

# 全新版大学英语

(第二版)

## 综合教程 4 学业测试



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

总主编 李荫华

### 全新版大学英语

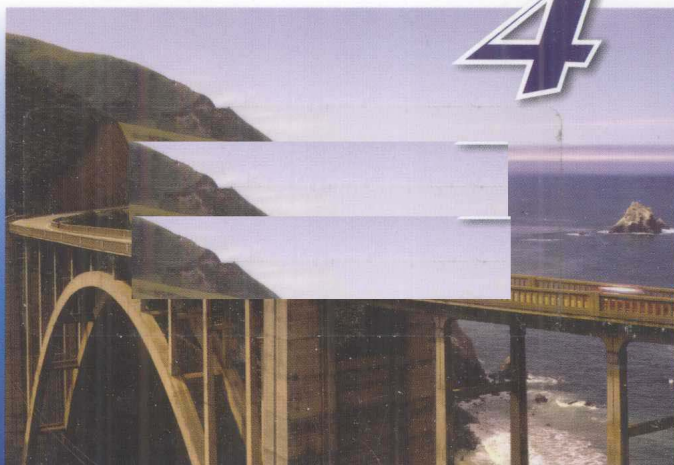
第二版

New College English (Second Edition)

*Integrated Course 4*  
*Student's Book*

综合教程  
学生用书

主编 李荫华 夏国佐



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## 综合教程 4 学业测试

主编 冯善萍

编者 (以姓氏笔划为序)

冯善萍 周 嵩 蔡少莲

谭 菁

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# 编者的话

本册学业测试根据《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材综合教程第四册的内容进行设计、修订,与大学英语四级(CET4)的考试题型大致一致。设计、修订本书的目的是帮助所有学习《全新版大学英语》(第二版)教材的学生更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One至Test Four(A、B级)共八份测试卷,覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第四册Unit One至Unit Four四课课文中所学的内容。Test Five至Test Eight(A、B级)共八份测试卷,覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第四册Unit Five至Unit Eight四课课文中所学的内容。Test Nine和Test Ten(A、B级)共四份测试卷,用于综合检测学生对《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第四册所学内容的掌握程度。

本书修订后每份测试卷分别由六大部分组成。

A级:第一部分的听力理解,修订后Section A在总题量不变的基础上增加了两段长对话,Section B由三篇短文改为两篇;第二部分阅读理解,修订后分为三部分,Section A根据大学英语四级(CET4)要求为一篇快速阅读理解判断或填空题型,Section B是两篇阅读理解选择题型,Section C为短文阅读并将文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第三部分词汇与结构的题量减少三分之一;第四部分改错(要求指出错误并予以改正);第五部分修订后为五句单句翻译;第六部分命题写作(给中文提示)。

B级:第三部分、第五部分和第六部分与A级卷相同。第一部分的听力理解仍分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和Section B 复式听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分阅读理解,修订后Section A和Section B与A级卷相同,Section C为简短回答(Short Answers),要求对每个问题的回答用字不超过十个字;第四部分完形填空(选择题型)。

在本书的编写、修订过程中,我们努力根据当今先进语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照《全新版大学英语》(第二版)这套最新教材的教学要求,努力达到作为针对课本学习的测试题应具有的信度和效度,充分体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学,提出宝贵的批评和建议。

本书由上海财经大学四位教师共同努力完成,主编并修订为冯善萍。

本书原具体编写分工如下:听力:冯善萍

阅读:周嵩

词汇和结构:陈夏芳

完形填空、改错:蔡少莲

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本书听力部分配有录音。

编者

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# Contents

## **FOR UNIT ONE – UNIT FOUR**

Test One (A) .....	1
Test One (B) .....	10
Test Two (A) .....	19
Test Two (B) .....	28
Test Three (A) .....	37
Test Three (B) .....	46
Test Four (A) .....	55
Test Four (B) .....	64

## **FOR UNIT FIVE – UNIT EIGHT**

Test Five (A) .....	73
Test Five (B) .....	82
Test Six (A) .....	91
Test Six (B) .....	100
Test Seven (A) .....	109
Test Seven (B) .....	118
Test Eight (A) .....	128
Test Eight (B) .....	137

## **FOR UNIT ONE – UNIT EIGHT**

Test Nine (A) .....	146
Test Nine (B) .....	155
Test Ten (A) .....	164
Test Ten (B) .....	175

<b>KEY TO TEST ONE – TEST TEN .....</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>TAPESCRIPT OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION .....</b>	<b>210</b>

# Test One

(A)

## I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

### Section A (13%)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear seven short conversations and two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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.

