

大学英语

分级测试

4

总主编：刘 宇
主 审：李民权

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》规定的各项指标和要求,本着丰富学生语言知识,使他们在练习中巩固基础知识、加强语言技能、提高综合运用英语能力这一宗旨,我们归纳总结了大学英语1-4级的知识要点、难点,汇集了各种考试题型,编写整理出了《大学英语分级测试》这套综合测试丛书。

本套书分为1-4册,分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。每册书由15套模拟试题组成。一、二册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、英汉互译等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以使學生将所学知识熟练掌握、灵活应用。三、四册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、翻译、写作等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以帮助学生巩固基础知识、提高语言能力。

本套书的主要特色体现在以下几个方面:

实用性强。书中的听力材料贴近大众日常生活,主要从各种广播、会议、演讲、讲座等素材中筛选,真实感强、易于掌握。同时,听力部分配有听力原文,其他部分配有答案详解,具有较强的实用性。

覆盖面广。为了扩大本套书的使用范围,我们收集了现行教材中出现的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》词汇,将其分配到专项训练与模拟试题中,便于学生学习和掌握这些考点词汇,起到事半功倍的作用。

针对性强。参加本套书编写的都是教学一线的骨干教师,有多年丰富的教学经验,非常熟悉教材的内容、重点与难点以及学生的实际情况,从而有针对性地设计学生应掌握的基本知识和技能。

本套书既可作为与大学英语教学同步的测试用书,也可作为大学英语四六级考前强化训练的参考用书,同时也可供学生自学、自测使用。

我们真诚希望本套书对面临大学英语四六级考试的学生和广大英语爱好者有所帮助。

由于编写时间仓促,疏漏之处还望广大同仁批评指正。

编者

2006年6月

Contents

Tests

Test 1	2
Test 2	14
Test 3	24
Test 4	35
Test 5	46
Test 6	57
Test 7	67
Test 8	79
Test 9	89
Test 10	100
Test 11	111
Test 12	121
Test 13	132
Test 14	144
Test 15	154

Keys, Scripts and Analyses

Test 1	166
Test 2	176
Test 3	184
Test 4	193
Test 5	201
Test 6	211
Test 7	220
Test 8	230
Test 9	238
Test 10	247
Test 11	256
Test 12	266
Test 13	274
Test 14	284
Test 15	292

Tests



Test 1

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.*

1. A) Paul's science teacher. B) Paul's failing in his science course.
C) Paul's problem in the course of science. D) Paul's special help in school science.
2. A) The woman is taking Francis' place at work.
B) Francis and the woman are working together today.
C) The woman is expecting to take today off.
D) Francis asked if the woman was sick.
3. A) He gets nervous when he goes to dinner parties.
B) He eats when he needs to calm down.
C) He thinks the other sandwich would be much better.
D) He wants the woman to eat the rest of the food.
4. A) She has temporarily forgotten its name.
B) The record is very popular.
C) She's been singing along with the music.
D) The name is difficult to pronounce.
5. A) They will be tested on the Industrial Revolution.
B) He did poorly on the history exam.
C) There are many stores and industries in the area.
D) He doubts there will be a revolution.
6. A) A book about cows. B) A book about furniture.
C) A book about automobiles. D) A book about the tables.
7. A) Delivery boy. B) Postman.
C) Neighbor's daughter. D) Their neighbor.

8. A) To find a house which is about 20 miles away from work.
 B) To drive about 20 miles to work everyday.
 C) Buy a farm.
 D) Rent an apartment in the suburbs.
9. A) 10:00. B) 9:30. C) 10:30. D) 9:00.
10. A) On or before November 13. B) On or before November 30.
 C) Not before November 13. D) Not before November 30.

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 question 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).*

Passage 1

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

11. A) Six years old. B) Eight years old.
 C) Five years old. D) Seven years old.
12. A) Helen's hearing was restored. B) Helen learned to read.
 C) Helen's sight was restored. D) Helen was able to teach.
13. A) In 1887. B) In 1830. C) In 1876. D) In 1840.

Passage 2

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

14. A) 93 million miles. B) 930 million miles.
 C) 193 million miles. D) 93 billion miles.
15. A) Not mentioned.
 B) 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
 C) 10,000 degrees Centigrade.
 D) Over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
16. A) The sun's light travels billions of miles to the earth.
 B) Most of the sun's heat and light are received on the earth.
 C) The distance of the sun from the earth is the same as that of the moon from the earth.
 D) Without the correct balance of heat and light, life on the earth would not be possible.

