

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

CET

大学英语测试系列

新编大学英语 四级测试

第三版

余建中 主 编
尤志文
翟象俊 主 审

 复旦大学出版社 www.fudanpress.com.cn

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编者的话

我国的大学英语教学正处于新的改革与发展阶段,社会对外语人才的要求也越来越高。许多学生在学完大学英语有关课程后都想检验一下自己的学习成绩和实际应用英语的能力。我们这套《新编大学英语测试(1—4级)》就是为了满足广大同学的这一需要而编写的。

测试不能代替教学,但若应用得法,则可以促进教学。在本套书的编写过程中,我们将教学大纲规定的大学英语教学过程中的要点和难点都分门别类地融入了各份试卷。我们希望同学们能在课堂学习之余,抽空做些试题,一则检测自己的英语水平,二则可以借此复习所学内容。为了便于自学,我们还特地编写了试题注释,希望能对同学们有所帮助。

本书各册的内容大致分为四个部分:1. 试题;2. 答案;3. 听力测试录音文字稿(音带另外配套供应);4. 注释。各册试题难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当。

本套书自初版以来,已经修订过两次。本次修订中,我们一方面保留了原书中的全主观试题,另外还加入了根据大学英语四级考试大纲和题型设计的试题。这样既有利于广大同学们巩固英语基础,又能使大家熟悉大学英语考试试题,便于在正式考试时应付自如。

本书在修订过程中,俞蓓迪和曹珍芬两位同志参与了部分工作。

编者

2003年1月于复旦大学

CONTENTS

Test 1	1
Test 2	16
Test 3	30
Test 4	45
Test 5	53
Test 6	62
Test 7	76
Test 8	91
Test 9	106
Test 10	114

Appendix A

Key to Test 1	129
Key to Test 2	131
Key to Test 3	133
Key to Test 4	135
Key to Test 5	138
Key to Test 6	141
Key to Test 7	143
Key to Test 8	145
Key to Test 9	147
Key to Test 10	150

Appendix B

Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 1	152
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 2	156
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 3	159
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 4	161
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 5	164
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 6	167
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 7	170

Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 8	173
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 9	176
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension, Test 10	179

Appendix C

Notes on Test 1	182
Notes on Test 2	186
Notes on Test 3	191
Notes on Test 4	196
Notes on Test 5	197
Notes on Test 6	198
Notes on Test 7	204
Notes on Test 8	210
Notes on Test 9	217
Notes on Test 10	218

TEST 1

College English Achievement Test
(for Non-English Majors, Band 4)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (10%)

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. The conversation and the question will be read only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a, b, c, and d, and decide which is the best answer. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: This cake is a marvel. Where did you buy it?

Woman: It's my own creation. It's something like my mother's.

3rd voice: Who made the cake?

You will read: a. The man.

b. Mrs. Marvel.

c. The woman.

d. The woman's mother.

The correct choice is "c". You should mark "c" by blackening it on the Answer Sheet.

1.
 - a. His car was hit by another car.
 - b. He was hurt while involved in sports.
 - c. He fell down some stairs.
 - d. While crossing a street, he was hit by a car.
2.
 - a. Satisfied with their price.
 - b. Displeased with their quality.
 - c. Pleased with modern mass-production techniques.
 - d. Dissatisfied with their technological complexities.
3.

a. \$ 33. 66.	b. \$ 50. 00.
c. \$ 79. 95.	d. \$ 66. 66.
4.
 - a. He went mountain climbing last year.
 - b. He hasn't traveled round the world yet.
 - c. He's always wanted to climb that mountain.

colleges.

- c. It means that admission to any community college is free.
 - d. It means that admission to any college is free if you are a high school graduate.
15. a. Because students can earn associate degrees if they attend evening classes.
b. Because tuition and fees are relatively low for evening classes.
c. Because many students have to work during the day.
d. Because students find it more interesting to attend classes in the evening.
16. a. Providing advanced educational programs to handicapped people.
b. Training personnel the community needs most.
c. Helping train community leaders.
d. Emphasizing programs for young adults.

