

考试无忧系列丛书 • Exam Carefree

最新

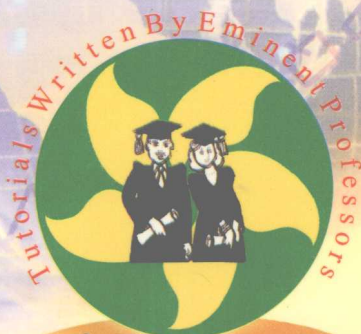
大学英语

四级模拟试题精解

全国四六级考试命题研究组编写
清华大学英语系 吴锦 主编

2002年版

中国青年出版社



考试无忧

H310.42
759

考试无忧系列丛书

最新大学英语 四级模拟试题精解

〈根据教育部最新实施大纲编写〉

主编 清华大学英语系 吴锦

编著 喻洁 李晓利 许颖

中国青年出版社

(京)新登字 083 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

最新大学英语四六级模拟试题精解/吴锦主编. —北京:中国青年出版社, 2000. 1

ISBN 7-5006-3758-6

I. 最… II. 吴… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 77342 号

*

中国青年出版社出版 发行

社址: 北京东四 12 条 21 号 邮政编码: 100708

网址: www.cyp.com.cn

编辑部电话: (010) 64034350 发行部电话: (010) 64010813

河北遵化市胶印厂印刷 新华书店经销

*

850×1168 1/32 9.625 印张 306 千字

2000 年 1 月北京第 1 版 2002 年 1 月北京第 3 版

2002 年 1 月北京第 3 次印刷

印数: 14,001—19,000 册 定价: 24.00 元(共二册)

本图书如有印装质量问题,请与出版处联系调换

联系电话: (010)64033570

前 言

教育部最新颁发的普通高等学校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》，从教学目标、内容以及要求等方面对原用大纲作了相当大的调整与修订。本书完全根据最新大纲及教育部最新实施考试大纲编写。

总的来说，最新大纲的调整与修订主要表现在以下几个方面：一是统一了文理科、理工科基础阶段的学习目标和要求，不再分别制定大纲；二是大幅度提高了基础阶段的学习水准，不但明确提出应“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力，而且把四级定为全国各类高等学校本科均应达到的基本要求；三是对听、说、读、写、译五项技能不再区分重点与非重点，而是列入了语言应用能力中的同一层次，改变了以往教学与考查中偏重阅读技能而忽略其它的弊病。此外，最新大纲对学生其它微观技能的考查也都提出了更高更具体的标准（请参阅本书附录）。也就是说，最新大纲的主要目标就是提高考生的整体能力和综合水平，体现了我国大学英语教学面向二十一世纪和进行综合素质教育、培养综合型人才的要求。

为了帮助广大学生及时了解并适应最新大纲的变化和提出的各项要求，从而顺利地通过新世纪、新形势、新要求下的四六级考试，我们清华大学英语系的部分老师隆重推出了这套带考前强化训练特点的《考试无忧系列丛书》。

作为一种标准化程度较高的水平考试，考生要通过四六级考试无疑需要巩固的基础知识，也需要一定的技巧与考前强化训练。所以，一本好的模拟型参考书对考生来说必不可少。这本《最新大学英语四级模拟试题精解》就是为立志通过全国大学英

语四级考试的考生编写的冲刺用书。它在充分反映最新大纲的调整与修订内容的同时，还具有如下显著特点：

一、本书是**完全、真正按照最新大纲**编写的四级模拟题集，涵括了全国大学英语四六级考试委员会颁布的全部新老题型，难度、内容都切合最新教学大纲与考试大纲。

二、在紧靠大纲的同时，本书精选了大量如美国大选、我国计算机网络发展等政治、经济、科技领域的**最新材料**并精心设计考题，不但可以提高考生做题兴趣，同时也使本书更加贴近生活，并契合了大纲培养学生综合素质的要求。

三、本书不但能直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试，同时也能为参加其它英语水平考试（如托福、GRE、PETS 及研究生入学考试等）的考生提供较大的参考和帮助。