*Now, let's begin with the seven short conversations.*

1. A. At a restaurant.      B. In a kitchen.      C. At a market.      D. In a cafeteria.
2. A. It was very difficult.  
B. It was very easy.  
C. It was a bit more difficult than he thought.  
D. It was boring.
3. A. His work is the only focus of his life.  
B. He will go skiing with the woman if the weather is fine.  
C. He can catch up with the woman by working hard.  
D. He can't go skiing with the woman because he has to work.
4. A. It was excellent.      B. It was not good.  
C. He wanted to see it again.      D. He wanted to stay at home.
5. A. She doesn't want her boyfriend to give her a car.  
B. Her boyfriend has a lot of money.  
C. The man ought to lend some money to her boyfriend.  
D. Her boyfriend was making fun of the man.
6. A. Mary was flying to Chicago the next week.  
B. Mary was flying to Italy the next week.  
C. Mary was not leaving.  
D. Mary would stay in Chicago.
7. A. 10 minutes.      B. 15 minutes.      C. 20 minutes.      D. 25 minutes.

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

### Conversation One

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon.  
C. During a class discussion. D. Immediately following a lecture.
9. A. The age of dinosaurs. B. Why dinosaurs became extinct.  
C. The evolution of mammals. D. Changes in the Earth's climate.
10. A. Scientists. B. Students. C. Librarians. D. Artists.

### Conversation Two

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

11. A. From a friend. B. At the high school.  
C. From the university newspaper. D. At an employment office.
12. A. He's explaining the language laboratory. B. He wants to know where the tapes are.  
C. He's showing her a new tape recorder. D. He's recording her voice on a tape.
13. A. It needs to have more French lesson tapes.  
B. It needs to have its controls repaired.  
C. It is different from all the other laboratories.  
D. It can be operated rather easily.

## Section B (7%)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two 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.

### Passage One

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. One B. Few. C. Seven. D. Many.
15. A. By their sense of sight. B. By their sense of hearing.  
C. By their sense of touch. D. By their sense of smell.
16. A. One year. B. Five years. C. Seven years. D. Ten years.
17. A. Ants tap plant insects till a drop of honey comes out.  
B. Ants take care of plant insects.  
C. Ants get their food from plant lice.  
D. Ants get honey from bees.

### Passage Two

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. Beijing roast ducks and French fries. B. Beijing roast ducks and hamburgers.  
C. French fries and hamburgers. D. French snails and hamburgers.
19. A. Because most of the restaurants don't sell hamburgers.





## Section B (20%)

**Directions:** There are two 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.

### Passage One

Astronomers say they have found a Jupiter-like body circling a distant star in a planetary system like ours, an inspiring discovery that raises the prospect of someday finding a planet resembling Earth.

Hugh Jones of Liverpool John Moores University said his team had discovered the system, illuminated by a star dubbed HD 70642, some 94 light-years from Earth. The star is similar to the Sun in structure and brightness and appears to be about the same age, Jones said. The planet is traveling around the star in an orbital path similar in shape and distance to the one that Jupiter follows around our Sun. Those similarities have led the planet-hunters in Jones' team of British, Australian and American scientists to conclude they have found something exciting — the possibility of finding another Earth in the Milky Way Galaxy.

The discovery was found by measuring the star's wobble ( 摇动 ) caused by the gravity of the planet. The technique measures the very slight wobble of a central star and then uses the magnitude of this motion to determine the presence of orbiting planets, the size and shape of their orbits and their mass. The technique works only for larger planets and cannot detect those much smaller.

Before extra solar planets were discovered, researchers assumed other solar systems would be similar to ours. However, only a handful of the planets discovered so far follow the nearly circular orbit of our solar system. Most extra solar planets had elliptical orbits, and many orbit too close to their host star for the planetary system to be similar to our own.

