

A New Collection of Questions with Answers and Explanatory Notes

新编大学英语分级测试题

集注

主编：张广奇 主审：刘悦

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

ACHIEVEMENT

4级

BAND 4

外文出版社

新编大学英语分级测试题集注
COLLEGE ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
A New Collection of Questions with Answers and Explanatory Notes

BAND 4

主 编：张广奇

主 审：刘 悦

副主编：乌勒胡 刘 颖 王朝晖

编 委：尹祝辉 张 然 金 兰 董 慧 戚剑秋
陈 宇 乔 薇 马 田 梁 静 刘黎清

外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语分级测试题集注:四级/张广奇等编. — 北京:

外文出版社, 2000

ISBN 7-119-02620-8

I. 新… II. 张… III. 英语—高等学校—水平

考试—试题 IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 07429 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

新编大学英语分级测试题集注(四级)

主 编 张广奇

主 审 刘悦

责任编辑 程宇

封面设计 陈军

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68320579(总编室)

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 北京密云春雷印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16 开(187×258 毫米) 字 数 220 千字

印 数 0001-10000 册 印 张 15.5

版 次 2000 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-02620-8/H·935(外)

定 价 16.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应全国大学英语统考新题型的需要,我们在大学英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了《新编大学英语分级测试题集注》。这套教学辅助教材共包括一至四级,每一级均有十套精编试题,内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构(含综合改错)、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译(含英译汉,汉译英)、简答题、短文写作等八部分;另外还有:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案、详细注解、翻译译文和写作范文。

这套书紧扣大纲、选材广泛、内容新颖、注释详尽,既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。相信对学生牢固掌握所学知识及提高语言运用能力会有很大帮助。听力理解部分由美籍教师朗读,语音语调流畅标准,录音清晰。

在这套书编写的过程中,得到了翟天利教授的热情鼓励和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者
2000 年 7 月于北京

目 录

上篇:试题部分

College English Achievement Tests

TEST 1	(3)
TEST 2	(18)
TEST 3	(32)
TEST 4	(46)
TEST 5	(60)
TEST 6	(75)
TEST 7	(90)
TEST 8	(105)
TEST 9	(119)
TEST 10	(135)

下篇:答案及注释

Answers and Explanatory Notes

TEST 1 答案及注释	(153)
TEST 2 答案及注释	(162)
TEST 3 答案及注释	(171)
TEST 4 答案及注释	(180)
TEST 5 答案及注释	(188)
TEST 6 答案及注释	(197)
TEST 7 答案及注释	(206)
TEST 8 答案及注释	(215)
TEST 9 答案及注释	(224)
TEST 10 答案及注释	(233)

上篇

试题部分

College English Achievement Tests

College English Achievement Test 1

(Band 4)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear ten 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 center.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A) At the office. | B) In the waiting room. |
| C) At the airport. | D) In a restaurant. |

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) 3:20. B) 3:35. C) 3:05. D) 4:10.
2. A) They want Mary to visit them.
 B) Mary will not give them a call because she is very busy.
 C) They think Mary will call them up if she gives up her report.
 D) The man is Mary's teacher.
3. A) \$ 35. B) \$ 65. C) \$ 20. D) \$ 55.
4. A) They thought that the play was fascinating.
 B) The man thought the play was dull.
 C) The man thought the play was excellent, but his mother thought it was too dull.
 D) The man was fascinated by their performance.
5. A) Operator. B) Instructor. C) Guide. D) Salesgirl.
6. A) Drums caused the terrible sound.

- B) Tom was playing his drums.
C) The man was irritated by the terrible sound.
D) Tom had a terrible nervous breakdown.
7. A) The lectures. B) Her college life. C) Her teachers. D) Her friends.
8. A) He began his studies more than five years ago.
B) He finished his degree a long time ago.
C) He has taken the least time of anyone to finish.
D) He will be working for at least five more years.
9. A) There's only one point he doesn't understand.
B) These problems won't be on the exam.
C) He would like some help.
D) He can't learn the material.
10. A) Private rooms. B) Kitchen privileges.
C) Noisy students. D) Air - conditioning.

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), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) They are used to express feeling only.
B) They can not be written down.
C) They are simply sounds.
D) They are mysterious.
12. A) He is no more than a master of words.
B) He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.
C) He can move man to tears.
D) His style is always charming.
13. A) By using words at random.
B) By using descriptive words.
C) By using words with care and accuracy.
D) By using resounding words.

Passage Two

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

14. A) In 1966. B) In 1956. C) In 1951. D) In 1955.
15. A) It was life - like. B) It was like mountains.
C) It was like a dream. D) It was clean and safe.
16. A) Something about Walt Disney's life.
B) Something about Walt Disney's childhood.
C) How Walt Disney created amusement parks.
D) How Walt Disney made cartoon movies.