Passage Three

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

17. a. To grant scientists the exclusive privilege to do creative work.
b. To allow authors to reproduce and distribute all their works.
c. To encourage authors to produce creative works of art and literature.
d. To encourage scientists to make a new breakthrough in their own field.
18. a. A work that is original and is stored on a computer floppy disk.
b. A work that is creative and is put down in black and white.
c. A song recorded on videotape.
d. A new poem published in a newspaper.
19. a. Ideas revealed by an original work. b. Titles.
c. Concepts. d. New works of art and literature.
20. a. Intellectual property. b. Trademark law.
c. Patent law. d. Copyright law.

Part II Reading Comprehension (20%)

Directions: In this part there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

Last summer my friend Mark and I motored a boat up the Illinois River, pulling ashore for gas in the small town of Havana, Ill. We began walking to the distant station with our empty five-gallon cans when we passed three construction workers taking a break. "You fellows coming from the river?" one asked.

"You bet. Gotta gas up," Mark said.

We had only gone a few feet past them when one of them hollered (叫喊). "Hey, take my truck." Then he pointed to the vehicle at the curb and tossed us the keys. The

man didn't even know our names.

We did borrow the truck. We got our gas, returned the vehicle and talked a few minutes with the owner. His name was Bill Parsley, and (1) he was the sort of friendly, open man who would tell a couple of strangers to take his truck.

Take my truck. It became like a mantra (祷文) to us. It represented the world as it should be.

This past February, as Mark and his son were driving near their home in St. Louis, they came upon a van barely moving. The problem was an exhaust system dragging on the ground. Sparks were flying.

A young woman was at the wheel, and she had a baby in a car seat. Mark stopped and offered to follow her to a gas station to make sure she got there safely. Then he drove her to a nearby mall, where he picked up her waiting husband and son, and returned them all to the gas station. Bad news awaited them: the mechanic couldn't get the van fixed until morning.

The husband thanked Mark and said he'd call a taxi.

My friend lives near the gas station. "Take my car," he said, handing over the keys.

The man was taken aback. "Do you even know my name?" he asked.

"Actually, I don't," said Mark. "Just bring the car back tomorrow."

After a few protestations, the family climbed into the car and drove away. Less than an hour later the grateful man, followed by his wife in the family's other car, returned Mark's vehicle.

As Mark watched the couple drive off, he felt good. He turned to his wife, Carol, and said, "We just paid Bill Parsley back."

21. One of the construction workers offered to lend them the truck because _____.
a. they came from the river and wanted to borrow a truck
b. he was friendly and the gas station was far away
☒ c. they were carrying one big can which would be heavy if filled with gas
d. he was friendly and could get along well with any strangers
22. What was the woman doing when Mark pulled up his car and offered help to her?
a. She was repairing the wheel.
b. She was changing the wheel.
c. She was fixing an exhaust system which dragged on the ground.
☒ d. She was driving along very slowly.
23. It can be learned from the passage that the couple Mark helped used _____.
a. one vehicle that day
☒ b. only two different vehicles that day
c. at least three different vehicles that day
d. four different vehicles that day

24. Why was the man surprised when Mark offered him his car?
- a. Because they only had a nodding acquaintance with each other.
 - b. Because the man could not recall Mark's name.
 - ☒ c. Because Mark seemed too generous to a stranger.
 - d. Because the car was a real luxury.
25. What is the best title for the passage?
- a. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 - b. An outing.
 - ☒ c. Payback in kind.
 - ☒ d. A casual encounter.

(2)

We have emphasized so far the significance of scarcity — the limited means to satisfy human wants. Because of scarcity, choices are necessary. An easy example of the problem of choice is a person's decision about how to allocate his or her time. As the old saying goes, "There are only 24 hours in a day." If we take off 8 hours for a reasonable night's sleep, this leaves 16 hours to be allocated among all other possible things — working at one or more jobs, watching TV, studying, playing tennis, etc. — one can do with the limited available waking hours. Clearly, each person must make choices about how much of their limited available time will be spent on each possible activity.

