

外教社

全新大学英语水平测试

系列

College English Practice Tests

大学英语

主 编 庄恩平 副主编 庄恩忠

(Band 4)

4

级水平测试题集

College English

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前言

《大学英语四级水平测试试题集》初版于 1991 年,1998 年经过一次局部修订。本书自初版以来,历时十余年久销不衰,可以说明它符合我国大学英语教学的实际需要,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎。

随着 1999 年底新的教学大纲的实施以及教学方法的改革,近年来大学英语教学面貌有了较大改观,本书第二版已不能完全适应新世纪大学英语教学的要求。我们决定再次对本书作全面修订,此次修订主要集中在以下几个方面:

调整题型

新近提出的大学英语教学改革要求切实提高学生的听说能力,又根据大学英语四、六级考试的具体情况,我们将第二版听力部分第二项 Spot Dictation 全部改换为 Compound Dictation。关于 Translation 一项,虽然大学英语四、六级考试近年来已很少采用,但新的大学英语教学改革仍然重视提高学生的阅读和翻译能力,事实上许多学校在课程考试中也包括了这方面的要求,因此本书仍保留这部分内容。

更新和拓宽内容

随着科技的进步和生活方式的变化,人们所关注的问题越来越多,兴趣也越来越广泛,这使得原书的内容略显陈旧和狭窄,为此我们全面更新了 Reading Comprehension 中的短文,并对 Short Answer Questions 和 Cloze 的内容进行部分调整,力求更能反映时代特点。另外,原书中 Vocabulary and Structure 部分涵盖的内容也显得不够广泛,本次修订我们就此作了全面调整。

此外,为便于自学,这次修订还扩大了注释范围,对 Reading Comprehension、Vocabulary and Structure 和 Cloze 的答案也加了简要的分析说明。

本书共收大学英语四级水平测试试题集(College English Practice Test)十套,题后为答案及简要的分析说明,书末附听力部分的录音文字材料。

本试题集的命题以现行《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求为依据。《大纲》规定,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。因此,试题主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

本书的修订量约占全书的 70%,因此事实上可以说是一本全新的书,我们希望它更能适应新世纪新读者的需要。

本书的责任编辑杨自伍先生为此次修订提供了宝贵意见,谨此表示感谢。

编者
2004 年 11 月

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PART ONE

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 minutes)

SECTION A

SECTION B

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 line through the center.

1. A) Go hiking with her friend.
C) Rest and take care of herself.
2. A) He and his wife enjoyed it.
C) Neither of them enjoyed it.
3. A) They're going to be in Washington.
B) She doesn't know how long they'll have to wait.
C) They're going to be very late.
D) The train doesn't go to Washington.
4. A) She can only use the dictionary in the library.
B) She can use the dictionary as long as she likes.
C) She gets one for herself.
D) She can take one out.
5. A) If the man is late.
C) If the man's wife is at home.
6. A) That her teaching assistant would correct the exams.
B) That she would collect the exams.
C) That she would not give her students a final exam.
D) That she would grade the exam papers.
7. A) They both liked it.
B) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
C) Neither of them liked it.
D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
8. A) He doesn't have the right tools.
B) He can't afford it.
C) He wants to wait until the next day.
D) He doesn't need one.

9. A) At the bank. B) At the market.
C) At the nursery. D) At the hardware store.
10. A) He should go to the stadium an hour earlier.
B) He should leave the stadium an hour earlier.
C) He should buy his tickets earlier.
D) He should listen to the radio.

SECTION B

SECTION A

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 line through the center.

Passage One

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

11. A) \$15 billion. B) \$50 billion. C) \$65 billion. D) \$20 billion.
12. A) Every American visits his dentist at least once a year.
B) Each of Americans still has the majority of his natural teeth at the age of 70.
C) An American annually spends relatively little on health care.
D) There are about 50% of Americans who wear a bridge or *denture* (假牙) above the age of 25.
13. A) Some people believe that at least half of all dentists are poorly qualified.
B) Ralph Nader thinks that Americans need to spend more on dental care.
C) It has been estimated that less than 15 percent of American dentists are dishonest.
D) Most Americans are satisfied with the quality of dental care in the United States.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The couple were too busy.
B) The couple didn't teach them.
C) Humans have so limited a capacity for caring.
D) They live apart.
15. A) He could not conform to the expectations of the city's schools.
B) Teachers did not know their subjects.
C) He had a poor diet and irregular sleeping habits.
D) His after-school activities took too much of his time.
16. A) He became ill.
B) He lost interest in school.
C) He was arrested for juvenile delinquency.

D) He ran away from home.