Passage Three

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

17. A) On July 1, 1815. B) On July 1, 1859.
C) On June 1, 1915. D) On August 1, 1950.
18. A) At 7:30. B) At 7:50. C) At 7:15. D) At 7:00.
19. A) Lake Eric. B) Lake Ontario.
C) The Atlantic Ocean. D) Niagara Falls.
20. A) 50 miles an hour. B) 90 miles an hour.
C) 1,200 miles a day. D) 60 miles an hour.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space. There is also another signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Ladies and Gentlemen, (21) _____ please. I'm sorry to have to tell you that the police (22) _____ from this building as quickly as possible. A carrier bag, possibly (23) _____, has been found in one of the dressing rooms backstage. (24) _____ to examine it. We ask you to leave (25) _____. There is absolutely no need for panic. Please (26) _____. Leave your seats row by row, (27) _____ and give any assistance necessary (28) _____. If you have any children with you, (29) _____ from them—(30) _____.

Part II Vocabulary (10 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. The doctor _____ all night with the patient.
A) sat out B) sat up C) sat in D) sat on
32. The government had _____ them permission to leave the country.
A) promised B) attributed C) granted D) qualified
33. It is not difficult to a _____ student.
A) smart B) fashionable C) sensitive D) vital
34. Some very important issue was _____ all his attention.
A) taking up B) taking off C) taking out D) taking in
35. People of all countries are expected to _____ the principles of the United Nations.
A) uphold B) inspect C) exaggerate D) integrate
36. He _____ by pointing out the dangers involved in rock climbing.
A) started on B) started off C) started up D) started out
37. I'm not sure if the proposed scheme will _____ senior citizens.
A) survive B) favor C) guarantee D) advance
38. His height isn't _____ to whether he can be a good secretary.
A) relevant B) bound C) suitable D) particular
39. They were _____ to sell their house in order to pay their debts.
A) imposed B) necessary C) indispensable D) obliged
40. The business _____ while the old man lived.
A) thrilled B) urged C) boomed D) persisted

Part III Structure (20 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. My cat would not have bitten the toy fish, _____ it was made of rubber.
A) if she has known B) she should have known
C) if she knew D) had she known

42. The science of physics, in _____ progress has been made lately, is perhaps one of the most important of all sciences.
A) whom B) where C) what D) which
43. Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre _____ the curtain went up.
A) than B) when C) before D) as
44. As I just got the position in the office, I had _____ to ask my boss.
A) many B) most C) more D) much
45. Batteries should be kept in a dry place _____ electricity should leak away.
A) for reason that B) in spite of that
C) for fear that D) because of
46. Generally speaking, a business letter should be written in a formal style _____ in a personal one.
A) other than B) less than C) rather than D) more than
47. _____, there is no shortcut in the study of a foreign language.
A) In my opinion, I think B) According to me
C) According to my opinion D) In my opinion
48. He _____ us but that he was short of money at that time.
A) would help B) helped
C) would have helped D) had helped
49. _____ is now the northern Sahara Desert fed much of the civilized world 2,500 years ago.
A) This B) That C) What D) It
50. We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.
A) just have had B) have just had
C) just had D) had just had
51. The children went there to watch the iron tower _____.
A) to erect B) be erected
C) erecting D) being erected
52. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent.
A) working out B) having worked out
C) having been worked out D) to have been worked out
53. I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.
A) could have slept B) slept
C) might have slept D) have slept
54. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.
A) that B) until C) as D) although
55. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A) When compared | B) Compare |
| C) While comparing | D) Comparing |

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

56. A few years ago, traveling through Italy, the idea for a history of Florentine architecture occurred to him.
A B C D
57. Not too many years ago, it was an excited experience to travel 25 or 50 miles from here.
A B C D
58. Hamburger and hot dogs, those are eaten all across that country, are sometimes called typical American foods.
A B C D
59. The party has always stressed the importance of lying a solid foundation in everything we do.
A B C D
60. If one does not have respect for himself, he can not expect others to respect him.
A B C D

Part IV Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passages and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Oceanography has been defined as "The application of all sciences to the study of the sea."

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question 'what is at the bottom of the oceans?' had to be answered with any

commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned to in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition, which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

61. The passage implies that the telegraph cable was built mainly _____.
 - A) for oceanographic studies
 - B) for military purposes
 - C) for business considerations
 - D) for investigating the depths of the oceans
62. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.
 - A) the American Navy
 - B) some early intercontinental travelers
 - C) those who earned a living from the sea
 - D) the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable
63. The aim of voyages Maury encouraged in the 1840s was _____.
 - A) to make some sound experiments in the oceans
 - B) to collect samples of sea plants and animals
 - C) to estimate the length of cable that was to be made
 - D) to measure the depths of two oceans
64. "Defied" in the 5th paragraph probably means _____.
 - A) doubted
 - B) gave proof to
 - C) challenged
 - D) agreed to
65. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A) the beginning of oceanography
 - B) the laying of the first undersea cable
 - C) the investigation of ocean depths
 - D) the early intercontinental communications

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Television can help us see the pattern of American life and understand the events that unite or divide us.

