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ENGLISH TESTS WITH ANNOTATIONS

大学英语四级考试模拟题集精解

大学英语四、六级考试丛书



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含新题型



郭世明 主编  
司树森

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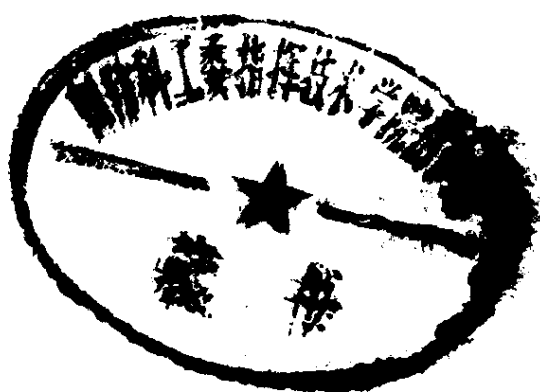
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# 大学英语四级考试 模拟题集精解

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GF28/01



国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试模拟题集精解/郭世明,司树森主  
编. 北京:国防工业出版社,1997(1997.7 重印)

(大学英语四、六级考试丛书)

ISBN 7-118-01628-4

I. 大… I. ①郭… ②司… II. 英语-考试-高等学  
校-试题 N. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 07369 号

国防工业出版社发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

北京怀柔新华印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 10½ 375 千字

1997 年 1 月第 1 版 1997 年 7 月北京第 3 次印刷

印数:9001—15000 册 定价:12.00 元

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# 《大学英语四、六级考试丛书》

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## 序 言

一套新的《大学英语四、六级考试丛书》行将与广大读者见面了。这套丛书是为配合大学英语教学认真细致编写而成的一个系列的教学辅导书。

改革开放给大学英语带来了前所未有的生气勃勃、欣欣向荣的局面。大学英语不仅获得了应有的重视,而且,对它日益显露的重要性,人们取得了可喜的、完全一致的共识。然而,大学英语问题依然不少,这也是其自身的缺欠。人所共知,学习一门外国语,压倒一切的是不断加强语言实践,打好基础,才能逐步形成对该语言的认识、积累乃至掌握。学习语言就是经常地、持久地实践语言、积累语言的过程。这个十分浅显的,却又是颠扑不破的真理,理应毫无保留地贯穿语言学习的全过程。

但是,相比之下,大学英语显得相当干瘪。大学英语问题不少,主要体现在任务与学时的相悖上。大学英语欲达到的目标在大纲中作了明确的规定,但显得偏高,而相应的学习时间则往往显得十分不足。凡是大学英语教学一线的老师都普遍感到班大、生员多、学时少而任务重的压力。这就不可能不影响语言的实践性和必须达到的语言积累。事实上,这种影响已经形成了。为了将就完成任务,有时不得不降低或减少必要的语言实践。因此,影响学员对语言的掌握和运用,影响大学英语教学的质量就在情理之中了。

教学中产生的一系列问题,自然而然地引起人们,尤其是大学英语的园丁们的普遍关注。他们在思索、琢磨,他们在探讨、试验,他们希望寻找出一条路子,使大学英语能以高质量、高效率在 21 世纪登上一层新台阶。令人感到高兴的是,这套丛书的编者在解决这颇为敏感的问题上迈出了可喜的一步。这些高校教师凭借他们丰富而又扎实的实践经验,以认真负责的态度,为搞好大学英语递交了一份令人颇为满意的答卷。

任何一本书均有它自己的读者。这套丛书的读者对象当然就是大学英语学习者。丛书是为他们而编,想他们所想,急他们所急,既符合他们的需要,又适应他们的程度。这一特点使丛书显得十分突出。比如,几乎每本书后除答案外,还编有针对性很强的注释,作为正确解题的依据。据此,读者不仅能正确做题,而且由于知其然,也知其所以然,可以从中获得教益和启迪,为日后学习起到举一反三的连锁作用。如《大学英语四、六级写作指南》那本书,不仅有关于

写作的阐述,但更着重于技巧指导和实践操作。考虑到中国学生写作难的特点,也针对大学英语写作整体水平低的实际,该书的原则是,从词出发,连字成行,连句成段,最后才是按四、六级写作规定练习写文。

由此可见,这套书的特点在于抓基础、重实用、循序渐进。这种做法是有远见的,是最务实、最有成效的。看来,只要路子对头,功夫深,铁杵是能磨成针的。

可以预见,这套行将出版的以辅导为其宗旨的丛书定将受到广大大学英语学习者的热烈欢迎,成为他们在学习英语时的一个可靠的、有效的好伙伴。以上的寥寥数语权且作为我这个在大学英语教学中耕耘一生的老兵的衷心祝愿吧!

