

前 言

本书汇集了11套大学英语四级考试模拟试卷,采用了1996年后的新题型。各套题内容力求体现《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,难度力求接近四级统考试题,并设置了一些难度稍大的题目,对考生从严训练,以便他们在实际考试中应付自如,取得理想的成绩。

本书由具有丰富的大学英语教学经验的教师编写,取材广泛,内容新颖,具有较强的针对性和实用性。

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College English Test 1

Band 4

Part I Listening Comprehension

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. 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) Fifteen minutes. | C) Half an hour. |
| B) Forty-five minutes. | D) An hour and a half. |
| 2. A) In New York City. | C) On a plane. |
| B) In Paris. | D) In his sister's home. |
| 3. A) Waitress. | C) Saleswoman. |
| B) Cook. | D) Boss. |
| 4. A) A host. | C) A guest. |
| B) A waiter. | D) A customer. |
| 5. A) The cinema is made of stone. | C) The cinema is popular. |
| B) The cinema is very near. | D) The cinema is large. |
| 6. A) He isn't sure she counted all her books. | |
| B) Four books are a lot to borrow from the library. | |

- C) He didn't expect there would be so many books.
D) She has reminded him that he also has some books to return.
7. A) The man shouldn't be taking the train tomorrow.
B) The man should see the game afterward.
C) The man should step over the football.
D) The man shouldn't be playing so soon.
8. A) She thinks there is too much noise.
B) She likes talking with powerful people.
C) She wasn't paying any attention to him.
D) She's amazed that the man didn't hear her.
9. A) The man are not permitted in the room.
B) They are bothered by the smoke.
C) There is very little breeze.
D) The room is on fire.
10. A) The woman is an unusual student.
B) The woman won't be able to complete the course.
C) The woman's request will be granted.
D) There will be no make-up exam for the woman.

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

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

11. A) In the 19th century. C) In the 17th century.
B) In the 18th century. D) In the 16th century.

12. A) Nobel did much to help the science of destruction.
B) Nobel was a scientist.
C) Nobel left \$ 900,000 when he died.
D) Each winner can get a prize of \$ 40,000.

13. A) In September, 1901. C) In September, 1896.
B) In December, 1901. D) In December, 1896.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The museums are a financial success.
B) People are leaving New York too rapidly.
C) The public should support cultural institutions.
D) More visitors are needed.

15. A) They have hotels and stores.
B) Tourists are brought to the city by them to spend money.
C) Hotels are beside the museums.
D) They need money to build the museums.

16. A) A big bank. C) The New York Museum.
B) A travel agency. D) The mayor of New York.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Over 500. C) Over 5,000.
B) Over 200,000. D) Over 20,000.

18. A) In the late 1960s. C) In 1973.
B) In 1972. D) In late 1970s.

19. A) Workers must be present for certain 'key' time.
B) Workers must work an agreed total number of hours.
C) The system allows workers to begin and finish work before Sunday.
D) The system allows workers to begin and finish work whenever they want.
20. A) It has proved a great success.
B) It increases productivity.
C) It gives the workers a greater sense of responsibility.
D) It gives the workers only a little sense of responsibility.

Part I Reading Comprehension

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

These predictions will seem strange, almost impossible. Yet they have come from the most learned and conservative minds. To the wisest and most careful men in greatest institutions of science and learning I have gone asking each in this turn to forecast what, in his opinion, will have been brought in his own field of investigation before the drawn of 2001.

There will be no c, x or q in our everyday alphabet. They will be abandoned because unnecessary. Spelling by sound will have been adopted, first by the newspapers. English will be a language of condensed words expressing condensed ideas, and will be more extensively spoken.

Hot and cold air from taps. Hot or cold air will be turned on from taps to regulate the temperature of a house as we now turn on hot or cold water from taps to regulate the temperature of the bath. Central plants will supply this cool air and heat to city houses in the same way as now our gas or elec-

tricity is furnished.

Coal will not be used for heating or cooking. It will be scarce, but not entirely exhausted. The earth's hard coal will last until the year 2050 or 2100; its soft-coal mines until 2200 or 2300. Meanwhile both kinds of coal will have become more and more expensive. Man will have found electricity manufactured by waterpower to be much cheaper. Every river or creek with any suitable fall will be equipped with water-motors, turning generators, making electricity.

There will be no street cars in our large cities. All traffic will be below or high above ground when brought within city limits. In most cities it will be confined to broad ^{below}subways or tunnels well lighted and well aired, or to high trestles with "moving-sidewalk" stairways leading to the top.

21. What does the writer feel about these predictions?

- A) They are certain to come true.
- B) They are radical visions of the future.
- C) He is suspicious of them.
- D) They are the opinions of ordinary people.