(2) When choices are made among alternatives such as those just described, it becomes plain that choosing one alternative often involves giving up another. For example, suppose you go to classes 4 hours a day and get 8 hours of sleep. You will have an additional 12 waking hours to allocate per day. Suppose now that the only other activities you view as worth pursuing are watching TV and studying. If you choose to watch TV for 12 hours a day, no time will be left for studying, assuming you continue to sleep for 8 hours in each 24-hour period and do not cut classes. If you choose each day to devote 6 hours to studying, only 6 of the 12 waking hours will be available for watching TV. You must give up the opportunity of watching more hours of TV in the process of choosing to study. We can therefore say that the decision to study costs you 6 hours of TV watching.

Economists use the term opportunity cost to mean the cost of a specific choice measured in terms of the next best alternative choice. In other words, it is what the decision maker must forego in order to make the choice that is finally made. Thus, in our example, the opportunity cost of studying for 6 hours was 6 hours of watching TV. We can see many other examples of opportunity costs around us. For example, governments are faced with limited budgets and therefore with limited resources that can be used to provide goods and services to citizens. If a government chooses to improve its military forces, it may well do so by allocating fewer resources for libraries or schools. The

opportunity cost of a strong defense may be a reduction in the size of library holdings or educational services.

26. What is most probably the key point discussed immediately before this passage?
- The shortage of resources.
 - Opportunity cost.
 - Making choices.
 - Limited time.
27. According to the passage, choices must be made because _____.
- there are only 24 waking hours in a day
 - there is too much for us to do
 - our means are limited, but our wants are unlimited
 - resources are abundant
28. According to the passage, economists define "opportunity cost" as _____.
- the cost of a better choice measured in terms of cash
 - an opportunity given up in terms of cash
 - the cost of a specific choice measured in terms of any alternative choice
 - giving up a specific choice for the next best alternative
29. In the example cited in the passage, the opportunity cost of studying for 4 hours per day was _____.
- 4 hours of classes
 - 4 hours of watching TV
 - 8 hours of sleep
 - 4 hours of sleep
30. If a government chooses to allocate more of its resources to its military forces, there is a possibility of reduction in resources allocated for _____.
- libraries and business firms
 - education and business firms
 - libraries, business firms and education
 - libraries and education

(3)

Most charismatic (有魅力的) leaders make extensive use of anecdotes (趣闻轶事).

(3) Message-sending anecdotes relate to such subjects as a company president going out of his way to help an individual customer, or a lower-ranking employee who defied higher authority in order to meet her job responsibilities. In the latter instance, a receptionist at IBM denied admission to the company chairman, Tom Watson, because he was not wearing a security badge. Instead of firing the young woman, Watson praised her devotion to duty.

Several years ago, the Ford Motor Company announced far-reaching changes that would affect how cars were manufactured and how employees would work together. A senior Ford executive was chosen to deliver the closing remarks to a group of 300 Ford managers gathered to learn about the changes.

Toward the close of the speech, the executive told a story about Willie B. , a gorilla who lived for twenty-seven years in isolation in a dreary Atlanta zoo. He said that he had raised money for a state-of-the-art gorilla habitat. Willie B. , for the first time in his life, would now live in a gorilla-friendly, close-to-nature environment. Yet somehow, Willie B. was slow to adapt to his new environment.

It took the gorilla several days to fully explore his new habitat. A photographer caught the moment when Willie B. tested the grass with a toe. The Ford executive hangs a framed photograph of this incident in his office. "It's there," he said, "to remind me that no matter how attractive the new surroundings might appear, it takes time and courage to leave the comfortable security of a place — even an ugly cramped (狭窄的) space — that you know well."

At the moment the meeting ended, meeting participants came over to the speaker to express how much the speech had touched them. The story about the gorilla brought tears to the eyes of many. Of significance to the organization, many probably left the conference with an understanding of how difficult the coming changes were going to be for employees.

Becoming an effective storyteller requires practice. However, the skill is well worth developing because of its contribution to a person's magnetism and leadership ability. Create a useful anecdote file of your own. Collect anecdotes about things you observe personally, those you hear from others, and those you read in books, magazines, and newsletters. Anecdotes can also be found in books and newsletters about speech making. Attempt to screen out those anecdotes that are widely used because stale anecdotes bore audiences.

