

大学英语学习同步辅导用书

# 最新大学英语 1-4 级考试指南

## 1-3 级 考试指南

主 编：路聪歌 黄跃宁  
副主编：蔡晓慧 姚丽萍 柯宁立 康毅

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# 前 言

本书主要是为准备参加全国大学英语预备级和四级考试的大学生编写的，全书分为上、下两册。上册 1—3 级考试指南是为了配合大学英语教学，方便学生掌握大学英语四级统考前预备阶段所学的语言知识，锻炼提高应用能力，我们按照《大学英语教学大纲》的规定，参考各高校所使用的教材而编写的，共含 15 套题。1—2 级测试题包括四个部分：阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空和英语写作。1—2 级偏重阅读和语法方面的训练，旨在给学生打下坚实的语言基础。3 级试题添加了听力训练，题型和四级考试完全相同，难度略低。下册四级考试指南主要适用准备参加四级考试的大学生，分为五大部分：第一部分是大学英语四级考试的一个简要说明，在说明中，我们对新的教学大纲、考试范围及计分标准作了详细的介绍，这样可以使同学们把握四级考试的脉搏，了解四级考试的最新动态，以便在考试时做到有备而战。第二部分是历年新旧题型的介绍，并给出了一些实用的解题技巧，使同学们能把握四级考试的命题原则和题型特征。第三部分是全书的重点部分，即语法部分，在四级考试的词汇和语法结构部分，语法结构占了相当大的分值，并且语法知识掌握的欠缺也会影响对阅读部分文章的正确理解和写作部分意思的完整表达。针对这一情况，我们对在四级考试中常出现的如非谓语动词、虚拟语气、复合句、主谓一致、情态动词、倒装句等重点、难点的语法部分进行了归纳总结并伴有精选的习题供同学们自测、练习使用。第四部分是模拟题，我们对过去 10 年来考过的 20 多套题进行精心选择和搭配，总结归纳了 10 套全真模拟题供同学们练习、自测使用，把全真题打乱重新组合的目的是为了避免和同学们自己课下做的全真试题有大面积的重合，也可以使同学们对历年不同的试题和题型有充分的了解和练习。此外，还提供了两套最新全真试题，这样同学们可以对四级考题有更全面、真实的了解。第五部分是答案，提供了书中所有练习的答案以及听力部分的文字材料，以方便教师课堂做模拟测试和同学们课后分析、更正使用。

本书作者都是多年从事大学英语四、六级教学与科研的教师，有着丰富的教学经验。他们在总结自己多年大学英语教学的基础上博采众长，编写了此书，希望能对广大备考四级的同学和进行指导的教师尽自己的绵薄之力。

由于水平有限，编写时间仓促，不足之处在所难免，敬请广大读者和同行不吝指教，以期不断提高。

编 者

2002 年 7 月

# 目 录

## Band One

Test one .....	3
Test Two.....	15
Test Three.....	28

## Band Two

Test One .....	43
Test Two.....	57
Test Three.....	70
Test Four .....	81
Test Five.....	93

## Band Three

Test One .....	109
Test Two.....	122
Test Three.....	134
Test Four .....	145
Test Five.....	156
Test Six.....	169
Test Seven .....	182

# **Band One**



## Test one

### Part One Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

In the past two years, millions of Americans have suddenly taken an interest in the bicycle as if it were a startling new invention. Annual bike sales doubled between 1860 and 1970, and there are nearly 70 million bikes in the United States today. That's more than two for every three automobiles.

Of course, the bike has been around for more than 150 years, and this isn't America's first bicycle boom. A wave of bike enthusiasm swept the land in the late 1890s and bicycle production hit two million units in 1897. Then with the coming of the auto, bicycling declined, and for decades remained popular only with children and a few adults.

Now, national concern with air pollution and physical fitness has brought the bike back to the forefront—particularly with adults. More than eight million bikes were sold in the United States last year and a third of them went to adults. The year before, only 15 percent of new bike sales were for adults.

