



万水英语应试教程系列

应试高分诀窍

大学英语四级模拟题

大学英语四六级试题研究组 编著



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大学英语四六级试题研究组 编著

宋德伟 王海涛等 主编

赵雅翹 主审

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内 容 提 要

本书按照新“大学英语教学大纲”和新“大学英语四级考试大纲”的要求,根据历年四级考试题编写而成。

模拟题的难度与真正的四级考试试题基本相当,希望考生通过本书的练习掌握好各部分时间的分配,查缺补漏,把自己的应试状态调整到最佳状态。

本书适合备考大学英语四级考试的师生。

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前 言

大学英语四六级水平考试在大学生的整个大学生涯中占有非常重要的地位。四六级考试的成绩是用人单位衡量大学生英语水平的一个重要参考依据。如何在考试中取得好成绩，从而为日后的发展铺平道路呢？我们编写《应试高分诀窍》就是为了帮助广大的四六级考生解决并突破这一难题。希望这10本图书能够帮助考生在宝贵的应试准备阶段查缺补漏，巩固和完善应试技巧和应试策略，顺利通过大学英语四六级考试，并且考出理想的高分。

本套书具有如下几大特点：

1. 以“新大纲”和“真题”为出发点。在图书的编写过程中，我们严格依据国家教委最新颁布的考试大纲的要求，紧扣真题，以最新英美书刊中的文章为训练材料，帮助考生在丰富知识的同时，增强对考试方向和考试题型的了解。

2. 突出“应试高分诀窍”这一主题。要想在考试中取得高分，就必须对考试有个清醒的认识，知道考试中常考些什么，怎么考法，如何去做。我们根据自己对历年来大学英语四六级试题的研究，对考点、热点、难点进行了认真、准确的分析和介绍，并且提出了许多颇为有效的应试策略和应试方法。这些都值得考生体会和掌握。

3. 难度适中，精讲精练。书中所选的材料，其长度与实际考试中的内容基本相当，单词的难度未超出大纲的要求，超纲的单词附有中文注释。题海战术不可取，要力争在有限的练习中不断总结，发现不足，及时补上，增强应试的信心。

4. 内容全面，培养综合应试能力。考试只是检验学习成绩的一种手段，最重要的是在考试中提高英语的实际应用水平。《应试高分诀窍》包括词汇、听力、阅读、写作、模拟题五方面的内容。希望考生在复习的过程中能够踏踏实实地练习、体会，不但

要考出高分，更要提高自己在听、说、读、写、译方面的综合能力，把发现问题、分析问题、解决问题的能力带到实际生活中去。

图书的编写得到了许多专家、教授的指点，在此一并表示感谢。大连理工大学的赵雅翘教授担任了丛书的主审工作，本书由宋德伟、王海涛等编著。

由于时间仓促，图书的编写会存在一些不尽如人意之处。希望广大读者为我们多提宝贵意见，以利于我们不断充实、完善这些图书的内容。

编者

1999年10月

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College English Test 1

(Band Four)

Paper One

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C, D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1

- A. He tell the woman to come to work at once.
- B. He suggests the woman not come to work until she feels well enough.
- C. He asks if the woman feels well enough to come to work.
- D. He implies that the woman should stay in bed and never come to work again.

2

- A. In Sweden.
- B. In the United States.
- C. In Britain.
- D. In Switzerland.

3

- A. Teaching physical education.
- B. Teaching singing.
- C. Teaching swimming.
- D. Being an adviser.

4

- A. Job-seeking.
- B. shoe-making.
- C. Mr. Lee's father.
- D. A shoe store.

5

- A. It was terrible at one o'clock, but it's clear now.
- B. It was fine at one o'clock, but it's terrible now.
- C. It was awful at one o'clock, but it's terrific now.
- D. It was terrible at one o'clock and it's awful now.

6

- A. Television.
- B. Electricity.
- C. Water.
- D. Heat.

7

- A. They are worried about children's health.
- B. They are worried about social manners.
- C. They are worried about money.
- D. They are worried about old people's health.

8

- A. \$75.
- B. \$100.
- C. \$125.
- D. \$50.

9

- A. In a restaurant.
- B. In a bookstore.
- C. In a friend's home.
- D. In an office.

10

- A. Butter.
- B. Tea.
- C. Fish.
- D. Coffee.

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 question will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, D, then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11

- A. They don't like buses.
- B. They are always in a hurry.
- C. They find trains too crowded.
- D. They think planes more comfortable.

12

- A. It's safer.
- B. The seats are softer.
- C. It's cooler.

D. One can see better.

13

A. It's fast and comfortable.

B. You can see more of the country.

C. You can sleep in it.

D. It's safer than trains.

Passage 2

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

14

A. Ability.

B. Experience.

C. Education.

D. Knowledge.

15

A. To Take responsibility.

B. To have quiet, easy jobs.

C. To be transferred to other places.

D. To have interesting jobs.

16

A. An American officer.

B. An American president.

C. An American white-collar worker.

D. An American top manager.

Passage 3

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

17

A. In an hour.

B. Next week.

C. In one month.

D. Next year.

18

A. Their names, phone numbers, and job preference.

B. The names and addresses of their guests.

C. The names of the committee they worked on last year.

D. Their dormitory name, address, and phone number.

19

A. To determine who will graduate this year.

B. To discuss the seating arrangement.

C. To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.

D. To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.

20

A. A sales representative.

B. A store manager.

C. A committee chairperson.

D. A class president.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four 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 center.*

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In only two decades Asian Americans have become the fastest-growing U.S. minority. As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers

was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their education abroad arrived in the U.S with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel they will be judged more objectively. And the return on the investment in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian culture that breeds success, such as ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right of citizenship.

21. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students _____.

- A. feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English
- B. are afraid that their academic success bear a strong Asian character
- C. still worry about unfair treatment in society
- D. generally feel it a shame to have to depend on their parents

22. What are the major factors that determine the success of

Asian Americans?

- A. A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian culture.
- B. Hard work and intelligence.
- C. Hard help and a limited knowledge of English.
- D. Asian culture and the American educational system.

23. Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because _____.

- A. their English is not good enough
- B. they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgement in these areas.
- C. there is a wide difference between Asian and Western cultures
- D. they know little about American culture and society

24. Why do the two "explanations "(Line 1, Para.3) worry Asian Americans?

- A. They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general.
- B. People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success.
- C. Asian Americans would be a threat to other minorities.
- D. American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character.

25. The author's tone in this passage is _____.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Sympathetic | B. doubtful |
| C. Critical | D. objective |

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Because helicopters can go almost anywhere, they have been especially useful to explorers. In the jungles of South America they have helped explorers, looking for new places to sink oil wells. First

of all the helicopters lift the geologists and mineralogists into the heart of the jungle, trying first one area and then another, and when they find a place that seems likely to yield oil, the helicopters can bring in drilling equipment. They can bring in huts in pieces, and very nearly everything that may be needed. If a telephone is needed from the jungle outpost back to the main base, then the wires themselves can be laid across the jungle treetops. All the helicopter had to do is to fly close over the trees unreeling the cable from a big drum as it goes.

It is very comforting for explorers in such places to know that if they are injured or fall ill, they can be flown back to hospital in a few hours. Only twenty years ago a sick man prospecting in the heart of the jungle might have faced a journey of several weeks, travelling part of the way on a bumping stretcher carried by natives, and part of the way in a slow moving canoe.

Big helicopters can lift loads up to about ten tons. As they can fly to anywhere and can hover over any chosen spot, these helicopters make excellent flying cranes. Before the days of helicopters, the task of building a radio station on top of a high mountain might have meant building a road or a cable railway first. But a helicopter can carry all the building materials and the workmen up into position quite easily.

Putting a new top on a high structure like a lighthouse used to mean that a scaffolding even higher than the lighthouse had to be built first of all. Now a helicopter can be used to fly over and lower the part gently into position. A helicopter has been used to lower a new cross on to the spire of a church in the same way.

Helicopters have saved thousands of people from the sea and they have saved people from mountain tops. They are already doing all kinds of useful things, but their story has hardly begun.

26. Paragraph 1 implies but does not directly say, that _____.
A. in oil exploration, the work-sites are usually far apart from each other
B. helicopters can go almost anywhere
C. helicopters are very useful to explorers
D. helicopters can transport people
27. How many uses according to Paragraph 1 can a helicopter put to in oil exploration?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 4
28. The word 'prospecting' (line 3, Para. 2) means _____.
A. travelling in the jungle
B. suffering
C. falling ill
D. searching for oil or valuable minerals
29. The writer mentions two forms of transport available in South America jungles before helicopters were used. What are they ?
A. Stretcher and horse carry.
B. Stretcher and canoe.
C. Canoe and bike.
D. Canoe and car.
30. An example of how a helicopter can save time and money is using it to _____.
A. carry a crane to top of a radio station
B. lower a cross on to the spire of a church
C. put scaffolding on a lighthouse
D. build a road up a mountain

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Attitudes toward the aged, like attitudes toward children, are

products of history and culture. For example, in our own country our view of the elderly has changed dramatically since colonial days. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, most old men and old women were honored for their age. Long life, thought to be a special gift from God, was associated with wisdom and righteousness. The elderly were treated not just with respect and dignity, but also with a measure of awe. Few aged people came to the colonies, and infant death rate was high, so the majority of the population was composed of young adults. By 1790, 1 out of 50 reached the age of 65, and the medium age of the population was 16.

Our current national demography(人口分布)is quite different, and so are our attitudes toward the aged . Today, 1 out of 9 citizens is 65 or older, and the medium age is 31. Our technology-based consumer economy, however, treats the aged as out of date, and our youth culture often laughs at them as pitiful and helpless.

Historical and cultural differences in attitudes toward children and the aged are sometimes the result of social and economic conditions. The IK, for example, are a dying tribe for whom mere survival is a difficult, daily problem. That children and the aged would seem a terrible burden to the adults is, therefore, not surprising. Although medieval (中世纪) European society relied on the physical labor of children and the aged, twentieth-century America now needs only a small , educated labor force. Rich social classes anywhere may consider having children and child rearing a desirable experience because they can afford to do so. But even within those groups where finding enough to eat and a place to live are not great problems, habits, customs, and some other factors continue to have an impact on the treatment of the generation closest to birth and death.

31. Which of the following is NOT true about the aged people in