

新·编·大·学·英·语·教·学·配·套·丛·书

大学 英语

新题型 ④ 级

分级教学同步训练

College English Practice Tests

Band 4



总 主 编 李予军

本册主编 赵 军



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press



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副 主 编 韩鹤勤
编 者 杜 曼
张 宁



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内 容 简 介

本书是《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》的第4册,内容达到大学英语四级水平要求;在题型编排设计上既考虑学生学习现状,又兼顾大学英语四级考试的试题形式,使学生能把学习内容和测试形式结合起来,有针对性地达到训练的目的。全书包括训练试题10套,内容涵盖写作、听力理解和听力填空、阅读词汇理解、篇章阅读、阅读简答、词汇和翻译等。书后附有参考答案和听力部分的录音原文。

本书可供大学基础阶段二年级的学生或相当于四级水平的英语学习爱好者使用。

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《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》

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前言

大学英语教学改革是教育部“高等学校教学改革与教学质量工程”的重要组成部分。《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》正是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,结合高校一线教师在大学英语一级至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验和资料,针对学生在学习、考试中反映出来的问题编写而成的,是探索大学英语教学改革,改进教学模式和教学方法,提高教学效果的一次新尝试。

大学英语的教学目的是培养学生的英语综合能力。《课程要求》提出各校应根据实际情况制定科学、系统、个性化的大学英语教学大纲,指导本校的大学英语教学。大学阶段英语教学的一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。较高要求或更高要求是为有条件的学校根据自己的办学定位、类型和人才培养目标所选择的标准而推荐的。各高等学校应根据本校实际情况确定教学目标并创造条件,使那些英语起点水平较高、学有余力的学生能够达到较高要求或更高要求。这是本丛书编写的理论依据。

近年来,一大批专科院校纷纷“升本”。这些院校基本都定位于“应用型”大学,即把培养应用型人才作为自己的培养目标;同时,这些院校还有一个共同的特点,就是生源基本来自“三本”学生。这两个实际情况就决定了这些院校的大学英语教学必须走自己的特色之路,既要努力达到一般要求的规定,又要保证满足一些水平较好的学生的求知欲望。这是本丛书编写的现实依据。

《课程要求》指出,教学评估是大学英语课程教学的一个重要环节。全面、客观、科学、准确的评估体系对于实现教学目标至关重要。过去过于关注期中和期末考试,并一度出现“以考代学,以考代教”的现象,导致教学效果不佳,甚至停滞不前。形成性评估是教学过程中进行的过程性和发展性评估,即根据教学目标采用多种评估手段和形式,跟踪教学过程,反馈教学信息,促进学生全面发展。这是本丛书编写的基本指导思想。

本丛书主要是配合大学英语教学之用,分为新题型1级、2级、3级、4级和4级冲刺,共5册,分别供大学基础阶段二学年4个学期使用,一学期一级,与教材和教学同步配套使用。每册由3个部分组成:(1)完整的标准模拟试题10套;(2)参考答案和

听力原文;(3)配套光盘一张。

本丛书有以下几个主要特点:

1. 严格按照《课程要求》规定和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,力求体现科学性、实用性和针对性,总结实际教学过程中的经验,结合学生学习的现状,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,力争突出教材中的重点和难点,旨在通过这些综合内容测试训练,考察学生在综合知识和能力上的掌握程度,并以此作为形成性评估的重要依据和手段。

2. 严格按照《课程要求》精神和规定,突出分级分层教学理念。丛书各分册的内容都分别精选或参考各高校目前的主打教材,紧扣教学内容和教学进度,力求把每册各单元的课程目标和课文重点、难点融入综合测试当中,特别是学生感到难以突破的词汇、完型、翻译和写作;注重学生综合能力和应用能力的培养,既能促进学生有效地掌握语言相关知识和基本技能,又能培养学生自觉的学习意识,开发自主性学习方法。

