

CET 4

英语阶梯题库

大学英语四级考试 仿真试题

顾成华 主编

CET 4

题型新而全
信度强
效度高



YINGYU JIETI
TIKU
DAXUE YINGYU SIJI
KAOSHI FANGZHEN
SHITI

配3盒录音带

安徽科学技术出版社

英语阶梯题库

大学英语四级考试仿真试题

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前 言

全国大学英语四级统考 (CET4) 历经十年, 对促进大学英语教学功不可没, 并日益受到全社会的广泛关注。为实施大学英语素质教育, 国家教委考试委员会从 1995 年起对 CET4 进行了改革, 相继推出了 Translation、Short Answer Questions、Spot Dictation、Compound Dictation 等新题型, 并决定考试前不再公布该次考试采用何种题型。这一举措有其积极的意义, 但同时也给不少考生的复习迎考带来了新的困难。本书正是在这一背景下编写的, 旨在为广大考生提供一本针对性、实用性较强的考试辅导材料。

与其他仿真试题相比, 本书的主要特色为:

1. 题型新而全: 12 套试题包括了迄今公布的所有题型 (每种新题型 2 套~4 套)。本书有助于考生做到考前心中有数, 有备而考, 熟悉答题要求, 提高应试能力。

2. 信度高: 选材广泛, 信息量大, 最大限度地覆盖了大学英语四级教学的语言重点、学生学习的难点以及考点。如: 听力理解部分含有一定量的“Number”练习; 阅读理解采用了主旨题、归纳题、正误判断题、词义猜测题等统考常用题型; 词汇和语法结构部分, 除了包括非谓动词、定语从句、虚拟语气等重点语法现象外, 还针对学生难以掌握的 get, set, make, have, run 等三十几个常用动词的四级内短语设计了大量的训练题; 写作部分, 不仅提供了参考范文, 还配了一篇判定为 6 分的学生原始作文, 以帮助考生在考前写作训练时, 有一个最低分的对照范例 (从 1997 年 6 月起, 四级统考实行作文最低分 6 分的判卷规定)。

3. 难易适度: 试题的总体难度略高于四级考题, 能真正起到强化训练的作用, 可供参加四级考试的考生或参加其他中、高级英语考试的考生使用。

本书由几位在重点大学长期从事大学英语教学和指导学生复习迎考的教师编写。顾成华任主编, 负责全书策划、组织、统稿及听力部分的编写工作。其他分工如下: 刘凌燕负责听力和完形填空; 黄川负责阅读理解和翻译; 胡安琳负责简答题和写作; 程莲负责词汇和语法结构。

本书配有录音带 3 盒, 由美籍专家按大学英语四级统考语速朗读, 语音纯正、清晰。

在本书的编写过程中, 编者几易其稿, 并得到了美籍教师 Mr. Papenfuss 及同行的热情帮助, 在此一并致谢。

编 者

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Simulated College English Test 1

(Band Four)

86'

20'

Part I

18'

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

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

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Patient-doctor. | B) Daughter-father. |
| C) Student-teacher. | D) Customer-salesman. |
| 2. A) Betty's. | B) Tom's. |
| C) Mary's. | D) The man's. |
| 3. A) On Tuesday. | B) On Wednesday. |
| C) On Thursday. | D) On Friday. |
| 4. A) A secretary in the office. | B) The chairman of the department. |
| C) An office worker. | D) A phone operator. |
| 5. A) The man would like to, but he is not free then. | |
| B) Both the man and Bob will go to the party if Bob has the time. | |
| C) The man turns down the invitation. | |
| D) Only the man will attend the party. | |

6. A) On a bus. B) On a train.
C) On a plane. D) On a taxi.
7. A) Lack of interest. B) Shortage of money.
C) Being too tired. D) Being fully engaged.
8. A) Because he drove too fast.
B) Because he went in a wrong direction.
C) Because he was rude to the police.
D) Because he parked the car in the No Parking place.
9. A) Visit the exhibition. B) Go shopping.
C) Go to the hair-dresser's. D) Have a dress made.
10. A) \$ 3. B) \$ 2. 50.
C) \$ 3. 50. D) \$ 2.

