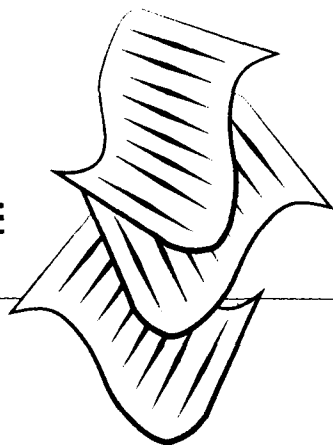
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模拟试题与答题卡



Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上;请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1 - 7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Lady Laureate

November not only marks the publication of Toni Morrison's eagerly-anticipated eighth novel, *Love*, but it is also the tenth anniversary of her Nobel Prize for Literature. Morrison is the first black woman to receive a Nobel Prize, preceded in literature by only two black men: Wole Soyinka, the Nigerian playwright, poet and novelist, in 1986; and Derek Walcott, the Caribbean-born poet, in 1992. But Morrison is also the first and only American-born Nobel laureate(获得桂冠荣誉的人) for literature since 1962, the year novelist John Steinbeck received the award.

At 72, Toni Morrison is both regal in her bearing and down-to-earth in her manner. On a midsummer weekday morning, she cordially greeted me at the door of her Manhattan loft apartment. In the leisurely but purposeful conversation that followed, what was always apparent was Morrison's passionate interest in her people, as well as how literature and culture are created and renewed in a changing world. Her deep, rich laughter often punctuated our exchange.

Morrison the Novelist Like *Song of Solomon*, *Love* is a multigenerational story, revealing the personal and communal legacy of a prominent black family. As Morrison scholars will tell you, *Love* is the third volume of a literary master's trilogy investigating the many complexities of love. This trilogy began with *Beloved* (1988), which deals with the conflicting impulses of a black mother's love under slavery and in freedom. *Jazz* (1993), the second installment, offers a take on romantic love and sexual jealousy in 1920s Harlem. This latest novel looks back from the 1970s to the 1940s and 50s to probe the full human spectrum of love's expressions through the prism of one family's tangled intimate lives.

The emotional center of *Love* is the charismatic Bill Cosey, the deceased owner and host of the long-faded Cosey's Hotel and Resort in Silk, North Carolina, described in the novel as "the best and best-known vacation spot for colored folk on the East Coast. Everybody came: Lil Green, Fatha Hines and guests from as far away as Michigan and New York couldn't wait to get down here." We get to know Cosey through the memories of five women who survive and love him: his granddaughter, his widow, two former employees and a homeless young girl known as Junior, who is drawn into the Coseys' orbit.

The latest novel, *Love*, had been described in the promotional material from her publisher as "Morrison's most accessible work since *Song of Solomon*." This com-

parison to her third novel, published in 1977, was an effective selling point with me personally, because I remember being so irresistibly drawn into it.

Morrison the Editor Although many people are aware of Toni Morrison's skills and contributions as a writer, few people today realize she was a pioneering editor. Morrison left her full-time job at Random House in 1983, to focus on her own work and return to teaching. But back in the days when you could count on one hand the number of books by black authors published every year, Toni Morrison was often the midwife of record.

Morrison describes her entry into publishing as almost accidental yet somehow fated.

In 1966, when she became a textbook editor, she was asked to help produce suitable material for newly integrated public schools that required all textbooks represent a diverse population. For Morrison, it was more than a professional task, it was a personal mission. "Here I am a senior editor in textbook literature for high schools and colleges, so I thought up some textbooks like *Contemporary African Literature*," she recalls. She had been introduced to African literature only recently herself through visits to Africa House, a cultural center near where she lived. "Reading it affected me in quite a profound way," she says. "Whatever these African writers were talking about, it wasn't about color. They weren't explaining anything to white people, though they may have commented on social conditions under colonialism. In one of Chinua Achebe's stories, for example: A man leaves his home and say goodbye to his wife, he touches her hair – a very small subtle gesture you'd never see in black writing in America back then. I realized that with all the books I'd read by contemporary black American writers – men that I admired, or was sometimes disturbed by – I felt they were not talking to me. I was sort of eavesdropping as they talked over my shoulder to the real (white) reader. Take Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*: That title alone got me. Invisible to whom?"

A Mother and a Professional Collaborator Since 1999, Morrison has also enjoyed producing children's books in collaboration with her son, Slade. The latest two books, published this year by Simon & Schuster, came from a more conventional adult collaboration. *Who's Got Game? The Grasshopper or the Ant?* and *Who's Got Game? The Lion or the Mouse?* are creative retellings of two familiar Aesop's fables, but in the Morrison versions, the moral of the story is less definitively resolved, allowing many ambiguities. For example, the grasshopper doesn't just loaf all sum-

mer; he's a gifted artist whose music inspires the ant to work harder. So shouldn't the ant have recognized the grasshopper's contribution to his life and well-being by sharing his harvest bounty (恩惠)? And while the lion learns about humility from the mouse, perhaps the mouse is revealed to be, in passive-aggressive fashion, a controlling, manipulative bully! Morrison confesses to some vanity about her capacity to see the world through a child's eyes, but actually writing for children is a joyful breakthrough she has reached with the help of her son, who also injects a little hip-hop rhythm and attitude in the verse.

