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专 注 英 语 策 划

**College English Band 4**

# 全新大学英语 四级考试模拟试题

# CET-4

- 10套模拟试题
- 名校名师权威编写
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陕西人民教育出版社

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# 全新大学英语四级考试 模 拟 试 题

专注英语策划

主编 张思锐

陕西人民教育出版社

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## 前 言

这本《全新大学英语四级考试模拟试题》是由国家教育部所属部分重点大学的有资深经验的教师共同编写的。目的是让同学们总结一下自己的学习,测试一下同学们对大学英语四级考试的掌握程度,以亲身体验 CET-4 考试时的真实感受。

多年来,大学英语四级考试一直为社会所关注、教师所困扰、学生所忧虑。这里有很多的误解,绝大多数人以为 CET-4 过关高不可攀,以为它包含了许多生僻单词和语句,因此需要我们付出极大的精力来对付。其实,大学英语四级考试的题型设计很有科学性,它能够比较精确地测试学生对英语的掌握情况,判断学生是否具有相应的词汇量,了解一定的语法结构知识和是否达到了大纲所规定的阅读语速等等。所有的测试项都是非常普通的、基础的语言内容,我们万不能把注意力放在个别超纲词和少数的语法现象上面。大学英语四级考试的确有百分之五左右的难点和低频率词汇,但我们没有必要花百分之九十五的精力去对付它们,相反我们应该用主要的精力来加强基础,在确保过关的基础之上去完成较难的部分以争取高分。

这十套题就是基于这种理念,让同学们把握基础,轻轻松松地通过 CET-4 这一关。试题中可能有不少地方难以获得统一的认识,或参考答案有值得商榷的地方,但这并不影响我们的强化训练,因为正是在讨论和争执过程中我们才有了清晰的概念,才能加深记忆。愿同学们仔细地阅读和操练,获取更多的语言知识和语言技能,忘却你们的担忧和不自信心态。相信这十套题定会给你们充分的应试资料,还给你们十足的信心。

编 者

2002 年 4 月

# 目 录

一、全新大学英语四级考试模拟试题 .....	( 1 )
MODEL TEST ONE .....	( 1 )
MODEL TEST TWO .....	(15)
MODEL TEST THREE .....	(29)
MODEL TEST FOUR .....	(43)
MODEL TEST FIVE .....	(57)
MODEL TEST SIX .....	(71)
MODEL TEST SEVEN .....	(85)
MODEL TEST EIGHT .....	(99)
MODEL TEST NINE .....	(112)
MODEL TEST TEN .....	(126)
二、答案与详解 .....	(141)
三、听力材料 .....	(191)

# 全新大学英语四级考试模拟试题

## MODEL TEST ONE (120 minutes)

### 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 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.

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

*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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.*

- 1. A) Six years old. B) Four years old.  
C) Five years old. D) Three years old.
- 2. A) In a plane. B) In a car.  
C) In a shop. D) On a farm.
- 3. A) He doesn't like parties. B) He is sick.  
C) He has to study. D) He has to work.
- 4. A) He must hand in a full report on the museum.

- B) He is too busy to go alone.  
 C) He has to wash his hands first.  
 D) He has seen the whole museum.
5. A) The blue one. B) The brown one.  
 C) Both of the rugs. D) Neither of the rugs.
6. A) To tell Julia that he is fine. B) To see Julia.  
 C) To ask Julia for advice. D) To go to the play with Julia.
7. A) Mrs. Muller. B) Mrs. Smith.  
 C) Mrs. Jackson. D) Mr. Muller's secretary.
8. A) 7:00. B) 7:30.  
 C) 6:30. D) 8:00.
9. A) She ordered a painting for the house.  
 B) She hired someone to paint the house.  
 C) She built the house herself.  
 D) She painted the house herself.
10. A) Sally attended the meeting but John didn't.  
 B) John attended the meeting but Sally didn't.  
 C) Both of them attended the meeting.  
 D) Neither of them attended the meeting.

## 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) Potatoes. B) Love.  
 C) Physical attraction. D) Happiness.
12. A) Wedding day. B) Having money.  
 C) Having children. D) Romantic love.
13. A) Cultures. B) Love and Marriage.  
 C) Marriage — A Traditional Practice. D) Marriage and Wedding.

## Passage Two

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

14. A) Steam. B) Electricity.  
C) Water. D) Motor.
15. A) Farmers. B) Tourists.  
C) Traders. D) Manufacturers.
16. A) Because most factories were built along big rivers.  
B) Because they wanted to send their products to all parts of the country.  
C) Because it was an easy and cheap form of transportation.  
D) Because they were the first to use the steam engine in a boat.

