

王 平 主 编

(四 级)

大学英语自主 测试题

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大学英语自主测试题(四级)

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前言

《大学英语自主测试题》(四级)是一本为广大非英语专业的学生群体设计编写的四级综合自主测试题,旨在进一步贯彻落实《大学英语课程要求》中提出的分类指导、分层次要求和因材施教的原则。本书注重大学英语四级水平学生对语言基础知识的掌握,将语言知识难点和重点通过各种不同练习形式进行反复操练,达到透彻理解,突出基本应试技能的训练,旨在扩大学生的词汇量,帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,提高其综合运用和考试能力。

本书共有 10 套自主测试题,其中包括期中和期末自主测试题试卷,供一个学期使用,每单元由 6 部分组成:

第一部分为听力(Listening Comprehension),包括:10 句短对话和 3 篇短文的听力练习;1 篇复合式听写。

第二部分为阅读(Reading Comprehension),包括:1 篇短句问答和 2 篇阅读篇章理解。

第三部分为词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure),包括:10 句词或词组选择题和 5 句语法特殊用法练习选择题。

第四部分为完形填空(Cloze)或改错题(Error-correction),包括:1 篇 20 题的练习,或一篇有 10 道改错题的短文。

第五部分为翻译(Translation),包括:汉译英。

第六部分为写作(Writing),包括:1 篇应用文或议论文练习。

本书具有较强的系统性和实用性,具体如下。

1. 选材典型,可信度高。选材来自大量经过教学实践检验过的启发性强的习



题,分类明细、解析到位、实用性强,在语言难度、题型设置和答案设计诸方面都较为准确、全面。

2. 内容分类合理,主题突出,安排得当。编者大量分析和研究了教学实例,结合大学英语全新版教材进行分类指导练习,围绕主题编写和设计阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、翻译和写作等练习,其难度按照四级教学定位。学生每学完一单元可得到一次测试的机会,既了解自己的学习情况,又可复习和消化所学的内容,进行一次综合训练。同时为了方便学生自学,书中还附有听力原文和所有题目的答案详解,使本书在内容上更加完整。

3. 经验总结,指导性强。本书由在福州大学长期从事大学英语教学、具有丰富教学经验的教师协作编写而成,全书以科学训练方法为编写原则,目的在于帮助学习者提高英语水平,实现新的突破。

本书的顺利出版有赖一群尽责用心的编、校以及排版人员,在此谨向他们致以衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平的局限,在编写中难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本书做出修订,使之更加完善。

编者

2011年8月

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Practice Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A (每题 1 分,共 10 分)

Directions: In this part, 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:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?
W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it is necessary.
Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read:

- A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) At the office, is the best answer. You should choose the letter A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) Husband and wife. B) Doctor and patient.
C) Teacher and student. D) Doctor and nurse.
2. A) It's not important how he dances.



- B) It's too crowded to dance anyway.
C) If he's careful, no one will notice.
D) No one knows the steps to the dance.
3. A) She will type it next week.
B) She would rather work on it than do nothing.
C) It took her an entire week to type it.
D) She hasn't quite finished with it.
4. A) He doesn't like Rock & Roll.
B) It's a long way to the record store.
C) He likes only Rock & Roll.
D) He is not hot now that he has a fan.
5. A) At 2:35. B) At 2:45. C) At 3:00. D) At 3:20.
6. A) She had a great time at the summer camp.
B) She suffered a lot at the summer camp.
C) She couldn't bear to stay one more minute.
D) She wished to stop at the summer camp.
7. A) She wakes up late. B) She sleeps too much.
C) She is an excellent student. D) She has bad study habits.
8. A) In the laundry. B) In the tailor's.
C) In the department store. D) At home.
9. A) It is the most difficult language in the world.
B) It is difficult to learn.
C) For women it may not be difficult to learn.
D) Chinese is as difficult to learn as English.
10. A) She went to the party without knowing it.
B) She was invited to the party.
C) She was present for the party.
D) She was absent from the party.

Section B (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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 single line through the center.

Passage One

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

11. A) It's because there are many developing nations.
B) It's because people use too many man-made materials.
C) It's because we have more and more industry.
D) It's because we are building more vehicles.
12. A) Industry. B) Health.
C) The future of our children. D) Clean air.
13. A) Man knows where the society is going.
B) People don't welcome the rapid development of modern society.
C) The speaker is worried about the future of our modern society.
D) Man can do nothing about the problem of pollution.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They will find out what its people like.
B) They will know how to live in another way.
C) They will know the country and its people better.
D) They will like its inhabitants and their language.
15. A) It is second-hand information and useless.
B) It is gathered from other source rather than from its inhabitants.
C) It is from the arguments about the country.
D) It is different from what one had before the travel.
16. A) Differences between people will gradually disappear.
B) The tourism industry will become flourishing.
C) The world will become more and more interesting.
D) People in different countries will keep their own customs.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Night clubs and theaters. B) Fine universities.
C) Historical places. D) The world's largest stores.
18. A) There are more job opportunities.
B) There are good universities.
C) The city's cultural life is rich.
D) All of the above.
19. A) Thousands every day. B) Thousands every week.
C) Thousands every month. D) Thousands every year.



