

12套题
附磁带

丛庆智
金朋荪

牛跃辉
陈惠良

康建刚 编

新题型大学英语四级 强化训练模拟题

世界图书出版公司



新题型大学英语四级

强化训练模拟题

主编：王江涛

1-131-44/1119
3

新 题 型

大学英语四级强化训练模拟题

丛庆智 牛跃辉 康建刚 编
金朋荪 陈惠良

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

1997

图书再版编目(CIP)数据

新题型大学英语四级强化训练模拟题/丛庆智等编。—北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,1996.12

ISBN 7-5062-3109-3

I. 新… I. 丛… II. 英语 习题 高等学校 N. H31-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(96)第24730号

新题型大学英语四级

强化训练模拟题

丛庆智 牛跃辉 康建刚 编
金朋荪 陈惠良
责任编辑 黄 鲁

*

世界图书出版公司北京公司出版

北京朝阳门内大街137号

邮政编码:100010

北京市中西印刷厂印刷

世界图书出版公司北京公司发行

各地新华书店及外文书店经销

*

1997年1月第1版 开本:787×1092 1/16
1997年1月第1次印刷 印张:17.5
印数:0001 6000 字数:300千字

ISBN 7-5062-3109-3 H·214

定价:24.50元

91 6.16

GF75/02

前 言

根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语四级考试大纲》及 95 年 7 月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发布的“关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知”，本书编写了十二套最新四级强化模拟题，其中包括听力填空和英译汉新题型，每套可用 140 分钟完成。虽然听力填空和英译汉在一次考试中不一定同时都出现，但新题型的变化，要求考生必须要准备得充分、全面，临场才能做到适应性强，有备无患。

本书题型与难度和正规考试相仿，选材广泛新颖，内容丰富，具有较强的针对性。其中大部分材料是我们多年教学经验的积累，许多内容在实践中已多次使用，收到了较好的效果。相信对即将参加四级考试的学生，对于系统复习、强化、切实提高英语水平及应试能力，会有很好的促进作用。其它具有相当水平的英语爱好者也可凭此试题集来检验自己的四级水平。

为了便于教学和练习，本书听力训练部分分配有三盒录音带，语音规范、清晰。

本书由丛庆智同志任主编，牛跃辉、金朋荪同志任副主编。其中各部分内容编写人员如下：

丛庆智：词汇与结构；牛跃辉：完形填空与写作；金朋荪：听力理解；陈惠良：阅读理解；康建刚：翻译。康建刚同志为本书的录入、打印做了大量工作。全书由牛跃辉同志统稿。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，缺点与不足在所难免，敬请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九九六年七月

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|--------|
| Simulated College English Test 1 | (1) |
| Simulated College English Test 2 | (19) |
| Simulated College English Test 3 | (37) |
| Simulated College English Test 4 | (55) |
| Simulated College English Test 5 | (73) |
| Simulated College English Test 6 | (90) |
| Simulated College English Test 7 | (107) |
| Simulated College English Test 8 | (125) |
| Simulated College English Test 9 | (143) |
| Simulated College English Test 10 | (161) |
| Simulated College English Test 11 | (179) |
| Simulated College English Test 12 | (197) |
| Keys | (215) |
| Scripts for Listening Comprehension | (233) |

APPENDIX

大学英语四级考试大纲

| | |
|--|-------|
| (Syllabus for College English Test (Band 4)) | (271) |
|--|-------|

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知 | (275) |
|----------------------------|-------|

Simulated College English Test 1

(Band Four)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

In this section, you'll hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

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 center.

1. A) She goes by car.
B) She travels by bus.
C) She walks.
D) She shops by phone.
2. A) They don't have to go to the concert.
B) His brother should let them use the car.
C) The subway is fine with her.
D) A car wouldn't be any faster.
3. A) A friend told her about it.
B) She saw an ad in the newspaper.
C) She heard about it during a television interview.

