

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

ACHIEVEMENT

TEST

《大学英语》精读四级测试

李荫华 夏国佐 主编

FOR

NON-ENGLISH

MAJORS

BAND 4

复旦大学出版社

《大学英语》 精 读

四 级 测 试

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内 容 提 要

本书根据复旦大学大学英语教学部编写的《大学英语》精读课程一至四级期末学业考试试卷重新整理、编排,分册出版,每级一册,每册配有听力理解部分测试题的录音带。每一册书都分为两个部分,首先是本级测试题和答题纸,然后是附录,附有测试题的标准答案和听力录音文字稿。测试题分听力理解、词汇、语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解和汉译英或英语作文六个部分,基本上突出了教材的相应难点和重点。这是《大学英语》精读教程的配套书,在平时学习教材的基础上按本书要求做测试题,不仅可自我测试学习效果,而且也可巩固所学得的英语知识和技能。

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编 者 的 话

为了更好地配合《大学英语》(College English)精读教程(Intensive Reading)的教学,我们将最近几年复旦大学大学英语教学部编写的《大学英语》精读一至四级期末学业考试(achievement test)试卷整理、编排之后,按级分册出版。每册并配有听力部分测试题的录音带。

测试和教学紧密相关,学业考试尤其如此,测试除了用来评估学生的学业外,运用得当,还可以帮助学生巩固所学得的语言知识和技能,从而成为促进学习的一种有效手段。这套分级测试就是基于这一认识而编写的。

当然,任何试题都有其局限性,一份或几份试卷并不能覆盖每册教材的全部内容。所以,做试题并不能取代课本学习。正确的做法应该是:在日常学习的坚实基础上,适当做些题目,一来巩固所学,同时也是对自己的学习效果的一种自我检验。

愿这套分级测试能对使用《大学英语》精读教程课本的同学们有所裨益。

除主编外,本书的编者还有:唐荣杰、赵建、王炘斌、王德明、余建中、张洁等同志。另外,俞宝发、查国生、姜新荣、孙健、邱匡林、罗候旻等同志也参加了部分编写和其它具体工作。

1991年4月于复旦大学

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College English Achievement Test (1)

(For Non-English Majors, Band 4)

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

Section A (5 points)

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 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:

Woman: This cake is a marvel, Where did you buy it?

Man: It's my own creation. It's something like my monther's.

Third Voice: Who made the cake?

You will read: a. The man. b. Mrs. Marvel.
c. The woman. d. The woman's mother.

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

1. a. It's impossible to change the room.
b. The man is foolish.
c. She is too busy at the moment.
d. They can't stop the noise anyway.
2. a. The restaurant has a good view of a lake.
b. The restaurant has very fresh air.
c. It's prepared by the restaurant itself.
d. It comes from a famous restaurant.
3. a. Ten days later. b. On the opening day.
c. Every day during the exhibition. d. On the last day.
4. a. Unacceptable. b. All right.
c. Uninteresting. d. Extremely good.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. a. Brown. | b. Dark brown. |
| c. Light blue. | d. Dark blue. |
| 6. a. Very attractive. | b. Just ordinary. |
| c. Wonderful. | d. Too dirty. |
| 7. a. 450 million. | b. 400 million. |
| c. 550 million. | d. 470 million. |
| 8. a. Set up the TV. | b. Turn off the TV. |
| c. Repair the TV. | d. Watch TV. |
| 9. a. Her son is still hungry. | b. She doesn't have enough money. |
| c. Her son is too fat. | d. She doesn't know what to do. |
| 10. a. Walking. | b. Driving. |
| c. Reading a book. | d. Rowing a boat. |

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear a number of questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read 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.

Passage I

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

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 11. a. His son left the restaurant. | b. His son wanted to go to Boston. |
| c. His son refused to give in. | d. His son stopped talking to him. |
| 12. a. To smile. | |
| b. To leave. | |
| c. To give the son a lesson on geography. | |
| d. To correct the father. | |
| 13. a. She's considerate. | b. She's careless. |
| c. She's unfair. | d. She's hysterical. |

Passage II

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 14. a. Very well. | b. All right. |
| c. Disappointingly. | d. Badly. |
| 15. a. He was not doing anything. | b. He painted only one mile. |
| c. He quarrelled with his boss. | d. He wasted too much paint. |
| 16. a. The man got very tired. | |

- b. The man made a mess of his work.
- c. The man never liked the job.
- d. The man never moved the paint can.