1. In the United States, the bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. becoming popular again                      B. creating traffic problems  
C. popular chiefly with children              D. replacing the family car
2. According to the passage, there are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more bicycles than automobiles in the United States  
B. more automobiles than bicycles in the United States  
C. as many bicycles as automobiles in the United States  
D. fewer automobiles than bicycles in the United States
3. We can infer from the passage that Americans are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quick to follow the example of others  
B. interested in comfort and luxury  
C. concerned with the quality of their lives  
D. easy to accept new things



4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. More and more adults are beginning to accept bicycles.
  - B. The bicycle has been existing for more than 150 years.
  - ☒ C. The automobile once affected bicycle production.
  - D. Americans have found the bicycle a better means of transportation.
5. It can be concluded that if people continue to concern themselves with air pollution and physical fitness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stricter air standard will be enforced  
B. fewer automobiles will be sold  
C. Americans will enjoy better health  
☒ D. bicycle sales will continue to rise

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Child labor—the employment (雇佣) of children in industry, often against their will—has been a problem for many years. Over a hundred years ago, Charles Dickens shocked (使震惊) many of his readers when he described (描写) the conditions under which young children worked in British factories. The conditions Dickens described continue almost unchanged today in many parts of the world. The only difference is that today employment of children is confined (限制) to small industries and family businesses, such as hotels, restaurants and particularly farms, rather than to large factories.

Girls suffer more from child labor practices than boys. Many of them are forced to start work when they are only ten years old. Although the work they are given to do is often light, it is often harmful to the health. Recently, children as young as six years were found to be working in Asian factories, and the children are working from eight to fourteen hours a day in overcrowded (过分拥挤) and unhealthy working conditions. Sometimes a whole family group is employed, with the payment going to a parent or older relative. The children not only receive nothing or very little for their long hours of work, but also they are prevented from attending school. Therefore, when they become older they are unable to do any other kind of work.

The solution to the problem of child labor is clearly better laws to protect young children, greater supervision (监督) of industry and heavier fines (罚款) for those who break the laws. Only in this way can young boys and girls be allowed to enjoy the most valuable time of their lives—childhood.

6. Which of the following statement is true according to the first paragraph?
- A. Children are often willing to work in large factories.

- B. Most children are working in British factories.  
C. The working conditions for children have been improved since Dickens' times.  
☒ D. Charles Dickens described in his novels the poor working conditions for child labor.
7. The conditions under which young children work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have improved since a hundred years ago  
☒ B. are even worse than those a hundred years ago  
C. are similar to those a hundred years ago  
D. are exactly the same as those a hundred years ago
8. Girls' work is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not harmful to the health though it is heavy  
B. not harmful to the health because it is light  
☒ C. harmful to the health though it is light  
D. harmful to the health because it is heavy
9. Young children go to work \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. because they are forced to  
B. in order to be skillful in a certain kind of work  
C. in order to earn money for education  
D. in order to be paid well
10. To solve the problem of child labor, the writer suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. punishing lawbreakers with severer fines, improving children's working conditions, and confining employment of children to light industries  
☒ B. improving laws of protecting children's interests, looking over factories more closely, and punishing lawbreakers with severer fines  
C. improving laws of protesting children's interests, giving them lighter work, and raising their payment  
D. confining employment of children to small industries and family businesses, looking over factories more closely, and improving the system of education

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

These days, people who do manual work often receives far more money than clerks who work in office. People who work in offices are frequently referred to as "white collar workers" for the simple reason that they usually wear a tie to go to work. Such is the human nature, that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white collar workers. This can give rise to curious situations, as it did in the case of Alfred Bloggs who worked as a dustman for the Ellesmere Corporation.

When he got married, Alf was too embarrassed to say anything to his wife about his job. He simply told her that he worked for the Corporation. Every morning, he left home dressed in a fine black suit. He often changed into overalls and spent the next eight hours as a dustman. Before returning home at night, he took a shower and changed back into his suit. Alf did this for over two years and his fellow dustmen kept his secret. Alf's wife has never discovered that she married a dustman and she never will, for Alf has just found another job. He will soon be working in an office as a junior clerk. He will be earning only half as much as he used to, but he feels that his rise in status is will worth the loss of money. From now on, he will wear a suit all day and others will call him " Mr. Bloggs", not "Alf".

