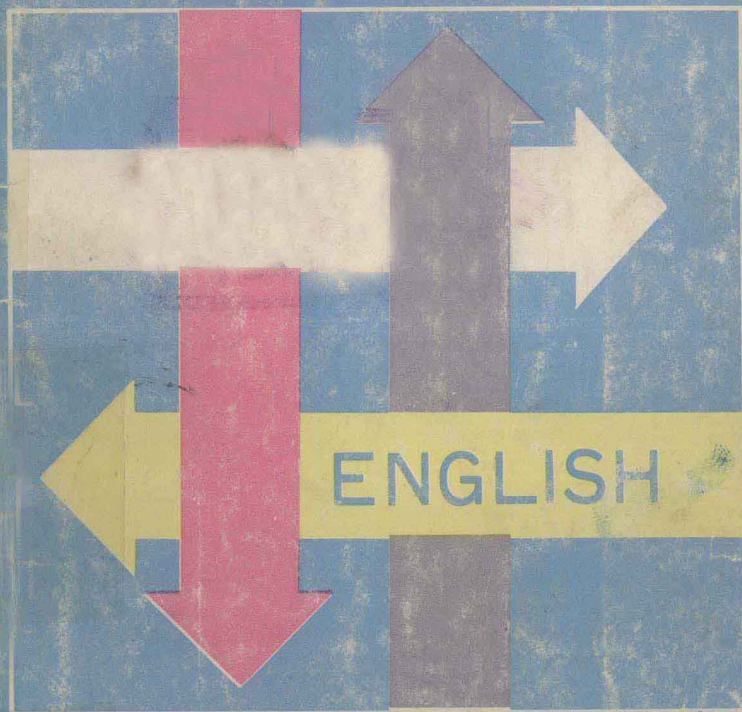


大学英语四级考试 模拟试题集

- 西安交通大学外语系大学英语教研室
- 西安交通大学音像教材出版社

编



陕西人民教育出版社

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前 言

《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集》是按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的。其目的在于帮助学生进行四级英语考前复习和必要的应试技巧训练,同时考核学生是否达到教学大纲所确定的各项目标。

本书共编入九套模拟试题。试题答案、听力文本和九篇写作范文作为附录收入书中。在编写过程中,我们对样题和试题做了分析和研究,力求做到难易适中、材料新颖、重点突出、题材广泛、针对性强。

参加本书编写的人员有:顾骏声、杨素才(听力理解),周森冬、杨翠萍、许勇进(阅读理解),赵春霞、王闯(词汇及语法结构),赵光烈、马晓梅、杨慧高(完形填空和写作)。本书由王监龙同志审校。

本书配有三盒录音磁带,由我校外籍教师 Mike and Paula Gardner 精心录制;Frank Edmerd 先生为写作部分的范文作了认真的订正。我们在此一并致谢。

本书经过半年试用,各方面反映良好,现正式出版,恳切希望同行专家及同学们批评指正。

西安交通大学外语系
大学英语教研室
一九九一年十月

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MODEL TEST 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. 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 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.

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

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 centre.

1. A) Mrs. Pond C) Mrs. Bond
 B) Miss Pond D) Miss Bond
2. A) He is sick. C) He is fine.
 B) He is confused. D) He is happy.
3. A) At the book store. C) At the restaurant.
 B) At the post office. D) At the doctor's office.
4. A) Patient and doctor.
 B) Manager and secretary.
 C) Teacher and student.
 D) Husband and wife.
5. A) Prof. Jones lives there alone.
 B) Prof. Jones lives with his sister.
 C) Prof. Jones lives with his sister's daughter.
 D) Prof. Jones lives with his sister and niece.
6. A) The man is 50 years old.
 B) The woman is 50 years old.
 C) Both of them are 50 years old.
 D) Neither of them has reached 50.
7. A) \$ 0.95 C) \$ 1.95
 B) \$ 3.29 D) \$ 0.29
8. A) She can only use it in the library.
 B) She is welcome to use it.
 C) She gets one for herself.
 D) She can check one out.