## Passage Three

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

17. A) A uniformed policeman whose job is to catch criminals.  
B) A policeman out of uniform whose job is to track down criminals.  
C) An ordinary policeman who finds about criminals.  
D) An ordinary policeman whose job is to avoid criminals.
18. A) So that a detective can't give him information.  
B) To catch a detective's information.  
C) So that other policemen can not use the information.  
D) To act on the detective's information.
19. A) It is dangerous for thieves to drink coffee.  
B) All the people who go to a coffee shop are bad.  
C) Bad men are foolish if they talk too much.  
D) Thieves like to rob coffee shops.
20. A) To catch thieves. B) To steal things.  
C) To put things in people's pockets. D) To watch the players.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension 28

(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 center.*



Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Social customs and ways of behaving change. Things that were considered impolite many years ago are now acceptable. Just a few years ago, it was considered impolite behavior for a man to smoke on the street. No man who thought of himself as being a gentleman would make a fool of himself by smoking when a lady was in a room.

Customs also differ from country to country. Does a man walk on the left or the right of a woman in your country? Or doesn't it matter? What about table manners? Should you use both hands when you are eating? Should you leave one on your lap, or on the table?

The Americans and the British not only speak the same language but also share a large number of social customs. For example, in both America and England people shake hands when they meet each other for the first time. Also, most Englishmen will open a door for a woman or offer their seat to a woman, and so will most Americans. Promptness is important both in England and in America. That is, if a dinner invitation is for 7 o'clock, the dinner guest either arrives close to that time or calls up to explain his delay.

The important thing to remember about social customs is not to do anything that might make other people feel uncomfortable, especially if they are your guests. There is an old story about a man who gave a formal dinner party. When the food was served, one of the guests started to eat his peas with a knife. The other guests were amused or shocked, but the host calmly picked up his knife and began eating in the same way. It would have been bad manners to make his guest feel foolish or uncomfortable.

21. If one has accepted a dinner invitation, what should he do if he'd be late for the dinner?
- A) He should find an excuse.
  - B) He should ask for excuse.
  - C) He should say "sorry".
  - D) He should telephone to explain his being late.
22. "It would have been bad manners to make his guests feel foolish or uncomfortable." "Bad manners" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) ugly
  - B) dishonest
  - C) impolite
  - D) harmful
23. Which of the following, do you think, is the best title for this passage?
- A) Social Customs and Behavior
  - B) Social Life
  - C) American and British Customs

D) Promptness Is Important

A 24. According to the text, a well-mannered host \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) tries his best to make his guests feel comfortable
- B) makes his guests feel excited
- C) tries to avoid being naughty to his guests
- D) tries to avoid being foolish

C 25. The author of this article may agree with which of the following?

- A) The guest who ate his peas with a knife.
- B) The other guests who were amused or shocked.
- C) The host who picked up his knife and ate in the same way.
- D) None of the above.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage .

The discovery that the seeds of some plants can be eaten had an important effect on man's development. It made him realize that instead of spending all his time moving from place to place in search of animals to eat, he could actually stay in one place and grow some of his own food. It is no exaggeration to say that this discovery helped to turn man into an animal which settles and forms a permanent home.

The grains of the wheat plant (in the form of a powder known as "flour") form the basic ingredient of one of the world's most common foods — bread. The other ingredients of bread are yeast, sugar, water, salt and fat.

In Europe, bread is usually made in five stages. The first to make is called "dough". The yeast is mixed with sugar and water, and after about fifteen minutes it begins to "eat" the sugar. Flour, fat and salt are then put together and the yeast mixture is added. All these ingredients are then pressed (or 'kneaded') (揉) with the hands for about ten minutes until they form a large ball of dough. After the dough has been made in this way, it is left to "rise". As the yeast continues to eat the sugar it makes the dough increase in size, and this second stage of rising takes about two hours. At the third stage the risen dough is kneaded again and pushed into the shape the bread is to be. The dough must then be allowed to rise again, this time for about one hour. It is then ready for the final stage of baking, which takes about forty-five minutes in a hot oven.

In some countries the dough is not left to rise, the result being flat pieces of bread called "unleavened (unrisen) bread". Some religions of the world permit their followers to eat only unleavened bread.

