

魏万德 赵兴烈 主编

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大学英语模拟试题集

程晏萍 卢尚善 主审

武汉工业大学出版社

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— Band Four —

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编 委： 曹凤婷 姚丽华

马云霞 许之所

何桂英 李建华

魏万德 赵兴烈

主 审： 程晏萍 卢尚善

软件设计： 卢钦学 王洪书

前 言

根据国家教委颁布的《〈大学英语教学大纲〉》的要求:对结束四、六级学习的学生进行统一的标准考试。这种考试,是一种特殊类型的尺度参照性考试(criterion—referenced test),即以教学大纲为考试的依据,但同时又反映考生总体的正态分布情况。因此,为了尽快提高我校学生听、读、写和词汇语法熟练运用能力,并使其尽快熟悉和适应这种考试方式,在总结以前的教学经验的基础上,我们选编了本书《大学英语四级模拟试题集》。全书共选入试题二十套,这些试题大部分均在以前的教学中进行了试用,证明效果良好。该试题集大部分材料均选自国内外最新资料,题材广泛,内容丰富,实用性强,有一定的深度和广度。

本书以《大学英语考试大纲》为依据,在题型和内容上与四级英语考试相吻合,是一本针对性很强的练习集。本书除可供大学英语强化使用外,还可供报考硕士研究生和有关出国人员自学和自测之用。

为方便教学,我们把标准答案另外印刷成册。若需要本书标准答案和听力部分的文字资料及录音带(六盒)者,请直接与武汉工业大学外语系资料室联系。(邮政编码:430070)。

在本书的编写过程中,我校教务处领导给予了大力支持和指导,并得到了我校外籍教师 Jerry Wilmson 的协助,他校审了有关试题,并提出了宝贵意见。该试题集,采用计算机编排,是我校英语教学的新尝试。在程序设计上得到了新材所卢钦学同志的鼎力相助,在此,一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们诚恳希望使用本书版读者提出批评和建议。

编 者

1990.8

于武汉工业大学

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST (1)
— BAND 4 —

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. 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) Four years.

B) Five years.

C) Four and a half years.

D) Five and half years.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

From the conversation, we know that the man has been learning English for five and half years. Therefore, you should choose answer D on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. She doesn't want to ask Mr. Jones herself.
B. She doesn't want to work for Mr. Jones.
C. Mr. Jones may have broken the radio.
D. Mr. Jones might fix the radio.
2. A. Jason Daniel isn't home right now.
B. The caller dialed the wrong number.
C. Jason Daniels can't come to the phone right now.
D. Jason Daniel doesn't want to speak to the caller.
3. A. Something happened to her car.

11. A. He told the conductor to open the window.
B. He told the conductor to shut the window.
C. He told the conductor to drive out the two arguing women.
D. He told the conductor to first open the window and then shut it so that the two arguing women would die.
12. A. He really meant to kill the two women.
B. He was really making fun of the two women.
C. He was really making a fool of the conductor.
D. He wanted to show that he was cleverer than the conductor.
13. A. on a train
B. on a ship
C. on a bus
D. on a plane

Passage 2

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

14. A. Because he didn't have any friends.
B. Because he knew none of his friends would be willing to do the digging for him.
C. Because he was afraid that his friends would find his money and the gun.
D. Because he thought his friends were too weak to do the digging
15. A. Help the women.
B. Dig up the whole potato field.
C. Take part in physical labor.
D. Look for the money and the gun.
16. A. Because he wanted the policemen to help with the digging.
B. Because he asked his wife to take care of the money and the gun.
C. Because he didn't like his money and the gun to be found.
D. Because he wanted to make fun of the policemen.

Passage 3

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

17. A. 5:00 B. 5:20 C. 4:20 D. 4:40
18. A. He took an interest in people around him.
B. He talked to some old women.
C. He played with the children.
D. He had a good rest.
19. A. He got up and ran after the car.

- B. He put his hand in his pocket.
 - C. He telephoned the police.
 - D. He emptied his pocket.
20. A. Before 5 o'clock. B. At 4 o'clock.
- C. After 5 o'clock. D. At 5 o'clock.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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.

