

COLLEGE ENGLISH
PRACTICE TESTS

大学英语

四级水平测试试题集
Band 4 (新题型)

上海外语教育出版社



大学英语四级水平测试试题集

新题型 Band 4

主 编 庄恩平
副主编 王大伟
编 者 庄恩忠 陶文瑛
刘学青 裘震铨

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级水平测试试题集: 新题型 / 庄恩平主编.
2版. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 1998.9 (1999重印)
ISBN 7-81046-342-X

I. 大… II. 庄… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题
IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (1999) 第25399号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 上海江杨印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 14.75 插页 1 字数 362 千字

版 次: 1998年9月第2版 2001年6月第8次印刷

印 数: 30 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-342-X / G · 642

定 价: 15.70 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

修订前言

《大学英语四级水平测试试题集》(新题型)是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4级)的要求编写,旨在检查学完四级课程的学生英语综合运用能力。在编写过程中,我们参考了《大学英语》及《大学核心英语》四级教材,并采用了大学英语考试委员会1997年使用的新题型,因此,本试题集符合大学英语四级考试要求,是一套理想的、实用的、有效的模拟试题,可用于全国大学英语四级考试前的强化训练与自测。

本书有十套试题,每套试题分听力、阅读理解、词汇与结构、综合填空、写作与新题型,包括听力填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题。

每套试题附听力原文、答案、答题纸,便于学生自测。

本书由庄恩平(上海大学)主编、王大伟(上海海运学院)担任副主编。

参加编写的有:

上海大学 庄恩平 陶文瑛 刘学青

上海海运学院 王大伟

同济大学 庄恩忠

上海师范大学 裘震铨

CONTENTS

Part One	College English Practice Tests Band 4	1
Practice Test	1	1
Practice Test	2	18
Practice Test	3	35
Practice Test	4	52
Practice Test	5	69
Practice Test	6	86
Practice Test	7	103
Practice Test	8	120
Practice Test	9	137
Practice Test	10	154
Part Two	Key To Band 4 Practice Tests 1 – 10	171
Part Three	Tapescripts For Listening Comprehension	201

Part One

College English Practice Tests Band 4

Practice Test 1

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 centre.

1. A) He's living on the farm.
B) He's going to leave in 15 minutes.
C) He's driving his new car.
D) He's leaving this country this year.
2. A) One hour.
B) Two hours.
C) Three hours.
D) Four hours.
3. A) On a phone.
B) In a hotel.
C) In a private residence.
D) In a guest house.
4. A) He lost it.
B) He had it with him.
C) He took it out of the bank.
D) He spent it.
5. A) In a hotel.
B) In a coffee shop.
C) In a library.

- D) In a laboratory.
6. A) He may be going to the meeting.
 B) He may take her to a movie.
 C) Seeing his girl friend.
 D) He may be driving at 3:00.
7. A) Whether they had been at the house before.
 B) Which four friends went with her.
 C) What time they went to the house.
 D) Why they went to the house.
8. A) The dean wants the office report.
 B) He doesn't know where the dean's office is.
 C) Perhaps the dean's office can provide the report.
 D) Maybe the dean is in his office.
9. A) She's worried that she will make mistakes.
 B) She'd like to get started as soon as possible.
 C) It doesn't matter to her when they start.
 D) It's far in the future, so they can start anytime.
10. A) She can't decide which class to take.
 B) She's having trouble getting to school.
 C) She hasn't chosen a subject for an assignment.
 D) She can't find the kind of paper she needs.

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 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

11. A) 800,000.
 B) 1 million.
 C) 250 million.
 D) 200 million.
12. A) disease.
 B) food shortage.
 C) wars.
 D) all of the above.
13. A) A gradual increase.

- B) A sharp increase.
- C) A gradual decrease.
- D) A sudden decrease.

Passage Two

- 14. A) Miller was loved by her parents.
B) Miller was loved by her sisters.
C) Miller was loved by her brothers.
D) Miller enjoyed a happy life as a child.
- 15. A) maths
B) painting
C) both A) and B)
D) neither A) nor B)
- 16. A) When looking for jobs.
B) In primary school.
C) In high school.
D) In college.
- 17. A) She could not find a job relevant to her studies.
B) She could not find any job.
C) She was not especially favoured by society.
D) She was interested in editorial jobs.

Passage Three

- 18. A) It works faster than the human brain.
B) It seldom makes errors.
C) It can solve complicated problems.
D) It can 'think' without information fed into it.
- 19. A) Its vacuum tubes.
B) Its electronic circuits.
C) Computer programs.
D) All of the above.
- 20. A) The advantages and disadvantages of computers.
B) The future of the computer.
C) The main features of the computer.
D) The scientific principles of the computer.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the year following the Civil War, businesses began to form monopolies (垄断). A monopoly is a business or corporation that has exclusive control over a certain market. This means that a monopoly has no competitors.