22. What will become of the English language by the year 2001?

- A) It will become the official international language.
- B) Its vocabulary will be greatly expanded.
- C) English spelling will have become phonetic (表示语音的).
- D) All newspapers will have adopted the use of English.

~~X~~ 23. Which word best describes the system of heating described in this passage?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| A) Centralized | C) Regulated |
| <u>B) Controlled</u> | D) Temperate |

24. Man will turn away from coal as his primary energy source by the year 2001 because _____.

- A) the earth's coal will be exhausted
- B) producing electricity by using waterpower will be more economical and

obtainable

- C) mining for coal will have become more difficult
- D) waterpower is a cleaner energy source

25. A suitable title for this article might be _____.

- A) Progress Marches On
- C) Predictions on the Future of Industry
- B) The World of 2001
- D) The Triumph of Technology

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Change or the ability to adapt oneself to a changing environment is indispensable to evolution. The farmer whose land is required for housing or industry must adapt himself; he can move to another place and master the problems peculiar to it; he can change his occupation, perhaps after a period of training; or he can starve to death. A nation which cannot adapt its trade or defence requirements to meet world conditions faces economic or military disaster. Nothing is fixed and permanently stable. There must be movement forward, which is progress of a sort, or movement backwards, which is decay and deterioration (衰退).

In this context, tradition can be a force for good or for evil. As long as it offers a guide, it helps the ignorant and the uninformed to take a step forward and, thereby, to adapt themselves to changed circumstances. Tradition or custom, can guide the hunter as effectively as it can influence the nervous hostess. But if we make an idol (崇拜) of tradition, it ceases to become a guide and becomes an obstacle lying across the path of change and progress. If we insist on trying to plot the future by the past, we clearly handicap ourselves and invite failure. The better course is to accept the help which tradition can give, but realizing that it necessarily has its roots in the past, to be well aware of its limitations in a changing world.

26. According to this passage, which of the following is true?

- A) To avoid decay and deterioration, we must keep the world permanently stable.
- B) The world is always changing, so we must adjust ourselves to new conditions.

- C) The important point of evolution is that the world undergoes movement forward and movement backward alternately. ~~19/5/74~~
- D) Tradition often becomes an obstacle lying across the path of change and progress.

27. The author used the incident of the farmer in the passage to indicate _____.

- A) people should adapt themselves to the changed circumstances
- B) farmers are especially influenced by tradition
- C) the farmer may have to undergo a period of training
- D) the farmer will starve to death if he doesn't pay due regard to tradition

28. In the second paragraph, "this context" refers to _____.

- A) decay and deterioration C) tradition
- B) movement forward D) a changing world

29. Tradition becomes an obstacle across the path of change and progress when we _____.

- A) accept tradition only as a guide
- B) rely too much on tradition without realizing its limitations
- C) strongly desire for change without considering the possible consequence
- D) plot the future irrespective of (不顾) tradition

30. The author concludes by offering the advice that _____.

- A) since tradition necessarily has its roots in the past, it would be better to take no notice of tradition
- B) we must stick firmly to tradition when facing a new problem, and not break with tradition under any circumstance
- C) we should neither worship nor reject tradition but take from it any help it can offer in any particular instance
- D) we should realize the limitations of a changing world and not invite failure under any circumstance

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Reading is not the only way to acquire knowledge of preceding work. There is another large reservoir which may be called experience, and the college students will find that every craftsman has something he can teach and will generally teach gladly to any college student who doesn't look down upon them with ill-concealed disdain (轻蔑). The information from these quarters differs from that in textbooks and papers chiefly in that its theoretical part—the explanations of why things happen—is frequently quite fantastic. But the demonstration and report of what happens, and how it happens, are sound even if the reports are in completely unscientific terms. Presently the college students will learn, in this case also, what to accept and what to reject. One important thing for a college student to remember is that if Aristotle could talk to the fisherman, so can he.

Another source of knowledge is the vast store of traditional practices handed down from father to son, or mother to daughter, of old country customs, of folklore. All this is very difficult for a college student to explore, for much knowledge and personal experience is needed here to separate good plants from wild weeds. The college student should learn to realize and remember how much of real value science has found in this wild, confused wildness and how often scientific discoveries turned out to be rediscoveries of what had existed in this wildness long ago.

31. The main idea of this passage is about _____.
A) how to deal with experience
B) why to learn from the craftsman
C) what to learn from the parents
D) how to acquire knowledge
32. According to the passage, how can we acquire knowledge?
A) By working with other people.
B) By learning at school.
C) From reading, experience and traditional practices.
D) By reading as many books as possible.