26. The planet found by the astronomers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. orbits the Sun  
B. is far from us  
C. orbits Jupiter  
D. resembles Earth
27. The star dubbed HD 70642 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is similar to Earth  
B. seems to be as old as the Sun  
C. is similar to Jupiter  
D. has one planet
28. The planet and Jupiter are similar in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the shape of their orbital paths  
B. the distance to Earth  
C. the distance to the Sun  
D. mass
29. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. By measuring the wobbling of the star, we can determine the number of its planets.  
B. The discovery may lead to the finding of another Earth in the Milky Way Galaxy.  
C. Jones' team is made up of scientists from different countries.  
D. The newly-discovered planet is not small.
30. Many planets discovered so far \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are rather small  
B. are orbiting the Sun  
C. don't have a circular orbital path  
D. cannot be measured

### Passage Two

In recent years the populations of many of the migratory birds familiar to Americans have declined drastically. *The North American Breeding Bird Survey* shows an annual drop of two to six percent from 1980 to 1994 for the Baltimore oriole ( 金黄鹂 ), the Tennessee warbler ( 刺嘴莺 ), and the Cape May warbler. Other migratory birds have suffered similarly. These birds winter in northern Latin America and summer in North America. Scientists attribute their decline partly to the destruction of forests throughout the hemisphere.

Naturalists have long viewed shade coffee as an important habitat for wildlife, especially compared with other crops. From 1990 to 1994 a team from the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center found more than 150 species of birds on shade-coffee farms in Chiapas, Mexico, with numbers of migratory species particularly high. Species diversity on well-shaded farms can rival that in a tropical forest. Sun plantations, in contrast, hold little appeal for wildlife. Research in Colombia and Mexico has found that sun farms have just a tenth as many bird species as do shade holdings. "A verdant ( 绿化的 ) open-to-the-sun coffee plantation qualifies as a 'green desert', virtually devoid of bird activity," writes Robert Rice, a policy specialist at the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center.

31. From 1980 to 1994, the Tennessee warbler was likely to suffer a population decline as high as \_\_\_\_\_ according to *The North American Breeding Bird Survey*.  
A. 28%                      B. 42%                      C. 56%                      D. 84%
32. It was found that numbers of migratory birds were very high \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on shade-coffee farms                      B. on open-to-the-sun coffee plantations  
C. in a green desert                      D. in a destructed forest
33. Well-shaded farms boast \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as many species as does a tropical forest  
B. one-tenth as many bird species as does a tropical forest  
C. as many species as do sun plantations  
D. one-tenth as many bird species as do sun plantations
34. In the "green desert," \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is a variety of bird species                      B. there grows shade coffee  
C. there are a lot of people                      D. there grows sun coffee
35. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Growing shade coffee is beneficial to the environment.  
B. Sun coffee plants are desirable habitats for birds.  
C. Growing sun coffee leads to the decrease of birds.  
D. Shade coffee farms attract more birds.

### Section C (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

- (36) Look anywhere today and the impact of the Internet on our lives is evident, but none

more so than in business. The Internet-based technologies and opportunities fill the business magazines and talk shows of today — it's a gold rush with prospectors and start-ups appearing overnight. (37) Accepted, tried and tested business models are being turned inside out while business leaders wrestle with the challenges and chances that face them. (38) And if you thought this was exciting and fast then hold on because the Internet in business is just an infant. The hype, excitement and increased rate of change are certain to continue for the next few years and fortunes will be won and lost as the quickest companies advance over the slow.

(39) Today the Internet abounds with sites that focus on business-to-consumer interactions. The success stories of Michael Dell (Dell Computers) and Jeff Bezos (Amazon.com) and their revolutionary online business models now require reading at business schools around the world. (40) Business-to-consumer markets represent but a fraction of the total estimated business value, the bulk of the volume is represented by transactions effected between businesses.

36. \_\_\_\_\_  
 37. \_\_\_\_\_  
 38. \_\_\_\_\_  
 39. \_\_\_\_\_  
 40. \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

41. The farmers had to wear heavy boots in the winter because the fields were so wet and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. dusty                      B. earthy                      C. soiled                      D. muddy
42. The students are asked to \_\_\_\_\_ between work and rest while studying at college.  
 A. strike a balance                      B. make no difference  
 C. go to pieces                      D. be in accordance with
43. What changes they will make nobody knows, but there is something \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on the air                      B. in the air  
 C. in the open                      D. in the open air
44. She \_\_\_\_\_ my objections to her plan and persisted in carrying it out.  
 A. swept aside                      B. put away  
 C. set off                      D. turned over
45. She continued to type as fast as ever, though her thumb was badly swollen \_\_\_\_\_ a hurt.  
 A. in                      B. for                      C. with                      D. from
46. The conflict and confusion of the last decade have already \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. taken a toll                      B. made no difference



## IV. Error Correction (10%)

**Directions:** In this part there are ten mistakes in the following passage. You may have to change a word, add a word, or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

### Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our ~~periods~~.