In business, competition among businesses tends to keep the prices of products down. Since they had no competitors, monopolies, depending on how essential their product was, could charge as much as they wanted for their product.

As more and more monopolies began to appear, some Americans began to wonder how these big companies could so easily drive their competitors out of business. One person who was especially interested in the practices of these monopolies was a journalist named Ida Tarbell.

During the early 1900's, Ida Tarbell's articles took on such big corporations as the Standard Oil Trust Company. She described the methods that these monopolies would use to drive rival companies out of business. For example, she described how big companies would make deals with railroad companies. According to the terms of these deals, the railroad companies would charge the big companies lower rates to transport goods. Smaller companies who competed with the big companies would be charged the regular rate, which was much higher.

21. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
- A) The definition of monopolies.
 - B) The success of monopolies.
 - C) The reasons for the success of monopolies.
 - D) Both B) and C).
22. A monopoly is a business that controls the market, _____.
- A) beating all other competitors
 - B) including only a few competitors
 - C) excluding many rivals
 - D) none of the above
23. If a monopoly wants to charge as much as possible, _____.
- A) it must have competitors
 - B) it must be a big business
 - C) its products must be indispensable to people
 - D) its products must be of high quality

24. Tarbell's articles are mainly concerned with _____ .
- A) the competitive power of big companies
 - B) the competitive methods by big companies
 - C) the dirty deals between big and small companies
 - D) the dirty deals between big companies and railroad companies
25. The word "terms" in Paragraph 4 means _____ .
- A) conditions
 - B) semesters
 - C) periods of time
 - D) money

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

When you close your eyes and try to think of the shape of your own body, what you imagine (or rather, what you feel) is quite different from what you see when you open your eyes and look in the mirror. The image you feel is much vaguer than the one you see. And if you lie still, it is quite hard to imagine yourself as having any particular size or shape.

When you move, when you feel the weight of your arms and legs and the natural resistance of the objects around you, the "felt" image of yourself starts to become clearer. It is almost as if it were created by your own actions and the feelings they cause.

The image you create for yourself has rather strange proportions: certain parts feel much larger than they look. If you get a hole in one of your teeth, it feels enormous; you are often surprised by how small it looks when you inspect it in the mirror.

But although the "felt" image may not have the shape you see in the mirror, it is much more important. It is the image through which you recognize your physical existence in the world. In spite of its strange proportions, it is all one piece, and since it has a consistent right and left and top and bottom, it allows you to locate new feelings when they occur. It allows you to find your nose in the dark and point to a pain.

If the felt image is damaged for any reason — if it is cut in half or lost as it often is after certain strokes which wipe out recognition of one entire side — these tasks become almost impossible. What is more, it becomes hard to make sense of one's own visual appearance. If one half of the "felt" image is wiped out or injured, the patient stops recognizing the affected part of his body. It is hard for him to find the location of feelings on that side, and, although he feels the doctor's touch, he locates it as being on the undamaged side.

26. In which of the following situations will you find your image most vague?

- A) When looking into the mirror.
- B) When lying in bed with closed eyes.
- C) When standing.
- D) When walking.

27. When you concentrate on the image of a certain part of your body, the part will look _____ to

you.

- A) smaller than usual
 - B) smaller than any other part of the body
 - C) larger than it really is
 - D) larger than any other part of the body
28. Why is the felt image important?
- A) Because it is larger than the part of the body.
 - B) Because it is smaller than the part of the body.
 - C) Because it replaces all other feelings.
 - D) Because it provides a useful framework for your feelings.
29. The underlined "these tasks" in the last paragraph does NOT mean _____.
- A) locating new feelings
 - B) cutting the image in half
 - C) recognizing one's physical existence in the world
 - D) pointing to your nose in the dark
30. Which of the following could be the title of the passage?
- A) One's Real Image and Felt Image.
 - B) One's Felt Image Is Not Real.
 - C) The Advantages and Disadvantages of One's Felt Image.
 - D) The Functions of One's Felt Image.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The standardized educational or psychological tests, that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in Congress. The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics turn attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified condition. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance. How well the predictions will be supported by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person has learned, the skills he has developed, or the kind of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience, and upon such factors as cost and

availability.

