

大学英语水平测试系列 **710分**

大学英语 四级水平测试 试题集

(710 分版)

*College English
Practice Tests (Band 4)*

庄恩平 庄恩忠 主编

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前言

《大学英语四级水平测试试题集》初版于 1991 年,1998 年和 2005 年做过两次修订。本书自初版以来,历时十多年久销不衰,足以说明它的编写与修订符合我国大学英语教学的实际需要和考试要求,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎。

2006 年起,大学英语考试实行新的考试要求,并采用新的考试题型,总分为 710 分。经过对新题型和考试要求的研究与分析,我们决定再次对本书做全面修订。此次修订主要集中在以下几个方面:

一、题型与全真试题一致

四级考试题型顺序分别为:写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解(短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写)、阅读理解(篇章阅读理解、篇章词汇理解)、完形填空/改错、翻译。试卷的结构顺序,包括答题纸,都与全真试题完全一致,便于学生熟悉试卷结构。其中五套试题设有改错部分,这有助于学生熟悉今后可能会出现改错试题,帮助学生从容应对,提高得分率。

二、全面把握命题难易度

我们力求在试题难易度方面与全真试题相当,在文章的长度和难易度、命题的格式与要求、每一项目的测试要点上与全真试题一致。

三、选材注重时效性和现实性

我们注重语料的时效性、现实性、知识性和趣味性,并注重题材广泛性和内容多样性,有些材料内容还具有预测性。文章都选自英、美国家出版的杂志和书籍。

本书共有十套试题,题后为答案和简要的分析说明,书末附有听力部分的录音文字材料。

本书的修订量约占全书的 80%,因此可以说是一本全新的试题集。我们希望它更能适应大学英语四级考试改革的需要。

编者

2007 年 4 月

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PART ONE

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y (for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The Academy Awards

Berry Big Night

A Beautiful Mind took home the Best Picture prize and several of the most desired awards, including honors for director, supporting actress and adapted script for a movie.

But in an evening where Poitier received a special honorary Oscar, the achievements of black actors highlighted the 74th Academy Awards.

Berry burst into tears as she accepted her award for her daring role as the widow of a death-row inmate who strikes up an unlikely relationship with her husband's killer. "This moment is so much bigger than me," said Berry, 35. "This moment is for Dorothy Dandridge, Lena Horne, Diahann Carroll ... It's for every nameless, faceless woman of color who now has a chance because this door tonight has been opened."

Berry's acceptance speech ran about three minutes; "It's been 74 years, I've got to take this time," she said, referring to the number of years that the Oscars have been presented.

The Best Actress race also featured Nicole Kidman's turn as a dying nightclub singer in *Moulin Rouge*; Judi Dench as British writer Iris Murdoch in *Iris*; Sissy Spacek as a bitter, grieving mother in *In the Bedroom*; and Renee Zellweger, who played the *lovelorn* (失恋的) Londoner in *Bridget Jones's Diary*.

Washington: "I'll Always Be Chasing You, Sidney"

Usually known for playing good guys, Washington won for his representation as a corrupt cop in *Training Day*. He turned his acceptance speech into a praise to Poitier. "I'll always be chasing you, Sidney," he said. "I'll always be following in your footsteps."

Poitier, who won his Oscar in 1963 for *Lilies of the Field*, received special honors earlier in the evening.

"Before Sidney, African-American actors had to take supporting roles that were easy to cut out in certain parts of the country," Washington said. "But you couldn't cut Sidney Poitier out of a Sidney Poitier picture."

"I arrived in Hollywood at the age of 22, at a time that was different than today's," Poitier recalled. "[It was] a time in which the odds against me standing here tonight 53 years later would not have fallen in my favor," he said. "Back then no route had been established for where I was hoping to go."

Only 26 black actors have been nominated for Academy Awards. Before tonight, only six had won — including Washington, who won a Supporting Actor award for *Glory* in 1989.

A Feathered Whoopi Enters

Whoopi Goldberg, hosting her fourth Oscar show, made a grand entrance from the ceiling. Decked out in a peacock-like feathered outfit with a gold top hat, she was lowered on a swing to the theater floor in a satire of *Moulin Rouge*.

"I am the original sexy beast," she said.

Goldberg had been criticized for past Oscar shows for some of her *risqué* (败坏风俗的) jokes and had sworn she would never do another show. But after Sept. 11, she changed her mind.

While the show did strike a serious tone at times, Goldberg kept things moving along, and still found the opportunity to get a bit *risqué*. "Oscar is the only 74-year-old man in Hollywood who doesn't need Viagra to last three hours," she joked.

Still, there were several tributes to those who suffered in the Sept. 11 attacks.

Tom Cruise introduced the first of several taped segments celebrating America's love affair with the silver screen, asking if movies have lost their importance in a time of war.

"Should we celebrate the joy and magic the movies bring?" he asked. "Dare I say it? 'More than ever.'"

