

● 大学英语学习指南 ●

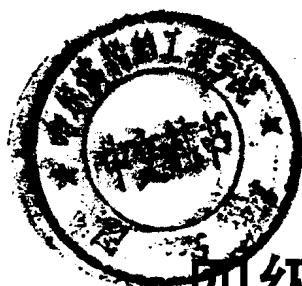
四级考试模拟试题集注



中国科学技术大学出版社
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潘继福 陈文甫 主编

龚立 主审

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内 容 简 介

本书汇集了中国科大外语教学部的9套大学英语四级考试模拟试题。每套题后附有难点注释和答案。考虑到使用者的需要,在书末还给出了听力测试题的文字材料,以供精听用。全书配有3盒磁带。

这几套试题都是针对学生实际情况而设计的,从中国科学技术大学近几年试用情况看,它们对于巩固英语基础知识、提高英语基本技能以及增强应试能力都起到了积极作用。

本书可供大学英语四级考试强化训练及报考硕士研究生和出国人员培训之用,也可供有关人员自测和自学之用。

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前 言

当代许多教育行家认为,大学英语的教学水平直接关系到所培养人才的质量,是一所大学的整个教学水平,乃至科研水平高低的一项重要标志。大学英语多年来一直是中国科学技术大学本科学生最重要的基础课之一,是科大外语教学部的业务主体和工作重心。

80年代初,我们便在回顾多年教学实践、评估其成效、探索其成败原因的基础上,展开了对“公共英语”(现统称为“大学英语”)的内涵、性质和目标的讨论,对所谓密切结合专业,以“科技英语”教学取代语言基础教学的教学思想及其教材、教学法提出了异议。在基本统一认识之后,我们便从1983年起率先实行分课型教学,并尝试着进行定性定量的测试。我们克服了不少困难,坚持让学生在打好语言基础、发展交际能力上下工夫。1985年,国家教委颁布了理工科本科《大学英语教学大纲》。我们在此之前的探索、实践的切身体会,使我们对《大纲》有比较深刻的理解,贯彻起来也比较得心应手。我们按《大纲》的精神调整原来的课型,把八五级和八六级新生分成CE1、CE2和CE3三个级别、把八七级和八八级新生分成CE1和CE2两个级别组织教学。实践证明,这有利于消除教学管理和教学过程中的许多固有的障碍和矛盾,为学生和教师提供了更多的发展空间。

国家教委主持的大学英语四级、六级考试对进一步贯彻《大纲》、提高我国大学英语教学水平有很大的促进作用,为我们检验大学英语教学质量提供了客观的统一的标淮。我校八五级有98.8%的学生参加了1987年9月全国首次大学英语四级考试,通过率为90%,优秀率为28.4%(全国重点大学的平均通过率为37.2%,优秀率为3.4%)。1988年6月,在全国第二次考试中,我校八六级有99.5%学生参加,通过率高达95.4%,优秀率高达32.8%(全国重点大学的平均通过率为61.45%,优秀率为4.9%)。我校八五级和八六级通过了大学英语四级考试的学生有90%参加了1989年1月全国首次大学英语六级考

试,通过率达42.5%(全国平均为14.5%)。再者,在历年的“中美联合招收物理学研究生考试(CUSPEA)”中和研究生入学考试中,我校考生英语成绩均名列前茅。

这些年来,我们设计了一些CE1至CE6的各级试题和模拟试题,作为我校教学检查的一种手段和能力训练的一项内容,本无意将它们汇集出版。近来,一些兄弟院校建议我们相互间应多方面加强了解和展开交流,我们便决定从我校使用过的四级和六级模拟试题中分别各选出九套,组织一些富有大学英语教学经验的老师分析使用情况,特别分析其中几套试题测试后的统计数据,悉心整理,分别汇编成册,交付出版。

这本《四级考试模拟试题集注》严格按照《大纲》要求,难易适中,内容丰富,题材广泛,针对性强。听力部分附有测试题文字材料,并配有原声盒式磁带(3盒)。从我校近年来试用该书的实际情况看,它对于巩固英语基础知识、提高英语基本技能以及增强应试能力都起到了积极的作用。

本书可供大学英语四级考试强化训练及报考硕士研究生和出国人员培训之用,并可供有关人员自测和自学之用。

本书由潘继福同志和陈文甫同志担任主编,参加编写的同志有:刘月华(听力部分的主要编写者),王琳(试题1),杨永好(试题2),陈纪梁(试题3),陈文甫(试题4和试题8),潘继福(试题5和试题9),王文辉(试题6)和姜梅生(试题7)。

我们希望本书对兄弟院校的广大同学有所帮助,更盼外语界的专家和同行不吝赐教。

龚立

1989年5月

于中国科学技术大学外语教学部

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(Band Four)

Section A

Example: You will hear:

c. At the airport.

d. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer ● b c d

1. a. At the doctor's office.
b. At the butcher's.
 2. a. \$ 0. 22.
b. \$ 2. 80.
 3. a. In an airplane.
b. In a restaurant.
 4. a. Stay at home.
b. Go dancing.
 5. a. The city library.
- c. At the baker's.
 - d. At the grocer's.
 - c. \$ 3. 80.
 - d. \$ 1. 80.
 - c. In a hotel.
 - d. In a store.
 - c. Have a party.
 - d. Attend a soccer game.
 - c. Downtown.

