

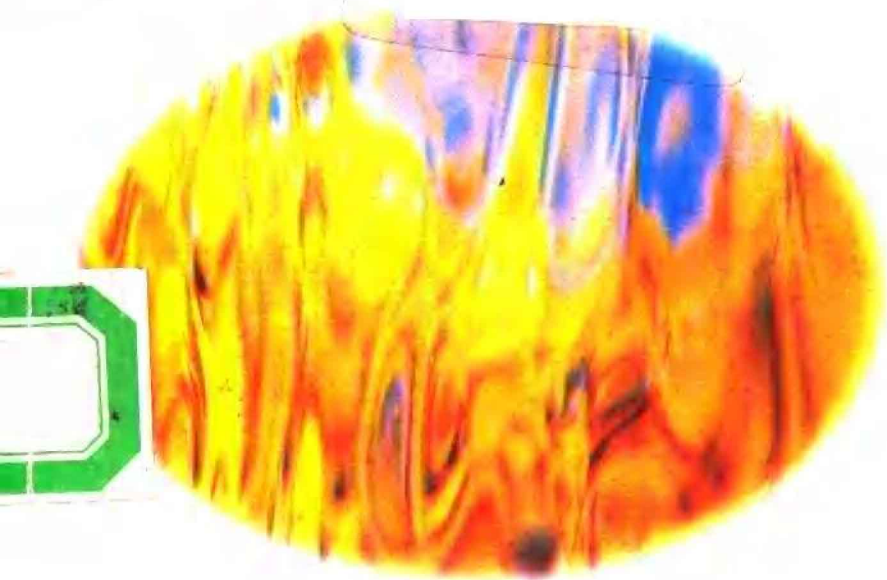
最新大学英语四级过关丛书

# COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND FOUR

# 4级

## 最新模拟题精解

高玉娟 编著



大连理工大学出版社

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# 最新模拟题精解

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## 前 言

根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的精神、目标和要求,为使学生通过大量的具体练习,模拟测试,系统复习、巩固、消化所学的英语知识,提高学生听、读、写、译等语言综合运用能力和四级考试的应试能力,我们把在教学过程中积累的资料汇总加工,并搜集、整理了近年来国内外各类考试题和练习题,按照国家教委大学英语四级标准考试最新题型编写了这本模拟试题集。

为了帮助广大读者尽快地熟悉和适应变化了的新考试题型,有针对性地备考,以便在今年的四级统考中顺利通过,我们编写了本书。书中模拟题力求有深度、有广度,强调了知识的覆盖面。其特点是:内容丰富,材料新、题材广、具体实用,有很强的针对性和实用性,反映了当前大学英语四级考试的特点与要求。所有练习都有答案和详尽注释,便于学生自我检测。听力部分附有录音文本,由美籍专家录音,上海海文音像出版社录制。

我们希望本书对广大读者有所帮助。由于时间仓促,水平有限,不足及错误之处在所难免,竭诚欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997 年 3 月

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# Model Test One

## 试 卷 一

### Part I      Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

**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 blacken it with a pencil.*

Sample Answer    A)    B)    C)    D)

1. A) His baby is sick.                      B) He was next door the whole night.  
    C) He didn't sleep.                      D) His baby cried all night.
2. A) At a bank.                              B) At a department store.  
    C) At a lawyer's office.                  D) At school.
3. A) Seventeen.                              B) Eighteen.  
    C) Nineteen.                                D) Twenty.
4. A) Because he is an Austrian.  
    B) Because he is an Australian.  
    C) Because he is less superior in ability.  
    D) Because he has an unacceptable accent.
5. A) A traditional pet.                      B) A snake or a crocodile  
    C) It's not mentioned here. D) Cat.
6. A) They are both very tired of it.  
    B) They are happy she's playing it a thousand times.  
    C) It is one of their favorite songs.  
    D) They'd like to listen to it again.
7. A) On Tuesday and Thursday morning.  
    B) On Monday and Wednesday morning.  
    C) Three times that week.  
    D) On Monday and Wednesday afternoon.
8. A) Six.                                      B) Eight.  
    C) Four.                                      D) Five.
9. A) It's raining.  
    B) It's not a sunny day.  
    C) She doesn't want to get sun-burned.  
    D) The beach is too crowded.
10. A) A physician.                              B) A student.



C)A policeman.

D)A bank clerk.