Beautiful Mind, Ugly Competition

Before Washington's big win, Russell Crowe had seemed to be assured to join Spencer Tracy and Tom Hanks as the only actors to win consecutive Best Actor Oscars. He had earned applause for his turn as *schizophrenic* (精神分裂症的) mathematician John Nash in *A Beautiful Mind*.

But his buzz took a beating when he publicly accused the producer of the British Film Academy Awards ceremony of cutting his acceptance speech from the broadcast. The fact that the film did so well in so many other categories suggests that Crowe has lost some favor among his peers.

The cast of *A Beautiful Mind* began celebrating almost from the beginning of the night, when Jennifer Connelly won Best Supporting Actress honors for her portrayal of Nash's long-suffering wife, Alicia.

"By some beautiful twist of fate I've landed in this vocation that demands that I feel and helps me to learn," said the 31-year-old actress, who made her first appearance in 1984's *Once Upon a Time in America*.

"No film has moved or taught me more than *A Beautiful Mind*."

Connelly also thanked Alicia Nash, whom she described as "a true champion of love".

Another first-time winner was *Beautiful* director Ron Howard, who had wheeled several Hollywood *blockbusters* (大投资电影), including *Apollo 13* and *Cocoon*.

In one of the biggest surprises of the evening, Jim Broadbent won the Best Supporting Actor Oscar for his role as the husband of novelist Iris Murdoch in *Iris*. Another British actor, Ian McKellen, had been heavily favored for his work as the wizard Gandalf in *Lord of the Rings*. McKellen was the only actor from the fantasy blockbuster to earn a nomination.

Stars Return to Glamour

Earlier, on the red carpet, stars walked on fashion's biggest stage.

"It's even more incredible than I could ever imagine," said Berry, in a wine-colored gown decorated with flowers.

Connelly entered in a champagne-colored gown with matching scarf. British actress Helen Mirren strolled down the red carpet in a white Giorgio Armani gown.

In another notable entrance, *Mulholland Drive* actress Laura Elena Harring sported a diamond necklace, reportedly valued at \$27 million, along with diamond-embedded high heels valued at \$1 million. Kidman wore a \$4 million diamond necklace that she helped design.

"I'm not quite as hysterical as I was last year," said Julia Roberts, last year's Best Actress winner, who chose a black Armani gown with side slits. "I have to pass my crown ... My reign is over."

Woody Shows Up

In his trademark horn-rimmed glasses, Woody Allen made his first Oscar appearance. He introduced a film homage to New York and encouraged filmmakers to keep making movies there, in spite of Sept. 11.

Dishonorable for shunning award shows, Allen joked that he thought the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences had called to take back his prizes. "I *panicked* (感到惊慌) because the pawnshop has been out of business for ages," he said. "I had no way of *retrieving* (收回, 取回) anything."

Allen stood before a backdrop of the New York City skyline with the World Trade Center towers clearly missing and introduced the tribute, made by Nora Ephron. It began with the opening of Allen's *Manhattan* and included clips from *Taxi Driver*, *The Godfather*, *Tootsie*, *On the Waterfront* and *The French Connection*.

Later, in introducing the annual review of the Hollywood notables who died in the past year, Kevin Spacey asked everyone to rise for a moment of silence "for every single American hero who gave his or her life on Sept. 11."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答；8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. In Berry's three minutes' acceptance speech for the 74th Academy Awards, she was moved to tears not so much by the award itself as by the historic moment which henceforth opened the door to the Academy Awards for many unknown actresses of color.
2. This is the second time for Washington, a well-known good guy, to receive Academy Awards.
3. Whoopi Goldberg hosted her fourth Oscar show in quite a different manner and was very serious about her speech.
4. Russell Crowe was one of the three actors who had been successively awarded Best Actor Oscars.
5. The film *A Beautiful Mind* was the most touching and instructive film for the winner of Best Supporting Actress honors, Jennifer Connelly.

6. The black Armani gown with side slits, worn by the famous actress Julia Roberts, was worth more than the crown she had won the year before.
7. If the pawnshop had been in business continuously, Allen would not have had any intention to be present at the ceremony.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Go hiking with her friend. C) Rest and take care of herself.
B) Stay at home and do her exercise. D) Catch up with her reading.
12. A) He and his wife enjoyed the play.
B) He enjoyed the play, but his wife didn't.
C) Neither of them enjoyed the play.
D) His wife enjoyed the play, but he didn't.
13. A) She can only use the dictionary in the library.
B) She can use the dictionary as long as she likes.
C) She gets one for herself.
D) She can take one out.
14. A) That her teaching assistant would correct the examination papers.
B) That she would collect the examination papers.
C) That she would not give her students a final exam.
D) That she would correct the examination papers.
15. A) They both liked it.
B) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
C) Neither liked it.
D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.

