

最新大学英语

四级模拟试题集

南京大学出版社

# 最新大学英语 四级模拟试题集

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# 前 言

《最新大学英语四级模拟试题集》一书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、读、写、译所要求达到的水平,仿照近年来新的考试题型编写而成,旨在帮助四级考生在短时间内熟悉考题形式以及考点和考路,通过反复练习,纠正他们在学习过程中易犯的错误,以达到巩固所学语言知识、增强语言运用能力的目的。

本书共有 9 套试题,分别由听力理解(对话与短文)、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空或简答题(第 8 套题为句子英译汉)及写作 5 个部分组成。试题后附有试题参考答案、听力文字材料和词汇与结构部分的注释。本书配有录音磁带。

由于编者水平有限,书中缺点和错误在所难免,诚望读者、专家不吝指正。

2003.3.16

编 者

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# Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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. 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.

1. A) He didn't see it.  
B) He liked it better than "Jaws".  
C) He didn't like it.  
D) He thought "Jaws" was better.
2. A) In the hospital. C) At work.  
B) At home. D) At school.
3. A) Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
B) Tuesday and Saturday.  
C) Saturday and Sunday.  
D) Tuesday and Thursday.
4. A) She prefers the artists she had studied.

- B) She hopes they will take some of the paintings away.  
 C) She hasn't gone to see the exhibit yet.  
 D) She doesn't want to describe the exhibit.
5. A) Seven o'clock.                      C) Half past seven.  
 B) Eight o'clock.                        D) Half past six.
6. A) No, because he is too busy.  
 B) Yes, even though he is busy.  
 C) They have not yet asked him.  
 D) Henry has not decided yet.
7. A) \$ 3. 00.    B) \$ 4. 50.    C) \$ 6. 00.    D) \$ 9. 00.
8. A) The man was caught in the rain last night.  
 B) The man's shoes were washed away by the rain.  
 C) In spite of the rain, the show went on.  
 D) The rain prevented the show from being performed.
9. A) He's a secretary.                      C) He's a newspaperman.  
 B) He's a novelist.                         D) He's a businessman.
10. A) Invite everyone.                    C) Take a few classes.  
 B) Have two parties.                      D) Not get angry.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation and two short passages. At the end of each part, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation or 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) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

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

11. A) In the Customs.                      C) At a post office.  
      B) In a clothing store.                D) At a bank.
12. A) One.                      B) Six.                      C) Three.                      D) Four.
13. A) Alcohol.                  B) Tobacco.                C) Clothing.                D) Nothing.

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) A doctor's first day at work.  
      B) A student's first day at school.  
      C) A manager's first day at work.  
      D) An assistant's first day in the shop.
15. A) He has something important to do.  
      B) He was asked to do so.  
      C) He wanted to make a good impression.  
      D) He wanted to talk to the personnel manager.
16. A) He was ill that day.  
      B) He worked hard that day.  
      C) He didn't do what he expected to do.  
      D) He had a nice day.
17. A) He had a nice lunch.  
      B) He talked to the shop supervisor.  
      C) He signed some forms.  
      D) He waited for the shop supervisor.

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. A) In a valley.                      C) On 14 hills.  
      B) On a river.                      D) On flat land.





- Q: What does the woman mean?
5. M: I'll be at the university and pick you up in half an hour.  
Is that all right?
- W: Good. That means you'll be here at half past seven,  
won't you?
- Q: What time was it when the conversation took place?
6. W: Did Henry tell you whether he would help us prepare  
this chemistry lab report?
- M: I have dialed his number repeatedly but kept getting a  
busy signal.
- Q: Will Henry help the man and woman with the report?
7. M: How much are the tickets, please?
- W: They are \$ 3 each for adults. Students can get it at half  
price.
- Q: How much will the man pay if he gets one adult ticket  
and two student tickets?
8. M: The show last night was called off because of the rain.  
W: So you didn't see it, did you?
- Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
9. W: Robert worked as a secretary for three years. Then he  
became a newspaperman. After that he started to write  
novels.
- M: I know. And he has been doing nothing else ever since.
- Q: What is Robert's occupation now?
10. W: I'm going to invite just a few of my classmates to a  
party.
- M: You can't invite just a few. The others will be angry.
- Q: What does the man imply that the woman should do?

## Section B

### Conversation

M: May I see your passport, please?

W: Yes, here it is, and here's my visa.

M: Thanks. You have a business visa for one month.

W: Yes, that's right. I plan to visit some cities in the US.

M: Where are you going?

W: I'm going to spend some time in New York. After that, I'm going to Washington, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

M: Anything to declare?

W: Declare? I don't understand.

M: Do you have any plants, tobacco or alcohol to declare?

W: No, nothing. I have nothing in my suitcases but personal effects, some underwear and clothing. Well, is that all for Customs formalities?

M: Yes, that's all. You are through now.

W: Thank you.

11. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

12. How many cities is the woman going to visit?

13. What did the woman have to declare?

### Passage 1

The first day on my new job, as a shop assistant, I was determined to work very hard. I arrived thirty minutes earlier because I wanted to make a good impression. I was given a chair and told to wait for the personnel manager. After my talk with him, I was sent to the company clinic for an examination. I

waited while others were being examined. As soon as the doctor said I was healthy, I was sent to see the shop supervisor. She was at her morning coffee break, so I waited for her. When she got back, she asked me about my work experience. Then she left, and I waited. Before long, every person in the shop left. I decided it must be lunchtime, but I stayed where I was. About one o'clock the shop supervisor came in and said she hoped I enjoyed my lunch. She took me on a tour of the shop and introduced me to the workers. While we were talking, the telephone in the shop office rang. The personnel office was calling to tell me I must fill out some more forms. I went back to the personnel office and waited until my name was called. As I signed the last form, I noticed the typists clearing their desks. It was quitting time of the day.

14. What is the passage about?
15. Why did the man arrive 30 minutes earlier?
16. What happened to the man that day?
17. What did the man do at lunchtime?

## **Passage 2**

San Francisco has been called one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is built on 14 hills with the Pacific Ocean on one side and San Francisco Bay on the other. Each hill has a view over the water. San Franciscans are proud of their views. Everyone wants a house with a view. Most big cities in the United States are built on flat land. People can't see very far. They can only see tall buildings. When they choose their homes they look inside. They want a house with pleasant rooms to look

at. When San Franciscans choose their homes, they look outside. They want a house with a view.

18. Where is San Francisco built?

19. What do most people in other big cities look for when they choose their homes?

20. What is the city of San Francisco surrounded by?

## 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 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.

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

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, that is, worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory laborer or as a farmhand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a substantial (多的,大量的) formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years: middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fastest-growing groups in our working population—growing so fast that

the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numeral (数字) importance despite the expansion (扩大,发展) of industrial production.

Yet you will find little if anything written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion. You can also find a good deal of work in a chosen field, whether it be the mechanist's (机械师, 技工) trade or bookkeeping. Every one of these trades requires different skills, sets different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employee-ship in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employee-ship is more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill. Certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not adequately possess the skills of their trade, the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative or executive work, the greater the emphasis on ability to work within the organization rather than on technical abilities or professional knowledge.

21. From the passage we can infer that fifty years ago \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) eighty percent of American working people were employed in factories
- B) twenty percent of American intellectuals were employees
- C) the percentage of intellectuals in the total work force was almost the same as that of industrial workers
- D) the percentage of intellectuals working as employees was

not so large as that of industrial workers

22. From the passage we can see, with the development of modern industry, \_\_\_\_\_.

- D*
- A) factory laborers will overtake intellectual employees in number
  - B) there are as many middle-class employees as factory laborers
  - C) employees have attached great importance to factory laborers
  - D) the proportion of factory laborers in the total employee population has decreased

*C* 23. The word "dubious" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) valuable
- B) useful
- C) doubtful
- D) helpful

24. The author thinks that professional knowledge or skill is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) less important than awareness of being a good employee
- B) as important as the ability to deal with public relations
- C) more important than employer—employee relations
- D) as important as the ability to cooperate with others in the organization

25. According to the passage it can be implied that employee-ship helps one \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to be more successful in his career
- B) to be more specialized in his field
- C) to solve technical problems
- D) to develop his professional skill

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

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are rationed (定量分配) among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a large number of services, including labor, professional transportation, and public-utility services. The interrelationships of all these prices make up the "system" of prices. The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

If one were to ask a group of individuals to define "price", many would reply that price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service. In other words, price is the money value of a product or service as agreed upon in a market transaction (交易). This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of a price in any particular transaction, much more than the amount of money involved must be known. Both the buyer and the seller should be familiar with not only the money amount, but with the amount and quality of the product or service to be exchanged; the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made; the form of money to be used; the credit terms and discounts (折扣) that apply to the transaction, guarantees on the product or service, delivery terms, and other factors. In other words, both the buyer and the seller should be fully aware of all the factors that consist of the total "package" being



exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that they may evaluate a given price.

26. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A) Credit Terms in Transactions.
  - B) The Inherent Weaknesses of the Price System.
  - C) The Complexities of the Prices System.
  - D) Functions of Prices.
27. According to the passage, what is the price system primarily related to?
- A) Labor and profession.
  - B) Products and services.
  - C) Transportation and insurance.
  - D) Utilities and repairs.
28. According to the passage, which of the following factors is included in the complete understanding of price?
- A) The instructions that come with a product.
  - B) The manufacture of a product.
  - C) The quality of a product.
  - D) The guarantees that cover a product.
29. In the last line of the passage, what does the word "package" refer to?
- A) The system of prices.
  - B) The sellers and buyers of a product.
  - C) The factors related to a price.
  - D) The amount of money paid for a product.
30. What will the paragraph following the passage most likely discuss?
- A) The unusual ways to advertise products.