20. A) 7:30 to 9:00 A.M.

B) 4:00 to 6:30 A.M.

C) 7:00 to 9:30 A.M.

D) 3:30 to 5:30 A.M.

Section C (共 10 分, 21—27 每题 0.5 分, 28—29 每题 2 分, 30 题 2.5 分)

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 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

Throughout our life (21) _____ though unwillingly, we will (22) _____ be exposed to such natural disasters as earthquakes, floods, (23) _____, tsunamis and tornados. Some other manmade calamities are also constant visitors to us mankind, war, nuclear (24) _____, to name only a few of them.

It's not surprising how people react to these disasters in various ways. For those who are (25) _____ as (26) _____ persons, chances are that instead of walking out of the shadow of these events, they just spend the rest of their life in great sorrow and regret, some will even go to (27) _____ like committing suicide.

(28) _____. Since disastrous events have already happened to us, it would be much more sensible if we can calm down, (29) _____

We should try to come up with some constructive solutions to the difficulties.

In a word, (30) _____

Part II Reading Comprehension (25%)

Section A Short Answer Questions (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or

complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Many of the most damaging and life threatening types of weather — torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes — begin quickly, strike suddenly, and disappear rapidly, destroying small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. Such event as a tornado struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded \$ 250 million, the highest ever for any Canadian storm.

Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to study carefully the subtly atmospheric changes that come before these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or "Nowcasts", was not feasible. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was extremely high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were hard to overcome. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observation over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantaneously, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyze this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists (气象学者) and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

Questions: (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

31. It can be inferred from the passage that the value of damages from torrential rains, severe thunderstorms and tornadoes is _____.



32. Why do conventional models of the atmosphere fail to predict such a short-lived tornado?
33. It can be inferred from the passage that conventional forecasting models are now mostly used for _____.
34. What does "Nowcasts" mean according to the passage?
35. According to the passage, what makes "Nowcasting" a reality?

Section B (每题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: There are 2 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 36-40 are based on the following passage.

When one looks back upon the fifteen hundred years that are the life span of the English language, he should be able to notice a number of significant truths. The history of our language has always been a history of constant change — at times a slow, almost imperceptible change, at other times a violent collision between two languages. Our language has always been a living growing organism, it has never been static. Another significant truth that emerges from such a study is that language at all times has been the possession not of one class or group but of many. At one extreme it has been the property of the common, ignorant folk, who have used it in the daily business of their living, much as they have used their animals or the kitchen pots and pans. At the other extreme it has been the treasure of those who have respected it as an instrument and a sign of civilization, and who have struggled by writing it down to give it some permanence, order, dignity, and if possible, a little

beauty.

As we consider our changing language, we should note here two developments that are of special and immediate importance to us. One is that since the time of the Anglo-Saxons there has been an almost complete reversal of the different devices for showing the relationship of words in a sentence. Anglo-Saxon (old English) was a language of many inflections. Modern English has few inflections. We must now depend largely on word order and function words to convey the meanings that the older language did by means of changes in the forms of words. Function words, you should understand, are words such as prepositions, conjunctions, and a few others that are used primarily to show relationships among other words. A few inflections, however, have survived. And when some word inflections come into conflict with word order, there may be trouble for the users of the language, as we shall see later when we turn our attention to such matters as WHO or WHOM and ME or I. The second fact we must consider is that as language itself changes, our attitudes toward language forms change also. The eighteenth century, for example, produced from various sources a tendency to fix the language into patterns not always set in and grew, until at the present time there is a strong tendency to restudy and re-evaluate language practices in terms of the ways in which people speak and write.

36. In contrast to the earlier linguists, modern linguists tend to developing.

- A) attempt to continue the standardization of the language
- B) evaluate language practices in terms of current speech rather than standards or proper patterns
- C) be more concerned about the improvement of the language than its analysis or history
- D) be more aware of the rules of the language usage

37. Choose the appropriate meaning for the word "inflection" (Line 5, Para. 2).

- A) Changes in the forms of words.
- B) Changes in sentence structures.
- C) Changes in spelling rules.
- D) Words that have similar meanings.

38. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) It is generally believed that the year 1500 can be set as the beginning of the modern English language.
- B) Some other languages had great influence on the English language at some stages of its development.
- C) The English language has been and still in a state of relatively constant change.
- D) Many classes or groups have contributed to the development of the English language.



39. The author of these paragraphs is probably a(n) _____.

- A) historian B) philosopher
C) anthropologist D) linguist

40. Which of the following can be best used as the title of the passage?

- A) The history of the English language.
B) Our changing attitude towards the English language.
C) Our changing language.
D) Some characteristics of modern English.

Passage Two

Questions 41 - 45 are based on the following passage.