11. The story of Alfred Bloggs shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people often care more about the status of a job than the salary
- B. "White collar workers" usually wear a suit to go to work
- C. manual workers prefer to keep their job a secret
- ☒ D. office workers usually earn less money than manual workers

12. What did Alfred Bloggs do for over two years?

- A. He told his wife he worked for the Corporation, when in fact he did not.
- ☒ B. He pretended to be a dustman.
- C. He led a double life.
- D. He earned twice as much as he used to.

13. The reason that Alfred Bloggs considers wearing a suit all day and being junior clerk so important is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his new job is worth more than his previous one in every respect
- B. he will no longer need a shower before returning home from work
- ☒ C. he can now tell his wife about his previous job without embarrassment
- D. he feels that people will respect him more

14. Alf's wife never discovered \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. she was married with a dustman
- B. her husband had been a dustman
- C. she married to a dustman
- D. a dustman married her

15. The phrase "give rise to" in the first paragraph means.

- ☒ A. arouse
- B. rise
- C. raise
- D. lead to

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Some of the notebook George Washington kept as a young man are still in existence.

They show that he was learning Latin, was very interested in the basics of good behavior in society, and was reading English literature. *Handwritten: 基础, 行为, 社会*

At school he seemed only to have been interested in mathematics. In fact his formal education was surprisingly brief for a gentleman, and incomplete. For unlike other young Virginian gentleman of that day, he did not go to the college of William and Mary in the Virginian capital of Williamsburg. In terms of formal training then, Washington contrasted sharply with some other early American Presidents such as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. *Handwritten: 对比, 训练, 利便* In later years, Washington probably regretted his lack of intellectual training. He never felt comfortable in a debate in Congress, or on any subject that had not to do with everyday, practical matters. And because he never learned French and could not speak directly to the French leaders, he did not visit the country he admired so much. Thus, unlike Jefferson and Adams, he never reached Europe.

16. What reason does the author give for Washington not going to college?
- A. His family could not afford it.
  - B. A college education was rather uncommon in his times.
  - C. He didn't like the young Virginian gentleman who went to college.
  - ☒ D. The author doesn't give any reason.
17. Washington felt uncomfortable in Congress debates because he \_\_\_\_\_. *Handwritten: 对比*
- A. lacked practice in public speaking
  - B. felt his education was inadequate
  - C. didn't like arguing and debating with people
  - ☒ D. felt that the others were being impractical
18. The reason why Washington didn't visit France was probably that he \_\_\_\_\_. *Handwritten: 对比*
- A. did not really care about going
  - B. did not know the French leaders
  - ☒ C. could not communicate with the French leaders directly
  - D. was too busy to travel
19. According to the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. Washington's lack of formal education placed him at a disadvantage in later life
  - B. Washington should have gone to France even though he could not speak French
  - C. Washington was not as good a president as Adams, Jefferson or Madison
  - D. Washington was a model for all Virginian gentlemen
20. Which of the following statements is True.
- A. Washington's education was enough for a gentleman.

- ☒ B. Washington felt very proud of his early education.
- C. Washington learned French and Latin very well.
- ☐ D. Compare with Jefferson and Adams, Washington obviously lacked the college education.

*Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:*

Children are curious about the world around them. For example, they want to know how their hearts beat. They want to know why the ocean water tastes salty (咸的).

As children grow up, they become curious about different kinds of things. When they are babies, they are interested in the parts of their bodies and in the smiles of their mothers. Then they become interested in the physical world around them: the plants, the animals, the sky. Later, they become interested in the things that people have made: wheels, bicycles, cars. And when they are adults (成年人), their curiosity (好奇心) continues. Sometimes this curiosity leads to a career (职业) in science.

Scientists spend their lives trying to find out about the world. Those who work with the earth sciences study the earth, the oceans, and the skies. Other scientists who study living things work with the biological (生物的) sciences. A third group of scientists study the physical sciences, e.g. physics, chemistry.

