

College English Practice Tests (Band 4)

最新大学英语 4 级
同步水平练习册

骆河芊 主编

安徽大学出版社

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最新大学英语同步水平练习册

4 级

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前 言

《最新大学英语同步水平练习册(1-4级)》是依据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,应大学英语教学的实际需要,为了能及时检查学生各学期英语课程的学习水平而编写的。编写中参考了目前全国通用的《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《大学核心英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》以及《全新版大学英语》等教材,并采用了大学英语四、六级考试委员会新近公布的新题型。四级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、英译汉及完形填空等与上述教材的四级水平同步,可作四级辅导教材,也可作全国大学英语四级考前强化训练题。

参加本书编写的人员有:王卫东、刘清清、李世语、李倩、汪成平、宋佳、杨小琳、杨丽、周玲、骆河芊、洪流、谢成详、程茂芝、管平。

由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2003年6月

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College English Test 1

(Band 4)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.

B) Photograph Professor Smith.

C) Put glass over the photograph.

D) Replace the broken headlight.

From the conversation we know that the woman thinks Professor Smith would like a photograph of the class. The best answer is A), "Present professor Smith with a picture." Therefore, you should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) He didn't have a TV.
B) He didn't like football.
C) There was no electricity in his area.
D) The football game wasn't shown in his area.
2. A) Jane's doctor. B) Bill's doctor. C) Bill's employee. D) Bill's boss.
3. A) On a jet. B) On an ocean line. C) In a restaurant. D) In a bar.
4. A) He's impatient. B) He's comfortable. C) He's calm. D) He's vigorous.
5. A) He relaxes. B) He goes fishing. C) He goes to work. D) He works at home.
6. A) The woman told John to meet them at half past five.
B) The roommate met John at half past five.
C) The man gave the roommate the message.
D) The woman told the roommate to give John the message.
7. A) In a laundry. B) In a library. C) In an elevator. D) In a bakery.

8. A) She'll count the votes on the proposal. B) She'll support the man's proposal.
 C) She'll make the proposal herself. D) She'll back out of the proposal.
 9. A) Six miles. B) Six blocks. C) Seven miles. D) Seven blocks.
 10. A) He publishes books. B) He is an author.
 C) He collects automobiles. D) He works in industry.

Section B

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 question 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 single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

11. A) With the help of an old lady.
 B) Through the carelessness of their keeper.
 C) By pretending to be asleep.
 D) By an accident that broke open their cage.
 12. A) To the nearby grassland. B) To the trainer's house.
 C) To an elderly lady's house. D) To a nearby zoo.
 13. A) Because she liked lions.
 B) Because she was fearless.
 C) Because the trainer told her not to be afraid.
 D) Because she mistook the lion for a big dog.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Handwriting. B) Writing.
 C) Studying handwriting. D) Telling one's characters.
 15. A) Because she could appear impartial in telling the truth.
 B) Because she wanted him to feel free telling her the truth.
 C) Because she didn't like the boy at all.
 D) Because she knew the boy was careless and lazy.
 16. A) It's impossible to judge person's character by his handwriting.
 B) It's unfair to play a practical joke on a famous man.
 C) No one will be perfect all the time.
 D) Children and adults have different characters.

Passage Three

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

17. A) A final copy of the research project. B) Copies of the mid-term.

- C)A textbook and pencils. D)A few pens.
18. A)There will be only multiple-choice questions.
B)The exam will be both multiple-choice and essay questions.
C)The exam will have an oral and a written section.
D)There will be only essay questions.
19. A)It will be easy to understand.
B)Students will be tested on all the material discussed in class.
C)It will cover topics from a wide variety of academic fields.
D)Students must complete all parts of it.
20. A)During the first week of class. B)During the mid-term week.
C)On the last day of class. D)On the last day of exam week.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The oldest living things on Earth are trees, some of California's sequoias(红杉木) have for four thousand years looked down on the changes in the landscape and the comings and goings of humans. They sprouted from tiny seeds about the time the Egyptian pyramids were being built. Today these giant patriarchs seem as remote and inaccessible as the rocks and mountain cliffs on which they grow, like cathedral(大教堂) columns holding up the sky. (71) It is hard to imagine them playing any part in the lives of mere humans or being in any way affected by the creatures that pass at their feet.