1. time / times  
age / period

Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

2. /  
3. the

Five percent of the German population is illiterate, by a conservative estimate. If functional illiterates are included — those who can read even a tabloid (小报) or who have trouble sign their names — the figure is close to 15 percent.

61. \_\_\_\_\_  
62. \_\_\_\_\_

Big cities have always had their share of paupers and tramps, and that will never change. One person cannot stop drinking; another may be unable to abide regulations and schedules; other have been ill and never really got back on their feet.

63. \_\_\_\_\_  
64. \_\_\_\_\_

Such cases have always made up of the lower depths of society, but today they assume new proportions, affecting millions in many countries. Developments in the workplace are largely responsible. The introduction of new technologies has led a demand for more highly qualified workers. These changes have not meant not only fewer jobs, but also that those with smaller skills are those who lose out. Skilled workers in mechanized industry become unskilled workers in electronical run factories. They become helpers, then occasional workers and finally the hardcore unemployed. When it comes to pensions and social standing, those have lost their jobs fall through every net and end up at the bottom.

65. \_\_\_\_\_  
66. \_\_\_\_\_  
67. \_\_\_\_\_  
68. \_\_\_\_\_  
69. \_\_\_\_\_  
70. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. Translation (10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in the brackets into English.

71. \_\_\_\_\_ (如果你降低工作台的高度), the machine operators will work more comfortably.
72. Since you are so busy, \_\_\_\_\_ (你的确需要一位效率高的秘书).
73. \_\_\_\_\_ (你国人民对我国人民的友谊给我留下了深刻的印象) during my visit in your country.
74. \_\_\_\_\_ (一个人在面试中表现如何) will often decide whether or not he will be given a job.
75. \_\_\_\_\_ (把科学推理运用于对人的行为研究) is one of the major principles of psychology.

## VI. Guided Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. The title of your composition is given. Your composition may consist of two or three paragraphs and include the following main ideas given in Chinese.

### Children's Education

1. 有些人认为对小孩从小就要严加管束。
2. 有些人认为对小孩不必太严。
3. 我的看法。

# Test One

(B)

## I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

### Section A (10%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten 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.

1. A. Thursday.            B. Wednesday.            C. Tuesday.            D. Monday.
2. A. In a restaurant.            B. In a department store.  
C. At home.            D. In a hospital.
3. A. The hotel is far from the school.  
B. The woman thinks that the man has to go to the hotel by bike.  
C. The hotel is within walking distance.  
D. The man prefers to take a bus rather than ride a bicycle.
4. A. She isn't good at parking the car.  
B. The parking places are far away.  
C. There are enough parking places.  
D. She had no problem finding the park.
5. A. \$1.00.            B. \$9.00.            C. \$5.00.            D. \$4.00.
6. A. Watching TV.            B. Sewing a dress.  
C. Taking a walk.            D. Reading a book.
7. A. To meet the woman.            B. To see the dean.  
C. To watch the game.            D. To join a meeting.
8. A. It's reasonably priced.            B. It's too expensive.  
C. It's still expensive to her.            D. It's a bargain.
9. A. Satisfied.            B. Happy.            C. Tired.            D. Lovely.
10. A. Find a new repair shop.            B. Go to a new store.  
C. Buy a new car.            D. Take a different bus.



## Section B (10%)

### Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Most people want to know how things are made. They (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ admit, however, they feel completely at (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to understanding how a (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ of music is made. Where a composer begins, how he (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ to keep going — in (S5) \_\_\_\_\_, how and where he learns his (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ — all are shrouded in (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ . The composer, in short, is a man of mystery, and the composer's workshop an unapproachable ivory tower.

(S8) \_\_\_\_\_ . He finds it difficult to believe that composers are not much preoccupied with that question, that composing is as natural for the composer as eating or sleeping. Composing is something that the composer happens to have been born to do; and (S9) \_\_\_\_\_ .

The composer, therefore does not say to himself: "Do I feel inspired?" He says to himself: "Do I feel like composing today?" And if he feels like composing, he does. It is more or less like saying to himself: "Do I feel sleepy? If you feel sleepy, you go to sleep. If you don't feel sleepy, you stay up. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_ ."

## II. Reading Comprehension (35%)

### Section A (5%)

Directions: In this section, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and judge whether or not the following statements agree with the information given in the passage, and mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

Thirteen hundred men and women are dressing up like astronauts. They put on white suits and pull on caps, boots and gloves. After walking through "air showers," where blasts of air remove dust particles from their clothing, the team is ready to work.