9. A) It's foolish to spend too much money on clothes.
B) The woman fashion changes slowly.
C) The woman fashion is silly.
D) The style changes very often.
10. A) Tom is unable to hear well.
B) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.
C) Tom doesn't listen to him.
D) Tom went out before the meeting was over.

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 one 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 1

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

11. A) Clothes B) Shoes. C) Boots. D) Both B and C.
12. A) Not very successful. C) Successful.
B) Not successful at all. D) None of the above.
13. A) "I don't need the shoes".
B) "Good-bye"

- C) "Would you like a bag to put your old shoes in?"
- D) "I don't need a bag."

Passage 2

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

- 14. A) To get his money back.
 - B) To put a \$ 100 bill in the safe(保险箱).
 - C) To ask to be a desk clerk.
 - D) To stay for the night.
- 15. A) He knew the lawyer's plan very well.
 - B) He found the lawyer tricking him.
 - C) He didn't want to get into trouble with the police.
 - D) He wanted to give the man a surprise.
- 16. A) He was dishonest.
 - B) He was ready to help.
 - C) He was afraid of the lawyer.
 - D) He was foolish.
- 17. A) The man didn't get his 200 dollars back.
 - B) The lawyer was happy that the man got both his bills back.
 - C) The lawyer asked for 100 dollars.
 - D) The man thanked the lawyer by paying him some money.

Passage 3

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

18. A) A nurse. C) An adult stranger.
B) Another baby. D) Young children.
19. A) He recommends babysitters.
B) He writes baby books.
C) He conducts studies on babies.
D) He directs a testing center.
20. A) Find a private home with other babies.
B) Take their babies with them to work.
C) Hire an adult to come into the home.
D) Search for a large nursery (托儿所) with a good reputation.

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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Most people read short stories. Magazines, newspapers, and books, printed in millions of copies every month, regularly supply the demand for short fiction. In the United States today the short story is overwhelmingly (压倒性地) the most popular of current literature.

Perhaps it is the modern manner of living that insistently demands that all current fiction be short. Automobiles, jet planes, telephones, and telegraphs all bow at the altar (祭坛) of speed. And literature shares its place in the favor of the crowd with amusements undreamed of a hundred years ago. The time for leisurely reading of ten volume novels appears to have passed with the horse and buggy (轻便马车) and the pony express (快马速递). The fiction readers demand a literary form that suits their moods and habits. Long introductions, leisurely discourses (论述) on philosophy, and detailed descriptive passages become the special joy of a particular kind of reader, whereas the crowd chooses the short story. Small wonder, then, that many writers have turned their talents to the short story.

21. Americans today have less time to spend on reading because they _____.

- A) work long hours
- B) spend most of their time traveling
- C) spend a lot of time on the telephone
- D) have more diversions from which to choose

22. According to the passage, short stories are popular in that

U. S. today primarily because they _____.

- A) can be purchased on planes
- B) are in abundant supply
- C) appear in popular magazines and newspapers
- D) are well suited to a fast pace of living

23. The author of this passage implies that the horse and buggy is no longer popular means of transportation because _____.

- A) there are fewer horses today
- B) its too long to travel that way
- C) automobiles make the streets dangerous for horses
- D) it is more expensive than driving a car

24. It can be inferred from the passage that authors might choose to write short stories because the short stories would _____.

- A) increase the authors' popularity
- B) have a wider potential readership
- C) earn more money than a novel
- D) take less time to write than a novel

25. The reason given in this passage for the popularity of the short story could be used to explain the popularity of _____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) television | C) the theater |
| B) the movies | D) the circus |

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The texture (构成) of the soil depends on the relative amounts of differentsized particles that combine to make up the soil. These particles can be as large as stone and gravel (砾石) or as small as clay.

A typical clay soil is composed of approximately 60 percent actual clay, 20 percent silt (淤泥), and 20 percent sand. The

particles in a clay soil are so fine that it tends to be compact and interferes with the oxygen supply for plant roots. Water has trouble entering this impervious (不能渗透的) soil, and runoff (地面流水) is very common during rainfalls.