- b. The courthouse.
 - d. The university library.
6. a. There was no electricity in his area.
- b. The game wasn't shown in his area.
 - c. He didn't want to watch the game.
 - d. He didn't have a TV.
7. a. A cook.
- c. A serviceman.
 - b. A waiter.
 - d. A salesman.
8. a. Larry's mother.
- c. Joey's mother.
 - d. Joey's teacher.
 - b. Larry.
9. a. In a bar.
- c. In a restaurant.
 - d. At home.
 - b. At a dance.
10. a. Mary's doctor.
- c. Tom's employee.
 - d. Tom's boss.
 - b. Tom's doctor.

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 questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked a, b, c, and d. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Passage I

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

11. a. 700,000,000.
- c. 350,000,000.
 - b. 75%.
 - d. 44%.
12. a. Business, aviation and radio.
- b. Pop, commerce and sport.
 - c. Aviation, sport and pop music.
 - d. Technology, sport and aviation.
13. a. 75%.
- c. 44%.
 - b. 60%.
 - d. 35%.

Passage I

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

14. a. spends a lot of their spare time playing football.
b. hunts wild animals and birds.
c. sells shoes and shirts.
d. is paid for the sport they compete in.
15. a. All professional athletes. c. A few stars.
b. All stars. d. International tennis stars.
16. a. Advertise products for companies.
b. Sell watches and food.
c. Sell shirts and shoes.
d. Compete in a game.

Passage II

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

17. a. At the theater. c. On a video cassette recorder.
b. On television. d. At school.
18. a. To record a program while away.
b. To rent a program while away.
c. To watch a video tape recorder.
d. To make movies.
19. a. Between 30 and 100 dollars.
b. At least a dollar a day.
c. 49 cents a day.
d. Under a dollar a day.
20. a. How—to videos. c. Technical videos.
b. Children's videos. d. Recent movies.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked a. , b. , c. and d. . You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was one that is still very important today—the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances. For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People did not have to explore much anymore. They began to work instead to make life better. In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These all became a big part of our life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions. The helicopter in 1909. Movies with sound in 1926. The computer in 1928. And jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when a new material was first made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wear. The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over disease. They worked very well. They made people healthier and let them live longer lives. By the 1960's most people could expect to live to be at least 60. By this time most people had a very good life. Of course new inventions continued to be made. But man now had a desire to explore again. The world was known to man but the stars were not. Man began looking for ways to go into space. Russia made the first step. Then the United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their steps into space. In 1969 man took his biggest step away from earth. Americans

first walked on the moon. This is certainly just a beginning though. New inventions will someday allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of.

21. What was the first great invention?
- ☒ a. The wheel
 - b. The camera
 - c. Movies
 - d. Nylon
22. When did people stop exploring a lot?
- a. In the second half of the 19th century.
 - ☒ b. In the 1960's.
 - c. In the first part of the 20th century.
 - d. In the early 1800's.
23. Which was an important invention in the 19th century?
- a. Movies with sound
 - ☒ b. The radio
 - c. Nylon
 - d. The computer
24. Who made the first step into space?
- a. Japan
 - ☒ b. Russia
 - c. The United States
 - d. China
25. The possible title for the passage might be _____.
- a. "Great Invention of the 20th Century"
 - b. "How Wheels, Cameras and Computers Were Invented?"
 - c. "People's Attitudes towards Inventions"
 - ☒ d. "Great Inventions Influence Our Way of Living"

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Opera began in Italy shortly before 1600 as an attempt to revive the authentic (真正的) form of ancient Greek drama. The founders of opera were known as the Camerata, a group of musical amateurs in Florence, Italy. They rightly felt that popular forms of drama were inexpensive, so they created a drama in which the dialogue was entirely sung. Jacopo Peri's *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera, was virtually one long sung dialogue.

At first, opera performances were small aristocratic (贵族的) audiences, but soon this form of dramatic music began to appear everywhere. Claudio Monteverdi's operas, written in 1607 and 1608, spread the movement to Rome and other Italian cities.

As time passed, however, little attention was paid to the artistic ideals of the Camerata. The stories were burdened by the addition of irrelevant incidents and comedy episodes (情节). Other changes were more constructive. The tradition of using sung dialogue was largely abandoned. Arias (咏叹调), duets (二重唱) and ensembles (合唱) evolved, and the orchestra became more important.

As opera spread throughout Europe, the dramatic element became less and less important. The singers, who reigned supreme, added numerous details to the melody (主调) to show off their skill. This practice became so widespread that Christoph Willibald Gluck felt compelled to lead a reform movement. He tried to restore dramatic integrity by making the music serve the text. Everything in the opera, including ballet, was to be an integral part of the drama.

26. According to the passage, the Camerata was important because it

- a. performed Monteverdi's operas.
- b. sang in the Florence Opera House.
- c. developed a new form of musical drama.
- d. was composed of wealthy Italian aristocrats.