These scientists have already discovered a lot about our world. For example, they tell us why your heart beats fast when you run. They say that when you are quiet, your heart normally (正常) beats sixty-five or seventy-five times a minute. Your heart is a pump (泵) that pumps blood to all parts of the body. The blood carries oxygen and nutrition (营养). When you run, your muscles work very hard and use the nutrition that the blood carries to them. The muscles (肌肉) need more nutrition and oxygen. Then heart beats fast and sends blood quickly to the muscles. It may beat 90 to 140 times a minute.

Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, "Why does the ocean water taste salty?" scientists will say that the salt (盐) comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold, it cracks (破裂). Rain falls into the cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the earth and into the rivers. The rivers carry the salt into the ocean. But then we ask, "What happens to the salt in the ocean? The ocean does not get saltier every year." Scientists are not sure about the answer to this question.

We know a lot about our world, but there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

21. According to the passage, which of the following statements is True?

- A. People are curious in the same way.

- B. People in different countries are interested in different things.  
C. Men and women are curious about different things.  
☒ D. People of different ages are interested in different things.
22. Scientists who work with the biological sciences study \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the earth, the oceans and the sky  
B. man-made things  
☒ C. plants and animals  
D. ocean water
23. When you run, your muscles need \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. more nutrition and oxygen  
B. more signals  
C. more salt  
D. water
24. A rock cracks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in wet regions  
B. in dry regions  
☒ C. at very high or very low temperatures  
D. when salty water falls in
25. People are always curious because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. They cannot explain many things  
☒ B. they know nothing about the world  
C. they know little about the world  
D. they want to be scientists

## Part Two Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** *There are 50 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.*

26. My \_\_\_\_\_ food is beef, I love it very much.  
A. best                      B. fondest                      ☒ C. favorite                      D. tasteful
27. He always \_\_\_\_\_ about what he knows.  
☒ A. speaks out                      B. speaks at                      C. speaks on                      D. speaks to
28. At nine o'clock Peter has sold \_\_\_\_\_ papers.  
A. most the                      ☒ B. most of                      C. the most of                      D. most of the

29. People who live in the same <sup>dormitory: 宿舍</sup> dormitory are bound to see a good \_\_\_\_\_ of each other.  
 A. sum <sup>总和</sup> B. deal <sup>在...方面</sup> C. quantity <sup>数量</sup> D. amount <sup>数量</sup>
30. Her husband won't eat boiled cabbage, he prefers it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. rough B. wild C. raw <sup>生</sup> D. coarse
31. His father told him to \_\_\_\_\_ the meat well before swallowing it.  
 A. chew B. taste <sup>尝</sup> C. bite D. eat
32. I'd like to take \_\_\_\_\_ of this opportunity to thank all of you.  
 A. advantage <sup>优势</sup> B. benefit <sup>利益</sup> C. occasion <sup>时机</sup> D. profit <sup>利润</sup>
33. In business the first \_\_\_\_\_ is to make a profit.  
 A. cause B. object C. action D. reason
34. Mr. Black was \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident.  
 A. injured B. wounded C. suffered D. damaged
35. This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in this restaurant.  
 A. grants <sup>给予</sup> B. gives C. credits <sup>信用</sup> D. entitles <sup>赋予...权利</sup>
36. His ability and his experience enabled him to \_\_\_\_\_ with the problem.  
 A. solve B. find C. deal <sup>处理</sup> D. finish
37. An argument \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom between the children.  
 A. broke out B. broke off C. broke in D. broke through
38. The crowd cheered in \_\_\_\_\_ when the player caught the ball.  
 A. recognition B. appreciation C. interaction D. participation
39. Let's study hard, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll not pass the final exam.  
 A. despite B. otherwise <sup>否则</sup> C. unless D. so
40. \_\_\_\_\_ hard he tries, he never seems to be able to learn English well.  
 A. Whatever B. No matter however C. No matter how <sup>无论怎样</sup> D. Whatever how
41. When you stayed in the dark by yourself, you \_\_\_\_\_ very frightened.  
 A. must have been B. must be C. should have been D. would be <sup>会</sup>
42. Everyone interviewed had been \_\_\_\_\_ to the unfair treatment.  
 A. subjected B. adjusted C. devoted D. entitled
43. The \_\_\_\_\_ of life in the village was slow and restful.  
 A. way B. pace C. step D. routine