Passage 3

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

17. A) After five o'clock in the morning. B) After eleven o'clock in the morning.
C) After five o'clock in the evening. D) After eleven o'clock at night.
18. A) \$2.16. B) \$2.60. C) \$2.06. D) \$2.66.
19. A) A collect call. B) A direct dial call.
C) A person-to-person call. D) A call from a pay phone.
20. A) Dial the operator.
B) Check the phone book for the overseas operator's number so that he can help you.
C) Check the phone book for overseas area codes so that you can dial direct.
D) Call the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

Part II 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.*

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Our environment, sad to say, is being contaminated faster than nature and man's present efforts can prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry. More people and more industry will bring us more motor vehicles, larger cities, and the growing use of man-made materials. This is happening not only in advanced societies but among the developing nations as they become industrialized. Pollution is, in a sense, exported.

Now many scientists and conservationists are expressing fears about the possibility of world pollution. The use of pesticides is spreading through all the food-producing areas of the world. Some experts declare that the balance of nature is being so upset that the very survival of humanity is in danger.

What can explain and solve this growing problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man — by his greed for a modern way of life. We make increasing industrialization our chief aim. For its sake we are willing to sacrifice everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is a constant flow of people from countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of modern society. But as technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, so in that time has pollution become a serious problem. The connection is clear.

rapidly to the present time. The rapidity of the process has naturally varied from state to state, so at the present time great differences exist. In general the industrial states tend to be more highly centralized than the agricultural states.

The process of centralization has involved in part the extension of supervision over local authorities, in part the removal of certain subjects of administration entirely or partly from the local community to the state or national authorities. Education, courts, police, taxation, public utilities, local finance, highway construction, and regulation of the professions are the fields which have felt the impact most completely within the states, but hardly a phase of state or local activity has remained untouched.

26. The process of decentralization in American government continued until the _____.
A) first popular election
B) declaration of independence
C) end of the Civil War
D) extension of the frontier
27. Centralization in government occurred earliest in American history between the _____.
A) districts and the towns
B) local governments and the states
C) states and the federal government
D) towns and the county
28. According to the author, centralization of government was particularly encouraged by _____.
A) industrialization
B) railroad building and extension
C) reconstruction after the Civil War
D) constant migration
29. At present, there is a tendency for the local governments to give up some functions _____ to the national authorities.
A) but continue to regulate professions and education
B) but retain control of local authorities
C) giving all to the national authorities
D) giving some to national, others to state authorities
30. In the process of centralization, each state has varied according to _____.
A) the departments which are centralized
B) the rapidity of the process itself
C) whether it has been political or administrative
D) whether it has been from town or district

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

William Shakespeare was christened in the market town of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, on April 26, 1564; traditionally, his actual birthday was three days earlier, on St. George's day, the same day as his death fifty-two years later. His father, John, was a respected middle-class trader, and his mother, Mary Arden, came from a family of local landowners. It seems probable that young William received a fair education (for his day) at the local Grammar School; at the age of eighteen he married a girl eight years older than himself, Anne Hathaway, who gave him a child the following year and twins in 1585. Little else is known of his early life, and so we cannot tell what made him decide to leave Stratford in 1586 for London, where he stayed until 1611. In London he must soon have attracted attention, because by 1592 he was a popular enough writer and actor to be laughed at by an older dramatist as an uneducated jack-of-all-trades. He is mentioned as being among the principal actors of the city as early as 1598, and in 1599 we find that he is a member of the company running the Globe Theatre, with one-tenth interest in the profits—showing a business sense rarely seen in his fellow writers. His popularity is indicated by the fact that not only were his own plays published under his name (a rare procedure in his day) but also plays by others are to be found attributed to him, as if to indicate that his name alone would promise a good sale.

An anthology of contemporary literature published in 1589 lists all of his plays, and places him at the head of his day. Shakespeare must have been careful with his money; he bought up property in his hometown, including the biggest house in Stratford, where in 1611, again for no known reason, he retired to live the life of a rich country gentleman.