Lesser trees, however, have played an intimate role in the lives of people since they first appeared on Earth. Trees fed the fires that warmed humans; they provided shelter, food and medicine, and even clothing. They also shaped people's spiritual horizons. Trees expressed the grandeur and mystery of life, as they moved through the cycle of seasons, from life to death and back to life again. Trees were the largest living things around humans and they knew that some trees had been standing on the same spot in their parent's and grandparent's time, and would continue to stand long after they were gone. No wonder these trees became symbols of strength, fruitfulness, and everlasting life.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Trees grow to great heights.
B) Trees have been important to people throughout history.
C) Trees make humans seem superior.
D) Trees that grow in California are very old.

22. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a way in which people have used trees?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A) For furniture. | B) For fuel. |
| C) For housing. | D) For nourishment. |
23. In line 4, the phrase "giant patriarchs" could best be replaced by _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A) tiny seeds | B) important leaders |
| C) towering trees | D) Egyptian pyramids |
24. In line 8, the word "they" refers to _____.
- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| A) trees | B) grandeur and mystery |
| C) seasons | D) people's spiritual horizons |
25. The author implies that, compared with sequoias, other trees have _____.
- | |
|---|
| A) been in existence longer |
| B) adapted more readily to their environments |
| C) been affected more by animals |
| D) had a closer relationship with people |

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through the Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation (流通) the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker (证券经纪人) to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. (72) All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to the Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country.

The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

26. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must _____.
A) rely on their own financial resources
B) persuade the banks to provide long term finance
C) borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know
D) depend on the population as a whole for finance
27. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is _____.
A) repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
B) raised by the selling of shares in the companies
C) exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange
D) invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange
28. When the savers want their money back they _____.
A) ask another company to obtain their money for them
B) look for other people to borrow money from
C) put their shares in the company back on the market
D) transfer their money to a more successful company
29. The word "this" (Line 7, Para. 1) refers to _____.
A) the borrowing of money from public B) the business the company is developing
C) the money the company needs D) a share in future profits
30. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) how savers invest their money
B) how large companies reach the savings of the public at large
C) how the Stock Exchange functions
D) how companies issue stocks and shares in business through the Stock Exchange

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

For anyone who is set on a career in fashion it is not enough to have succeeded in college. The real test is whether they can survive and become established during their early 20s making a name for themselves in the real world where business skills can count for as much as flair (天才) and creativity.

Fashion is a hard business. There is a continuous amount of stress because work is at a constant dangerous speed to prepare for the next season's collections. It is extremely competitive and there is the constant need to cultivate good coverage in newspapers and magazines. It also requires continual freshness because the appetite for new ideas cannot be satisfied. "We try to warn people before they come to us about how tough it is," says Lydia Kemeny, the Head of Fashion at St. Martin's School of Art in London, "and we point out that drive and determination are essential."

(73) This may seem far removed from the popular image of trendy and art-loving young

people spending their time designing pretty dresses. That may well be what they do in their first year of study but a good college won't be slow in introducing students to commercial realities. So in the second year the necessary contents, such as price, manufacture ability, marketing and so on, should be introduced.

Almost all fashion design is done to a brief. It is not a form of self-expression although there is certainly room for imagination and innovation. Most young designers are going to end up as employees of a manufacturer or fashion house and they still need to be able to work within the characteristic style of their employer. Even those students who are most innovative in their own taste of clothes and image may need to adapt to produce designs which are right for the mainstream Marks and Spencer type of market. They also have to be able to work at both the exclusively expensive and the cheap end of the market and the challenge to produce good design inexpensively may well be more demanding than where money is no object.

31. To be successful as fashion designer you must _____.
A) have excellent academic qualifications
B) be able to handle business problems
C) be well established before you are 20
D) have taken an intensive commercial course
32. All fashion designers should expect to _____.
A) cope with continual tiredness
B) make a rapid turnover
C) work without neglect
D) face tough competition
33. In fashion design one of the most important factors is to _____.
A) satisfy excessive demands
B) maintain good press contacts
C) make instant decisions
D) cultivate public taste
34. Training must acquaint the students with a knowledge of _____.
A) marketing techniques
B) fashion economics
C) factory management
D) trading patterns
35. The views on fashion design expressed in this article _____.
A) present an encouraging picture
B) contain some innovation ideas
C) dispel some common illusions
D) discount the creative element