四、本书编者为**清华大学英语系**的公共英语教师，一直从事大学英语的教学工作，对全国大学英语四六级考试的培训与指导有独到的心得和丰富的经验，从而使本书具有极大的参考价值。

在本书的出版过程中，谭玉兰、邓小红等同志做了大量的具体工作，谨在此致谢。

编 者
于清华园

目 录

Model Test 1	[1]
Key	[17]
Notes	[18]
Tapescripts	[23]
Model Test 2	[26]
Key	[41]
Notes	[42]
Tapescripts	[47]
Model Test 3	[49]
Key	[65]
Notes	[66]
Tapescripts	[73]
Model Test 4	[75]
Key	[90]
Notes	[91]
Tapescripts	[96]
Model Test 5	[99]
Key	[115]
Notes	[116]
Tapescripts	[120]
Model Test 6	[125]
Key	[141]
Notes	[142]

Tapescripts	[147]
Model Test 7	[151]
Key	[167]
Notes	[168]
Tapescripts	[172]
Model Test 8	[174]
Key	[190]
Notes	[191]
Tapescripts	[196]
Model Test 9	[200]
Key	[216]
Notes	[217]
Tapescripts	[220]
Model Test 10	[225]
Key	[241]
Notes	[242]
Tapescripts	[246]
 大学英语四级考场实况(TEST ONE)	 [248]
Key	[266]
Tapescripts	[267]
 大学英语四级考场实况(TEST TWO)	 [271]
Key	[288]
Tapescripts	[289]
 附录	 [294]

Model Test 1

试 卷 一

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. 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 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 had 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. The doctor has stopped seeing new patients.
B. The doctor's office will be closed tomorrow.
C. The doctor's schedule is filled tomorrow.

- D. The doctor can see the man tomorrow.
2. A. It will snow for a long time.
B. People are ready for snow.
C. It has been snowing for some time.
D. The snow is disappearing.
3. A. Do some experiment. B. Stay inside.
C. Join the man. D. Write some letters.
4. A. At 3:50 B. At 5:10
C. At 4:40 D. At 4:20
5. A. Cook B. Waiter
C. Cashier D. Waitress
6. A. At a hotel. B. At a supermarket.
C. At a bank. D. At a drugstore.
7. A. Jimmy talks too fast.
B. Jimmy likes to use idioms.
C. Jimmy doesn't come to the point.
D. Jimmy likes to show off.
8. A. She doesn't spend much time with her friends.
B. She doesn't like her school.
C. She has adapted easily to her new school.
D. She spends most of her free time at school.
9. A. The man should have offered his assistance earlier.
B. She doesn't need the man's help.
C. She didn't realize the boxes were empty.
D. She wants the man to move the boxes.
10. A. He wants to know how to save energy.
B. He's surprised the woman wants to go more quickly.
C. He thinks it would be faster if they ran.
D. He wants to know what time it is.

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) 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. Cabot
C. Columbus
- B. Cartier
D. Sebastian
12. A. Cape Breton
B. Spain
C. the northmost tip of Newfoundland
D. L'Anse aux Meadows
13. A. truthful and vivid
C. interesting and descriptive
- B. exaggerated and untruthful
D. boring and clueless

Passage Two

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

14. A. a mystic
C. a psychological student
- B. a medical student
D. a department staff
15. A. He conducted an experiment on psychology.
B. He got lost while supervising the experiment.
C. He left hospital while taking part in an experiment.
D. He walked away and lost his memory while taking part in an experiment.
16. A. Because she wanted to report her brother's disappearance.
B. Because she wanted the police to find her brother.
C. Because she saw her brother's picture in the newspapers.