- D) She saw it on a list of job openings.
4. A) At the office.
B) On the farm.
C) In the clinic.
D) In a restaurant.
5. A) The performance was bad.
B) The performance was excellent.
C) He didn't go to the performance.
D) He'd like to see it again.
6. A) The man.
B) The woman.
C) Sam's sister.
D) Sam.
7. A) Paula.
B) The woman.
C) The man.
D) No one.
8. A) The upper branches were too high for the woman.
B) The lower branches didn't have any green apples.
C) In one week, there would be more apples.
D) The apples on the top branches weren't ripe.
9. A) She doesn't want to ask Jimmy herself.
B) She doesn't know what to do.
C) Jimmy might be able to fix the radio.
D) Jimmy knows who can fix the radio.
10. A) \$150.
B) \$100.
C) \$300.
D) \$200.

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 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 center.

Passage One

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

11. A) Opening to look through.
B) Light given.
C) Wind.
D) Wind's eye.
12. A) Because it kept out the wind.
B) Because it blew out the smoke.
C) Because it let in more wind than light.
D) Because it let in mostly light.
13. A) Through the windows.
B) Through the chimney.
C) Through the doors.
D) Through a hole in the roof.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Their family members.
B) Their relatives.
C) Their closest friends.
D) Strangers.
15. A) To get advice.
B) To subscribe.
C) To place an advertisement.
D) To apply for membership.
16. A) They are two well-known writers who give advice.

- B) They are two famous doctors.
- C) They are two lawyers.
- D) They are two professors at the New York State University.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) At 7:00.
B) At 7:50.
C) In time.
D) Behind its time.
- 18. A) To take a taxi to St. Louis.
B) To take a bus to St. Louis.
C) To carry his bags and hurry to the Union Station.
D) To catch the 7:50 train to St. Louis at a Union Station.
- 19. A) He managed to catch the train he needed.
B) He failed to catch the train to St. Louis.
C) As soon as he got on the train it began to leave the station.
D) Thanks to the porter's help, she was in time for the train.
- 20. A) Late again.
B) A Helpful Conductor.
C) At the Union Station.
D) Conductor, Porter and I.

Section C

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.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (21).
How often (22) moving vans on the road? (23). Are so many people
actually (24)? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move.
(25), about one third of the population (26).

Every person who moves has his or her own personal reasons (27). Some
people may decide to move (28). Some may wish to live in a warmer or
(29). And some have many other reasons. (30). The amount of
movement in this country is substantial.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions:

There are 3 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 40 are based on the following passage:

The common cold is practically a universal nuisance and contributes heavily to the amount of time lost each year because of viral diseases. One theory suggests that healthy people carry cold viruses in their noses and throats all the time but only exhibit cold symptoms when something like fatigue or lowered resistance produces favorable circumstances for the viruses to proliferate. Cold viruses seem to survive in the air, beginning their journey to another person either in the spray of droplets resulting from a sneeze or in the air exhaled when a cold victim talks or breathes. The period of time between first exposure to the virus and the appearance of symptoms — the incubation period — is short, on the order of eighteen to forty-eight hours.

One would think that with so many people having colds and so many hours of productivity being lost, scientists would know more about the common cold than they do. But the disease is more complicated than it appears at first. Only in the last few years have researchers gained any certain knowledge about the agents responsible for it. For one thing, there are many viruses that cause colds. So far, more than thirty viruses that cause colds have been implicated, and more may still be discovered. Each of these viruses can be grown in the laboratory and will produce certain recognizable results in experimental human subjects. Cold viruses appear to differ from other viruses in that they do not confer long-lasting immunity. It is also possible that cold viruses mutate rapidly. If

that is the case, each successive cold could be caused by a different virus, resulting in an endless series of apparently similar diseases.

The fact that colds are caused by viruses suggests some means of prevention and treatment. Because so many different viruses are involved and because the environmental and physiological circumstances for the development of colds are still so poorly understood, there is little one can do to prevent them beyond avoiding persons with "new colds" (the first twenty-four hours is the most communicable stage) or staying away from others when one has a new cold. It is also useful to maintain one's resistance to infection through adequate nutrition, rest, and exercise, although expert opinion on the values of such measures varies widely.