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

During the nineteenth century, the mechanization of farming and the fencing of range land opened the agricultural heart of North America to intensive development. As the natural geographic center of this region, Chicago became the crossroads of a vast transportation network. The great waterway systems of the Mississippi valley and the Great Lakes were linked in Chicago in 1847, when the Illinois-Michigan Canal was opened to traffic. Within the next year, rail lines began to operate trains to and from the city. The rise of agricultural activity demanded facilities for the storage and milling of grain, the slaughtering(屠宰) of cattle, and the processing and shipment of meat. The manufacture of farm machinery branched out into

the basic metal-fabricating and woodworking industries. This soon attracted banks and other financial institutions. (74) Four years after the end of the Civil War, Chicago was already established as the focus of the largest system of inland waterways in the world and the center of a rail network that extended to the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. The productive potential of the city was unparalleled, and the pace of its industrial expansion reached explosive proportions.

36. In the nineteenth century, the farming areas around Chicago developed rapidly because _____.

- A) new waterways were built
- B) men who had been soldiers provided a plentiful work force
- C) new machinery permitted farming on a large scale
- D) the slaughtering of cattle turned much rangeland into farmland

37. Why did Chicago initially begin to grow?

- A) It was located in the middle of a productive area.
- B) Its industries attracted jobless people.
- C) It could provide food for a large local population.
- D) Its wealthy inhabitants invested their money there.

38. Chicago was primarily important to the cattle industry as _____.

- A) a market for meat
- B) a breeding center
- C) a center of milk products
- D) a place to finance cattle purchases

39. According to the passage, bankers were primarily attracted to Chicago because of _____.

- A) the outbreak of the Civil War in the East
- B) the increase in manufacturing activity
- C) good opportunities for travel
- D) schools that trained qualified economists

40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as a major factor in Chicago's growth?

- A) New railroad lines.
- B) Farm equipment.
- C) Increased water transportation networks.
- D) Rising demand for the manufacture of explosives.

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. You must stick _____ to the plan whatever happens.

- A)severely B)clumsily C)strongly D)stiffly
42. You'd better not behave like that, or people are _____ to misunderstand you.
A)liable B)liberal C)diverse D)oriental
43. When she arrived, she found _____ the aged and the sick at home.
A)nothing but B)none other than C)none but D)no other than
44. Her wife's health will not _____ this cold damp climate.
A)stand by B)stand out C)stand up for D)stand up to
45. I think it is only by a _____ of imagination that you say you have been a ghost.
A)specimen B)spur C)stretch D)sequence
46. Competition, they believe, _____ the national character rather than corrupt it.
A)strengthens B)informs C)thrusts D)laps
47. We go out into the street, find an empty car, get into it and drive to our _____.
A)duration B)destination C)distribution D)distinction
48. Those who know the buildings of ancient Egypt _____ have always been impressed by the massiveness and precision of the architecture.
A)who are seen B)what are to be seen
C)which are still to be seen D)which is still to be seen
49. The builders are under _____ to finish the work by the end of December.
A)concept B)contract C)contrast D)context
50. I'd just as soon _____ my boy friend to my mother.
A)you didn't mention B)you have not mentioned
C)your not mentioning D)you will not mention
51. Bob isn't a responsible person, since it is the third time he has been late, _____?
A)wasn't it B)isn't it C)hasn't it D)hasn't he
52. The domestic self-sufficiency that is so characteristic _____ the American suburbs is not nearly so common in other societies.
A)for B)to C)with D)of
53. The girl's mother locked up the sweets to take away her _____ to eat them up at once.
A)bait B)temptation C)intention D)need
54. Any sound of music can be a _____ to me when I'm writing an article.
A)distraction B)reaction C)solution D)variation
55. There is every likelihood that many species of animals will be made _____ because of these clearance of natural vegetation.
A)extinct B)rude C)temporary D)double
56. More and more people are realizing that there is a _____ between heart disease and the way they live.
A)reflection B)connection C)combination D)classification