D. Because she lost her purse.

Passage Three

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

17. A. Tickets
B. Stamps
C. New sports shoes
D. Course enrollment forms
18. A. To meet their future professors.
B. To find the best seats for the meet.
C. To get departmental approval for their courses.
D. To introduce themselves to all of the judges.
19. A. Class pictures will be on sale.
B. A photography exhibit will be opened.
C. Identification cards will be available.
D. A gymnastics demonstration will be given.
20. A. To answer questions.
B. To collect tickets.
C. To collect money.
D. To direct the meet.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Net surfers have hijacked(劫持, 偷盗) many phrases for their own ends, none more so than: Information is power. In fact philosopher Francis Bacon was the first to assert that knowledge rather than information is power and reading

about Nathan Rothschild should convince you of the truth of the statement.

In the early 19th century Rothschild set up a Europe-wide network of messengers and carrier pigeon stations, gathering information that could affect his investments. He soon garnered a reputation for being first with the news.

In June 1815, when the Battle of Waterloo was being fought, other speculators watched Rothschild's stocks in an attempt to guess who would win. Shortly after the battle ended, and long before anyone else knew who was the victor, he began selling stocks. Everyone assumed this meant Napoleon had won and Europe was lost. Panic selling ensued (接踵而来). When prices crashed, Rothschild bought everything in sight and made a packet.

21. According to the passage, "the statement" (Para. 1, Line 4) refers to

- A. information is power.
- B. Francis Bacon was the first to assert that.
- C. knowledge rather than information is power.
- D. Nathan Rothschild gains the power.

22. Why did other speculators watch Rothschild's stocks during the Battle of Waterloo?

- A. Because they wanted to buy Rothschild's stocks.
- B. Because they could guess the result of the battle in this way.
- C. Because they wanted to sell stocks after the battle ended.
- D. Because they know nothing about the battle.

23. Which of the following is correct?

- A. Philosopher Francis Bacon was the first to assert that information is power.
- B. Rothschild sold stocks because Europe was lost.
- C. Napoleon didn't win in the Battle of Waterloo.
- D. Rothschild sold stocks because he didn't know the result of the Battle.

24. The phrase "made a packet" in the last sentence of the passage means

- A. packed one's belongings
- B. posted a package

- C. left a place D. earned a large amount of money
25. Rothschild gathered information _____.
- A. about war in the 19th century
B. about stocks at the time
C. about Internet surfers
D. about everything that could influence his investments

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

A cynic, as Oscar Wilde famously put it, “knows the price of everything and the value of nothing”. Attempts to put a price on ecosystems(生态系统), the climate, soil formation, even nature, have appeared in response to the cynicism of politicians. When a complicated decision has to be made, politicians expect to see the pros and cons laid out in financial terms. So in the past, if one of those cons happened to be loss of habitat or species, it might be seen as having no market value and vanish from the reckoning.

Here is a nice example. A group of Congressional advisers once considered the effect of global warming on Florida. It concluded that it might be quite good for agriculture. Higher sea levels would be a nuisance alright, but there were plenty of coastal defences contractors(承建人), boosting their activities would cut unemployment. Unfortunately, the Everglades would disappear, but it was valued only at the tourist bucks it generated. The bottom line: no economic justification for supporting cuts in carbon dioxide emissions.

That was back in 1990. Now, people have become much more skilled at presenting the cost of messing around with nature. The only problem is that if you learn to speak the devil's language, you'll be bound by that morality. What is the price of a few rare species that few people ever see? And however you quantify London's green belt in terms of agricultural, recreational and water resources, wouldn't it be a lot less than developers would pay?

Nature, like liberty, is beyond price.