Once a cold has developed, the main concern is to keep it from leading to more serious illness. No chemicals or antibiotics are effective against the common cold, although aspirin may be useful in easing discomfort. Nasal sprays, nose drops, decongestants, cough medicines, or other proprietary remedies should not be used without medical supervision; most of them are useless, and some may create conditions favoring more serious infection. Some decongestants, for example, may dry and crack the mucous membrane of the bronchi and make it more vulnerable to bacterial infection. Over-the-counter cough medicine is rarely strong enough to offer much relief but on occasion may interact harmfully with other drugs one is taking. Cough drops are relatively expensive and offer no advantages over ordinary hard candy in stimulating saliva flow to relieve a mild tickling cough. Blowing the nose should be done gently, with the mouth open, to avoid forcing congestin and infection up the eustachian tubes to the middle ear. Steam breathing is useful in loosening nasal congestion.

31. When is one, according to one theory, likely to catch the common cold?

- A) When he is tired.
- B) When he is out working.
- C) When he takes up heavy jobs.
- D) When he goes to hospitable.

32. The virus goes from one place to another except

- A) in the spray of droplets.
- B) in the air exhaled when a cold victim talks.
- C) in the air inhaled when a cold victim talks.
- D) in the air exhaled when a cold victim breaths.

33. All of the following is true except?

- A) many people catch cold.

- B) the disease is very simple.
 - C) a large amount of productive time is lost.
 - D) people carry the virus in their noses and throats.
34. How does the cold virus appear to be different from that of other disease?
- A) It consists of many viruses.
 - B) People will not acquire long-time immunity against it.
 - C) The agents responsible for it is unknown .
 - D) It lasts about eighteen to forty-eight hours.
35. What makes it so difficult for people to prevent themselves from catching cold?
- A) The fact that people stay away from others when they have new colds.
 - B) The fact that the cold viruses change quickly .
 - C) The fact that people avoid meeting other persons with 'new colds'.
 - D) The fact that many different viruses are involved in the disease.
36. What is the best title for this selection?
- A) The Common Cold
 - B) The Common Disease
 - C) The Special Disease
 - D) The Special Immunity
37. The author suggests several means of prevention except
- A) keeping fit.
 - B) eating more.
 - C) staying away from the cold victim.
 - D) staying away from others when one catches cold.
38. The patients could use the following drug under the medical supervision
- A) nasal sprays
 - B) cough medicine
 - C) eye drops
 - D) decongestants
39. Expert opinions differ in the value of following means of prevention except
- A) good rest .
 - B) proper exercise.
 - C) long-hour work.

D) adequate nutrition.

40. From the fifth paragraph we could conclude that once we caught cold

A) little we can do but to keep it from leading to more serious effect.

B) we should take nasal sprays because of its easing effect.

C) over-the-counter cough medicine is a better choice.

D) we favor some decongestants to other medicines for their occasional interaction with other medicine.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Influenza, or flu, is not usually a serious disease when uncomplicated by secondary infection. But when bacteria become involved, or when the flu virus spreads to the lungs, the condition may be lethal, particularly for the very young, the elderly and those with a low level of health. Several viruses are responsible for influenza. There are two major types, A and B, as well as numerous strains within each type. When epidemics occur, the viruses seem to cause more serious forms of the disease than they do during the lulls between major outbreaks.

The early symptoms of influenza resemble those of the common cold, but in addition there is often sudden fever, weakness, coughing, and aching pain in the back and extremities. Incubation is brief, requiring only one to three days. The infected individual is able to communicate the infection to others from just before symptoms appear until approximately a week later. Frequently, a great physical and mental depression accompanies influenza, often persisting long after the infection itself is over.

There are vaccines against specific strains of influenza virus, but they are not effective against other strains. Accordingly, vaccination will not protect susceptible individuals if an outbreak involves a different viral strain. Nevertheless, the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Influenza suggests that persons over sixty-five, those with chronic cardiovascular disease and certain other diseases, and pregnant women be vaccinated. The components of the vaccine are changed periodically, so individuals must be re-vaccinated each year.

The influenza virus presents a special problem for medical researchers, the virus appears to mutate readily—to undergo small change in genetic make-up. An Rna virus that caused an outbreak of flu in the early 1930s was called influenza type A0 virus. In 1947, a slightly altered A1 virus was the culprit, and in 1957 it was the A2 virus. In the late 1960s, an altered form of the A2 began to appear in Southeast Asia and was dubbed the Hong Kong flu. This world traveler, again slightly changed, appeared in England in late 1972 as the London flu.