31. William Shakespeare died on _____.
- A) April 26, 1611
 - B) April 23, 1611
 - C) April 26, 1616
 - D) April 23, 1616
32. When did Shakespeare and his wife have their first child?
- A) In 1585.
 - B) In 1584.
 - C) In 1583.
 - D) In 1586.
33. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A) people know almost nothing of Shakespeare's early life
 - B) People know only a little about Shakespeare's life in London.
 - C) People know a lot about Shakespeare's life in London
 - D) Shakespeare was already well-known before he went to London

34. Which of the following is true?

- A) Shakespeare was not interested in making a profit.
- B) Shakespeare could get one-tenth of the profits of the Globe Theatre.
- C) Shakespeare, like his fellow writers, had no business sense.
- D) Shakespeare's fellow writers shared the same profits as he did.

35. The sentence "Shakespeare must have been careful with his money." (Line 2, Para. 2) means Shakespeare _____.

- A) should save more money
- B) hadn't a lot of money
- C) saved a lot of money
- D) must be careful to save his money

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Throughout the past few centuries there have been recorded reports of space vehicles which have visited our Earth from another planet. In more recent years, these reports of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) have attracted a great deal of public interest.

The reports of UFOs seem to increase over periods of a year or two, and then die down again. Many of the people who claim to have seen them are skilled observers of air, such as airline pilots. The number of reports runs into thousands, and they come from many parts of the world. There are also a number of supposedly authentic photographs of these spacecraft which have earned themselves the nickname of "flying saucers" because of their flat, disc-like shape.

So persistent have been these "sightings" that during the 1960s, the U.S.A. set up the National Investigations Committee on aerial phenomena to investigate them. Nearly 11,000 reports were analyzed and after eliminating sightings which could be explained away as normal phenomena, such as meteorites, high altitude weather balloons, and even satellites re-entering the atmosphere, they came to the conclusion that UFOs were genuine. They could not, however, explain what they were or from where they came.

The United States Air Force, on the other hand, also carried out an evaluation of UFO sighting, and concluded that all but a very few of the thousands of sightings could be logically explained away, or traced to some natural source, and the few unexplained ones were only unexplained because the evidence was insufficient to draw any definite conclusion.

Well, are UFOs spaceships from a distant planet, and are they under the control of extra-terrestrial beings who are keeping close watch over our Earth? It can only be said that the case for UFOs remains as yet unproven. One thing is certain, man is as curious and determined to find the answer to the problem of UFOs as he is to unravel all the other unsolved mysteries of our universe.

36. Why have people become more and more interested in UFOs?
- A) Because many of the people who claim to have seen them are skilled observers of the air.
 - B) Because there are some supposedly authentic photographs of UFOs.
 - C) Because there are continuing reports of UFOs.
 - D) All of the above.
37. According to the investigation by the U.S. UFOs _____.
- A) can not be explained away
 - B) really exist
 - C) can be explained away as normal phenomena
 - D) are from an unknown planet
38. Among the thousands of UFO sightings, the United States Air Force can logically explain away _____.
- A) a very few of them
 - B) all of them
 - C) almost all of them
 - D) many of them
39. The phrase "extraterrestrial beings" (Lines 1-2, Para. 5) refers to _____.
- A) spacemen
 - B) human beings
 - C) astronauts
 - D) airline pilots
40. The word "unravel" (Line 4, Para. 5) probably means _____.
- A) reveal
 - B) research
 - C) convince
 - D) prove

Part III 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.

41. _____ the accident, they would have arrived earlier.
- A) Except for
 - B) But for
 - C) Besides
 - D) Save for
42. The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.
- A) consequently
 - B) continuously
 - C) constantly
 - D) consistently
43. _____ she first heard of the man referred to as a specialist.
- A) That was from John
 - B) It was John whom
 - C) It was from John that
 - D) It was John that
44. I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to the class.
- A) could have slept
 - B) slept
 - C) might have slept
 - D) have slept