Passage III

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

- 17. a. Program oneself.
- b. Keep a pencil and paper next to one's bed.
- c. Try to wake up at midnight.
- d. Set one's alarm ten minutes earlier than usual.
- 18. a. To work with them.
- b. To read some books on mental problems.
- c. To talk to our friends.
- d. To stay awake as long as possible.
- 19. a. We may be worrying that we won't be able to see someone important.
- b. We are not sure what we want out of life.
- c. We fear that life is passing us by.
- d. We fear that we are open to attack.
- 20. a. It makes people feel tired.
- b. It helps people see some problems.
- c. It foretells future events.
- d. It does wonders to troubled people.

Part II Vocabulary (20 points, 10 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in brackets. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

- 21. (see) It's impossible to _____ whether she'll be well enough to come home from hospital next month.
- 22. (book) They gave everybody a beautifully printed _____ of about 10 pages.
- 23. (hand) She put a _____ of sweets on the chair by the bed.
- 24. (fall) Be careful that no harm _____ you.
- 25. (television) They are going to _____ the football match so we shall be able to watch it at home.

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

26. It will take you sometime to _____ this lesson.
a. see b. absorb c. melt d. integrate
27. A toothache may cause _____ pain.
a. effusive b. acute c. big d. gigantic
28. The singer came into _____ through appearing on television.
a. prominence b. position c. significance d. standing
29. She _____ her friends by breaking her promises.
a. backed b. damaged c. betrayed d. pledged
30. Prices have been _____ by increases in production.
a. sized up b. set down c. tied up d. brought down
31. The proposed law, while brilliantly _____, has been poorly devised to do the job at hand.
a. upheld b. promoted c. deceived d. conceived
32. She did not study hard, so she had to take the _____.
a. consequences b. sequences c. effects d. outcome
33. The people _____ the cruel king of his power.
a. overthrew b. confronted c. deprived d. punched
34. The book had a great _____ on its readers.
a. affection b. stroke c. contentment d. impact
35. Sound and light are _____.
a. intelligent b. intangible c. invisible d. inherent
36. We climbed steeply after take-off, and _____ at 25,000 feet.
a. levelled off b. followed up c. left off d. pulled up
37. John _____ the results of the election with amazing accuracy.
a. examined b. overlooked c. predicted d. entailed
38. She _____ from scolding the children until the guests left.
a. strayed b. refrained c. stopped d. prevented
39. Did you mean me to keep the receipt? I'm afraid I have _____.
a. stored it up b. taken it apart c. torn it up d. cut it out
40. During World War II, tea was _____ and we had to drink plain water instead.
a. few b. abundant c. nutritious d. scarce

Part III Structure (15 points, 10 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. You'll have to pay fifty dollars in cash _____ they give the machine to you.
a. as b. until c. before d. while
42. I have just been in to see if I can be _____ any assistance to them.
a. of b. with c. on d. at
43. _____ for an explanation of the social customs of this country, I would definitely find it difficult.
a. If asked b. If asking c. Asking d. Asked
44. There would be no doubt _____ there was something wrong with the car.
a. what b. whether c. if d. that
45. His illness was much more serious _____ the doctor had thought.
a. as b. than c. so that d. considering that
46. This is a subject _____ we might argue for a long time.
a. which b. about which c. what d. about what
47. These shoes are comfortable _____ pretty.
a. except for b. more than c. rather than d. as to
48. He _____ come at 10 o'clock, but now he comes at noon.
a. was used to b. used c. was used d. used to
49. In my opinion, he is anything _____ an actor.
a. but b. beside c. from d. for
50. James is an honest man; I say it, _____ I have opposed him.
a. ever since b. as soon as c. even though d. for fear that

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked a, b, c and d. Identify the one that is not correct. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

51. I shall see to it as my son is not late again .
 a b c d
52. The idea that the earth is flat was rejected centuries before .
 a b c d

53. After work there for the past few days, what do you think of the job?
 a b c d
54. In the opinion of my doctors, I should be well so much to travel by next week.
 a b c d
55. The cousins are alike in age, but otherwise as different like day and night.
 a b c d