3. 本丛书各分册试题都是经过精心挑选配套完成的,试题之间、每册之间都有侧重并在难易程度上有区别,特别是在听力、写作题目和要求上更是如此。这既有助于学生在学习过程中注意由易到难的循序过程,也便于教师在教学中不断掌握学生的学习动态,及时调整教学进度和内容。

4. 本丛书既可以作为大学英语教学同步配套教材,也可以用于学生自学自测;既可以整套使用,也可以按需分开使用,以适用于不同阶段不同程度的学生,真正体现出分层、分级、同步和实用,达到训练的目的。另外,本丛书也可供大学基础阶段准备参加各级各类英语考试的学生使用。

参加本丛书编写的人员都是来自首都高校教学第一线的骨干教师,年富力强,具有丰富的教学经验,在编写丛书的同时,也融入了他们自己的教学理念。

在编写过程中,我们参考了部分教科书、参考书和网站的内容,在此特向有关作者、出版单位和网站表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议。本丛书在编写过程中得到有关方面的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Model Test 1

Part One Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **What Would Happen If There Were No Power** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be no less than 120 words, not including the words given.

What Would Happen If There Were No Power

1. Ever since early last century, electricity has become an essential part of our modern life.
2. If there were no electric power, _____.
3. Therefore, _____.

Part Two Listening Comprehension

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.

1. A. The flight has been cancelled because of bad weather.
B. The plane will arrive at 9:50.
C. The plane will arrive after 9:50.
D. The plane will be late because of a heavy storm.

2. A. She enjoys seeing films very much.
B. She's taking an exam on Sunday.
C. She does not enjoy seeing films very much.
D. She has to review her lessons at weekends.
3. A. He is attending his sick mother at home.
B. He is on a European tour with his mother.
C. He is at home on sick leave.
D. He is in Europe to see his mother.
4. A. 450 million.
B. 400 million.
C. 550 million.
D. 470 million.
5. A. In a wheat field.
B. At a railway station.
C. On a farm.
D. On a train.
6. A. She is sure who is going to win.
B. Now it's a good time to start the game.
C. The game has been going on for a long time.
D. The same team always wins.
7. A. He enjoys writing home every week.
B. He does not write home once a week now.
C. He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
D. He has been asked to write home every week.
8. A. She's already visited the museum.
B. Mary might be leaving earlier than she is.
C. Mary will take him to the school.
D. The man could probably go with Mary.
9. A. Jim is at a meeting now.
B. Jim's roommate is out.
C. Jim had moved to another room.
D. Jim is with his girlfriend now.
10. A. Go and listen to music.

- B. Try to get some tickets.
- C. Go and buy a new dress.
- D. Make preparation for class presentation.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three 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, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage 1

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

- 11. A. Watching traditional plays.
 - B. Visiting the magnificent libraries.
 - C. Boating on the river.
 - D. Cycling in narrow streets.
- 12. A. There are many visitors there.
 - B. There are many students there.
 - C. There are many old streets there.
 - D. There are many bicycles there.
- 13. A. He thinks the city is too crowded.
 - B. He likes the place very much.
 - C. He thinks the streets are too narrow.
 - D. He admires the comfortable life of the students there.

Passage 2

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

- 14. A. Other employees would not want to work under him.
 - B. Other employees were better qualified.
 - C. Other employees wanted the job themselves.
 - D. Other employees had carried no responsibility.

15. A. He is a black man.
B. He was too qualified.
C. The jobs were not well paid.
D. They carried no responsibility.
16. A. The decision made him feel ill.
B. The decision disappointed him.
C. The decision made him feel angry.
D. The decision came as a shock to him.