26. According to the passage, "it" (Para. 1, Line 6) refers to _____.
A. a complicated decision B. the price of ecosystems
C. one of those cons D. the cynicism of politicians
27. The example in Paragraph 2 is given to _____.
A. show how politicians made a decision according to financial value
B. illustrate the effect of global warming on Florida
C. value the importance of the Everglades
D. Support cuts in carbon dioxide emissions
28. According to the passage we can find "the Everglades" is _____.
A. a city B. a tourist site
C. a travel agency D. a book
29. The difference between people today and those in the past lies in _____.
A. people now care a lot about the environment and ecosystems
B. people now use carefully chosen words to express their disturbance to nature
C. people now are skilled at messing around with nature
D. people now know the cost of causing global warming
30. The author's tone is rather _____.
A. impatient B. angry
C. satirical D. happy

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

During a visit to China in 1995, Charles Zhang was struck by the enormous potential of information technology. At that time, the country had practically no Internet connections and phone lines were in such short supply that people had to wait several months to have them installed at home. "It was a virtual void," he recalls. So Zhang, who had lived for more than nine years in the U. S., left his comfortable career as a consultant to the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to go home and start an Internet business. Three years and lots of

market research and venture capital requests later, he is chief executive office of Sohu.com, one of the most popular Chinese-language Internet search engines on the mainland.

Sohu is a user-friendly search engine designed specifically to locate and catalogue Chinese-language information on the World Wide Web. In 1997, Zhang persuaded the director of MIT's Media Laboratory, Nicholas Negroponte, and a group of colleagues to put together \$ 225,000 in seed money to set up Internet Technologies China, the precursor (前身; 先驱者) to Sohu. A year later, big names like Intel, Dow Jones, and Hang Lung Group and International Data Group were impressed enough to invest \$ 2.2 million to launch the Sohu search engine. Since going live in February of 1998, Sohu — which now employs over 100 people — has averaged nearly 120,000 hits and 600,000 page views a day. The service has attracted advertising from multi-nationals like Microsoft, Ericsson and Nokia as well as domestic Chinese computer firms, travel agencies and consumer products makers. Zhang expects to bring in over \$ 1 million in revenues this year.

Zhang hopes Sohu's breakthrough will inspire more start-up ventures. "A few success stories can inspire college graduates," he says. "For the industry to snowball, you need a core." To make sure Sohu remains part of that core, Zhang plans to add more servers and expand bandwidth to accommodate ever-increasing traffic.

31. What does Zhang mean by "It was a virtual void"?

- A. There was no favorable conditions for Information Technology in China.
- B. There was no Internet business yet in China.
- C. China could not provide adequate information for Internet.
- D. There was no computer companies yet in China.

32. Sohu.com was founded _____.

- A. in 1995
- B. in 1996
- C. in 1997
- D. in 1998

33. The precursor to Sohu is _____.

- A. Hang Lung Group
- B. Dow Jones

- C. Internet Technologies China D. International Data Group
34. _____ is invested by big names to launch Sohu.
- A. \$ 225,000 B. \$ 2.2 million
- C. \$ 600,000 D. \$ 1 million
35. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Charles Zhang went to the U. S. before 1986.
- B. Zhang left his career as the director of MIT's Media Laboratory to go back China.
- C. Sohu's success may inspire more Internet companies in China.
- D. Sohu's service has attracted advertising abroad.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed(嗅出) something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 10,000 "words" — ready for instant use. An average U. S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has

stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and combinations of words.

36. According to the passage, memory is considered to be _____.
A. the basis for decision-making and problem-solving
B. an ability to store experience for future use
C. an intelligence typically possessed by human beings
D. the data mainly consisting of words and combinations of words
37. The comparison made between the memory capacity of a large computer and that of a human being shows that _____.
A. the computer's memory has a little bigger capacity than the teenager's
B. the computer's memory capacity is much smaller than an adult human being's
C. The computer's memory capacity is much smaller even than a teenager's
D. Both A and B
38. The whole passage implies that _____.
A. only human beings have problem-solving intelligence
B. animals are able to solve only very simple problems
C. animals solve problems by instincts rather than intelligence
D. a person's memory is different from a computer's in every respect
39. The phrase "in terms of" in the last sentence can best be replaced by _____.
A. "in connection with" B. "consisting"
C. "expressed by" D. "by means of"
40. The topic of the passage is _____.
A. memory is of vital importance to life.
B. what would life be like without memory?
C. how's a person's memory different from an animal's or a computer's.
D. what is the function of memory?