41. What meaning can be drawn of the word "lethal" in line 3?
- A) deadly
 - B) complicated
 - C) uncommon
 - D) probable
42. Influenza will be a serious disease _____
- A) when the victim is very young.
 - B) when the patient is in hospital.
 - C) when the patient contracts other viruses.
 - D) when he is over fifty.
43. The early symptoms of influenza differ from those of cold in all of the following but
- A) sudden fever.
 - B) coughing.
 - C) week.
 - D) back pain.
44. Why should people take vaccination periodically?
- A) Certain vaccines can be effective against all influenza strains.
 - B) People infected with the disease felt depressed.
 - C) The components of the vaccine change every year.
 - D) Doctor suggest the pregnant women be vaccinated.
45. The influenza virus poses a specially difficult problems in medical research because
- A) it travels from place to place.
 - B) it causes an outbreak of flu in the early 1930s.
 - C) it outbreaks periodically.
 - D) it often presents itself with different genetic structure.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

When you are shut up for ten days with a man in a railway carriage you can hardly fail to learn most of what there is to know about him, and for ten days (for eleven to be exact) Lawrence spent twenty-four hours a day with Mr Harrington. It is true that they sat opposite to one another, it is true that the train stopped for an hour morning and afternoon so that they were able to have a tramp up and down the platform, but they walked side by side, Lawrence made acquaintance with some of his fellow-travellers and sometimes they came into the compartment to have a chat, but if they only spoke French

or German Mr Harrington would watch them with acidulous disapproval and if they spoke English he would never let them get a word in. For Mr Harrington was a talker. He talked as though it were a natural function of the human being automatically, as men breathe and digest their food; he talked not because he had something to say, but because he could not help himself, in a high-pitched, nasal voice, without inflexion, at one dead level of tone, he talked with precision, using a copious vocabulary, and formed his sentences with deliberation; he never used a short word when a longer one would do; he never paused, he went on and on. It was not a torrent, for there was nothing impetuous about it, it was like a stream of lava pouring irresistibly down the side of a volcano. It flowed with a quiet and steady force that overwhelmed everything that was in its path.

Lawrence thought he had never known as much about anyone as he knew about Mr Harrington, and not only about him, with all his opinions, habits and circumstances, but about his wife and his wife's family, his children and their schoolfellows, his employers and the alliances they had made for three or four generations with the best families in Philadelphia.

46. Lawrence came to know Mr Harrington well because _____
- A) they travelled together for five months .
 - B) they stayed in the same railway carriage for eleven days.
 - C) they went into the dining-room three times a day.
 - D) they walked side by side on the platforms. .
47. When Lawrence went to the dining car for meals, he sat at _____
- A) the different tables with Mr Harrington.
 - B) the farthest end of the dining-car.
 - C) the same table with Mr Harrington.
 - D) different tables near Mr Harrington.
48. From the passage we came to know that Mr Harrington's talk was
- A) accurate and affected.
 - B) quiet and reserved.
 - C) exaggerated and tedious.
 - D) low and nasal.
49. Why does the author compare Mr Harrington's talk to a stream of lava?
- A) It had so many big words .
 - B) It was impossible to stop.
 - C) It sounded like an erupting volcano.

D) It sounded quiet and steady.

50. At the end of the travel with Mr Harrington, Lawrence concluded that he _____
- A) knew more about him than anyone else did.
 - B) had never known more about anyone else .
 - C) knew him more than Mr Harrington himself did.
 - D) had never learned the actual mind of Mr Harrington.

Part III

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions:

In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consistent of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

51. The common cold is practically a universal nuisance and contributes heavily to the amount of time lost each year because of viral diseases.

52. Once a cold has developed, the main concern is to keep it from leading to more serious illness.

53. Frequently, a great physical and mental depression accompanies influenza, often persisting long after the infection itself is over.

54. The influenza virus presents a special problem for medical researchers, the virus appears to mutate readily—to undergo small change in genetic make-up.

55. If they only spoke French or German Mr Harrington would watch them with acidu-