Passage 3

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

17. A. Two-year-old.
B. Twenty-year-old.
C. Twelve-year-old.
D. Not know.
18. A. A boy shouted for help while swimming.
B. A young man dived into the river and rescued him.
C. A small crowd collected along the bank.
D. All of the above.
19. A. He thanked the young man and put down his name.
B. He thanked the young man and ran away.
C. He said nothing and went on swimming.
D. He said he would thank the young man later.
20. A. The boy was good at swimming.
B. The young man was good at swimming.
C. The boy didn't give his name.
D. The young man didn't give his name.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 150 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 15 words missing. First you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a sig-*

nal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence , sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence . During the pause , you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet . There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause . When you hear this signal , you must get ready for what comes next from the recording . You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses .

A passage with 15 missing words

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on (21) 15, 1929. He was a black (22) , who devoted himself (23) to the struggle for (24) rights for the black people and an end to segregation in the South of the United States. In (25) , he organized a black boycott of the city buses in Montgomery, Alabama. The black people there had (26) that they would no longer (27) in segregated buses. Led by King, they (28) to the courts for support of their (29) . The boycott against segregation lasted 381 days, and ended in (30) the next year.

In the spring of 1963, he began to organize a (31) to Washington to persuade the U. S. government to (32) a mass Civil Rights Movement for black people. (33) . From all over the country, citizens came to "march on Washington" in support of civil rights legislation. It was then that King delivered the most impressive speech of his career. (34) .

In 1964, at the age of only 35, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (35) .

Part Three Reading Comprehension

Directions: *In this section , there is a passage with 10 blanks . You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage . Read the passage through carefully before making your choices . Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter . Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet with a single line through the center . You may not use any of words in the bank more than once .*

A passage with 10 blanks

When the earth was born there was no ocean. The gradually cooling earth was en-

veloped in heavy layers of cloud, which (36) much of the water of new planet. For a long time its surface was so hot that no moisture could fall without (37) Being reconverted to steam. This dense, perpetually renewed cloud covering much have been so (38) that no rays of sunlight could penetrate it. And so the rough (39) of the continents and the empty ocean basins(盆地) were sculptured out of the surface of the earth in (40) .

As soon as the earth's crust cooled enough, the rains begin to fall. They fell (41) day and night, days passing into months, into years, into centuries. They (42) into the waiting ocean basins, or, falling upon the continental masses, drained away to become sea.

That primeval(原始的) ocean must have been only faintly (43) But from the moment the rains began to fall, the lands began to be (44) away and carried to the sea. It is an endless, inexorable(不可动摇的) (45) that has never stopped—the dissolving of the rocks, the leaching out of their contained minerals, the carrying of the rock fragments and dissolved minerals to the ocean. And over the long periods of time, the sea has grown ever more bitter with the salt of the continents.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. thick | E. brightness | I. salty | M. worn |
| B. darkness | F. procedure | J. immediately | N. poured |
| C. composed | G. outlines | K. process | O. abundant |
| D. continuously | H. contained | L. successively | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage 1

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The World Health Organization says as many as 10 million persons worldwide may have the virus (病毒) that causes AIDS. Experts believe about 350 thousand persons have the disease. And one million more may get it in the next five years. In the United States, about 50,000 persons have died with AIDS. The country's top medical official says more than

90 percent of all Americans who had the AIDS virus five years ago are dead.

There is no cure for AIDS and no vaccine(疫苗)medicine to prevent it. However, researchers know much more about AIDS than they did just a few years ago. We now know that AIDS is caused by a virus. The virus invades healthy cells including white blood cells that are part of our defense system against disease. It takes control of the healthy cell's genetic(遗传的) material and forces the cell to make a copy of the virus. The cell then dies. And the viral particles move on to invade and kill more healthy cells. The AIDS virus is carried in a person's body fluids. The virus can be passed sexually or by sharing instruments used to take intravenous(静脉内的)drugs. It also can be passed in blood products or from a pregnant woman with AIDS to her developing baby.

Many stories about the spread of AIDS are false. You cannot get AIDS by working or attending school with someone who has the disease. You can not get it by touching, drinking glasses or other objects used by such persons. Experts say no one has gotten AIDS by living with, caring for or touching an AIDS patient.

