

# 大学英语 四级模拟题解

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北京科学技术出版社

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04838

(京)新登字 207 号

大学英语四级模拟题解

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北京科学技术出版社出版

(北京西直门南大街 16 号)

邮政编码 100035

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新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经销

黑龙江省新华一厂印刷厂印刷

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787×1092 毫米 32 开本 8.5 印张 21.5 千字

1993 年 6 月第一版 1993 年 6 月第一次印刷

印数 1-6000 册

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ISBN7-5304-1314-7/G·050 定价: 4.80 元

GF47/30

## 前 言

随着大学英语四级统考在全国各高校的普遍展开，广大师生对这门考试越来越重视。正是在这一紧迫形势下，我们在总结历年教学经验的基础上，根据《大学英语教学大纲》的规定和要求，针对应届考生的实际需要，设计和编写出这本最新试题集。

本书特点是试题与标准试卷同步，完全起到模拟的作用。全书共 14 套题，是为第四学期每周一套安排的。考虑到听力部分已有成形教材，远地录音又不方便故未编入，文中开头即以阅读理解为始。

阅读理解的 56 篇文章选材新颖，均来自原文，覆盖面广，并具代表性。词汇及结构部分语言规范，比例适当，难易适度。14 篇完型填空文章是所出书籍中少见的，同时经作者巧妙构思，各题新编，颇具匠心。最后的写作短文题材多样，包括描写、记叙、说明、应用等文体，内容详实，主题鲜明；它要求写人物，校内外生活，信文表达方式，对美好未来的憧憬等。

本书的可贵之处，是作者对题中的重点和难点做了注解，书后并附有各题答案及范文，此项极有益于学生的自学自测。

为编好本书，尽管我们几经努力，但不足之处一定很多，望广大使用者指正！

编者

1993.3

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## Test 1

### Part 1 Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 1–20 are based on the following passages:

#### 1

The safest and most commonly practiced method of killing elephants is to spear (戳) them from trees. The spear used has a blade (刀刃) twelve inches long and three inches wide and a strong shaft (杆) three or four feet long. Armed with this weapon, the hunter waits in a tree overlooking an elephant trail or water hole and, assisted by gravity, plunges the spear into the back of the passing beast, aiming for the space between the shoulder blades. A well-placed spear will drop an elephant within a hundred yards, but admittedly the spear is often placed very inaccurately (as a result of the weapon's unwieldiness and various elements of chance), so that the elephant has to be followed, sometimes for days, until it succumbs (服从).

A few tribes practice the far more dangerous method of surrounding and spearing the elephant on the open plain. This requires thirty to fifty men, each armed with two or three throwing spears. The men first choose a lone bull or cut one out from a herd; then one man dances in front to attract

the elephant's attention while others fling spears from the elephant's flank (侧面). Screaming in fury, the elephant charges in one direction after another. Soon he becomes tired and bewildered while fresh spearmen constantly appear to keep him wheeling and turning. Finally, weakened by exhaustion and loss of blood from his many wounds, the elephant sinks to his knees, whereupon a bold hunter will run in and thrust a spear into the animal's heart.

1. To a hunter in a tree, the elephant's most vulnerable spot would seem to be  
A. his heart  
B. between the shoulder blades  
C. the brain  
D. his flank
2. More often than not, death for the elephant  
A. is immediate  
B. does not occur  
C. comes hours or days after he is speared  
D. comes after the death of the hunter
3. The author of this selection  
A. does not reveal the way he feels about killing elephants  
B. feels that spearing elephants from trees is a cruel practice  
C. feels that spearing elephants from trees is a dangerous practice  
D. both B and C
4. Spearing elephants from trees is relatively safe because  
A. elephants are placid beasts  
B. the elephant does not suspect the attack

- C. it requires many men
- D. death comes to the elephant more quickly
- 5. Implied but not stated:
  - A. The most commonly practiced method of killing elephants is to spear them from trees
  - B. The elephant must be a very valuable animal to the natives
  - C. The slaughter of elephants should be illegal
  - D. Killing elephants is mainly recreation for natives

2

Ultralights (超轻型飞机) are poems of design inspiration, engineering wisdom and good sense. They first appeared in the early 1970s, when some hang-glider pilots attached lightweight engines to their gliders. Today, it is estimated that there is a \$ 30-million-a-year international ultralight industry, with some 40 firms, 18,000 aircraft and as many as 20,000 pilots in the United States. In spite of the rise of prices to \$ 5000, ultralights have become the fastest-growing segment of the aircraft industry.