## 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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

### Passage 1

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the following passage:**

11. A) American soccer game. B) European football game.  
C) Car-soccer game. D) None of the above.
12. A) Dangerous. B) Protective.  
C) Exciting. D) Popular.
13. A) Three cars were crashed into pieces, but no one was hurt.  
B) No car was damaged, but the players and many spectators were taken to hospital.  
C) Three cars crashed into pieces. And not only the players but also many spectators were badly hurt and taken to hospital.  
D) The cars were badly damaged, and the players were sent to hospital, but no spectators were hurt.
14. A) Positive. B) Objective. C) Negative. D) Doubtful.

### Passage 2

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the following passage:**

15. A) Only by taking it away himself.

- B)Only by waiting for it to be collected.
  - C)Either A or B.
  - D)Both A and B.
16. A)Because the engine of his car wouldn't start.  
B)Because there was a hill in front of his car.  
C)Because there was a pile of garbage in front of his car.  
D)Because his car had broken down.
17. A)To push his car near the pile of garbage.  
B)to push his car away from the garbage.  
C)To push his car down the hill.  
D)To repair his car.

### Passage 3

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

18. A)Because they are not free away from home.  
B)Because convenient foods are available.  
C)Because they have their own salary.  
D)Because they are attending school.
19. A)Adults can go wherever they want.  
B)Parents don't live with their married children.  
C)Young adult women often live away from home.  
D)All the women prefer to be bachelors.
20. A)Hired Servants.                      B)A service center.  
C)Retired parents.                      D)Modern devices.

## Part II      Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them*

*there are 4 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 center.*

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

Dorothea Dix left home at an early age—of her own free will—to live with her grandmother.

At fourteen, Dorothea was teaching school at Worcester, Massachusetts. A short time after she had begun teaching, she established a school for young girls in her grandparents' home. Stress was placed on moral character at Dorothea's school, which she conducted until she was thirty-three.

She was forced to give up teaching at her grandparents' home, however, when she became ill. A few years of inactivity followed.

In 1841 Dorothea began to teach again, accepting a Sunday school class (主日学课程) in the East Cambridge, Massachusetts' jail. Here, she first came upon insane (发疯的) people locked up together with criminals.

In those days insane people were treated even worse than criminals. There were only a few asylums (收容所) in the entire country. Therefore jails, poorhouses, and houses of correction were used to confine the insane.

Dorothea Dix made a careful investigation of the inhuman treatment of the insane. It was considered unfeminine for a woman to devote herself to such work at this time. But this did not stop Dorothea Dix in her efforts to provide proper medical care for the insane.

Gradually, because of her investigations, conditions were im-

proved. More than thirty mental institutions were founded or reestablished in the United States because of her efforts. Dorothea also extended her investigations to England and to other parts of Europe.

During the Civil War, Dorothea served as superintendent of women hospital nurses in the Union army. When the war was over, she returned to her work of improving conditions for insane people.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A) The Treatment of Mental Illness.
  - B) The Life of a Young English Woman.
  - C) Social Problems of the Nineteenth Century.
  - D) An American Humanitarian.
22. The word "Stress" in line 6 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_.
- A) Emphasis
  - B) Strain
  - C) Relative loudness
  - D) Physical pressure
23. How did Dorothea Dix first become aware of the mistreatment of insane people?
- A) Her grandmother treated the mentally ill.
  - B) She worked in an insane asylum as a young woman.
  - C) She taught Sunday school in a jail.
  - D) She was asked to investigate the problem.
24. Which of the following statements about Dorothea Dix is best supported by the passage?
- A) She spent time studying criminal law.
  - B) Her grandmother was a teacher.
  - C) She considered most criminals mentally unstable.
  - D) Many people believed that her work was improper.

25. The author implies that Dorothea Dix's work with the insane was interrupted because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)an illness                      B)the Civil War  
C)her trip to England      D)her grandmother's death

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

Why would anyone want to set aside a day to honor a lowly little groundhog(土拨鼠). The answer to that question is not certain, but a group of people get together every February 2 in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, to watch Punxsutawney "Pete" leave his burrow. What "Pete" does next, many believe, will indicate whether spring is just around the corner or a long way off. You see, in Pennsylvania on this date there is usually a great deal of snow on the ground, and the little animal has been hibernating(冬眠) during the long, cold winter. He filled himself during the autumn months and then went into his burrow for a long sleep, his body fat helping keep him alive. But as he emerges on February 2, he looks very thin. If the sun is shining brightly and he sees his shadow, according to legend, it scares him back into his home where he will stay another six weeks. Should it be cloudy and gray, the little animal will supposedly wander around for food—a sure sign that spring is near. While many believe in the groundhog's predictions, it is unwise to accept them as factual.

