

精编精解 精益求精

CET 4

大学英语四级题宝

孙怀庆 总主编

全真模拟精华



吉林大学出版社

●大学英语四级题宝

全真模拟精华

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编辑序言

1999 年最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》放宽了 CET4 和 CET6 的形式,提高了各项指标的要求,如 CET4 把阅读速度提高到 70WPM;听力语速要求 130—150WPM;作文要求能就一定的话题和提纲在半小时内写出 120—150 词的短文,并且表达清楚,无重大语言错误;翻译要求英译汉能翻译难度与课文相仿的英语文章,译速需达到每小时 300 个词,汉译英要求能将内容熟悉的汉语译成英语,译速需达每小时 200 字。根据这一精神和原则,我们组织编写了《大学英语四级题宝·全真模拟精华》一书。

在内容方面,本书充分考虑了语言采样的代表性和覆盖率,文章的题材和体裁搭配平衡;技能考核指标分布合理;每套试题能全面反映考生的实际语言能力。在设题方面,本书严格依照命题、初审、预测、分析、审定、构卷的科学程序,所有客观题在题眼的确定、题干和选项的设计上都符合多项选择题的基本技术指标;英译汉符合教学大纲规定的范围和要求;短文写作做到题型全面、内容符合学生认知水平,能够达到考核书面表达能力的目的。在全局方面,本书妥善处理了知识与能力、领会能力与表达能力、流利与准确、句子水平与语篇水平之间的关系。

本书除了以上科学性和权威性外,还具有以下特色:

一、全题型,保证在千变万化的题型面前出奇制胜,稳操胜券,极具适应性。本书囊括了 CET4 所有传统题型(听力理解中的对话和短篇、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空、短文写作)和新题型(听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题),同时还揉进了简单改错等有效测试手段,完全做到了形式为内容服务。

二、高难度,在保证考点全面、典型的同时,突出重点、疑点、难点,极具挑战性。平庸的试题催生惰性、摧毁意志,导致考生一遇

难题焦虑顿生,只好缴械投降。大规模标准化的 CET4 难易度控制在 0.6 左右是合适的,而平时准备、训练、模拟一定要具有一定深度和广度,因此本书把难易度确定在 0.7—0.9,因为 CET4 的这一难易度占权重系数的 20%,同时亦符合“取乎法上,得乎法中,取乎法中,得乎法下”的常识原则。

三、真精解,启发思路,点拨技巧,可使考生举一反三,触类旁通,极具实用性。一般试题精解书都放弃听力理解和短文写作两部分,而这两部分正是考生的弱项,更需讲解和指导;在其它题型的精解中,我们既注重技能的培养又紧紧关注语言共核,对常用词语、惯用表达、典型结构和常用句型均有概括和小结;对题型特征和解题技巧翔实论述,因而大大提高了考生的应试能力,进而促进英语的综合运用水平。

四、超容量,充分保护读者利益,极具实在性。同类精解书中一般只容纳 8 套或 10 套试题而且题型不全、精解不周,本书编制 12 套全题型 CET4 全真模拟试题,同时题题精解,套套精华。

本书配有严格按着最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》要求录制的听力录音带。由美籍专家朗读,语速标准、语音纯正,朗读规范。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了二十几种参考书及有关文献,恕不一一列出,谨向其作者和出版社表示诚挚的谢意。本书虽经多次审慎校核,但仍恐疏漏,诚望读者不吝赐教。

杨 枫

1999·9

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Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

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. He found maths easy to learn.
B. He passed the maths test very easily.
C. He helped everyone with their maths.
D. He was more interested in football than in maths.
2. A. Because he met his father on the way.
B. Because he didn't wake up on time to catch the bus.
C. Because he forgot to set the alarm.

- D. Because he got off the bus at the wrong stop.
3. A. He agrees with the woman.
B. He doesn't think Karen gave her any help.
C. He thinks the woman gave Karen more help.
D. He thinks everyone was more helpful than Karen was.
4. A. They would wait for him.
B. He should return the books immediately.
C. It's fine for him to return the book one hour late.
D. They were already one hour late for the outing.
5. A. On the phone. B. At the office. C. In a hotel. D. At home.
6. A. Professor Jones is quite respected by the students.
B. Professor Jones is too busy to help her students.
C. Professor Jones asks her students to look some words up in the dictionary.
D. Professor Jones' students look forward to doing some research after class.
7. A. At a hospital. B. At a museum. C. At a park. D. At home
8. A. He didn't go to the review session either.
B. He thought the review session was not necessary.
C. He learned a lot in the review session.
D. He didn't review the lesson yet.
9. A. Henry's success was out of her expectation.
B. It was quite natural for Henry to win the scholarship.
C. Henry is not as good a scholar as Joe is.
D. Henry should have worked harder to win the scholarship.
10. A. She is not interested in having a holiday.
B. She is tired of her routine life.
C. She prefers going to the beach.
D. She is quite sure about her best holiday choice.