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 centre.*

Passage One

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

11. A) 25. B) 8.
C) 9. D) 10.
12. A) Illinois. B) Colorado.
C) Georgia. D) Connecticut.
13. A) In 1867. B) At the same time as Alaska.
C) Before Alaska did. D) Not mentioned.

Passage Two

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

14. A) He removed stones from the garden.
B) He chased the birds away from the garden.
C) He chased the flies away from the garden.
D) He slept during the day and watched the garden at night.
15. A) He watched the house and the garden.
B) He slept at the side of the old man.
C) He chased the flies away from the old man's face.
D) He played in the garden.
16. A) The old man liked the monkey very much.

- B) The fly was finally chased away by the monkey.
- C) The old man became angry when the monkey broke his nose.
- D) The monkey ran away to the garden when he broke the old man's nose.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because Mrs. Wyatt had trouble hearing things clearly.
B) Because Mrs. Wyatt was afraid of getting off at a wrong stop.
C) Because the bus was too noisy to hear anything.
D) Because the driver spoke in a very soft voice.
18. A) Because he didn't have his fare ready.
B) Because he didn't get off where he ought to.
C) Because he didn't give up his seat to old people.
D) Because he stood in a wrong place on the bus.
19. A) Only once. B) Twice.
C) Three times. D) Four times.
20. A) Because the driver forgot to remind them.
B) Because the man blocked the exit.
C) Because they concentrated all their attention on repetition and listening.
D) Because the bus didn't stop at that "next corner".

Part II

Reading Comprehension

40'
(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:

More attention was paid to the quality of production in France at the time of Rene Coty. Charles Deschanel was then the financial minister. He stressed that workmanship and quality were more important than quantity for industrial production. It would be necessary to produce quality goods for the international market to compete with those produced in other countries. The French economy needed a larger share of the international market to balance its import and export trade.

French industrial and agricultural production was still inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the people, let alone long-ranged developments. Essential imports had stretched the national credit to the breaking point. Rents were tightly controlled, but the extreme inflation affected general population most severely through the cost of food. Food costs took as much as 80 per cent of the workers' income. Wages, it is true, had risen. Extensive family al-

lowances and benefits were paid by the state, and there was full-time and overtime employment. Taken together, these factors enabled the working class to exist but allowed them no sense of security. In this discouraging situation, workmen were willing to work overseas for higher wages.

The government was reluctant to let workers leave the country. It was feared that this migration of workers would exhaust the labor force. The lack of qualified workers might hinder the improvement in the quality of industrial products produced. Qualified workers employed abroad would only increase the quantity of quality goods produced in foreign countries. Also the quantity of quality goods produced in France would not be able to increase as part of its qualified labor force moved to other countries.

21. French government paid more attention to the quality of goods _____.
A) because quality was more important than quantity
B) because she wanted to conquer the international market
C) because she wanted to compete with foreign goods in the international market
D) Both A) and C)
22. According to the passage, the French workers were willing to work abroad because _____.
A) they were unable to find work in France
B) their wages had been reduced
C) their wages remained unchanged at home
D) they were seeking security and higher wages
23. Which of the following is the nearest in meaning to the word "hinder" in the third paragraph?
A) Destroy.
B) Prevent.
C) Interrupt.
D) Keep.
24. The French government was reluctant to let the workers leave the country for fear that _____.
A) it would reduce the working force
B) it would prevent the increase in quantity of exports
C) it would affect the improvement of quality in industrial production
D) it would damage the imports
25. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A) Charles Deschanel laid stress on quality because it was important than quantity.
B) The migration of workers to other countries might lead to an increase in the quality of goods produced in France.
C) For lack of sense of security, workmen in France wanted to work abroad.
D) The improvement in the quality of industrial products depended on the efforts of the qualified workers.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

America's genius with high technology may have put men on the moon, but there is

growing doubt about its ability to solve human problems closer to home.