27. The passage is primarily concerned with the

- a. artistic ideals of the Camerata.
- b. early operas of Peri and Monteverdi.
- c. operatic traditions in Florence and Rome.
- d. development of opera in Europe.

28. Claudio Monteverdi is specifically mentioned in the passage as a

- a. member of the Camerata.
- b. rival of Jacopo Peri's.

- ☒ c. composer of early operas. # 5
d. ☒ talented musician from Rome.
29. According to the passage, opera was
☒ a. originally presented to a selected audience.
b. founded by a group of Greek dramatists.
c. unpopular with European audiences until the twentieth century.
d. ☒ performed by musical amateurs until the late 1600's.
30. Gluck thought changes should be made in opera because he felt that
a. the orchestra should be more important than the singers.
b. ☒ all elements of the opera should be part of the drama.
c. sung dialogue should be replaced by arias and duets.
d. the music should receive more emphasis than the drama.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In the second half of each year, many powerful storms are born in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean seas. Of these, only about half a dozen generate the strong, circling winds of 75 miles per hour or more that give them hurricane status, and several usually make their way to the coast. There they cause millions of dollars of damage, and bring death to large numbers of people.

The great storms that hit the coast start as innocent circling disturbances hundreds — even thousands — of miles out to sea. As they travel aimlessly over water warmed by the summer sun, they are carried westward by the trade winds. When conditions are just right, warm, moist air flows in at the bottom of such a disturbance, moves upward through it and comes out at the top. In the process, the moisture in this warm air produces rain, and with it the heat that is converted to energy in the form of strong winds. As the heat increases, the young hurricane begins to swirl in a counter-clockwise motion.

The average life of a hurricane is only about nine days, but it contains

almost more power than we can imagine. The energy in the heat released by a hurricane's rainfall in a single day would satisfy the entire electrical needs of the United States for more than six months. Water, not wind, is the main source of death and destruction in a hurricane. A typical hurricane brings 6-to-12-inch downpours resulting in sudden floods. Worst of all is the powerful movement of the sea—the mountains of water moving toward the low-pressure hurricane center. The water level rises as much as 15 feet above normal as it moves toward shore.

31. When is an ordinary tropical storm called a hurricane?
- a. when it begins in the Atlantic and Caribbean seas
 - b. when it hits the coastline
 - c. when it is more than 75 miles wide
 - ☒ d. when its winds reach 75 miles per hour
32. What is the worst thing about hurricanes?
- ☒ a. the destructive effects of water
 - b. the heat they release
 - c. that they last about nine days on the average
 - d. their strong winds
33. The counter-clockwise swirling of the hurricane is brought about by _____.
- a. the low-pressure area in the center of the storm.
 - b. the force of waves of water.
 - c. the trade winds.
 - ☒ d. the increasing heat.
34. Apparently the word downpour means _____.
- ☒ a. heavy rainfall.
 - b. dangerous waves.
 - c. the progress of water to the hurricane center.
 - d. the energy produced by the hurricane.
35. The title for the passage is likely to be _____.

115
215
a. Storms and Hurricanes

☒ b. Hurricane: Its Formation and Destructive Force

c. Where Do Hurricanes Originate?

d. How Hurricanes Cause Heavy Losses

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of kinetics, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Ray Birdwhistell. He believes that physical appearance is often culturally programmed. In other words, we learn our looks—we are not born with them. A baby has generally unformed facial features. A baby, according to Birdwhistell, learns where to set the eyebrows by looking at those around—family and friends. This helps explain why the people of some regions of the United States look so much alike. New Englanders or Southerners have certain common facial characteristics that cannot be explained by genetics. The exact shape of the mouth is not set at birth, it is learned after. In fact, the final mouth shape is not formed until well after permanent teeth are set. For many, this can be well into adolescence. A husband and wife together for a long time often come to look somewhat alike. We learn our looks from those around us. This is perhaps why in a single country there are areas where people smile more than those in other areas. In the United States, for example, the South is the part of the country where the people smile most frequently. In New England they smile less, and in the western part of New York state still less. Many Southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than people on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia. People in densely populated urban areas also tend to smile and greet each other in public less than do people in rural areas and small towns.

36. Ray Birdwhistell believes that physical appearance

a. has little to do with culture.

☒ b. can be influenced by culture.

- c. is ever changing.
d. varies from place to place.
37. According to the passage, the final mouth shape is formed
a. before birth.
b. as soon as one's teeth are permanently set.
c. sometime after permanent teeth are set.
d. around 15 years old.
38. Ray Birdwhistell can tell what region of the United States a person is from by a
a. how much he or she laughs.
b. how he or she raises his or her eyebrows.
c. what he or she likes best.
d. the way he or she talks.
39. People who live _____ are more friendly.
a. in densely populated areas c. in New York city
b. in the country d. in the North
40. This passage might have been taken out of a book dealing with
a. physics b. chemistry
c. biology d. none of the above

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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Example: The story was so touching that I could hardly _____ my tears.

- a. hold on c. hold on to
b. hold up d. hold back

Sample Answer a b c ☒