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt save lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers on front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to \$ 50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

21. This text is taken from _____.
 A) a medical magazine C) a legal document
 B) a police report D) a government information booklet
22. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.
 A) reduces road accidents by more than half

- B) saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
 - C) reduces the death rate in traffic accidents
 - D) saves more than 15,000 lives each year
23. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.
- A) make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt
 - B) make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt
 - C) stop children riding in the front seat
 - D) wear a seat belt each time he drives
24. According to the text, which of the following people riding in the front does not have to wear a seat belt?
- A. Someone who is backing into a parking space.
 - B. Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
 - C. Someone who is delivering invitation letters.
 - D. Someone who is under 14.
25. For some people, it may be better _____.
- A. to wear a seat belt for health reasons
 - B. not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
 - C. to get a valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt
 - D. to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise—and as a result, we are aging unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of aging could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties (功能)).

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off———was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty—and seventy—year—olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age———using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker. but driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

26. The team of the doctors wanted to find out _____.
- A. why certain people age sooner than others
 - B. how to make people live longer
 - C. the size of certain people's brains
 - D. which people are most intelligent
27. On what are their research findings based?
- A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
 - B. Tests performed on a thousand old people.
 - C. The study of brain volumes of different people.
 - D. The latest development of computer technology.
28. The doctor's tests show that _____.
- A. our brains shrink as we grow older
 - B. the front section of the brain does not shrink
 - C. sixty—year—olds have better brains than thirty—year—olds
 - D. some people's brains have contracted more than other people's
29. The word "subjects" in paragraph 5 means _____.
- A. something to be considered
 - B. branches of knowledge studied
 - C. persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
 - D. any member of a state except the supreme ruler
30. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?

A. Lawyers.

B. Farmers.

C. Clerks.

D. Shop assistants.

Question 31 to 34 are based on the following passage:

Over the next five to 15 years, driving will change thoroughly as new technology is applied to vehicle safety, economy and environmental impact. A British research team is now seeking to establish what information drivers of the future will need to improve their efficiency and safety, and in what form it should be passed to them.

The team is led by scientists from the Human Sciences and Advanced Technology (HUST) Research Center at Loughborough University of Technology in the English Midlands and includes their colleagues from the Institute of Consumer Ergonomics (人类环境改造学) and the Vehicle Ergonomics group at the Department of Human Sciences, also at Loughborough. Their work is a part of the Prometheus (Program for European Traffic with Highest Efficiency and Unprecedented Safety) Project, an initial stage intended to keep the European motor industry competitive with intense worldwide competition. Many European car manufacturers, universities and other research organizations are involved in the project.

Over the next three years the Loughborough research will focus on five areas—task analysis and driver modeling to determine how drivers react in critical situations, the driver's awareness of vehicle dynamics and risk modelling, route guidance and navigational aids, displays and driver/computer dialogues, and vision strength.

31. The purpose of the British research team's work is _____.
- A. to change the car driving completely in five to 15 years
 - B. to improve driving efficiency and safety
 - C. to keep the European motor industry competitive with intense worldwide competition
 - D. to focus on five areas over next three years
32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. The team is led by scientists from HUST Research Center and their colleagues from the institute of Consumer Ergonomics and the Vehicle Ergonomics group.
 - B. The team includes scientists from two research organizations at the same university.
 - C. Scientists from HUST Research Center and their colleagues are all from the Department of Human Sciences, at Loughborough.
 - D. The team includes scientists from three research organizations at the same univer-

sity.

33. In the clause "... in what form it should be passed to them", "it" refers to _____.
_____.
A. the British research team
B. information drivers of the future will need
C. driving efficiency and safety
D. new technology applied to vehicle safety
34. In the last sentence of the second paragraph "car manufacturers" stands for _____.
_____.
A. workers that manufacture cars
B. experts in dealing with car manufacturing
C. plants in which cars are manufactured
D. owners of the car—manufacturing plants

Question 35 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Because there has always been a universal tendency to consider and guess the weather, we have today an enormous body of weather proverbs (谚语). Many of them are nonsense, the product of ignorance and imagination. But a surprisingly large number of old wives' tales about the weather have turned out to be remarkably suitable for the time or conditions. A physics professor at Wayne University recently examined more than three hundred proverbs. He found that almost 50 per cent of them were based on factors that we now considered scientific.

The most interesting weather proverbs concern animals. This branch of weather proverbs is of great significance, for it deals with weather's direct influence on living creatures. To early man, animals seemed to be physically aware not only of what the weather was like today but what it would be like tomorrow. They appeared to detect the slightest variations in the air, to know through a kind of sixth sense that certain weather changes were on the way.