A typical light sandy soil is composed of approximately 70 percent sand, 20 percent silt, and 10 percent clay. The particles in a sandy soil are comparatively large, permitting water to enter the soil and to pass through it so quickly that it often carries nutrients (营养物) with it and dries out very rapidly. The texture of sandy soils is generally very difficult to modify because huge amounts of organic material must be added. A typical loam (肥土) soil is composed of approximately 40 percent sand, 40 percent silt, and 20 percent clay, making it an idea garden soil. It is easily worked and retains water and nutrients, which are slowly absorbed by plant roots.

A typical adobe (砖坯) soil is a clay soil present in hot, dry areas of the country and is often very hard and cracked. It has all the disadvantages of a heavy clay soil and, being much drier, is more difficult to correct.

26. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A) To tell gardeners how to modify their soil.
- B) To classify soil types on the basis of their composition.
- C) To illustrate the effects of soil type on plant growth.
- D) To show how water is absorbed by different soil parti-

cles.

27. In the second paragraph, the author describes the particles in clay soil as "fine" to indicate that they are _____.

- A) small in size C) free from impurity
B) high in quality D) delicate in shape

28. It can be inferred from the passage that the most distinguishing characteristic of adobe soil is _____.

- A) its color
B) the texture of its surface
C) the size of the soil particles
D) the number of nutrients present

29. According to the passage, the texture of sandy soil can be improved by mixing in _____.

- A) water C) chemical nutrients
B) gravel D) organic material

30. According to the passage, which type of soil has an even balance between its two principal components?

- A) Clay B) Sandy C) Loam D) Gravel

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

A hearing test that analyzes brain waves for subconscious responses to sound has recently been devised by a team of specialists at the University of Iowa. Instead of depending on the patient to indicate when he hears a laboratory-controlled noise, as in the traditional form of testing, this new method, called electric response audiometry (测听术), enables audiologists to trace the noise's path

directly from the ear to the brain while the patient relaxes or sleeps. Although brain responses have been used in other auditory (听觉的) tests for some time, the University of Iowa specialists are the only scientists to date who analyze simultaneously (同时) three components of hearing—the responses of the middle ear, the auditory nerve, and the brain stem. This information helps to identify the precise location of a hearing problem and, at the same time, to measure its severity. While electric response audiometry is not meant to replace conventional means of testing, it is especially effective in diagnosing hearing problems in very young children, multiply handicapped (有多种残疾的) individuals, and psychologically disturbed persons because it does not require the patient's active participation.

31. Electric response audiometry differs from conventional hearing tests in that it _____.

- A) requires the patient to signal when a given sound is heard
- B) studies subconscious (潜意识的) responses to noise
- C) can be performed by any adult
- D) is in use nationwide

32. According to the passage, the testing team at the University of Iowa is the first to _____.

- A) develop a method to test hearing by way of the brain
- B) determine the extent of brain damage in hearing-impaired persons

- C) observe the reaction of the brain to a laboratory-controlled noise
- D) study all the parts of brainwave responses at the same time
33. It can be inferred from the passage that electric response audiometry would be especially recommended for _____.
- A) a three-year-old girl who has an earache
- B) an old man who cups his ear to hear
- C) a young child who does not talk
- D) a rock musician who plays the drums
34. Which of the following is the primary value of the University of Iowa hearing test?
- A) It will reduce misdiagnoses of hard-to-test patients.
- B) It will lead to a cure for congenital (先天的) deafness.
- C) It will eventually make other means of testing hearing obsolete (废弃的).
- D) It will win a Nobel Prize for outstanding achievement in the field of medicine.
35. The paragraph following this one would most likely deal with _____.
- A) why some people can hear better than others
- B) what can be done to help the hearing impaired (受损伤的)
- C) how this new auditory test is conducted
- D) which hearing problems are the most severe

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and can be expected to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances and convenience foods.

This important change in women's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full- or part-