45. So fast _____ that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.
 A) has light traveled B) does light travel
 C) light travels D) travels light
46. Fresh air, enough exercise and nutritious food _____ to good health.
 A) contribute B) owe C) add D) attach
47. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ the nurse Florence Nightingale.
 A) in honor of B) in line with
 C) in favor of D) in place of
48. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is _____.
 A) difficult job B) a difficult work
 C) hard job D) hard work
49. The gold medal was _____ to Miss Li for her excellent performance.
 A) awarded B) rewarded C) assigned D) prize
50. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.
 A) were canceled B) have been canceled
 C) having canceled D) having been canceled
51. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened.
 A) before B) until C) since D) when
52. To get the job started, _____ I need is your permission.
 A) only what B) all what C) all that D) only that
53. Everybody is equal _____ the law.
 A) in front of B) in the front of
 C) prior to D) before
54. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet environment.
 A) all in all B) above all C) after all D) first of all
55. I opened the book _____ and found a number of mistakes.
 A) at random B) by accident
 C) on occasion D) on average
56. The pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
 A) turned up B) turned in C) turned out D) turned down
57. It was _____ everyone went to the beach.
 A) such hot a weather so B) such hot weather that
 C) a hot enough weather so that D) a very hot weather
58. The manager _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.
 A) blamed B) charged C) scolded D) accused

59. I'm very sorry to have _____ you with so many questions on such an occasion.
A) offended B) impressed C) bothered D) interfered
60. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.
A) rate B) speed C) pace D) growth
61. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A) extensive B) expansive C) intensive D) expensive
62. The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three children of their own.
A) adapt B) bring C) regarded D) adopt
63. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A) very B) so C) too D) enough
64. Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
A) of B) to C) with D) from
65. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A) hurt B) damaged C) spoiled D) harmed
66. The engine _____ smoke and steam.
A) gives up B) gives in C) gives away D) gives off
67. Children are very curious _____.
A) at heart B) in person C) on purpose D) by nature
68. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
A) Believe B) To believe C) Believing D) Believed
69. Professor Smith's talk has indicated that science has a very strong _____ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.
A) motivation B) perspective C) impression D) impact
70. Sometimes it is good _____ to ask a lady to go in front of you.
A) manners B) politeness C) manner D) way

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 best fits into the passage.

Some personal characteristics play a vital role in the development of one's intelligence. But people fail to 71 the importance of cultivating these factors 72 young people. The so-called "non-intelligence" factors include 73 will, interests and habits. After a 30-year follow-up study of 800 males, American psychologists 74 that the main cause of differences in intelligence is not intelligence 75, but non-intelligence factors 76 the desire to learn; will-power and self-confidence. 77 people all know that one should have 78 objectives,

a strong will and good learning habits, 79 number of teachers and parents don't pay much attention to 80 these factors.

Some parents are greatly worried 81 their children fail to do well in their studies. They blame either genetic factors, or laziness, but they never take 82 consideration these non-intelligence factors. At the same time, some teachers don't inquire into these, as reasons 83 students do poorly. They simply give them more courses and exercises, or even rebuke (斥责) or ridicule them. 84 these students lose self-confidence. Some of them just feel defeated and 85 themselves up as hopeless. Others may go astray because they are 86 of learning.

87 investigation of more than 1,000 middle school students in Shanghai showed that 46.5 percent of them were 88 of learning, because of examinations, 36.4 percent lacked persistence, initiative and conscientiousness and 10.3 percent were sick of learning.

It is clear that the lack of cultivation of non-intelligence factors has been a main 89 to intelligence development in teenagers. It even causes an imbalance between physiological and 90 development among a few students.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 71. A) realizing | B) realize | C) being realized | D) realized |
| 72. A) in | B) for | C) of | D) about |
| 73. A) one's | B) their | C) his | D) human |
| 74. A) see | B) knew | C) found out | D) make sure |
| 75. A) own | B) self | C) themselves | D) itself |
| 76. A) revealing | B) including | C) ignoring | D) emphasizing |
| 77. A) If | B) As | C) Though | D) Perhaps |
| 78. A) partial | B) independent | C) peculiar | D) definite |
| 79. A) quite a | B) quite | C) quite the | D) total |
| 80. A) believing in | B) profiting | C) cultivating | D) resorting |
| 81. A) about | B) when | C) because | D) whether |
| 82. A) for | B) into | C) in | D) over |
| 83. A) that | B) when | C) how | D) why |
| 84. A) After all | B) Gradually | C) Apparently | D) However |
| 85. A) put | B) give | C) get | D) handle |
| 86. A) lack | B) want | C) sick | D) sure |
| 87. A) The | B) An | C) One | D) And |
| 88. A) afraid | B) ahead | C) out | D) strain |
| 89. A) storage | B) tendency | C) threat | D) obstacle |
| 90. A) technological | B) characteristic | C) psychological | D) intelligent |