There are several warning signs of an AIDS infection. They include always feeling tired, unexplained weight loss and uncontrolled expulsion of body wastes(大小便失禁). Other warnings are the appearance of white areas on the mouth, dark red areas of skin that do not disappear and a higher than normal body temperature.

46. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. As many as 350 thousand persons have AIDS.
- B. The AIDS virus is carried in a person's body fluids.
- C. There's no vaccine medicine to prevent AIDS.
- D. The AIDS virus is not spread by mosquitoes.

47. Concerning the ways the AIDS virus can be passed, which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. An AIDS mother can pass on the virus to her unborn child.
- B. The AIDS virus can be passed on through infected blood.
- C. The AIDS virus can be passed on by shaking hands and sharing belongings.
- D. The AIDS virus is passed sexually.

48. The expression "a pregnant woman"(Para. 2) means _____ .

- A. a woman who has an unborn child in the body
- B. a woman who is taking drug

- C. a woman who has the AIDS virus
 - D. an unmarried mother
49. The fourth paragraph is mainly about _____.
- A. the results of an AIDS infection
 - B. the possible symptoms of an AIDS infection
 - C. how the AIDS virus is spread
 - D. the diseases AIDS patients easily have
50. When the AIDS virus attacks our defense system, _____.
- A. it starts to destroy our white blood cells
 - B. we begin to feel tired
 - C. it means we will die very soon
 - D. our white blood cells can control it

Passage 2

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for Progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of firearm (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

"The Constitution," said the association's spokesman, "gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn't spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves."

"Don't you think it's dangerous to have one in the house, particularly where there are children around?"

"The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse (导火索) separately in a drawer."

"Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody."

The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people — people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they're going to think twice about breaking in".

"But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have

one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder (侵入者)”.

“Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association is backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just handguns.”

51. According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to _____.
A. instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
B. coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
C. promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon
D. Block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
52. Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that _____.
A. they may fall into the hands of criminals
B. people's lives will be threatened by the weapon
C. most people don't know how to handle the weapon
D. the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer
53. By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it _____.
A. can kill those entering others' houses by force
B. will threaten the safety of the owners as well
C. will frighten away any possible intruders
D. can show the special status of its owners
54. According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that _____.
A. the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis
B. the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously
C. poorly-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon
D. the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome
55. From the tone of the passage we know that the author is _____.
A. not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
B. concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

- C. doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety
D. unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs

Part Four Vocabulary

Directions: *For this part you are required to choose the best answer from A, B, C and D to complete the following sentences.*

56. You are very _____ to take the trouble to help me. I can not thank you enough.
A. whisper B. vital C. thoughtful D. considerable
57. What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like _____ music?
A. domestic B. classical C. existence D. feature
58. This nation is noted for its economic _____.
A. uniform B. stability C. gulf D. democratic
59. He wants to _____ his appointment from Monday to Wednesday.
A. transfer B. decay C. advance D. postpone
60. This is what I could do. There is no other _____ for me.
A. sleeve B. residence C. burden D. alternative
61. Our teacher always sees the _____ side of everything.
A. spot B. negative C. efficient D. robot
62. If you want to make a call, first, pick up the _____, then deposit a coin in the slot.
A. receiver B. speaker C. microphone D. hook
63. The service in this restaurant is not good. Even the _____ is very dirty.
A. milk B. salad C. soup D. menu
64. I am _____ enough to make up my own mind. You do not need to teach me.
A. young B. mature C. numerical D. guarantee
65. I'm _____ you've made the right choice.
A. bond B. confident C. double D. gravity
66. Kuwait is famous for its _____ resources.
A. petroleum B. jar C. fame D. jaw
67. The doctor gave me a chest X-ray and _____ some medicine for me.
A. prescribed B. floated C. drugged D. drifted
68. Nobody believes he made such a foolish mistake. People say he is very _____.
A. accurate B. actual C. experience D. career