Passage Three

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

17. A) You can read as fast and accurately as others.
- B) You can improve your reading ability through the practice of playing basketball.
- C) Different people have different reading abilities.
- D) Reading should be improved in a laborious process.
18. A) Many players are neither poor nor good at playing basketball.
- B) The players who tried out for basketball stood between the poor and good players.
- C) The players have to commute between the lab and the playground.
- D) The players should start playing basketball in the middle of the playground.
19. A) One must read as much as he can.
- B) One must read as fast as he can.
- C) One should be given special instruction and practice in reading.
- D) He should take more reading tests.
20. A) Reading for pleasure.
- B) The relationship between reading and playing basketball.
- C) How to test a poor reader's reading ability.
- D) How to improve a poor reader's reading ability.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Expectations for personal relationships differ greatly across cultures. It is important to know that while most Americans value close friendships, they also value privacy and independence. From an American perspective, to have privacy or to give someone privacy is considered positive. Yet, when the word "privacy" is translated into other languages (e.g., Russian, Arabic, and Japanese), it has more of a negative meaning. (In these languages "privacy" means aloneness or loneliness.) Therefore, the American's need for privacy is sometimes judged negatively by those who have not been raised with the value of individualism. Some Americans are isolated from others because they have taken their independence and privacy to an extreme. Others simply like spending time alone or at least having the freedom to avoid socializing if they choose.

In any true friendship, whatever the culture may be, a person is expected to show interest and concern in a friend's serious problems. But how does one show this across cultures? It is not possible to generalize about Americans because there are so many varieties of Americans, but it is possible to say that many foreigners or newcomers from different cultures have felt disappointed by Americans. A common occurrence is when an American does not phone or visit as much as the foreigner expects. If someone from another culture is having a serious problem, Americans may say, "Let me know if there's anything I can do to help." If the Americans do not receive a specific request, they may feel that there's nothing they can do. In this case, they may call every now and then to stay in touch. The friend from a different culture, on the other hand, may be expecting "sympathy calls" or frequent visits, and may not hesitate to demonstrate a dependence on a friend. Many Americans are uncomfortable when people become too dependent.

21. What do Americans lay emphasis on concerning expectations for personal relationships?
A) Close friendships. B) Privacy.
C) Valuable culture. D) Both A) and B).
22. If an American stays alone at weekend, most probably _____.
A) he is considered to be too individualistic
B) he enjoys the freedom to avoid socializing
C) he cannot get along with people from other cultures
D) his views conflict with those of others who speak different languages
23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the second paragraph?
A) No matter what the culture may be, a person should show interest and concern in a friend's serious problems.
B) It's hard to form a general opinion about Americans because there are too many varieties of them.
C) Many foreigners or newcomers from different cultures are disappointed by Americans.
D) Americans are always ready to offer help to foreigners even if they don't receive a specific request.
24. According to the passage, someone who telephones to give you a "sympathy call" wants to _____.
A) apologize for something he or she has done
B) say that you are nice
C) show his or her concern for you
D) show he or she does not hesitate to visit
25. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
A) argue for the interdependence between Americans and foreigners
B) give Americans independence
C) offer advice on the communication across cultures
D) emphasize differences in the cross-cultural expectations for friendship

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Most travelers know that some of the best bargains are to be had in the off-season, when poorer weather or the start of school makes vacationers scarce. Yet you can see and do many of the same things as in the peak season.

When it comes to lodging, consider the "shoulder" season. If you book a stay early in shoulder season, you can get a deal and probably still have the benefits of the same weather and opportunities available during peak season. But sometimes programs are not available in shoulder season. At many guest ranches, for example, families can cut costs in June and September, but there may not be a supervised children's program or as many children to make friends with. If you have older kids who would be out riding with you anyway, this is an excellent time to visit a guest ranch, as it's often less crowded and more relaxed than during July and August. But if you were counting on a children's program so you could get in adults-only time, the money you save by traveling during the off-season may not make up for that loss.

Keep in mind that deals can be had at almost any time of year. At many hotels it's standard practice to quote callers the highest rate first. Reservationists are often told not to volunteer deals unless specifically asked about them. To get a better deal after a rate is quoted, ask if there's a better price available. If you've seen a special deal in a newspaper or flyer, you should mention it. You can almost guarantee that your costs will come down if you negotiate. After booking your stay, check periodically to see if new deals have come up in newspaper travel sections. Ask your travel agent to continue checking airfares in case of special promotions. But don't obsess about it. Vacation is all about letting go and being laid-back.