31. Why did Tom Watson praise the female employee in the second example cited in the first paragraph?
 - a. Because she always receives the company chairman warmly.
 - b. Because she defied lower-ranking employees.
 - c. Because she was a responsible employee.
 - d. Because she never forgets to wear a security badge.
32. The life of Willie B. used to be _____.
 - a. interesting
 - b. more comfortable
 - c. close to nature
 - d. isolated
33. The story of Willie B. shows that _____.
 - a. it takes time and courage to face and adapt to a new environment
 - b. animals are quite reluctant to change their habitats
 - c. Willie B. likes to test grass with one toe
 - d. people are always ready to meet the difficulties resulting from changes
34. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - a. Many a charismatic leader tends to make the most of anecdotes and stories.

- b. It is always a good idea to collect anecdotes that are widely used.
 - c. Personal magnetism is built up by reading books, magazines and newsletters.
 - d. To become an effective story-teller one has only to create a useful anecdote file.
35. We can safely conclude from the passage that the Ford senior executive _____.
- a. was an effective leader who always told stories to his employees
 - b. was a person who often cited widely-used anecdotes to influence others
 - c. was able to help meeting participants understand the coming changes better
 - d. always used anecdotes to help employees understand company policies

(4)

Marketing is the process by which goods are sold and purchased. That process may be a simple act of exchange or an intricate, sensitive mechanism, whereby goods and the title to them are moved from farmers, manufacturers, miners, and others who produce them to consumers. Simple marketing activities began with the development of a nonsubsistence economy and interregional trade, including caravan and maritime commerce. Village fairs, town markets, and peddlers were all involved in primitive marketing activities. Later, general stores, traveling salespeople, and still later, the 20th-century chain stores became the chief marketing agencies. Modern marketing has evolved into a complex and diverse field. This field includes a wide variety of special functions such as advertising, mail-order business, public relations, retailing and merchandising, sales, transportation, wholesaling, marketing research, and pricing of goods.

The aim of marketing is to acquire, retain, and satisfy customers. Marketers begin by identifying the market for their product. Then they tailor their efforts to satisfy the needs and wants of customers within that market. A customer may be an industrial organization such as a food processor, a wholesale or retail outlet, a transportation or warehousing company, or an individual consumer. (4) Those firms which understand the needs of their customers and seek to satisfy them tend to be more successful than those which do not.

Marketing costs average more than 50 percent of the total costs of consumer goods. These costs represent the value added to the product after it leaves the producer and before it reaches the final consumer — determining the shape, colors, and materials of a product while it is being designed; making the product available in conveniently located stores; guaranteeing its performance; and providing service warranties and easy credit terms.

Marketing techniques are also used by politicians, who carefully market themselves and their programs, by city and state governments to sell bond issues, and by hospitals and universities for fund-raising purposes.

Modern domestic marketing in the United States has been greatly affected by a consumer movement that calls for better and safer products, more efficient services, and truthful advertising. Extensive government regulation in almost all fields — from advertising to transportation — has also necessarily claimed the attention of marketers.

36. The word "title" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. name
 - b. brand
 - c. the legal right to ownership
 - d. championship
37. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - a. Marketing activities started in a subsistence economy.
 - b. Marketing is still a simple act of exchange.
 - c. Town markets, general stores, and chain stores are the chief marketing agencies today.
 - d. Early marketing activities included village fairs, interregional trade, etc. .
38. Marketing costs are involved in all of the following except _____.
 - a. guaranteeing the function of products
 - b. purchasing raw materials to produce products
 - c. determining colors of a product
 - d. making products readily available to consumers
39. According to the passage, who also uses marketing techniques to achieve his goal?
 - a. Governments at all levels.
 - b. Fund-raisers.
 - c. Consumers.
 - d. Producers.
40. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.
 - a. advertisements might be misleading
 - b. services in the USA are rather efficient
 - c. marketing has evolved into an extremely diverse field
 - d. better and safer products are provided in the USA