谌 馨 荪

北京市大学英语教学研究会

# 前 言

在贯彻、落实两个新《大纲》和进行全国大学英语四、六级统一测试的近十年时间里,我国的大学英语教学历尽艰辛,取得了有目共睹的成绩;教学改革不断得到深化。不仅在教材建设、教学法研究、测试手段的探讨与研究方面,而且在加速教学设备的现代化方面都取得了可喜的成绩。全国大学英语四、六级统考成绩斐然、功不可没,这是事实。诚然,统考也像其它任何形式考核与测试一样,不可能尽善尽美,必然会有缺欠与不足,这也为实践所证明,如在考试的效果、在真正促进和体现学生在读写方面的实际水平、在加强促进日常教学的准确翻译和熟练拼写等方面存在不足。全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在1995年7月颁发了第一批可能采用的两种新题型“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese)和“听写填空”(Spot Dictation)。目的在于促使各校更加重视日常的教学活动,把精力集中在课堂教学上,扎扎实实地提高学生的读、听、写的实际综合能力,从而使大学英语的教学与测试更加健康地发展与不断完善。

本书严格以《大纲》为依据,为了有助于广大同学按《大纲》所规定的基本要求学好课程的主要内容,熟悉新题型,从而在新的较高的要求下更加主动地学习,并系统复习基础阶段(1—4级)的全部内容,在统考中取得理想成绩,在编写过程中,力求所选语言素材新颖、趣味性强、常用词语的复现率高,并且附有难点注释和词语用法归纳与语法项目小结,融会贯通,便于自学、自测。

本书共有10套模拟试题,每套均由“听力理解”(含“听写填空”)、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”、“词语用法与语法结构”、“完形填空”和“写作”六个部分组成,由于全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在考试前不公布考试中采用哪几种试题形式,因此,使用本书的师生可根据具体教学情况或个人实际,全部或选择使用。

本书由郭世明、司树森主编。参加编写的还有:杨亚军、吴中平、杨爱英、高学军、王钰和董默仪。由于编者水平所限,本书会有错误和不妥之处,敬希读者多加指正。

编 者

1996年7月



## 内 容 简 介

本书严格以教学大纲为依据,力求覆盖大学英语四级教学的全部内容,取材广泛,内容新颖,且常用词语的复现率高。全书共有十套模拟试题,每套均含有95年新题型(“听写填空”和“英译汉”);附有难点注释、主要语法项目的归纳和词语用法小结;是四级日常教学和应试系统复习的理想用书。

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# College English Test 1

## (Band Four)

### Part I      Listening Comprehension      (20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause, you must read the four choices marked with A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

*From the conversation we know that the two were 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 mark it with a single line through the centre.*

**Sample Answer**    [A]    [B]    [C]    [D]

1. A) For 3 weeks.  
B) For the weekend.  
☒ C) For 3 days.  
D) For a week.

2. A) English.      B) Spanish.      C) England.      D) Spain.
3. A) \$ 16.      B) \$ 20.      C) \$ 24.      D) \$ 40.
4. A) To go to the cinema.  
B) To stay at home.  
C) To go to a meeting.  
D) To go to bed early.
5. A) Yes, but with her mother.  
B) No, she didn't like parties.  
C) Yes, she wanted very much.  
D) No, she wanted to, but she couldn't.
6. A) The cinema.  
B) The concert.  
C) A friend.  
D) The theatre.
7. A) The movie was good.  
B) The story was good.  
C) The story was a true one.  
D) The photography was good.
8. A) At 6:60.      B) At 8:15.      C) At 6:13.      D) At 7:45.
9. A) There was a traffic jam.  
B) He wanted to be early.  
C) He wanted to get good seats.  
D) He was afraid of traffic jams.
10. A) 5 double rooms with bath.  
B) Single rooms with bath.  
C) Double rooms with bath.  
D) Single and double rooms with bath.