Teaching children to read well from the start is the most important task of elementary schools. But relying on educators to approach this task correctly can be a great mistake. Many schools continue to employ instructional methods that have been proven ineffective. The staying power of the "look-say" or "whole-word" method of teaching beginning reading is perhaps the most flagrant example of this failure to instruct effectively.

The whole-word approach to reading stresses the meaning of words over the meaning of letters, thinking over decoding, developing a sight vocabulary of familiar words over developing the ability to unlock the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. It fits in with the self-directed, "learning how to learn" activities recommended by advocates of "open" classrooms and with the concept that children have to be developmentally ready to begin reading. Before 1963, no major publishers put out anything but these "Run-Spot-Run" readers.

However, in 1955, Rudolf Flesch touched off what has been called "the great debate" in beginning reading. In his best-seller *Why Johnny Can't Read*, Flesch indicted (控诉) the nation's public schools for miseducating students by using the look-say method. He said -- and more scholarly studies by Jeane Chall and Rober Dykstra later confirmed -- that another approach to beginning reading, founded on phonics (语音学), is far superior.

Systematic phonics first teaches children to associate letters and letter combinations with sounds; it then teaches them how to blend these sounds together to make words. Rather than building up a relatively limited vocabulary of memorized words, it imparts a code by which the pronunciations of the vast majority of the most common words in the English language can be learned. Phonics does not devalue the importance of thinking about the meaning of words and sentences; it simply recognizes that decoding is the logical and necessary first step.

41. The author feels that counting on educators to teach reading correctly is _____.
- A) only logical and natural B) the expected position
C) probably a mistake D) merely effective instruction
42. The author indicts the look-say reading approach because _____.
- A) it overlooks decoding
B) Rudolf Flesch agrees with him
C) he says it is boring
D) many schools continue to use this method
43. One major difference between the look-say method of learning reading and the phonics method is _____.
- A) look-say is simpler
B) phonics takes longer to learn
C) look-say is easier to teach
D) phonics gives readers access to far more words
44. The phrase "touch off" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
- A) talk about shortly B) start or cause
C) compare with D) oppose
45. According to the author, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Phonics approach regards whole-word method as unimportant.
B) The whole-word approach emphasizes decoding.
C) In phonics approach, it is necessary and logical to employ decoding.
D) Phonics is superior because it stresses the meaning of words thus the vast majority of most common words can be learned.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15%) (每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

46. You cannot stop children from playing, but when they are playing in very _____ areas, diseases are likely to occur.
- A) soiled B) earthy C) dusty D) muddy



47. In a _____ world, risk takers will go where their skills are rewarded and where the opportunities are greatest.
A) reciprocal B) flexible C) mobile D) fluid
48. What changes he will make nobody knows, but there is something _____.
A) in the open air B) in the air C) in the open D) on the air
49. A series of serious border incidents would _____ lead the two countries to war.
A) uniformly B) consistently C) inevitably D) persistently
50. These are the first regulations passed in the country which _____ Chinese and international laws.
A) insulate B) participate C) penetrate D) incorporate
51. My father never tries his luck on any horse race, and therefore it doesn't _____ to him which horse may win or lose the race.
A) pay the difference B) form a difference C) make any difference D) have a difference
52. They assure us that special care will be given to the packing of the goods lest they should be damaged _____.
A) en route B) during voyage C) in the way D) for transport
53. Frankly, I was very _____ by your letter and talking to you has reinforced that good impression.
A) effected B) aroused C) affected D) impressed
54. The crust of the Earth was thin here, and other conditions appeared _____ for drilling.
A) curable B) favorable C) imaginable D) durable
55. If cities double in area as well as population by 2050, urban areas could grow to _____ 6 percent of land.
A) cost B) make C) occupy D) spend
56. Official reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most business letters are the main situations _____ formal language is used.
A) in that B) in which C) on which D) at what
57. Mr. Wilson said the current trading environment was "the harshest this industry has _____ faced".
A) ever B) thus C) as D) yet
58. His books had sold badly; _____ he valued the opinion of Howells and other champions of realism, he craved success.

- A) as much B) only if C) if only D) much as
59. The police, _____, arrested him as he was drinking in a public house.
- A) catching the criminal on his guard B) putting the criminal off his guard
- C) catching the criminal off his guard D) being warned to be on guard
60. Living in the central African desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water and food is not the least.
- A) of which B) to which C) for which D) in which

Part IV Cloze (10%) (每题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first 61, they were like newborn children, unable to use this 62 tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kind's future 63 and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is 64 for our ability to produce and use language. They 65 that our highly evolved brain provides us 66 an innate language ability not found in lower 67. Proponents of this innateness theory say that our 68 for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually, 69 a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore there are critical 70 times for language development.

Current 71 of innateness theory are mixed, however, evidence supporting the existence of some innate abilities is undeniable. 72, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in 73 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 74 to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language once the 75 of their first language have become firmly fixed.

76 some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been 77 from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that 78 with other