Part IV Cloze (15 points, 15 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Every place is different. That is 56. 56. a. that b. what
 makes geography so interesting. It 57 us c. which d. all
 to new places, to different ways of 57. a. sends b. teaches
 living 58 the land, to new ways of think- c. introduces d. transfers
 ing about the 59. Indeed, it shows us 58. a. in b. from
 new ways of thinking about ourselves c. above d. on
60 our environment. Like travel, it is 59. a. world b. sea
61. It gives us new experiences and c. country d. sun
62 our understanding. 60. a. in b. over
 c. under d. beyond
 In comparing the study of geography 61. a. excitement b. excited
 to travel, 63 should also note the impor- c. excite d. exciting
 tance of maps. Like the vacationing 62. a. restricts b. lengthens
 motorist, geographers feel much more c. broadens d. relaxes
64 with a good map. Maps are 65 the 63. a. I b. they
 most important tools of the 66 trade. c. we d. it
 The ability to read and use maps is 64. a. fashionable b. comfortable
 a 67 skill, one that you will 68 for driv- c. interested d. inclined
 ing, reading the newspaper, and doing 65. a. among b. between
 many jobs. c. within d. except
 The study of geography 69 help you 66. a. geographer b. geographers
 to improve your map reading skills. 70 that is only the beginning. The real c. geography's d. geographer's
 value of geography is 71 it will give you a 67. a. simple b. difficult
 special way of 72 at the world. c. basic d. rare

A geographical outlook can help you understand 73 , your neighbors, and your world. It can make you sensitive 74 your environment and excited enough to really care. People with knowledge and concern can 75 our world a better place to live in.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 68. a. receive | b. suggest |
| c. need | d. manage |
| 69. a. need | b. will |
| c. needn't | d. won't |
| 70. a. But | b. As |
| c. Or | d. Though |
| 71. a. because | b. that |
| c. whether | d. how |
| 72. a. getting | b. working |
| c. glancing | d. looking |
| 73. a. oneself | b. you |
| c. one | d. yourself |
| 74. a. against | b. for |
| c. to | d. toward |
| 75. a. turn | b. make |
| c. design | d. improve |

Section B

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

We have moved a long distance from the 76 cliches about work and money and 77 . It is probably not much more 78 to ask the question about working 79 live and living to work than 80 is to play the "live-to-eat or eat-to-live" 81 . Obviously these elements interrelate. The important 82 is that human beings would have to 83 some very potent substitutes for the 84 satisfactions derived from work if they 85 have to work.

Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points 35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are 3 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)

To produce sound, there must be present both a vibrating source (震源) that initiates a mechanical disturbance (wave) and an elastic medium (弹性媒介体) through which the wave can be transmitted. Consider a simple experiment to demonstrate the need for an elastic substance to carry the sound. If an electric buzzer is hung inside a bell jar so that it does not touch the sides of the jar, the sound of the buzzer can be heard when air is inside the

jar, because the air transmits the sound waves. As soon as the bell jar is exhausted by a vacuum pump (真空泵), the sound can no longer be heard because there is no material through which the disturbance can travel. By tilting the evacuated bell jar so that the buzzer touches the wall of the jar, the sound can once again be heard; therefore a solid (the glass of the jar) can carry the sound wave as well as a gas (the initial air). In a second experiment, you could show that a liquid, too, can transmit sound by ringing a small bell beneath the surface of water in a sink or large pan.

86. It would be correct to say that sound travels as a _____.
a. buzzing b. disturbance c. gas d. vacuum
87. In the first experiment the sound wave originates from the _____.
a. air b. bell c. glass d. buzzer
88. When the pumping begins in the first experiment, the buzzing heard by the observer should _____.
a. suddenly stop b. become louder
c. gradually die away d. become louder, then die away
89. In the second experiment, the elastic medium through which the sound wave is transmitted is the _____.
a. bell b. air c. sink or pan d. water
90. The word "tilting" (L.11) means _____.
a. "turning (the jar) upside down"
b. "moving (the jar) to a sloping position"
c. "pulling (the jar) along"
d. "tying (the jar) to a wall"

(2)

Reading is the key to school success and, like any skill, it takes practice. A child learns to walk by practicing until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athlete practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that "being in the zone." Educators call it "automaticity."

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and decoding (辨识) the words. With practice, he stumbles less and less, reading by the phrase. With automaticity, he doesn't have to think about decoding the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois schools, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests. At fifth grade, the automatic readers were reading twice as fast as the others, and still outscored them on accuracy, comprehension and vocabulary.

"It's not I. Q. but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to

automaticity," according to Rossman. Any child who spends at least 3.5 to 4 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers will in all likelihood reach automaticity. At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favor of reading.