In fact, a subtle but significant shift from purely technological solutions is already under way as scientists argue openly for new directions in research.

A growing number of scientists insist that answers to the world's problems will not come from the research into electronics and machines. Instead, as they see it, solutions must evolve from a better understanding of the humans that drive the system and from a fuller appreciation of the limits and potential of the earth's resources.

What this means is an increased emphasis on the life and earth sciences, on sociology, psychology, economics and even philosophy.

More and more of the best minds in science, particularly young researchers, are being drawn into these developing fields.

All this is not to say that technological creativity will not play a ¹⁸critical role in solving energy and food shortages, or that answers to environmental difficulties will not come from further advances in the same technologies that may have helped cause the problems.

Where the real challenge lies, in the view of the new breed of scientists, is in finding ways to produce goods to meet the world's needs, using less of the raw materials that are becoming scarce.

26. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) A growing number of Americans are doubtful about what high technology can do in solving the world's problems.
- ☒ B) Some scientists believe that the better understanding of human beings will play a more decisive role in solving the world's problems.
- C) More and more young scientists are trying their best to find new ways to solve the world's problems.
- D) Technological creativity will play a very important part in solving the world's problems.

27. In the passage "human problems" or "world problems" refers mainly to _____.

- A) a global food shortage
- B) resources exhaustion
- C) environmental pollution
- D) all of the above

28. The author states all the following except that _____.

- ☒ A) the development of present technologies can not provide any answers to today's problems
- B) many people as well as scientists have come to understand the limits of natural resources
- ☒ C) many scientists argue that high technology plays an important role in solving the world's problems
- D) many young scientists are taking a great interest in social sciences

29. Young scientists demand that in order to satisfy human needs _____.

- A) existing products be improved
- B) more complex and advanced machines be designed

- ☒ C) ways be found to produce better goods using fewer raw materials
D) any new invention be encouraged in technology
30. The author would probably agree that _____.
A) the environment crisis will not be solved unless we stop using raw materials
☒ B) in scientific research, understanding of the humans should be taken into consideration
C) exploration of outer space will lead to an improvement on human living conditions
D) young scientists are superior to older scientists in that they have newer thoughts

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Bret Harte, a member of an educated but poor New York family, went to California as a young man in 1854. He settled in San Francisco in 1860 and a year later became editor of the *Overland Monthly* in which he published many of his famous stories of the Far West. Harte seems to have succeeded in spite of himself, for he never adjusted to the wild, rough mining country and, for a time, considered the life of the mining camps unsuitable subject matter for literature.

In the 1860's, Eastern magazines featured mostly English authors, but their readers were eager for American fiction. Therefore, when Harte's story "The Luck of Roaring Camp" was reprinted in the *Atlantic Monthly*, it created a literary sensation in the East. After Harte's initial success, Eastern editors printed other mining camp tales of his, and with the publication of a collection in book form in 1870, he became popular throughout the nation.

Soon after the collection was published, Harte made a successful return to the East. He continued to write in New York for seven years, but his stories were uneven in quality and his popularity declined. In 1878 he went to Europe. After serving as a United States consul in Germany and Scotland, Harte settled in England, where he remained until his death in 1902. Although English editors continued to publish his stories, he never regained his popularity, for his tales were for the most part imitations of his earlier successes.

31. Approximately how many years did Harte spend in the Far West?
A) Eight years. B) Ten years.
C) Sixteen years. D) Twenty years.
32. It may be concluded from the passage that Harte did not especially like California because _____.
A) he found the life there dull and uneventful
B) his friends and family were in the East
C) there were few opportunities for writers there
D) the Far West seemed uncivilized to him
33. Harte first drew the attention of Eastern editors when _____.
☒ A) an Eastern magazine printed one of his stories
B) the public became interested in American authors
C) he returned to the East in 1870
D) he became editor of the *Overland Monthly*

34. Harte's sudden popularity as an author reflected that _____.
 A) many of his stories were published in the Overland Monthly
 B) Eastern editors gave him a great deal of publicity
 C) readers wanted stories about life in the United States
 D) he chose an ideal place to write
35. The reason for Harte's failure in regaining his popularity was that _____.
 A) what he wrote later was the imitation of his earlier books
 B) he left New York and settled in England
 C) his stories were of uneven quality
 D) both A) and C)

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may "fail" at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we're shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we're slow to adapt to change or that we're not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow.

36. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when _____.
 A) he has given up his smoking habit
 B) he has made great efforts in his work
 C) he is keen on learning anything new
 D) he has tried to determine his journey
37. According to the author, one who views personal growth as a process would _____.
 7

- A) succeed in adapting to social change
 B) judge his ability to grow from his own achievements
 C) face difficulties and take up challenges
 D) aim high and reach his goal each time
38. When the author says "a new way of being" (Para. 3), he is referring to _____.
 A) a new approach to experience the world
 B) a new way of taking risks
 C) a new method of testing ourselves
 D) a new system of adapting to change
39. For personal growth, the author agrees with all of the following except _____.
 A) curiosity about chances
 B) promptness in self-adaptation
 C) open-mindedness to new experiences
 D) avoidance of internal fears and doubts
40. What can be inferred from the passage?
 A) External result is more important than internal change in judging a person's growth.
 B) People should always take risks to experience the world.
 C) A person should have a desire to take risks to grow.
 D) Internal fears and doubts are indications that a person has ceased to grow.

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

^{15'}
 (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 centre.

41. That boss is _____ but generous, he is, I would say, rather mean.
 A) all B) nothing
 C) anything D) something
42. Now that he is well prepared, I don't think he'll have any trouble _____ the exams.
 A) pass B) to pass
 C) passing D) passed
43. The princess threatened to drink the _____ chemical if she couldn't marry the young man she loved.
 A) deadly B) dying
 C) dead D) deathly
44. People are warned to be _____ guard _____ burglary during the Christmas.
 A) on...against B) on...for
 C) in...for D) in...against

45. Being an easily annoyed man, Robert _____ up when he felt offended by the manager's words.
 A) jumped B) flared C) declared D) kept
46. John was very _____ when he took a lady's umbrella by mistake and was caught as a thief.
 A) discouraged B) embarrassed C) disappointed D) depressed
47. He sat in front of them, _____ his age.
 A) dusty face masked B) dusty face masking C) his dusty face masked D) his dusty face masking
48. The temple is _____ on the top of a mountain.
 A) lied B) placed C) situated D) sat
49. Impatient drivers who habitually _____ are bound to cause an accident sooner or later.
 A) cut out B) cut down C) cut in D) cut off
50. Some things in life are often inconvenient, frequently useless, _____ boring, yet people are called upon to admire them.
 A) still B) much C) nevertheless D) even
51. In 1948, Harry Truman was reelected _____ president of the U. S. A. , to the surprise of all those who _____ his defeat.
 A) /...predicted B) the...predicted C) the...had predicted D) /...had predicted
52. Only hotel guests have _____ of using the private beach.
 A) occasion B) possibility C) privilege D) permission
53. My apartment is very _____ for the park as I can get there on foot in five minutes.
 A) comfortable B) suitable C) available D) convenient
54. Although he was neat and fashionably dressed, he was slightly unattractive in _____.
 A) outlook B) appearance C) expression D) feature
55. The _____ cats that are still found in some remote places are distantly related to our friendly domestic companions.
 A) primitive B) wild C) untamed D) fierce
56. I would like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet position.
 A) at all B) after all