16. A) He doesn't have the right tools. C) He wants to wait until the next day.
B) He can't afford it. D) He doesn't need one.
17. A) At the bank. C) At the nursery.
B) At the market. D) At the hardware store.
18. A) To go early. C) To buy his tickets early.
B) To leave the stadium early. D) To listen to the radio.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) In a dentist's office. C) In a hospital.
B) In a drugstore. D) In a doctor's office.
20. A) To tell him that the woman will meet him at his office.
B) To ask him for an appointment.
C) To ask him when the woman's appointment is.
D) To get a prescription for the woman.
21. A) The woman has a toothache.
B) She wants to buy some aspirin.
C) She is a regular patient of Dr. Williams.
D) Dr. Williams is very busy.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) She is waiting for the man. C) She is waiting for a bus.
B) She is waiting for her mother. D) She is waiting for it to stop raining.
23. A) Cold.
B) Very hot.
C) Cooler than the weather on the day of this conversation.
D) Drier than the weather on the day of this conversation.
24. A) Florida. C) California.
B) New York. D) Indiana.
25. A) Every ten minutes. C) Every half hour.
B) At twenty to one. D) Once a day.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Joseph Pulitzer wrote the *Superman* stories.
B) Joseph Pulitzer was the boss of some newspapers.
C) Joseph Pulitzer won prizes for press photography.
D) Joseph Pulitzer worked in the Midwest.
27. A) Investigate wrongdoing by public officials.
B) Establish a famous prize for journalism.
C) Campaign against corruption.
D) Stand up for the common people.
28. A) The best writing in America. C) High quality journalism.
B) Press photography and commentary. D) None of the above.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) It used to make video games. C) It makes money.
B) It is innovative. D) It has joined with another company.
30. A) Advertisements on the Internet. C) Free introductory offers.
B) Advertisements on TV. D) People giving disks away.
31. A) Technology. C) Computer users.
B) A history of the Internet. D) A successful business.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) You can read as fast and accurately as others.

- B) You can improve your reading ability through the practice of playing basketball.
- C) Different people have different reading abilities.
- D) Reading should be improved in a laborious process.
33. A) Many players would be neither poor nor good at playing basketball.
- B) The players who tried out for basketball stood between the poor and good players.
- C) The players would have to commute between the lab and the playground.
- D) The players should start playing basketball in the middle of the playground.
34. A) Read as much as one can.
- B) Read as fast as one can.
- C) To be given special instruction and practice.
- D) Do more reading tests.
35. A) Reading for pleasure.
- B) The relationship between reading and playing basketball.
- C) How to test reading ability.
- D) How to improve reading ability.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to*

select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Life is seen as an hourglass in which the days slip by like grains of sand until one's time is up. Life is not seen as an 47, an unfolding, a growth. It is a race, a race against time, and the human being always loses.

What is true of a lifetime is also true of each day, hour and minute. Americans are time-conscious to an 48. Next to the credit card, the watch is our worst slave-driver. This view of time 49 for the very high level of stress in American life today.

Since time is limited and lost opportunities are gone forever, one has to go through life *making every minute count*. We 50 everything, including our play. Then we say our schedules are so full that we need a vacation, but even on a "vacation" we try to 51 in as many experiences as we can. We joke about getting home and having to 52 from our vacation.

American life is lived in compartments, which are thought to make everything more 53. *Business and pleasure do not mix*. During working time a person is expected to work, not to joke, relax, sleep or 54 in long conversations that have nothing to do with work. During "pleasure" or "play" time a person is expected not to do anything related to work.

Time spent sitting and reflecting does not count for much. In fact, silence makes Americans nervous. We no longer believe *silence is* 55, that is, silence is of great value. Usually we switch on a TV or radio just to have some noise in the 56. There is always music playing in American stores and even during "moments of silence" in many American churches.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A) remove | I) gold |
| B) extent | J) compensate |
| C) schedule | K) effective |
| D) extreme | L) accumulation |
| E) accounts | M) engage |
| F) golden | N) background |
| G) efficient | O) pack |
| H) recover | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Expectations for personal relationships differ greatly across cultures. It is important to know that while most Americans value close friendships, they also value privacy and independence. From an American perspective, to have privacy or to give someone privacy is considered positive. Yet, when the word "privacy" is translated into other languages (e.g., Russian, Arabic, and Japanese), it has more of a negative meaning. (In these languages "privacy" means aloneness or loneliness.) Therefore, the American's need for privacy is sometimes judged negatively by those who have not been raised with the value of individualism. Some Americans are isolated from others because they have taken their independence and privacy to an extreme. Others simply like spending time alone or at least having the freedom to avoid socializing if they choose.

In any true friendship, whatever the culture may be, a person is expected to show interest and concern in a friend's serious problems. But how does one show this across cultures? It is not possible to generalize about Americans because there are so many varieties of Americans, but it is possible to say that many foreigners or newcomers from different cultures have felt disappointed by Americans. A common occurrence is when an American does not phone or visit as much as the foreigner expects. If someone from another culture is having a serious problem, Americans may say, "Let me know if