26. The "shoulder season" (Line 1, Para. 2) most probably means _____.
A) the time when the weather is rather bad
B) the time when travel is quite popular with people
C) the time when you can ask for a leave during the year
D) the time between peak and low travel periods
27. If you go to travel in shoulder season, you can have many benefits except that _____.
A) you can strike a bargain and enjoy the same weather available during the peak season as well
B) you can knock off the price at many guest ranches
C) you can use the money you save to compensate for the loss of the lack of children's program
D) you can enjoy a pleasant time at a guest ranch by riding with your older children even if there is no children's program
28. It's quite acceptable for many hotels to _____.
A) offer the highest price to travelers at the first inquiry
B) voluntarily offer deals to special reservationists
C) quote a better rate in newspapers

- D) offer a special deal to those who often practice bargaining skills
29. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A) once you have made a deal with a hotel, you will be guaranteed by it
B) a periodical check in newspaper travel sections is a must after your booking
C) negotiations will guarantee that you can maintain your original bargain price
D) special promotions in airfares will result in travels' obsession
30. The best title for the passage would be _____.
A) Bargaining Skills
B) Travel Smart
C) Special Travel
D) Travel Programs

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Societal and familial treatment of the elderly also reflects the values of independence and individualism. Their financial support is often provided by government-sponsored social security or welfare systems that decrease their dependence on the family. Additionally, older people often seek their own friends rather than becoming too emotionally dependent on their children. Senior citizen centers provide a means for peer-group association within their age group. There are problems, however, with growing old in the United States. Indifference to the aged and *glorification* (颂扬) of youth have left some old people *alienated* (疏远的) and alone. It is estimated that 15 percent of men aged sixty-five to seventy-four and 35 percent of women in the same age group live alone.

It is a common practice for families to place their older relatives in nursing homes because of physical disabilities or illness rather than caring for them in their homes. This is, however, less common for those cultural groups within the United States whose values include fulfilling obligations to the extended family. Yet, some "nonethnic" families are realizing that the care in many nursing homes is inadequate, and thus they are looking for better alternatives to nursing homes. Some middle-age children provide care for older relatives in their own homes, while others attempt to find nursing care for them in their parents' own homes. The ideal situation is when parents can stay in their own homes even if they cannot care for themselves. Many older people do not want to have to rely on their grown children. The same spirit of independence that guides child raising and young adulthood affects older people. If given a choice (financial status is a large consideration), many older people would choose to live in retirement communities where they have the companionship of peers and many recreational and health services. The disadvantage of this type of living arrangement is that it results in a separation of the generations. Some people see this as psychologically unhealthy; others prefer the separation.

31. The word "peer-group" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".
A) a group of people who are of the same age, social position and interests
B) a group of people of the same age
C) a group of people who are used to looking at things very carefully
D) a group of people of the same religion

32. What is the problem brought about by the indifference to the aged and glorification of youth?
- A) The family could not fully support the disabled relatives.
 - B) The aged feel a sense of obligation to leave home.
 - C) The number of the aged living alone is increasing greatly.
 - D) The old people are left ignorant and alone.
33. Many older people would prefer to live in retirement communities because of _____.
- A) the companionship of their peers
 - B) recreational and health services
 - C) free bus rides
 - D) Both A) and B)
34. What can we infer from the passage?
- A) The care in many nursing homes is satisfactory to meet the demands of the elderly.
 - B) The elderly often do not want to be dependent on their grown children.
 - C) American society is completely unconcerned with the elderly.
 - D) The elderly are wealthy enough to live alone.
35. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Advantages and disadvantages of retirement communities.
 - B) Ways of handling the problems of the aged.
 - C) The values of independence and individualism reflected by the treatment of the aged.
 - D) Different views of the young towards the old.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

There is hardly a job today where you're not expected to excel in working with people. Societal analysts say we've moved from an industrial to a service economy. What that means in practical terms is that work today is far more people-intensive. Virtually every position involves more contact with people than a few decades ago. The ability to relate well to people has become a critical factor for success in nearly every position in the modern organization.

Working with people has always been seen as a prime responsibility of executives and managers. Since supervisors, managers, and executives have several people reporting to them, their most crucial asset is the ability to achieve productivity through others. In recent years, the people part of the manager's job has grown far more difficult. Much that could once be achieved by authority now has to be accomplished through influence. Managers are expected to empower others, encourage participation, and function increasingly as effective team players. And all this needs to be done in a workforce that's becoming more and more diverse.

A nonprofit research institute studied twenty-one derailed executives — individuals who, based on their early successes, had been expected to go much higher in the organization but whose progress *stalled* (使停顿) or careers ended when they were fired or forced to retire early. The derailed executives were compared with a group of "arrivers" who made it to be the top. These two groups of talented managers showed many similarities and only a few differences. One dissimilarity, however, stood out; as the

researchers reported, “ability — or inability — to understand other people’s perspectives was the most glaring difference between the derailed and the arrivers. Only 25 percent of the derailed were described as having a special ability with people among the arrivers, the figure was 75 percent.”