44. He has no \_\_\_\_\_ of winning.  
A. occasion      B. luck      C. chance      D. favors
45. You are \_\_\_\_\_ by law to stop your car after an accident.  
A. deprived      B. derived      C. engaged      D. required
46. Albert Einstein seldom wore strange clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ a cruel man.  
A. nor is he      B. so is he      C. nor was he      D. so was he
47. If he \_\_\_\_\_ on tourists for his business, he would have closed his shop.  
A. depends      B. has depended      C. depended      D. had depended
48. She is enjoying the job more \_\_\_\_\_ she has got more responsibility.  
A. until      B. now that      C. whereas      D. unless
49. The tree looked as though it \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.  
A. hasn't watered      B. didn't water  
C. hadn't been watered      D. wasn't watered
50. Please see to it that no one \_\_\_\_\_ in without identification.  
A. will come      B. should come  
C. comes      D. came
51. Peter, who was usually shy, found himself \_\_\_\_\_ to the audience.  
A. spoke      B. speaking      C. spoken      D. speaks
52. My father \_\_\_\_\_ on walking to the town.  
A. continued      B. insisted      C. believed      D. objected
53. He was never \_\_\_\_\_ in the early morning.  
A. at best      B. in the best      C. for his best      D. at his best
54. Three policemen were needed to \_\_\_\_\_ the fight.  
A. break up      B. break out      C. break of      D. break down
55. Whose turn is it to \_\_\_\_\_ the children after school ?  
A. call for      B. pick up      C. go against      D. slip into
56. I agree \_\_\_\_\_ letting children learn what they like to learn.  
A. at      B. on      C. with      D. about
57. If any of these symptoms \_\_\_\_\_ while you are taking the medicine, go to the hospital at once.  
A. establish      B. represent      C. perform      D. occur
58. There is too much \_\_\_\_\_ of junk food in our country.  
A. consumption      B. location      C. variation      D. decoration
59. Although she is very famous, she leads a(n)\_\_\_\_\_ life.



- A. annual      B. normal      C. lucky      D. generous
60. Her parents were \_\_\_\_\_ to have died before she went to America.  
A. supposed      B. associated      C. related      D. likely
61. He went on in \_\_\_\_\_ about the purpose of writing the novel.  
A. detail      B. advance      C. relief      D. return
62. Water pollution \_\_\_\_\_ to many kinds of diseases.  
A. confirms      B. contributes      C. communicates      D. consumes
63. He insisted that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing.  
A. come      B. came      C. comes      D. coming
64. I mustn't offend my boss because I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to lose my job.  
A. offer      B. afford      C. help      D. expect
65. She \_\_\_\_\_ that it was he who had damaged her car.  
A. confused      B. confirmed      C. convinced      D. contributed
66. I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ you to change your mind.  
A. convince      B. instruct      C. predict      D. upset
67. I have \_\_\_\_\_ two copies of this book.  
A. required      B. approached      C. applied      D. acquired
68. On cold mornings the car always refuses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. starting      B. to start      C. to be started      D. being started
69. Flexible working hours \_\_\_\_\_ the staff members to have a good rest.  
A. permitted      B. convinced      C. caused      D. denied
70. Many kinds of birds fly south at the approaching \_\_\_\_\_ winter.  
A. of      B. to      C. with      D. for
71. \_\_\_\_\_ last week, he could have joined us.  
A. Was he free      B. He had been free  
C. Had he been free      D. He was free
72. I was afraid to open the door lest he \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. should follow      B. follows  
C. followed      D. will follow
73. I \_\_\_\_\_ until I have finished my work.  
A. shall go to bed      B. shall have gone to bed  
C. shall not go to bed      D. shall not have gone to bed
74. She \_\_\_\_\_ dogs but one attacked her and she doesn't like any more.  
A. is used to like      B. used to like