In addition to her work, what has always been important to Toni Morrison at this time of the year is hearth (家庭) and home and making a comfortable environment for her family to enjoy the holidays. Back in 2000, because of a very critical period in the gestation (孕育) of *Love*, combined with her awareness of the approaching holidays, she missed a historic photo op, when all the living Nobel laureates were invited to Oslo to observe the 100th anniversary of the international prizes. Toni Morrison is not in that picture, because she just couldn't get herself to Oslo; she had other pressing business. What kept the first black woman to win a Nobel Prize from this 100th anniversary photo op? She was at home, working hard like any other black woman, making Christmas for her family, but also doing some heavy lifting on her extraordinary novel *Love*.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8~10题在答题卡1上。

1. Toni Morrison is the first black woman to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.
2. Toni Morrison is interested in her people and how literature and culture are created and renewed in a changing world.
3. *Song of Solomon* is the first volume of Morrison's trilogy.
4. Many people know about Morrison's skills and contributions as a writer and as a pioneering editor as well.
5. Morrison says that her entry into publishing was a pure accident.
6. Morrison regarded producing suitable material for public schools as no more than a professional task.
7. In Morrison's book, the ant has recognized the grasshopper's contribution to his life and well-being by sharing his harvest.
8. The novel *Love* mainly explores the full human outlook on _____ through the prism of one family's tangled intimate lives.
9. She is proud of herself for writing for children, which is actually _____ for

her with the help of her son.

10. She missed a historic photo op because she was busy making Christmas for her family and also _____ on her novel *Love*.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.*

11. A) Go to his sister's place. B) Go to the ballet.
 C) Go to the woman's place. D) Go for dinner.
12. A) Leave tonight. B) Postpone their trip.
 C) Cancel their trip. D) Check with the airport next morning.
13. A) He is fortunate to have made a lot of money.
 B) 800 dollars is only a small sum of money for him.
 C) He can't afford that much for a trip.
 D) He doesn't think 800 dollars will be enough for such a trip.
14. A) In a telephone company. B) In a police station.
 C) In a restaurant. D) In a hotel.
15. A) The woman is the man's neighbour.
 B) The woman is the man's student.
 C) The woman is his assistant's neighbour.
 D) The woman is the man's assistant.
16. A) Having a picnic.
 B) Holding the packages for the woman.
 C) Looking for the key.
 D) Doing some shopping.

17. A) Save time by using a computer.
B) Buy her own computer.
C) Borrow Martha's computer.
D) Stay home and complete her paper.
18. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.
B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.
C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.
D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Jeff was reluctant and timid.
B) Jeff had done outdoor activities.
C) Jeff was eager to do the course.
D) Jeff enjoyed life in the open.
20. A) He still felt the horror of it.
B) He felt good about the result.
C) He wanted to persuade others not to go.
D) He enjoyed what he had done.
21. A) Swimming. B) Camping. C) Canoeing. D) Hiking.
22. A) Independent. B) Determined. C) Persistent. D) Strong.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) San Francisco. B) Forest fires.
C) Redwood trees. D) Survival skills.
24. A) It can be seen in one hour. B) It's near San Francisco.
C) It has no admission fee. D) It has a good view of the coast.
25. A) Coastal isolation. B) Resistant bark and damp climate.
C) Absence of natural enemies. D) Cool weather.

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 answer from the four choices

marked A) , B) , C) and D) . Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Because they had to be on guard against wild animals all the time.
B) Because they spent almost all their time in search of food.
C) Because there were no painting materials available.
D) Because there were no special ideas to express in a painting.
27. A) Permanent and safe living places.
B) Less dependence on hunting animals for food.
C) Improved hunting skills.
D) The discovery of painting minerals.
28. A) Because they wanted to record history.
B) Because they wanted to make their surroundings beautiful.
C) Because they longed to spend their time in a pleasant way.
D) Because animals were the most important source of food.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) They hire only retired workers.
B) They each do jobs they are good at.
C) They close the hotel during low seasons.
D) They employ as few workers as possible.
30. A) Staff training.
B) Book-keeping.
C) Cleaning and washing up.
D) Gardening and flower arranging.
31. A) Because they have their hotel beautifully decorated.
B) Because they provide delicious food.
C) Because they make their guests feel at home.
D) Because they give parties regularly for their visitors.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Indoor sports. B) Cultural expectations.
C) Japanese psychology. D) Conversation skills.
33. A) The defeat of one's partner.
B) A practical solution to a problem.
C) An extended exchange of opinions.
D) A polite expression of support.
34. A) Relationship. B) Position. C) Age. D) Skill.
35. A) An interruption. B) Agreement. C) A pause. D) Encouragement.