Section B Passages

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

D. All suburban public schools are better than inner-city schools.

Passage 3

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

18. A. Peterhouse College. B. Robinson College.
C. King's College. D. Queen's College.
19. A. In 1817. B. In 1871. C. In 1873. D. In 1954.
20. A. Cambridge University has twenty colleges now.
B. Cambridge University had three women colleges in the 1970s.
C. All the colleges in Cambridge are now mixed.
D. There are still more men students than women students in Cambridge University now.

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:

Watch a baby between six and nine months old, and you will observe the basic concepts of geometry being learned. Once the baby has mastered the idea that space is three-dimensional, it reaches out and begins grasping various kinds of objects. It is then, from perhaps nine to fifteen months, that the concepts of sets and numbers are formed. So far, so good. But now an ominous development takes place. The nerve fibers in the brain insulate themselves in such a way that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. Soon it picks up language, and it is then brought into direct communication with adults. From this point on, it is usually downhill all the way for mathematics, because the child now becomes exposed to all the nonsense words and beliefs of the community into which it has been so unfortunate as to have been born. Nature, having done very well by the child to this point, having permitted it the luxury

of thinking for itself for eighteen months, now abandons it to the arbitrary conventions and beliefs of society. But at least the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always retain some memory of the early halcyon days (冬至前后, 宁静幸福的年代), no matter what vicissitudes (盛衰; 变迁) it may suffer later on. The main reservoir of mathematical talent in any society is thus possessed by children who are about two years old, children who have just learned to speak fluently.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- ☒ A. The impact of language on mathematics
- ☐ B. Children's ability to learn languages
- ☐ C. How basic concepts of physics are learned 物理概念的学习
- ☐ D. Math-learning strategies for babies

22. According to the passage which of the following activities would teach a baby about geometry?

- ☒ A. Picking up a wooden block
- ☐ B. Recognizing the number 2.
- ☐ C. Uttering a nonsense word
- ☐ D. Looking at distant objects

23. According to the author at what age does a child probably begin to learn about sets and numbers?

- ☒ A. Six months
- ☐ B. Nine months
- ☐ C. Fifteen months
- ☐ D. Eighteen months

24. The use of the word "ominous" shows that the author believes the child's _____.

- ☐ A. linguistic future is threatened
- ☐ B. nerves will deteriorate
- ☐ C. hearing will suffer
- ☒ D. mathematical ability will decline

25. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

- ☒ A. The language concepts used in early education interfere with mathematical reasoning. 干扰
- ☐ B. It is hopeless to try to teach children mathematics after the age of two.
- ☐ C. Language teaching should incorporate some mathematical formulas.
- ☐ D. Preschool education should stress society's beliefs and conventions.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting

enough exercise—and as a result, we are aging unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of aging could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volumes of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty- and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says. "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

26. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.

- A. why certain people are aging sooner than others
- ☒ B. how to make people live longer
- C. the size of certain people's brains
- D. which people are most intelligent

27. On what are their research findings based?

- A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.

- B. Tests performed on a thousand old people.
C. The study of brain volumes of different people.
D. The latest development of computer technology.
28. The doctor's tests show that _____.
A. our brains shrink as we grow older
B. the front section of the brain does not shrink
C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
D. some people's brains have contracted more than other people's
29. The word "subjects" in paragraph 5 means _____.
A. something to be considered
B. branches of knowledge studied
C. persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
D. any member of a state except the supreme ruler
30. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?
A. Lawyers. B. Farmers. C. Clerks. D. Shop assistants.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Manned submersibles(潜水器), like spaceships, must maintain living conditions in an unnatural environment. But while a spaceship must simply be sealed against the vacuum(真空) of space, a submersible must be able to bear extreme pressure if it is not to break up in deep water.

In exploring space, unmanned vehicles were employed before astronauts. In undersea exploration, on the other hand, men paved the way, and only recently have unmanned remote-operated vehicles(ROVs) been put to use.