36. We can infer from the passage that .
- A) an industrial economy needs more practical abilities
B) a service economy requires people to have more contact with each other
C) in modern organization, people are more critical of their positions
D) those who relate well to their managers are likely to succeed in their work
37. The deciding quality of executives and managers is .
- A) to deal with those who are in difficulty
B) to bring success to the company
C) to be competent at building productive work relationship
D) to make people report to them
38. It is more difficult for managers to handle people because .
- A) they could no longer take advantage of their authority
B) they are no longer influential
C) people don’t work as effectively as they used to
D) the workforce is becoming more diverse
39. “The derailed executives” (Line 1, Para. 3) probably refers to those who .
- A) were good at relating well to others
B) could go higher in the organization but retired early
C) based their work on their early success
D) were dismissed from their position
40. What’s the passage mainly about?
- A) The relationship between managers and their employees is becoming more intimate.
B) Other people play a decisive role in your success and happiness.
C) Previous successful experiences have become an obstacle to one’s future career.
D) The ability to relate well to people is a new requirement for executives and managers in the new economic system.

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. He was born with only one ear, but surgeons have fitted him with a(n) _____ one made of silicon.
A) false B) artificial C) unnatural D) unreal
42. He gave some excuse or other for not having been at the party but it wasn't very _____.
A) convinced B) accurate C) convincing D) typical
43. When she began the job she showed _____ and was promoted to manager after a year.
A) initiative B) temptation C) initial D) intention
44. Cooperative medical services are _____ to all the members of this community.
A) ready B) probable C) available D) approachable
45. More specific and less _____ criteria should be used in selecting people for promotion.
A) objected B) subjected C) objective D) subjective
46. Their village was bombed during the war, and they now live in half _____ houses with no electricity or water supply.
A) torn B) wrecked C) spoiled D) injured
47. The whole sandwich has the _____ number of *calories* (卡路里) as a small chocolate bar.
A) alike B) likely C) uniform D) equivalent
48. Without someone to _____ for advice, making the most appropriate choice can be difficult.
A) turn to B) turn in C) turn out D) turn on
49. Refugees have been _____ into neighboring countries to escape the civil war.
A) pouring B) filling C) hurrying D) breaking
50. Although she is not officially our boss, she's in _____ control of the office.
A) valid B) fruitful C) effective D) beneficial
51. American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.
A) ignored B) denied C) neglected D) deprived
52. She has _____ some brilliant scheme to double her income.
A) stood up to B) come up with C) made up for D) put up with
53. One of the big oil companies did show some interest in his invention but in the end nothing _____ it.
A) led to B) grew into C) brought about D) came of
54. The causes of the war _____ the greed and incompetence of politicians on both sides.
A) lie with B) are lain with C) lie in D) are lain in
55. There were already three people sitting on the sofa, but I tried to _____ her.
A) make room for B) make a room for
C) make some rooms for D) make a few rooms for
56. _____ they could not cross the river yesterday.
A) That was because the water had risen
B) It was since the water had risen that

- C) It was because the water had risen that
D) It was because the water had risen so
57. They have become cold towards each other, _____ they don't even nod greetings.
A) provided that B) so much so that
C) considering that D) now that
58. She was _____ the product of her family traditions _____ of her environment.
A) more... than B) so... as C) rather... than D) other... than
59. The dean approved of the requirement that every student _____ a report on social investigation after summer vacation.
A) handed in B) hand in C) must hand in D) ought to hand in
60. Rather than _____ to civil war, most opposition groups preferred to wait for the next election.
A) to resort B) resorted C) resorting D) resort
61. In the 1850's Harriet Beecher Stow's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* became the best seller of the generation, _____ a host of imitators.
A) inspiring B) inspired C) inspired by D) to inspire
62. _____, the old lady is making an unnecessary fuss.
A) Much as I am concerned B) As far as I am concerned
C) Concerned as I am D) So far concerning me
63. Legend _____ this is where the Foolish Old Man removed the mountains.
A) sees to it that B) goes it that C) has it that D) says it that
64. She offered a reward to _____ would find her lost ring.
A) whomever B) who C) whoever D) whom
65. To be qualified for the job _____.
A) one's knowledge of electronics is needed
B) it is required that one have knowledge of electronics
C) one needs to have professional knowledge of electronics
D) one's knowledge of electronics is more important
66. It _____ emphasized that the development of agriculture must keep pace with the development of industry.
A) cannot be so much B) cannot be too much
C) can be so much D) can be too much
67. Against the wall on the opposite side _____.
A) there stand two cupboards B) two cupboards stand there
C) there two cupboards stand D) stand two cupboards
68. He climbed up to the top of the mountain, _____ he could see nothing but trees.
A) from that B) from which C) from where D) from what
69. So many people _____ absent, they cancelled the meeting.
A) being B) had been C) were D) have been
70. Just as suddenly as he had started shouting, he lowered his voice and finished _____ that he wanted to say.
A) whatever was B) that it was C) which it was D) whatever it was