You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud — something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentences, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

91. The first paragraph tells us _____.
a. what automaticity is b. how accuracy is acquired
c. how a child learns to walk d. how an athlete is trained
92. An automatic reader _____.
a. sounds out the letters
b. concentrates on meaning
c. has a high I.Q.
d. pays much attention to the structures of sentences
93. The Illinois study shows that the automatic reader's high speed _____.
a. costs him a lot of work b. affects his comprehension
c. leads to his future success d. doesn't affect his comprehension
94. A bright child _____.
a. also needs practice to be an automatic reader
b. always achieves great success in comprehension tests
c. becomes an automatic reader after learning how to read
d. is a born automatic reader
95. The paragraphs used to test the automaticity of your child should be _____.
a. readable and interesting b. a little bit above his level
c. full of dramatic expressions d. new to him
96. The word "outscore" in paragraph 3 means _____.
a. "scoring higher than" b. "scoring lower than"
c. "scoring as high as" d. "scoring unfavorably in"
97. The main idea of the passage is _____.
a. how to score high on comprehension tests
b. reading is the key to school success
c. how to test your child's reading ability
d. automaticity is important for efficient reading

(3)

Every British citizen who is employed (or self-employed) is obliged to pay a weekly

contribution to the national insurance and health schemes. An employer also makes a contribution for each of his employees, and the Government too pays a certain amount. This plan was brought into being in 1948. Its aim is to prevent anyone from going without medical services, if he needs them, however poor he may be; to ensure that a person who is out of work shall receive a weekly sum of money to survive; and to provide a small pension for those who have reached the age of retirement.

Everyone can register with a doctor of his choice and if he is ill he can consult the doctor without having to pay for the doctor's services, although he has to pay a small charge for medicines. The doctor may, if necessary, send a patient to a specialist, or to a hospital; in both cases treatment will be given without any fee being payable. Those who wish may become private patients, paying for their treatment, but they must still pay their contributions to the national insurance and health schemes.

During illness the patient can draw a small amount every week, to make up for his lost wages. Everyone who needs to have his eyes seen to may go to a state-registered oculist and if his sight is weak he can get spectacles from an optician at a much reduced price. For a small payment he may go to a dentist; if he needs false teeth, he can obtain dentures (假牙) for less than they would cost from a private dentist. Various other medical appliances can be obtained in much the same way.

When a man is out of work, he may draw unemployment benefit until he finds work again; this he will probably do by going to a Job Centre (an office run by the State to help people find jobs). If he is married, the allowance he receives will be larger. Obviously, the amount paid is comparatively small, for the State does not want people to stop working in order to draw a handsome sum of money for doing nothing!

When a man reaches the age of sixty-five, he may retire from work and then he has the right to draw a State pension. For women, the age of retirement is sixty.

Mothers-to-be and children receive special benefits such as free milk or certain food-stuffs for which only a minimum charge is made. The State pays to the mother a small weekly sum for each child in a family. There is also an allowance for funerals, for the State boasts that it looks after people "from the cradle to the grave"! There are special benefits for certain people, such as the blind and the handicapped (残疾人).

Most people in Britain agree that there are still many improvements to be made in the national insurance and health schemes, but it is also true that they have become a social institution that the great majority of the population wishes to see maintained.

98. The money for the national insurance and health schemes comes from _____ .
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. one source | b. two sources |
| c. three sources | d. four sources |
99. Every citizen in Britain _____ .
- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| a. receives pay from the government |
|-------------------------------------|

- b. registers with a doctor and becomes a private patient
 - c. has access to medical services almost free of charge
 - d. retires from work in the early sixties
100. When a registered patient is in hospital, he _____ .
- a. pays nothing for the treatment
 - b. pays a lot for the treatment
 - c. does not pay his contribution for the health schemes
 - d. has to pay more for the health schemes
101. An oculist (in paragraph 3) is _____ .
- a. a physician specialising in eye diseases
 - b. someone who makes and sells glasses
 - c. an expert on heart diseases
 - d. someone who makes people look more attractive
102. Which of the following is true?
- a. Unemployment benefit makes people stay idle at home.
 - b. Unemployment benefit is supposed to help people pull through a difficult time.
 - c. Unemployment benefit is insufficient to keep a family alive.
 - d. Unemployment benefit is available to married people only.
103. "From the cradle to the grave" (in paragraph 6) means _____ .
- a. "from cradle makers to grave diggers"
 - b. "from the healthy to the handicapped"
 - c. "from morning till evening"
 - d. "from birth to death"
104. In the last paragraph, "they" refers to _____ .
- a. most people in Britain
 - b. national insurance and health schemes
 - c. people's wishes
 - d. improvements to be made
105. This passage is mainly about _____ .
- a. employment in Britain
 - b. welfare in Britain
 - c. people's living conditions in Britain
 - d. medical services in Britain

Part VI Guided Writing (15 points, 30 minutes)

Directions: Read the following letter and write back in Susan's name, telling Laura that you cannot accept the invitation. The reasons for this are:

1. Walter's brother Paul is arriving from England on Sunday night, and you