31. What is the author's attitude towards standardized tests?
- A) Negative.
 - B) Positive.
 - C) Slightly critical.
 - D) Both A) and B).
32. Why is the target of attacks considered to be wrong?
- A) Because the standardized tests are criticized by too many magazines.
 - B) Because the problems of the tests should not be referred to Congress.
 - C) Because one fails to notice test users' lack of knowledge.
 - D) Because attacks shouldn't be made by incompetent users.
33. "All informed predictions" in Paragraph 2 means all predictions that _____.
- A) are based on sound knowledge of the tests
 - B) are based on information from the mass media
 - C) are made by government agencies
 - D) are made by testees
34. One's predictions are never 100% accurate because _____.
- A) the predictor may not be wise enough
 - B) the predictor may not have sufficient experience
 - C) the predictor never receives complete information
 - D) the information received is subject to errors
35. According to the author, what is the context in which standardized tests should be considered?
- A) They provide a quick objective method.
 - B) They get information about a particular person.
 - C) They provide good quality information.
 - D) They may be partly incorrect.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Comparatively few fresh-water species of fishes are limited in their distribution to a single river system, yet not many are found on both sides of a high mountain ridge, such as the Rocky Mountains in North America. That is to say, the fishes of the Mississippi Valley are generally different from those of the Pacific slope.

While it is a well-known fact that the fish life in no two river systems, even though they empty into the sea on the same side of a divide (分水岭), is exactly identical, such streams do have many species in common. The principal rivers of the Atlantic slope of the United States, for example, contain several species common to all of them, including the bullhead catfish, the bluegill sunfish, and the largemouth bass. None of these species can endure salt water, so they cannot move from one river system to another. On the other hand, the more northern streams contain species not found in the southern ones, and vice versa. The common pike, for example, is found in the Atlantic streams from Maryland northward, and

the brook trout and yellow perch occur only in the streams from North Carolina southward.

How the present distribution came about must remain a matter of guess. It is quite probable that some of the streams, including those on opposite sides of a divide, may have been connected at one time.

Again, streams may be entirely separate during normal weather, but an exceptionally heavy rainfall or the sudden melting of snow in the uplands sometimes causes floods which may form a temporary connection between them, providing a passageway for fishes. It is also possible that water birds may accidentally carry fish or spawn (卵) from one stream to another, or that man may be instrumental in such a transfer.

36. According to the passage, _____.
- A) The Mississippi River and the Pacific slope are on the same side of the Rocky Mountains
 - B) The Mississippi River and the Pacific slope are on the two sides of the Rocky Mountains
 - C) The Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains are on the two sides of the Pacific slope
 - D) The Pacific slope and the Rocky Mountains are on the two sides of the Mississippi
37. The fishes in the Atlantic slope cannot move from one river system to another because _____.
- A) there is no canal linking different rivers
 - B) fishes cannot swim by way of the Atlantic
 - C) different rivers do not have the same salt content
 - D) different fishes need different rivers
38. What is NOT the reason for the same fish to be found in different rivers?
- A) Different rivers may have been linked to each other in the past.
 - B) Floods carried fish from one river to another.
 - C) Birds carried fish from place to place.
 - D) Earthquakes may have caused links between rivers.
39. "man may be instrumental in such a transfer" in the last sentence means _____.
- A) man may use instruments to transport fish
 - B) the movement of fish doesn't depend on human instruments
 - C) it is because of man that fish can move from one river to another
 - D) it is through man's tools that fish can move from one river to another
40. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- A) Fish Distribution and the Reasons.
 - B) Why Different Rivers Have the Same Fishes.
 - C) Different Fishes in Different Rivers.
 - D) Similar Fishes in Different Rivers.

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. The arrival of five unexpected guests threw everything into _____.

- A) confusion B) conflict
C) concrete D) contrast
42. Biology is _____.
A) science of life B) science of the life
C) the science of life D) the science of the life
43. The Chinese _____ about 22 percent of the world population.
A) account up B) account for
C) make in D) take for
44. "Bob certainly has a low opinion of Sue. " "It can't be any worse than _____ of him."
A) her B) hers
C) she D) she does
45. The population of the village has decreased _____ 150 to 500.
A) in B) at
C) by D) with
46. Many an example _____ illustrated this.
A) is B) were
C) has D) have
47. The woman has not yet _____ the loss of her son.
A) got up B) got by
C) got over D) got round
48. "I'd like to have a look at your cameras before I decide on one. " "We have several models _____."
A) for you to choose from B) for your choice
C) for the choice of yours D) for you to choose
49. The business of doctors is to prevent and _____ disease.
A) kill B) cure
C) wound D) injure
50. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless _____ to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
A) made B) being made
C) having made D) to be made
51. During the peak hours they were _____ by the heavy traffic.
A) held forward B) held backward
C) held down D) held up
52. He denied _____ to send out the signal at exactly 8 p.m.
A) having been telling B) being told
C) to be told D) having been told
53. The pupils were amazed at the _____ of the teacher's knowledge.
A) extension B) extend