33. The author advised the college student to _____.
 A) be patient in helping the craftsman with scientific terms
 B) be ill-concealed towards the craftsman
 C) learn the craftsman's experience with a critical eye
 D) obtain the craftsman's experience without rejection
34. The phrase "this wild, confused wildness" in the second paragraph probably refers to _____.
 A) wild weeds among good plants C) the information from the parents
 B) personal experience D) the vast store of traditional practice
35. From this passage we can infer that _____.
 A) scientific discoveries are based on personal experience
 B) schools and books are not the only access to knowledge
 C) discoveries and rediscoveries are the most important source of knowledge for a college student
 D) we'll invite the craftsman to teach in the college

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

We had both our children taught to drive by a professional teacher when they reached seventeen, and assumed they were reasonably safe. But no teenager these days got far out of line with their own generation. It was an eye-opener when Lucy, eighteen, planning a camping holiday with friends and using two cars, said, "I think I'll try to go with Jack's lot in his car," adding thoughtfully, "Peter's been with him in two accidents and says his reactions are very quick."

"So Jack has been involved in two accidents, has he?" we suspiciously enquired.

"Oh yes, but his reactions are really quick. You needn't worry." (Loyalty to the age group is all important.)

"Well, just telephone and let me know you've arrived safely."

I was driving down the same day myself to stay with friends in the same

county.

"Actually, Mum," came the reply, "I was going to ring up to make sure you'd arrived safely."

She duly telephoned "Sorry I'm late ringing. We delayed. Just after we left the motorway a passer-by pointed out to Jack that one tyre was quite flat so we had to change it."

Halfway through the holiday there was another telephone call.

"You're not to worry, everyone's O.K., nobody was hurt, but could you give three of us a lift home? Mike's car is a write-off (报废品). The steering had failed while he was passing another vehicle and he landed in the ditch."

"When was Mike's car steering last checked?" We wanted to know later. The car, it was firmly stated, had passed its road test. But this was not the whole story, because we happened to know that the unlucky Mike had, just before the holiday, transferred to his old five-seater (五座轿车) the engine and wheels of a new two-seater sports car, intending to use the former to accommodate his friends on holiday, returning the engine and wheels to the sports car later.

36. According to the passage, we understand that young people today

- A) like to have their own way
- B) never take advice from old people
- ☒ C) like to behave as their friends do
- D) always take advice from older people

37. Lucy was going to telephone her mother anyway because _____.

- A) She thought her mother was a bad driver
- B) She wanted to be sure her mother hadn't had an accident
- ☒ C) She wanted to let her know she hadn't had an accident
- D) Her mother thought she was a bad driver

38. Lucy's telephone call to her mother was late because _____.

- ☒ A) the motorway was unsafe
- C) their car had been left on the motorway

B) one of their tyres was loose D) one of their tyres needed repairing

39. How had the accident to Mike's car happened?

- A) It had got out of control. C) It had been hit by another car.
B) Its brakes had failed. D) It had passed another car.

40. The car that was damaged 致车 _____.

- A) had been made by Mike
B) had all its original parts
C) didn't have all its original parts
D) had been repaired by one of Mike's friends

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

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. I 附议 second Mr. Green's _____ that the discussion be put off.

- A) motion
B) opinion
C) viewpoint 观点
D) perspective 观点, 前途

42. The professor _____ a bright student's failure to complete a project on time.

- A) represented
B) overlooked 疏忽
C) tracked
D) waxed 蜡状物

43. The town was surrounded, but the citizens _____ until help at last came.

- A) held back 阻碍
B) held on 坚持
C) held out 坚持, 不屈服
D) held up 拦路抢劫, 延搁, 阻碍

44. I'm sorry I couldn't get in touch with her before she left. I _____ her earlier.

- A) should have called
B) must have called
C) should call
D) might have called

45. _____ the doctor's skill, he would have died.
A) With C) If it hadn't been
B) Except for D) But for
46. Politicians will in the end always be _____ by changes in public opinions.
A) led C) conducted
B) followed D) guided
47. The nurses there are most _____ of the patients.
A) considerate C) polite
B) careful D) selfless
48. He promised to help me, but at the last minute he _____ me _____.
A) let...alone C) let...out
B) let...down D) let...off
49. After the explosion, the foreman was relieved to find his group _____ in front of the building.
A) all ready C) all together
B) respectively D) altogether
50. If you feel cold, it is _____ you didn't put on your overcoat.
A) for C) because
B) since D) as
51. Our department has always been very highly _____.
A) commended C) commanded
B) commenced D) commented
52. Scientists will have to _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.
A) put up with C) keep up with
B) catch up with D) come up with
53. We chose Harry to be captain because we thought he was _____ the job.
A) equal to C) competent with
B) skilled for D) qualified at
54. _____ had I stepped out of the house when I heard a shot within.
A) Scarcely C) Directly
- 1-12