- C) first of all D) above all
57. The young man _____ that he had attacked a passer-by.
A) refused B) rejected
C) denied D) declined
58. Most audience became impatient and were no longer listening to his long _____ story.
A) tiring B) boring
C) annoying D) offending
59. The Jury convicted him of having committed the robbery and he was then _____ to five years' imprisonment.
A) convinced B) sentenced
C) accused D) charged
60. One major objective of Black Power movement is to do _____ racial discrimination.
A) away with B) away from
C) across with D) across from
61. Their production cost is only 10 percent _____ of the imported pens.
A) the one B) one
C) that D) it
62. _____ wish to go to the concert may sign up here.
A) One who B) These who
C) Anybody who D) Those who
63. Our steel output is 4,000 tons this month as _____ 3,500 tons last month.
A) over B) in
C) against D) to
64. Our holidays were ruined by the weather—we might just _____ have stayed at home.
A) as well B) as well as
C) as good D) as good as
65. Don't worry, I _____ you home.
A) saw B) watch
C) am looking D) am seeing
66. The conference _____ next month is bound _____ a great success.
A) taking place...for B) to be taken place...for
C) to take place...to be D) taking the place...to be
67. She had her watch _____ yesterday.
A) steal B) stolen
C) to steal D) stealing
68. The new teacher is responsible, _____ the old one was not.
A) what B) which
C) who D) whom
69. It is essential that a college student _____ computer and one foreign language.
A) learns B) learn

- C) will learn D) learned
70. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.
- A) happened B) occurred
- C) entered D) hit

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. 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 centre.

In the People's Republic of China the odd prequake behaviour of horses and other animals 71 successfully to warn people the earthquakes 72 . Recently, a group of American geologists and geophysicists visited China and listened with great interest 73 scientists there 74 explained how they have been able to 75 many earthquakes in the past three years. The American scientists compared the 76 of the unique Chinese program 77 the impact of Chinese acupuncture on Western Medicine.

The Chinese scientists use 78 but they also 79 strange signals such as various ground noises, the fluctuation of well-water levels, and the strange behaviour of animals. The results are quite interesting. Chinese seismologists, 80, successfully predicted two magnitude 6.9 quakes near the China-Burma border on May 29, 1976. The seismologists 81 that their predictions have been 82 they were able to evacuate many of their people 83 an earthquake occurred, thus 84 thousands of lives. 85, the

71. A) has used B) have been used
C) has been used D) will be used
72. A) is about to occur B) are about to occur
C) have occurred D) has occurred
73. A) with B) at C) to D) in
74. A) they B) were C) are D) who
75. A) tell B) say C) predict D) know
76. A) impact B) affect C) result D) fact
77. A) to B) with C) of D) by
78. A) electronic modern equipments
B) a modern electronic equipment
C) electronic modern computer
D) modern electronic computer
79. A) monitor B) make
C) monitored D) made
80. A) therefore B) as a result
C) for example D) such as
81. A) tell B) say
C) comment D) speak
82. A) such precise that
B) so precise that
C) very precise that
D) so precisely that
83. A) until B) before
C) unless D) after
84. A) saving B) saved
C) to be saved D) to be saving
85. A) Generally speaking

Chinese experts also admit that there have been some false alarms.

American scientists have heard stories of unusual prequake animal behaviour before, but they never took them too 86 until their 87 visit to China. "Maybe there is something 88 it," said Jack Everndon, a California scientist. "We need some kind of short-term warning. We need something."

He didn't 89 the kind of research he may be considering. "Some of us are thinking it is 90 enough to give it a serious look," he commented. "Two years ago we wouldn't have said that."

- ☒ B) On the other hand
C) On the whole
D) In another word

86. ☒ A) serious ☒ B) seriously
C) real D) really
87. A) past B) former
C) latter ☒ D) recent
88. A) for B) over
☒ C) to D) at
89. ☒ A) mention B) discuss
C) say D) tell
90. A) worth ☒ B) worthwhile
C) worthy D) worthy of

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **On Traffic Accidents** in three paragraphs. You should write no fewer than 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline below. Remember to write clearly.

1. The present situation.
2. The reasons for traffic accidents.
3. How to reduce traffic accidents.

On Traffic Accidents