26. The discovery that seeds of some plants can be eaten helped to turn man into \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a settler B) a traveller  
 C) an animal D) an exaggerator
27. The second stage for making bread is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to make dough  
 B) to mix yeast with sugar and water  
 C) to leave dough to rise  
 D) to knead the risen dough again
28. The word "ingredient" in paragraph 2 (line 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) bread B) food  
 C) yeast D) grains
29. We can infer from this passage that some religions \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) do not permit their followers to eat bread  
 B) permit their followers to eat only unleavened bread  
 C) do not leave the dough to rise  
 D) leave the dough to rise
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) How the Bread is Made  
 B) Bread Is Made of Yeast, Sugar, Water, Salt and Fat  
 C) The Importance of Bread  
 D) The Dough is Not Left to Rise in Some Countries

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the students. If a <sup>大</sup>long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or give an examination. (Courses are not designed merely for students to pass exams.) The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn <sup>为了达到学习的目的而主动努力</sup> for the sake of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. <sup>有分数的意识</sup> Grade-conscious students may be <sup>沮丧</sup>frustrated with teachers who do not believe it is necessary to grade every assignment. Sometimes homework is returned with brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is responsible for learning the material assigned.

When research is assigned, the professor expects the student to take the initiative (主动) and <sup>主动的...</sup>... carried him for the sake of his money 6 —

to complete the assignment with minimal guidance. It is the student's responsibility to find books, periodicals, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference sources in the library.

Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be overly dependent on them. (This differs from teacher-student relationships in other countries.) In the United States, professors have other duties besides teaching. Often they are responsible for administrative work within their departments. In addition, they may be obliged to publish articles and books. Therefore the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

31. The ideal student is one who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is interested in getting high grades  
B) is grade-conscious  
C) is anxious to have his assignment graded  
D) is active to learn for the sake of learning
32. "Courses are not designed merely for students to pass exams." This means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) teachers want students to fail exams  
B) teachers care only about exam grades  
C) teachers believe that passing exams is not the only purpose of a course  
D) teachers don't pay much attention to exams
33. Professors who do not want their students to be too dependent on them for guidance usually expect \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) students to know all the answers  
B) students never to seek professors' advice  
C) students to take the initiative and be independent  
D) students to give them more time to relax
34. When research is assigned, the professor usually expects the student to complete the assignment \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) with as much guidance as possible  
B) with the smallest possible amount of guidance  
C) without consulting the reference sources in the library

D) without discussing it with anybody else

35. The main theme of this reading is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) the grade of assignment
- B) teacher-student relationship
- C) the duties of professors
- D) independent learning

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage .

We are all familiar with scientists' warnings about environmental pollution and the destruction of the Earth. In recent years, newspapers and the media have highlighted the greenhouse effect and the burning of the rain forests. Yet although these issues are important, they seem to bear little relation to our own lives because we do not see them first-hand. But in fact, environmental destruction is a global issue and everyone must play his part in safeguarding the future of mankind and the planet. Environmentalist groups, such as Green Peace and the Green Party, have suggested many ways to reduce pollution, and they say we can each do our bit to help the environment.

Firstly, we must halt production of the grass propellant (青草助长剂) CFC. This has been blamed for destroying the ozone layer and can be found everywhere in aerosol sprays. We should also recycle as much of our waste as possible. For instance, materials such as waste paper, bottles, aluminum and tin cans, and even plastics, can all be used again. There is no need to throw them away and use up raw materials. And even small things can have a significant effect; for example, turning off electric lights, whenever possible, or finding out if the goods we buy are manufactured in a way that causes pollution, and looking out for recycled products. All in all, we should conserve more, and throw away less.

When Americans and Europeans discuss environmental problems, they are not particularly concerned because they assume problems are in distant regions of the world, or far in the future. But this is a mistaken attitude. In reality, if man does not protect his environment, he will destroy it. We simply can not afford to leave solutions until the last minute, or turn a blind eye to our world's plight.

36. In the writer's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) pollution is not closely related to our lives
- B) not everyone on earth is affected by pollution
- C) everyone has the duty to protect the environment
- D) there is no pollution in America

37. All of the following are the writer's suggestions to protect environment except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) stopping turning out things like aerosol sprays  
 B) making use of raw materials  
 C) taking advantage of rubbish  
 D) producing no grass propellant CFC
38. Which of the following is NOT a thing the writer puts forward as an example to show that each can do his bit to help the environment?  
 A) To switch off electric lights. ✓  
 B) To encourage pollution-free production. ✓  
 C) To recycle waste materials. ✓  
 D) To throw away raw materials.
39. It is a wrong idea that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) pollution exists far away from America  
 B) pollution may affect us anywhere and at anytime  
 C) with the development of society, man destroys the earth  
 D) in chemical production, man makes pollution
40. Which of the following proverbs best suits the main idea of the passage?  
 A) The early bird catches the worm. 早起的鸟儿有虫吃  
 B) Easier said than done. 做起来比说容易  
 C) A stitch in time saves nine. 及时缝一针 避免补九针  
 D) Better be sure than sorry.