Consider an example of the deaths of the political leaders, including John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy. These deaths caused a profound unification of the whole nation. Therefore the whole nation shared the experience of grief and shame. Television lets us intensely and dramatically participate in these historical events. Through it we are joined with other people for a few electric moments.

But television can also divide us from each other. The dividing has occurred in confrontations between young and old, radicals and conservatives, police and students, blacks and whites, and hawks and doves. These confrontations have dramatized the feeling beneath the surface of society. They have shown Americans in conflicts which stem from our policy in Southeast Asia and range to the bussing of school children. Such events have provided an opportunity for bigots(盲从者), who promote stereotyped(成定式的) thinking. And these confrontations have infected our social and emotional wounds.

So television does more than transmit movies, weather, sports and variety shows. It helps shape our feelings toward each other and ourselves, and sometimes unites us, and sometimes divides us.

66. Television can help us take part in _____.
A) electric moments B) historical events
C) emotional wounds D) stereotyped thinking
67. Television can also make worse _____.
A) the social contradiction B) the surface of society
C) conservative thinking D) grief and shame
68. The confrontations are only welcomed by those who are _____.
A) infected by the social wounds
B) going to shape their feeling toward themselves
C) firmly devoted to his own belief
D) providing the opportunity for thinking
69. Which of the following statements is true?
A) Some political leaders were once bigots.
B) Television sometimes transmits more movies than historical events.
C) Confrontations are the sign of division.
D) Television often provides stereotyped thinking.
70. A suitable title for this passage would be _____.
A) "Social Unity and Division" B) "Television's Conflicts"
C) "Unification and Confrontation" D) "Television's Social Influence"

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage:

Some volunteers are asked to join a group which is investigating visual perception. The victims are not aware of the real purpose of the experiment. Each volunteer is taken to a room where he finds a group of seven people who are collaborating with the experimenter. The group is shown a standard card, which contains a single line. They are then asked to look at a second card with three lines on it. One is obviously longer than the line on the first card, one is shorter and one the same length. They have to say which line on the second card is the same length as the line on the standard card. The other members of the group answer first but what the volunteer does not know is that they have been told to pick one of the wrong lines. When it is his turn to answer he is faced with the unanimous (一致的) wrong choice. What will he do? According to the experiment, more than half of the victims, although knowing the correct answer, will change their opinion. What is equally surprising is that, when interviewed about their answers, most explained that they knew the group choice was incorrect but that they yielded to the pressure of the group because they thought they must be suffering from an optical illusion, or because they were afraid of being different. However, the experimenter also finds that if he allowed one correct judgement in the group the probability of the victim conforming (遵从、附和) was dramatically decreased. Perhaps this is the most encouraging finding in real-life terms: if we have the courage to keep to our beliefs, we may give others the courage to express theirs.

71. The real purpose of the experiment is known by _____.
 - A) most volunteers and the experimenter
 - B) all eight people in the room
 - C) none of the volunteers
 - D) none of the seven people in the room
72. In Line 13, the word "most" refers to _____.
 - A) the people in the room
 - B) the volunteers chosen for the experiment
 - C) the other members in the group
 - D) half victims for the experiment
73. What two facts are equally surprising to the experimenter?
 - (a) All the other members of the group state the unanimous opinion.
 - (b) Most of the victims will change their opinions.
 - (c) All people in the experiment are afraid of being different.
 - (d) Most volunteers know the correct answer but yield to the group's pressure.
 - A) both a and b
 - B) both b and c
 - C) both c and d
 - D) both b and d
74. If one of the seven members gives the correct answer, _____.

A) simple questions are usually difficult to answer
B) people usually can't keep to the correct belief
C) people's judgements and opinions can be changed as a result of group pressure
D) people will conform to the social standards of thinking because of visual illusion

People everywhere agree on what a mountain is—or do they? The fact is that definitions vary. Everyone admits, for example, that Everest is a mountain the highest of them all, with an altitude of almost 30,000 feet. But what about Snowdon, the loftiest peak in Wales? It rises a mere 3,000 feet, yet it is also called a mountain. Comparison—a little *matter of relativity*—is the key. To the average person living on North America's Great Plains, Vermont's Green Mountains look lofty indeed, but to anyone from the Rocky Mountains, the Green Mountains seem nothing more than hills. Geographers generally agree that, to be a mountain topographically, a landmass must reach an altitude of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Everest, for instance, is 30,000 feet above sea level, but only 15,000 feet above the neighboring Tibetan plateau. Geologists restrict the definition even more, maintaining that a mountain is a mountain by virtue of its geological structure. Some rugged highlands are not really mountains, while some flat, low-lying rock surfaces are true mountains. They are low now because of centuries of erosion. There are even mountains under the sea, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, for example. Like all true mountains, they were originally formed by large-scale movements of the earth's crust.

A) compares it with
C) reads about geology

A) the surrounding land B) the height to which clouds rise
C) the level of the sea D) other mountains

A) history B) height C) structure D) formation

A) very old B) found in the ocean
C) exceptionally beautiful D) covered with snow