- B) Rarely D) No sooner
55. As the murderer was _____, people were afraid to go out.
A) once for all C) for good
B) out of the question D) at large
56. "Miss Green left for New York this morning."
"Oh, I thought she _____ until next week."
A) won't be going C) isn't going
B) wasn't going D) hadn't been going
57. I know it's been a long trip but we'll get there _____.
A) for the time being C) piece together
B) as consequence D) by and by
58. Some of the radio sets are out of order and _____.
A) want repairing C) need to be repairing
B) require that they be repaired D) repairing is required of them
59. The Chinese Government will forever _____ her words that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons.
A) stand by C) stand for
B) stand up for D) stand up to
60. All of us were overjoyed at the news of China _____ another man-made satellite.
A) launched C) to launch
B) to have launched D) having launched
61. It's _____ book for beginners to use.
A) a too difficult C) too a difficult
B) too difficult a D) indeed too difficult
62. When _____, the power station will have nine 72,000-kw generators. 发电机.
A) being completed C) completing
B) it completes D) completed
63. _____ what you have told us, I think we must abandon the project.
A) In proportion to C) In line with
B) In step with D) In light of
64. The Foolish old Man said: "_____, they cannot grow any higher."
A) Though very high these two mountains are

- B) As these two mountains are high enough
C) High as these two mountains are
D) These two mountains are indeed very high
65. The discovery of gold in California _____ a rush to there.
A) set out
C) set off
B) set aside
D) set apart
66. The committee must _____ what hospital conditions exist for children.
A) look through
C) look into
B) look over
D) look for
67. If Joe's wife won't agree to sign the papers, _____.
A) neither he will
C) he won't too
B) he won't neither
D) neither will he
68. She has a large collection of science books, _____ are written in German.
A) many of them
C) many in which
B) many of which
D) many ones of which
69. She was _____ going out when a neighbour dropped in.
A) on behalf of
C) on the point of
B) on account of
D) on the grounds of
70. We had not gone many miles when we were _____ by the police.
A) pulled on
C) pulled in
B) pulled up
D) pulled 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) 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 centre.

The highspeed computer can perform a limited number of basic operations—some as simple as "add" or "multiply", and others much

more 71. The solution to any particular problem must be expressed as a sequence of these basic operations. This sequence is called the program, and the process of preparing 72 is called programming. Before the machine can respond to the program, it must be expressed 73 a code that the calculator has been constructed to obey.

The course of a calculation is very much like a railroad 74 the track (the program) is laid out 75. The computer begins at beginning and follows the path (76) by the programmer. Just as in the case of a railroad, from time to time the computer pauses 77 information. A very important 78 of railroads is the ability to choose between tracks depending 79 certain switches are set. In an entirely similar way, the computer will perform one or 80 set of operations depending on certain switches. The computer itself can set the switches 81 lie ahead or behind it on the track, or the programmer can set the switches beforehand.

The problem of programming is the program of setting up the track the computer is 82 in order to solve certain types of problems.

Programming is full of unexpected difficulties, because it is very

71. A) complete C) complicated
B) easier D) puzzled
72. A) it C) itself
B) the solution D) the problem
73. A) as C) by
B) with D) in terms of
74. A) on which C) for which
B) for that D) on that
75. A) by advance C) with advance
B) in advance D) on advance
76. A) built up C) performed
B) laid out D) lain out
77. A) to discharge or receive
B) discharging or receiving
C) discovering or receiving
D) to discover or receive
78. A) future C) feather
B) feature D) fortune
79. A) on which way
B) in which way
C) in that way
D) in what way
80. A) an other C) the another
B) another D) the other
81. A) and that C) so that
B) after that D) that
82. A) followed C) to be followed
B) follow D) to follow

much like 83 with an accurate robot who has a very small vocabulary and who takes everything you say 84. He cannot exercise any creativity so you must foresee all possibilities. If you say "sit", he will sit 85 there is a chair or not. If you want him to sit in a chair, you 86 say "go to chair," "bring chair here," "sit in chair." If you say "sit in chair," and there is no chair, he may blow a fuse.

Although poor programming is not likely to blow a fuse on a computer, it can 87 completely incomprehensible results. The machine inexorably exposes the programmer's weaknesses 88. It does only what it is told to, 89. If it does not do what the programmer intended it to do, the programmer has no one to blame 90 himself.

83. A) communicating
B) to communicate
C) communicated
D) communicate

84. A) literarily C) literally
B) literately D) illiterally

85. A) where C) in which
B) if D) whether

86. A) may have to C) must have to
B) need have to D) might have to

87. A) lead C) lead in
B) lead to D) lead out

88. A) in logical C) in logic
B) logically D) for logic

89. A) no more and no less
B) more or less
C) more and less
D) not much and not less

90. A) except C) but
B) besides D) except for