### Section B<sub>1</sub>

**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) The Prince of Portugal.  
B) The Princess of England.  
C) The Italian sailor.  
D) The King of Portugal.
- 12. A) Members of the royal family.  
B) Astronomers, sailors and mapmakers.  
C) Shipbuilders and mathematicians.  
D) All the above.
- 13. A) Ships that could make long deep-sea voyage.  
B) Ships that could travel faster.  
C) Ships that could carry more cargo.  
D) Both B) and C).

**Passage Two**

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

- 14. A) One mile per second.  
B) Eleven hundred feet per second.  
C) One-fifth miles per second.  
D) Half a mile per second.
- 15. A) Because radio waves are faster than sound waves.  
B) Because radio waves are more accurate.  
C) Because radio waves can tell directions.  
D) Because radio waves can pass through fog and clouds.
- 16. A) How radar helped the British win the Battle of Britain.  
B) How radar works.  
C) How radar came into being.  
D) Why the British used radio waves instead of sound waves.

**Passage Three**

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

- 17. A) Rather changeable with scattered showers.  
B) Generally a fairly dry day.

- C) Having a sunny evening and a clear night.  
 D) Temperature will drop to freezing point.
18. A) Rather changeable with scattered showers.  
 B) Generally a fairly dry day.  
 C) With a high temperature in the evening.  
 D) The same as the weather in the south.
19. A) 23°C.  
 B) Near the freezing point.  
 C) 20°C.  
 D) 15°C.
20. A) In the south.  
 B) In the north.  
 C) In south-west.  
 D) In south-east.

**Section B<sub>2</sub>****Spot Dictation****(10 minutes)**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

A farmer's wife (21) \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the farmyard. She (22) \_\_\_\_\_ but as darkness fell  
 (23) \_\_\_\_\_ that it was lost forever.

A few days later a cock (24) \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw  
 something (25) \_\_\_\_\_. He pecked at it

eagerly, thinking it might be some new kind of grain, but it was so hard that it (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

"Well," he said to himself, (27) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 "you may be a fine stone to some people, (28) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, but you are no use to me. Give me (29) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ any day." (30) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

The need for a surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a severe shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern advances most people still have an irrational fear of hospitals and anaesthetics. Patients do not often believe they really need surgery-cutting into a part of the body as opposed to treatment with drugs.

In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out, and broken ones mended or replaced. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed and still permit the patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life. However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to carry out every type of modern operation.

The scope of surgery has increased remarkably in this century. Its safety has increased too. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended in many directions, for example to certain types of birth defects in newborn babies, and, at the other end of the scale, to life-saving operations for the octogenarian.



Many developments in modern surgery are almost incredible. They include the replacement of damaged blood vessels with simulated ones made of plastic; the replacement of heart valves with plastic substitutes; the transplanting of tissues such as the lens of the eye; the invention of the artificial kidney to clean the blood of poisons at regular intervals and the development of heart and lung machines to keep patients alive during very long operations. All these things open a hopeful vista for the future of surgery.

31. Most people are afraid of being operated on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in spite of improvements in modern surgery  
 B) because they think modern drugs are dangerous  
 C) because they do not believe they need anaesthetics  
 D) unless it is an emergency operation
32. When has the heart-open surgery been possible?  
 A) Only in the last fifty years.  
 B) From prehistoric times.  
 C) Since the nineteenth century.  
 D) Since the invention of valves.
33. The word "vista" in the last line refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) support  
 B) prospect  
 C) history  
 D) visit
34. Today, compared with 1910 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) five times fewer patients die after being operated on  
 B) 20% fewer of all operation patients die  
 C) 20% of all operation patients recover  
 D) operation deaths have increased by 20%
35. What are some of the more astonishing innovations in modern surgery?  
 A) Ears, nose and throat transplants.  
 B) Valves plastic hearts.  
 C) Plastic heart valves.  
 D) Leg transplants.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

It appears that the telephone is the principle organization element in the or-