26. According to this passage, why do people gather every year to observe the groundhog?

- A)He's clever and playful, and children love to watch him.  
B)He's looking for food and the people want to help him find it

in the snow.

C) Many people believe him to be a foretelling of spring.

D) The people want to be sure he is alive after such a long winter.

27. How does the groundhog manage to stay alive during the long winter?

A) People set out food for him.

B) His stored body fat sustains him.

C) He wakes up on nice days and hunts for food.

D) It is a mystery as yet unsolved.

28. Which of the following is NOT true?

A) Animals have a certain instinct which helps them predict the seasons.

B) According to the legend, the groundhog leaves his burrow on February 2.

C) Groups of people in Pennsylvania wait for the groundhog's predictions.

D) After his long period of hibernation, the groundhog looks very thin.

29. What prediction does the groundhog supposedly make?

A) If he sees his shadow, it will soon be spring.

B) If he sees his shadow, spring will not arrive for another six weeks.

C) If he does not see his shadow, spring will arrive in six weeks.

D) If he does not see his shadow, all the snow will disappear immediately.

30. What does the word "burrow" mean in the passage?

A) carven.

B) cave.

C)underground hole.      D)shelter on a hill.

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

Two men on a touring holiday of Britain were injured by an explosion in their motor van in the centre of Norwich yesterday.

Shoppers, traders and businessmen in Red Lion Street were shocked by a loud bang, and seconds later the two men jumped over from the vehicle, which had stopped outside Barclays Bank. Several people rushed to give assistance and helped to put out the fire inside the vehicle, a light American truck converted to provide living accommodation, before Norwich firemen arrived.

The men—American Mr. Gary House, aged 25, of Ohio, who was driving, and his passenger Mr. Charles Lynn, 23, of Vancouver—were taken to Norfolk and Norwich Hospital with minor burns. They were allowed to leave after treatment.

“I heard this explosion. It was pretty loud. I thought it could have been a bomb.” said Mr. Leslie Webster, manager of the market, who was working in his office in Red Lion Street. “I looked out of the window and saw this lad leap from the van and roll on the ground. Then another lad came out of the van. He seemed to be in a worse state—parts of his trousers were hanging below his knee.”

“I came downstairs to get a fire extinguisher, but by the time I got outside someone from the bank was in the van with an extinguisher.”

Mr. Webster, who lives at 71, Trinity Street, Norwich, said both victims were shocked. One was taken into the market office to await an ambulance. “The second men insisted on going back into the van to see if everything was all right, and five minutes later he

came out with a drawer that was blazing,"he added. The explosion was also heard inside the bank. Staff provided a fire extinguisher and telephoned for an ambulance.

Although a plastic window was blown out,damage inside the vehicle was mainly superficial.

The two men spent the last six months touring the Continent and had travelled to Norwich from Shetterton. At the time of the accident their wives were shopping in the city.

31. The two men in the van \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)were slightly hurt                      B)were badly injured  
C)were shocked but unhurt              D)needed careful treatment
32. The word“leap”most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)“fall off”                                  B)“get off”  
C)“jump over”                                D)“stop down”
33. Mr. Webster thought that the explosion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)was a bomb                                B)wasn't a bomb  
C)was like a bomb                            D)was almost a bomb
34. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A)Mr. Webster was a witness of the accident.  
B)Mr. Webster didn't take a fire extinguisher to the van.  
C)Mr. Webster helped to put out the fire.  
D)Mr. Webster was willing to be a helper in the accident.
35. In the explosion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A)the windows of the bank were blown out  
B)the van was burned  
C)the contents of the van were damaged  
D)everything in the van was all right



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

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when the Alcott family found itself in a small house at the South End without a tree in sight, only a back yard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we children all rebelled and longed for the country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and trudged (跋涉) away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room downtown, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I, Louisa, was left to keep house, feeling like a caged sea-gull as I washed dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, and my only consolation was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who adorned (装饰) it; mother, usually much dilapidated (衣衫破旧的) because she would give away her clothes with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as a teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew her, and her patience quelled the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and woes (苦恼) into the