However in ultralight, good sense must extend from the designer to the manufacturer—who will take up to 100 hours to assemble the apparatus—to the owner-pilot, who will wisely undertake the vital training to enable him to fly safely. Good sense says "accept delays with grace". Some pilots can't, and go on to break their machines and themselves. (Estimates of fatalities (致命的灾祸) range up to 50 a year.)

As a result of the fast-growing popularity of ultralights, the Federal Aviation Administration has established the following operating regulations: the machines are limited to a single occupant, can carry no more than five gallons of fuel,



cannot exceed 65 miles an hour, are prohibited from flying over congested areas, must have authorization to fly through certain kinds of controlled airspace, and can operate only during daylight hours. While a pilot's license is not required, the training and skill needed to operate this aircraft safely should not be underestimated. Most manufacturers insist that customers buying an ultralight take a full program of flight instruction.

6. What are ultralights? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. They are a type of poems
  - B. They are invisible lights
  - C. They are mini-flying apparatuses
  - D. They are penetrating radiation
7. Which of the following statements is true? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Up to now there have been produced 18,000 those aircraft in the world
  - B. The international ultralight industry can produce 18,000 aircraft annually
  - C. The ultralight industry is the most prosperous part of the aircraft industry
  - D. The ultralight industry is growing fastest in all industries
8. Good sense is essential in this area in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there are great casualties in the field approximate to 50 a year
  - B. it will reduce the assembly time to 100 hours
  - C. it will delay the flight
  - D. it will accept the break-down of the aircraft
9. The Federal Aviation Administration has set up some strict rules in the field because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the ultralights are liked by the public
  - B. the number of people who go in for it is increasing rapidly
  - C. flying an ultralight is a dangerous job
  - D. there are defects in the design of the aircraft
10. Which of the following statements is not true? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. There is a speed limit for the ultralights
  - B. Ultralights cannot enter the busiest areas
  - C. It is necessary for the purchaser to get a license
  - D. Most manufacturers maintain that people who buy the ultralights undergo a flight instruction course

3

In a recent speech Nobel Prize winner, Glenn T. Seaborg, urged the formation of an International Chemical Society to help chemistry serve the interests of humanity. Dr. Seaborg is a former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and is now a professor of chemistry at the University of California in Berkeley.

Speaking on Chemistry of the Future Dr. Seaborg stressed that already chemistry has influenced almost every aspect of man's existence. This includes clothing, housing, transportation, agriculture, food preservation and packaging, and drugs.

One of the most important advances in chemical research, he stated, will be made in the life processes. Chemical and biological investigations aided by enormously efficient computers will explain the origins of life, and perhaps lead to the artificial creation of life. There will also be the possibility of reducing or eliminating genetic defects. Chemistry will also be useful in medicine to cure or prevent major ailments

including mental illness and also to achieve slowing down of the ageing process. Biochemical engineering should make available artificial hearts, kidneys, ears, and other body organs.

There are almost unlimited possibilities for the use of solar energy, widespread use of vegetation and waste products, extraction of new sources of minerals and the use of substitute materials from more abundant supplies.

One difficulty is that science must adapt to the growing public attitudes toward ethical (道德的) and human values, said Dr. Seaborg. There have been misapplications of chemistry and of science in general in the past. We must establish broad codes (准则) of conduct and values to maximize human benefits. Mankind is growing increasingly interdependent and an International Chemical Society must extend the benefit of its science to all the people of the world.

11. The topic of Dr. Seaborg's speech is
  - A. the formation of an International Chemical Society
  - B. the role of chemistry in modern life
  - C. chemistry and biology
  - D. seeking alternate sources of energy
12. Why is Dr. Seaborg qualified to discuss about chemistry of the future?
  - A. He is occupied strictly with his chemical research
  - B. He stressed that chemistry has already influenced almost every aspect of man's existence
  - C. He is a humanitarian
  - D. He won the Nobel Prize for chemistry
13. Chemistry has influenced which of the following aspects of man's existence?

- A. Agriculture and medicine
  - B. Clothing, housing, and other public utilities
  - C. Computer science and biology
  - D. Child rearing and artificial hearts
14. What does Dr. Seaborg say about new energy sources?
- A. Waste materials are a source of bacteria
  - B. The energy demand is so great that man will have to use vegetative matters and waste materials
  - C. Mankind is expecting an increasing use in use of new solar energy devices
  - D. Solar energy, waste materials, and vegetative matters have unlimited possibilities
15. What have chemical and biological investigations already achieved?
- A. Availability of artificial body organs
  - B. Elimination of genetic defects
  - C. Improvements in drugs for medical use
  - D. An explanation of the origin of life

4

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland and first came to the New World for his health, moving to Canada in 1870 and later to Washington, D. C., at the age of 24. He is widely known for his invention of the telephone, but not many people know of his other inventions.