We have seen that an approaching storm makes its mark on a whole population and causes a kind of mass reaction. Dramatic as the human response is, the response of animals is even more striking. Well—trained horses will bolt and run (乱跑); pigs will fight among themselves; fish rise to the surface of the water and practically beg to be caught.

"When swallows fly high," runs a familiar weather proverb, "the weather is going

to remain beautiful; when they fly low, the weather will change." This is true. Swallows eat various insects which they catch on the wing. In clear, fine weather insects generally fly high—that is, about one to two hundred feet up—and naturally the birds match the height of their food. If the air becomes suddenly cool, as it does before rain, insects "instinctively" (本能地) sink to a lower altitude to avoid the cold air, and the birds follow them.

Another animal saying that deserved its universal fame is that cats with tails up and hair standing on end foretell an approaching wind. This idea happens to be based on sound physics, for a pleasantly cold and strong wind is known to set up an electric current in the atmosphere that does influence substances like cats' fur. And it can do this before the wind actually arrives, making the peculiar position of the cats' fur an actual warning of the wind that is on the way.

35. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. To compare weather proverbs and animal sayings.
 - B. To prove many weather proverbs grounded on science.
 - C. To argue for animal saying.
 - D. To explain the response of animals to weather changes.
36. What is the best evidence that many old sayings about the weather are quite appropriate?
- A. Wayne University physicist's finding.
 - B. An enormous body of weather proverbs.
 - C. A universal tendency to consider and guess the weather.
 - D. A large number of wives' tales about the weather.
37. In paragraph 1, "old wives' tales" means _____.
- A. stories of ancient women
 - B. old customs
 - C. ancient foolish beliefs
 - D. small talks
38. The author informs us that _____.
- A. weather changes have more effect on man than on animals
 - B. an approaching storm makes its mark only on the animal population
 - C. early man could detect the slightest variations in the air
 - D. the response of animals to weather changes is more noticeable than the human response
39. Which of the following may be considered as a weather prediction?
- A. Fish floats on water.
 - B. A horse is quite out of condition and run away.

- C. Swallows eat insects.
 - D. Cats move their tails up and down.
40. The animal sayings mentioned in the last two paragraphs are _____.
- A. Silly ideas
 - B. popular beliefs
 - C. both based on sound physics
 - D. peculiar to certain place

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Our new house is very _____ for the office as I can get there in five minutes.
- A. comfortable
 - B. available
 - C. convenient
 - D. suitable
42. Never _____ seen such an unusual performance.
- A. I did
 - B. have I
 - C. was I
 - D. I am
43. Among the plays being presented _____ written by Dr. Eugene.
- A. is as famous
 - B. is a famous one
 - C. a famous play
 - D. one is famous
44. Most people were _____ listening to his long story.
- A. no longer
 - B. not any longer
 - C. not any more
 - D. no more
45. She had just _____ the shell of the hard-boiled egg and was starting to take it off.
- A. cracked
 - B. whipped
 - C. crashed
 - D. burst
46. I would have come _____ invited.
- A. I had been
 - B. unless I have been
 - C. if had I been
 - D. had I been
47. Although he was neat and tidy, he was slightly unattractive in _____.
- A. outlook
 - C. feature

- B. appearance D. look
48. The dog felt very _____ when his owners left the house, dressed for a long walk.
- A. wounded C. disappointed
B. ashamed D. cheated
49. The forecast predicted _____ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.
- A. different C. various
B. unsteady D. variable
50. _____, this liquid will dissolve almost anything.
- A. Given enough time C. To give enough time
B. Giving enough time D. Enough time given
51. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
- A. intelligent C. intense
B. indefinite D. indispensable
52. His speech was careful and distinct but his words seemed to make no _____.
- A. sense C. meaning
B. thought D. concept
53. I can't understand _____ a decision until it is too late.
- A. him to postpone to make C. his postponing to make
B. him to postpone making D. his postponing making
54. The fire must have _____ after the staff had gone home.
- A. broke down C. broke in
B. broken out D. broken through
55. It was apparent _____ everyone present that if he did not receive medical attention he would soon die.
- A. with B. on
C. for D. to
56. On Labor Day the workers will march in _____.
- A. procedure C. procession
B. progress D. process
57. It is required that anyone to be specialized in the field of physics _____ also well trained in mathematics.
- A. has been B. be
C. will be D. is
58. I doubt whether he can _____ his efforts much longer as he looks very tired.