One reason for this is that communicating with vehicles in orbit is much easier than talking to those underwater. A vacuum is an ideal medium for radio communications, but underwater communications are limited to much slower sound waves. Thus, most undersea vehicles—particularly ROVs—operate at the end of long ropes.

For a similar reason, knowing where you are undersea is much more difficult than in space. A spaceship's position can be located by following its radio signal, or by using telescopes and radar. For an undersea vehicle, however, a special network of sonar(声纳) devices must be laid out in advance on the ocean floor in the area of a dive to locate the vehicle's position.

Though undersea exploration is more challenging than outer space in a number of respects, it has a distinct advantage: Going to the ocean depths doesn't require the power necessary to escape Earth's gravity. Thus, it remains far less expensive.

31. People did not begin to use unmanned vehicles in undersea exploration until recently because of _____.
A. the communication problem B. the ocean depths
C. the movement of waves D. the problem of vacuum
32. By "more challenging" (in Line 17), the author means _____.
A. more interesting B. more demanding
C. more attractive D. more dangerous
33. Ocean exploration is not so expensive as space travel mainly because _____.
A. it is not affected by Earth's gravity
B. most undersea vehicles operate at the end of long ropes
C. ROVs have been put to use
D. there is no need for submersibles to get away from Earth's gravity
34. The sonar devices must be placed _____.
A. from time to time
B. after the undersea vehicle dives
C. at the time when the undersea vehicle is diving
D. before the undersea vehicle dives
35. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the passage?
A. New techniques are continually developed and new machines invented for undersea exploration.
B. If not well built, a submersible is most likely to get crushed in deep water.
C. A submersible, when manned, looks very much like a spaceship.
D. In certain respects undersea exploration is often faced with the same problem as space travel is.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A breakthrough in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community (EEC) could be brought forward by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according to the senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific labo-

ratories at Ispra, near Milan.

The senior West German scientist in charge of the Community's solar energy programme, Mr. Joachim Gretz, told journalists that at present levels of research spending it was most unlikely that solar energy would provide as much as three per cent of the Community's energy requirements even after the year 2,000. But he said that with a modest increase in the present sums, devoted by the EEC to this work it was possible that the breakthrough could be achieved by the end of the next decade.

Mr. Gretz calculates that if solar energy only provided three per cent of the EEC's needs, this could still produce a saving of about a billion pounds in the present bill for imported energy each year. And he believes that with the possibility of utilizing more advanced technology in this field it might be possible to satisfy a much bigger share of the Community's future energy needs.

At present the EEC spends about \$ 2.6 millions a year on solar research at Ispra, one of the EEC's official joint research centres, and another \$ 3 millions a year in indirect research with universities and other independent bodies.

36. The phrase "be brought forward" in Line 2 most probably means _____.

- A. be expected B. be completed C. be advanced D. be introduced

37. Some scientists believe that a breakthrough in the use of solar energy depends on _____.

- A. sufficient funding B. further experiments
C. advanced technology D. well-equipped laboratories

38. According to Mr. Gretz, the present sum of money will enable the scientists to provide _____.

- A. a little more than 3% of the EEC's needs after the year 2000
B. 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000
C. less than 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000
D. only 3% of the EEC's needs even after the year 2000

39. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The EEC spends one billion pounds on imported energy each year.
B. At the present level of research spending, it is difficult to make any significant progress in the provision of energy from the sun.
C. The desired breakthrough could be obtained by the end of the next decade if

investment were increased.

D. The total yearly spending of the EEC on solar energy research amounted to almost 6 million dollars.

40. The application of advanced technology to research in solar energy _____.

A. would lead to a big increase in research funding

B. would make it unnecessary to import oil

C. would make it possible to meet the future energy needs of the EEC

D. would provide a much greater proportion of the Community's future energy needs

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. "Was the housemaster strict?"

"Yes, he requested that we _____ television on week nights."

A. not watch

request

B. must not to watch

C. not be watching

shouldn't

D. have not watched

42. Not only the children ~~but also~~ the mother _____ when the bus drove across the mountains.

were

A. is frightened

B. are frightened

C. was frightened

D. were frightened

43. Are the terms "pure" and "applied" science two totally different activities, having little or no interconnection, as _____ often implied?

A. is

B. are

C. that

D. what

44. Surely he won't deny _____ there on that occasion.

A. to be

B. having been

C. to have been

D. he be

45. Smith happened to be at home, and, _____ was rarer, was busy at work.

A. who

B. it

C. that

D. what

46. She is always _____ others.