- C) extending D) extent
54. When I leave the school next week, I _____ this class for three years.
A) have taught B) shall have taught
C) have been taught D) shall be teaching
55. Did it ever _____ you that he could be the murderer?
A) occur to B) occur in
C) happen to D) happen with
56. Although he made a foolish mistake, we _____ at him.
A) ought to have laughed B) oughtn't to have laughed
C) ought to laugh D) should not to laugh
57. He _____ from Fudan University in the Class of 1991.
A) graduated B) granted
C) completed D) finished
58. The chairman of the committee moved that the proposal _____ put to the vote.
A) is B) was
C) were D) be
59. Since they could not agree with each other, the dispute was finally _____ the United Nations.
A) referred up B) referred to
C) passed on D) passed by
60. He rarely goes to the cinema, _____.
A) so does she B) she doesn't as well
C) neither did she D) nor does she
61. This picture-book is _____ for young children.
A) interested B) intended
C) expressed D) meaning
62. He had little idea it was getting so late, _____.
A) didn't he B) hadn't he
C) had he D) wasn't he
63. His proposal enjoyed great popularity and he was elected by an absolute _____.
A) number B) figure
C) majority D) minority
64. _____, he could not cover the whole distance in fifteen minutes.
A) As he ran fast B) If he ran fast
C) Since he ran fast D) Fast as he ran
65. If you are pressed with the time, you may _____ the second section of the book.
A) raise B) lower
C) add D) omit
66. This bottom student managed to pass the difficult exam _____ surprised all of us.
A) that B) it

- C) , which D) which
67. The Pudong New Area has _____ a new look.
A) assumed on B) given up
C) taken on D) got up
68. Looking back on the recent failures, I regret _____ your advice.
A) don't having taken B) having not followed
C) not having accepted D) no having taken
69. He was _____ for the army because of his poor eyesight.
A) rejected B) returned
C) accepted D) admitted
70. That fashionable lady _____ to be a thief.
A) proved out B) proved down
C) turned in D) turned out

Part IV Cloze

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

The American newspaperman's public responsibility goes _____ 71 _____ the reporting of political facts, beyond even comment _____ 72 _____ the facts. His role becomes heroic _____ 73 _____ he discovers crimes about which the police knew _____ 74 _____, and more _____ 75 _____ when he produces _____ 76 _____ of corruption or misbehaviour by police officials. _____ 77 _____ democratic the election process _____ 78 _____ have been many local officials who have made themselves rich by dirty means, and a _____ 79 _____ who finds out the dishonest truth, persistently pressing his _____ 80 _____ and courageously publishing the results in the _____ 81 _____ of evil threats, expressing one of the highest _____ 82 _____ that the press sets before itself. Things do not always happen this _____ 83 _____, but they sometimes _____ 84 _____. And the press as a whole _____ 85 _____ some credit for the marvellous openness of public life, which is one of the specific _____ 86 _____ of American democracy. Many things which in other countries are hidden away are quickly made _____ 87 _____ in America. _____ 88 _____ this is so is partly due to the dedication of the press _____ 89 _____ its task, together with the honour that it has _____ 90 _____ as a protector of the public interest.

71. A) beside
C) behind
72. A) at
C) in
73. A) when
C) what
74. A) something
- B) beyond
D) because
B) for
D) on
B) where
D) whatever
B) anything

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | C) nothing | D) none |
| 75. A) still | | B) even |
| | C) ever | D) than |
| 76. A) prove | | B) proves |
| | C) evidences | D) evidence |
| 77. A) Whatever | | B) But |
| | C) However | D) No matter |
| 78. A) that | | B) there |
| | C) they | D) it |
| 79. A) policeman | | B) government official |
| | C) Negro | D) journalist |
| 80. A) researches | | B) problems |
| | C) inquiries | D) studies |
| 81. A) face | | B) front |
| | C) top | D) corner |
| 82. A) ideas | | B) ideals |
| | C) items | D) identities |
| 83. A) way | | B) road |
| | C) direction | D) method |
| 84. A) work | | B) do |
| | C) happen | D) go |
| 85. A) preserves | | B) conserves |
| | C) deserves | D) reserves |
| 86. A) points | | B) places |
| | C) feathers | D) features |
| 87. A) know | | B) knowing |
| | C) to know | D) known |
| 88. A) That | | B) Because |
| | C) What | D) So |
| 89. A) for | | B) to |
| | C) at | D) in |
| 90. A) paid | | B) spent |
| | C) earned | D) proposed |

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in no less than 100 words on the following topic given in Chinese:

请谈大学生打工的得与失,并给出你的结论或观点。