Section C Compound Dictation

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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)
(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more*

than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

E-commerce has not only grown into a huge thing in its own right, it has done so in a way that will change every kind of business, offline as well as online. In America, women now 47 men online; the average age of all web surfers is increasing; their level of education is decreasing; and their average 48 is growing. In short, online consumers are 49 becoming just like offline consumers. So it should come as no surprise that, just as it was on the high street, clothing was the biggest category of goods sold 50 in America last Christmas. Similar trends are already evident in Europe and will no doubt spread to Asia. But e-commerce 51 a lot more than retail sales and services such as travel, in which more than half of all booking are 52 to move online within a few years. For instance, billions of dollars of used goods are now sold on 53 auction sites. Notably on the hugely successful eBay. Consumers clearly love to shop on the internet. So they should: leading websites, after early teething problems now provide a 54 service. In fact, websites have had little choice 55 to raise service levels, often far above those of offline retailers. Competition on the web is 56. Price transparency is the rule.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) internet | I) slowly |
| B) fierce | J) buying |
| C) over-number | K) but |
| D) spending | L) involves |
| E) online | M) offline |
| F) outnumber | N) only |
| G) expected | O) rapidly |
| H) superb | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Everyone of us lives and works on a small part of the earth's surface, moves in a small circle, and of these acquaintances knows only a few intimately. Of any public event that has wide effects we see at best only a phase and an aspect. This is true that the eminent insiders who draft treaties, make laws and issue orders, as it is of those who have treaties framed on them, laws promulgated (颁布) to them, orders given at them. Inevitably our opinions cover a bigger space, a longer reach of time, many things, that we can directly observe. So they have, to be pieced together out of what others have reported and what we can imagine. Yet even the eyewitness does not bring back a naive picture of the scene. For experience seems to show that he himself brings something to the scene which later he takes away from it, that oftener than not what he imagines to be the account of an event is really a transfiguration of it.

Few facts in consciousness seem to be merely given. Most facts in consciousness seem to be partly made. A report is the joint product of the knower and known, in which the role of the observer is always selective and usually creative. The facts we see depend on where we are placed, and the habits of our eyes.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. The limited time and space which man occupies suggest, according to the paragraphs, _____.
- A) man's life is also insignificant
 - B) man's opinions can not be accurate at all
 - C) man can not have any opinion
 - D) human observations in general are all but partial
58. Experts such as the so-called insiders _____.
- A) usually have unbiased opinions
 - B) can also be prejudiced in their judgment
 - C) are reliable observers
 - D) do not have correct information at all
59. The word "naive" in "a naive picture of the scene" most likely means _____.
- A) uneducated
 - B) immature
 - C) informal
 - D) pure and reliable
60. The second paragraph suggest that individual consciousness of the phenomenal world _____.

- A) is always fallacious(靠不住的)
B) is always reliable
C) expresses a fusion(融合) of the subjective and objective realities
D) shows a perfect reflection of what the world is
61. By “selective” and “creative”, the author means that the observer of an event _____.
- A) selects and creates unconsciously and simultaneously
B) selects and creates objects deliberately
C) collects preferred materials in order to create
D) selects with the intention to create new ideas

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Doors and windows can't keep them out; airport immigration officers can't stop them and the Internet is an absolute reproduction soil. They seem harmless in small doses, but large imports threaten Japan's very uniqueness, say critics. “They are foreign words and they are infecting the Japanese language.”

“Sometimes I feel like I need a translator to understand my own language,” says Yoko Fujimura with little anger, a 60-year-old Tokyo restaurant worker. “It's becoming incomprehensible.”

It's not only Japan who is on the defensive. Countries around the globe are wet through their hands over the rapid spread of American English. Coca-Cola, for example, is one of the most recognized terms on Earth.

It is made worse for Japan, however, by its unique writing system. The country writes all imported utterances—except Chinese—in a different script called katakana (片假名). It is the only country to maintain such a distinction. Katakana takes far more space to write than kanji—the core pictograph(象形文字) characters that the Japanese borrowed from China 1,500 years ago. Because it stands out, readers complain that sentences packed with foreign words start to resemble extended strings of lights. As if that weren't enough, katakana terms tend to get confusing. For example, digital camera first appears as degitaru kamera. Then they became the more ear-pleasing digi kamey. But kamey is also the Japanese word for turtle. “It's very frustrating not knowing what young people are talking about,” says humorously Minoru Shiratori, a 53-year-old bus driver. “Sometimes I can't tell if they're discussing