57. By convincing me _____ no good could come of staying, he persuaded me to leave.
 A) of that B) of what C) that D) of
58. I can't understand _____ a decision until it is too late.
 A) his postpone making B) his postponing to make
 C) him postpone to make D) his postponing making
59. The girl is so arrogant that she is completely _____ to all criticism.
 A) regardless B) unconscious C) inaccessible D) unaware
60. _____ is one of the most useful and fascinating divisions of human knowledge is widely accepted.
 A) What mathematics B) Where mathematics C) Mathematics D) That mathematics
61. It is very difficult to _____ the exact meaning of an idiom in a foreign language.
 A) transfer B) transform C) convert D) convey
62. In my opinion, the novelist is a highly _____ person.
 A) imaginary B) imaginable C) imaginative D) imagined
63. She is fully _____ to the dangers of the situation.
 A) alive B) lively C) living D) live
64. _____ the flood, the ship would have reached its destination on time.
 A) Thanks to B) In case of C) Owing to D) But for
65. He is going to _____ the question of rubbish disposal at the next Residents Association meeting.
 A) arise B) arouse C) rise D) raise
66. Doctors have long known that if a patient is _____ that he will recover and is treated with sympathy, his pain will often disappear.
 A) assumed B) assured C) insured D) resumed
67. The audience waited in _____ silence while their aged speaker searched among his notes for the figures he could not remember.
 A) respect B) respectable C) respectful D) respective
68. I had a severe pain in my left foot, _____ I didn't mention to my parent.
 A) so that B) in that C) which D) that
69. Poor Jack has _____ the top of his finger.
 A) cut off B) cut back C) cut across D) cut in
70. The manager _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing.
 A) scolded B) accused C) blamed D) dissatisfied

Part IV

Translation from English into Chinese

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are 4 items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part II. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings

in the context.

71. It is hard to imagine them playing any part in the lives of mere humans or being in any way affected by the creatures that pass at their feet. (Passage 1, Para. 1)

72. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. (Passage 2, Para. 3)

73. This may seem far removed from the popular image of trendy and art-loving young people spending their time designing pretty dresses. (Passage 3, Para. 3)

74. Four years after the end of the Civil War, Chicago was already established as the focus of the largest system of inland waterways in the world and the center of a rail network that extended to the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. (Passage 4, Para. 1)

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. Your composition should be no less than 120 words and you should base your composition on the topic sentences given below.*

Examination

There are many arguments about the advantages and disadvantages of examination.

For both examiners and examinees, the examination can show what and how much the exam needs have mastered.

In sum, the examination does more good than harm for both examiners and examinees.

College English Test 2

(Band 4)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.

B) Photograph Professor Smith.

C) Put glass over the photograph.

D) Replace the broken headlight.

From the conversation we know that the woman thinks Professor Smith would like a photograph of the class. The best answer is A), "Present professor Smith with a picture." Therefore, you should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A) The mail service is good. | B) The mail service is fast. |
| C) The mail service is better. | D) The mail service is poor. |
| 2. A) At a concert. | B) At an art museum. |
| C) At a flower shop. | D) At a restaurant. |
| 3. A) 7:00 | B) 8:00 |
| C) 8:50 | D) 8:15 |
| 4. A) Cold and windy. | B) Sunny and freezing. |
| C) Freezing. | D) Sunny but cold and windy. |
| 5. A) She and Maggie are from the same school. | B) She knows Maggie. |
| C) She's a good friend of Maggie's. | D) She finds Maggie very nice, too. |
| 6. A) She is older than Paul. | B) She is younger than Paul. |
| C) They are of the same age. | D) They look almost the same age. |
| 7. A) In his office. | B) In the waiting room. |
| C) On an airplane. | D) At home. |
| 8. A) Borrow a dictionary from the library. | B) Have her teacher's permission first. |

- C) Use her own dictionary. D) Buy a dictionary herself.
9. A) The boy escaped from the train. B) The boy was saved by the train.
- C) The train struck the boy. D) The train didn't strike the boy.
10. A) She is a waitress. B) She is a secretary.
- C) She is a receptionist. D) She is a student.

Section B

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you'll hear a passage for 3 times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for the general idea. Then you will hear it again. When it is read for the second time, you're requested to fill in the blanks from 11 to 17 with the exact words you hear, and fill in the missing information from 18 to 20. You can use the exact words you hear or write down the main point in your own words.

As the 11 continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being 12 from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is 13 for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide 14 and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor 15 and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the 16. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such 17 are obviously prime material for managerial 18. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. 19

In fact we make choices between "flight" or "fight" and in more primitive days the choices made the difference between life and death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. 20

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

We often speak of an artist as creating something and of a craftsman as making something. (71) The artist has the desire to create or achieve something original, while the craftsman's aim is to produce something familiar and expected.