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure

( 20 minutes)

**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 with a single line through the center.

41. The price of gasoline \_\_\_\_\_ by 10 percent last year.  
 A) raised                      B) arose                      C) aroused                      D) rose
42. More and more advanced farm machines \_\_\_\_\_, the agricultural production increased tremendously.

- A) having used                      B) to have been used  
C) having been used                D) using

43. The independent counselor, Mr. Starr, \_\_\_\_\_ USA President, Bill Clinton, of sexual harassment. 性骚扰

- A) blamed                      B) charged ... with                      C) scolded                      D) accused ... of

44. I have given up trying to convince him. There is no point \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

- A) by arguing                      B) with arguing                      C) for arguing                      D) in, arguing

45. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ what you wanted!

- A) knew                      B) know                      C) had known                      D) have known

46. Spies may have a number of \_\_\_\_\_ names and papers. 证件

- A) artificial natural 人造的                      B) synthetic 合成的                      C) false 假                      D) imitated 模仿  
artificial lighting / flowers 用假花装饰

47. Causing something to move or change is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) made it do work                      B) to make it do work  
C) make it do work                      D) making it do work

48. The employment \_\_\_\_\_ in this area is getting worse and worse.

- A) problem                      B) question                      C) issue 讨论的话题                      D) case 事件, 案例, 病例  
(中性) 关注

49. The audience was \_\_\_\_\_ by the speaker's eloquence. 口才

- A) carried away 激动, 让人失去自制                      B) carried on 继续                      C) carried out 实现, 完成                      D) carried off 赢得 <荣誉, 荣誉>

50. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was popular \_\_\_\_\_ children as Coca-Cola.

- A) for                      B) in                      C) to                      D) with

51. Don't raise irrelevant matters, we must try and \_\_\_\_\_ the subject. 无关

- A) keep at                      B) keep to 遵守                      C) keep in with                      D) keep up with

52. There are signs \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

- A) that 同位语从句                      B) which                      C) in which                      D) whose

53. She can hardly avoid making grammatical mistakes in her composition \_\_\_\_\_ hard she

tries.

A) even

B) however

C) how

D) although

54. Hardly two months have gone by without \_\_\_\_\_ of the group that are exploring in the desert.

A) words

B) word

C) a word

D) the word

55. Give her these \_\_\_\_\_ her day and night for three weeks and then she will become well.

A) watch by

B) look for

C) find out

D) see to it

56. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ me, she simply got up early to mend the equipment herself.

A) disturbing

B) disturb

C) disturbed

D) to disturb

57. We are \_\_\_\_\_ of the degree \_\_\_\_\_ his experiments have supplied forceful evidence for his idea.

A) at which

B) in that

C) to which

D) for which

58. I went downtown last Saturday to buy shoes of that kind, but they were not \_\_\_\_\_ in my size.

A) available

B) applicable

C) coherent

D) reparable

59. The city was named \_\_\_\_\_ the first president of the U. S., who decided upon its location in the first place.

A) in honor of

B) with respect to

C) with regard to

D) to pay respect to

60. The thought flashed across my mind: "By some means \_\_\_\_\_ she has some information about my engagement. But how?"

A) or others

B) or other

C) or the others

D) or another

61. If law and order \_\_\_\_\_ not preserved, people will not be able to live a secure life.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) was

62. Intelligent students can always \_\_\_\_\_ good solutions \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

A) come up to

B) come up with

C) stick to

D) deal with



63. I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ it a secret.  
 A) your keeping B) you to keep  
 C) that you keep D) that you will keep
64. It is politely requested by the hotel manager that radios \_\_\_\_\_ after 11 o'clock at night.  
 A) were not played B) not to play  
 C) not be played D) did not play
65. Melted iron is poured into the mixer much \_\_\_\_\_ tea is poured into a cup from a teapot.  
 A) in the same way like B) in the same way which  
 C) in the same way D) in the same way as
66. Mr. Morgan can be very sad \_\_\_\_\_, though in public he is extremely cheerful.  
 A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual
67. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he \_\_\_\_\_ his opinion.  
 A) struck at B) strove for C) stuck to D) stood for
68. He hoped the firm would \_\_\_\_\_ him to the Paris branch.  
 A) exchange B) transmit C) transfer D) remove
69. The last half of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ the steady improvement in the means of travel.  
 A) has witnessed B) was witnessed C) witnessed D) is witnessed  
 1991 saw the return of Hong Kong to the motherland.  
 witnessed 见证
70. Our journey was slow because the train stopped \_\_\_\_\_ at different villages.  
 A) continually B) continuously C) gradually D) unceasingly

#### Part IV

#### Cloze

( 15 minutes )

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) after the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

A few years ago, it was fashionable to speak of a generation gap, a division between young people and their elders. Parents complain that children did not \_\_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_\_ them proper respect and obe-