For a time, Bell and his father had both studied and worked together on the development of speech and the teaching of the deaf. In 1876 Bell exhibited an apparatus to transmit sound by electricity and this was the basis of the modern telephone.

With assistants, Bell was a pioneer of the hydrofoil (水翼船); a model built in 1919, 60 feet long and powered by two 400-horsepower engines, was able to travel over 70 miles per hour.

When President Garfield was shot in 1881, doctors couldn't remove the bullet. Bell immediately worked on a surgical probe (外科手术探针), but even though Garfield lived for 80 days, it was finished too late to save him. Bell's invention was used by doctors until X-rays came in and is now used as a metal detector (探测器).

In response to the respiratory (关于呼吸的) failure of his own newborn child Bell invented what he called a "vacuum Jacket", the forerunner of the iron lung. Bell did some work with powered flight, developing ailerons (副翼) for aircraft wings which enabled the pilot to control the plane he was flying. He also worked on the early development of converting salt water into fresh water. He made recording disks which became the models for the phonograph and the photophone which transmitted speech on a beam of light, which later developed into the laser beam.

Bell died in 1922 in Nova Scotia, and that province has established the Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park in his memory.

16. Bell and his father worked together on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teaching the deaf
  - B. developing the telephone
  - C. making ailerons for aircraft
  - D. developing the photophone
17. The passage states that Bell's hydrofoil \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. could travel 60 miles per hour

- B. was built in 1929  
C. had one 400-horsepower motor  
D. was 60 feet long
18. One thing not mentioned as one of Bell's inventions was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the telephone  
B. the hydrofoil  
C. recording discs  
D. plane propellers
19. Name one of Bell's inventions that the Persian Gulf (波斯湾) countries find most important today \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The laser beam  
B. The iron lung  
C. Conversion of salt water into fresh water  
D. The hydrofoil
20. A good title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Invention—Society's Basic Need  
B. Alexander Graham Bell, A Brilliant Inventor  
C. The Great Values of Bell's Inventions  
D. The Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park



- A. as not owners  
B. no such thing  
C. not private owners  
D. as private owner
30. All work \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm and selflessness.  
A. calls on  
B. calls in  
C. calls off  
D. calls for
31. They \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to visit the Great Wall.  
A. looked forward  
B. saw through  
C. longed for  
D. figured out
32. At first he wasn't used \_\_\_\_\_ and would find excuses for his mistakes.  
A. to criticize  
B. to be criticized  
C. to criticizing  
D. to being criticized
33. I \_\_\_\_\_ my colleagues as well as myself when I thank you all for your great kindness.  
A. speak for  
B. speak of  
C. speak about  
D. speak to
34. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ your work right away or you'll fall behind your schedule.  
A. go on  
B. go with 行く  
C. go about 人々  
D. go by 通る
35. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the regulations that you can take 20 kilos of luggage with you.  
A. laid down  
B. laid out  
C. laid up  
D. laid upon
36. I've been working hard recently; I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ the office for a few days.  
A. get down from  
B. feel bad with  
C. take a rest from  
D. participate in
37. Many television \_\_\_\_\_ seem to enjoy watching the play.  
A. spectators  
C. audience



- B. viewers D. lookers
38. Petrol has a low boiling point; if a little is \_\_\_\_\_ into the hand it soon vaporizes.  
A. kept C. poured  
B. given D. fallen
39. \_\_\_\_\_ all the extra work at the office, I've decided to postpone my holidays.  
A. In view of ~~for~~ C. With the view of  
B. With a view to D. On view
40. "I'm afraid I've \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. Would you like tea instead?"  
A. gone short of C. fallen short of  
B. run short of D. taken short
41. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ gone home than it began to rain heavily.  
A. had I C. I had  
B. have I D. I have
42. We can make unusual dishes out of fresh \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fruit and vegetables  
B. fruits and vegetable  
C. fruit and vegetable  
D. fruits and vegetables
43. She reminded me that Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Ohio.  
A. had been C. be  
B. is D. was
44. To get a better view of the stage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our seats had to be changed  
B. our seats were changed  
C. we had to change our seats