

College English Practice Tests-Band 4



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42 大学英语分级测试

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王丽荣 / 杨 峥 主编

东北朝鲜民族教育出版社

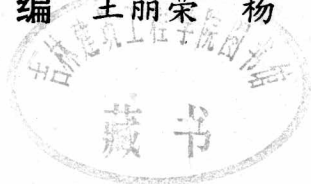
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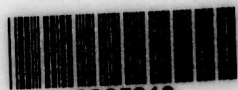
**大学英语分级测试**

(四 级)

**主 编 王丽荣 杨 峥**



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### 大学英语分级测试

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## 编 者 的 话

《大学英语分级测试》是为适应《大学英语教学大纲》的分级教学要求,根据《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》而设计编写的。在编写过程中,我们参考了全国同类精华试题,融汇了各类教材的重点、考点,因而具有典型、实用、规范的特点。

本书是四级试题集分册,共有十五套题,每套分七个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与语法结构、完型填空、翻译、简答题及短文写作,并附有全部试题参考答案、听力理解录音材料及文字稿。

由于时间有限,书中不妥之处,恳请读者指正。

1998年5月于长春

## CONTENTS

Test 1 .....	( 1 )
Test 2 .....	(24)
Test 3 .....	(46)
Test 4 .....	(69)
Test 5 .....	(91)
Test 6 .....	(114)
Test 7 .....	(135)
Test 8 .....	(157)
Test 9 .....	(178)
Test 10 .....	(199)
Test 11 .....	(220)
Test 12 .....	(243)
Test 13 .....	(264)
Test 14 .....	(285)
Test 15 .....	(306)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be '孙玉林' (Sun Yulin), with a long vertical line extending downwards from the bottom of the signature.

## SCRIPT FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Test 1	.....	(327)
Test 2	.....	(332)
Test 3	.....	(336)
Test 4	.....	(340)
Test 5	.....	(344)
Test 6	.....	(348)
Test 7	.....	(352)
Test 8	.....	(356)
Test 9	.....	(360)
Test 10	.....	(364)
Test 11	.....	(369)
Test 12	.....	(373)
Test 13	.....	(378)
Test 14	.....	(382)
Test 15	.....	(386)

# TEST ONE

## 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.

**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 centre.

1. A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.

- B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.
  - C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
  - D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.
  - B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
  - C) He doesn't write home once a week now.
  - D) He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A) Because she has got an appointment.
  - B) Because she doesn't want to.
  - C) Because she has to work.
  - D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting.
  - B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
  - C) The students will be attending the meeting.
  - D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.
5. A) On the whole, she liked the film.
  - B) She didn't see the film.
  - C) The film was very exciting.
  - D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A) Around 5:00.
  - B) Around 3:00.
  - C) At 2:00.
  - D) At 1:00.
7. A) He had to work overtime.
  - B) He was held up in traffic.
  - C) His car ran out of gas.
  - D) He had a traffic accident.
8. A) John Smith isn't in right now.
  - B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.

- C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.  
D) The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A) Yesterday.  
B) Three days ago.  
C) Two days ago.  
D) Early last week.
10. A) She got up later than usual.  
B) The bus was late.  
C) She forgot she had classes.  
D) Her clock was slow.

### 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) 4000 years ago.                      C) 2000 years ago.  
B) 3000 years ago.                      D) 1000 years ago.
12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.  
B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.  
C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.  
D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
13. A) Horsemen.                      C) Drops of water.  
B) Brass doors.                      D) Metal balls.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.  
B) They are the most popular film stars.  
C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.  
D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A) At 10 in the evening.  
B) At 9 in the evening.  
C) At 9 in the morning.  
D) At 10 in the morning.
16. A) People still talk a lot about it.  
B) Fewer people watched Susan's programme from then on.  
C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.  
D) The number of viewers of her programme that day increased by millions.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) It is completely flat.  
B) It has few rivers.  
C) It has many large lakes.  
D) It is hilly.
18. A) The soil has been overworked.  
B) The climate is cold.  
C) The weather is too dry.  
D) The soil is sandy.

19. A) By raising cattle.

B) By working on farms.

C) By working in factories.

D) By raising sheep.

20. A) At school.

B) From their parents.

C) From books.

D) In factories.

## 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 and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

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

Before the nineteenth century, scientists *who were interested in the sea* [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 (不愿意) to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and *except for sailors* with the exception of early intercontinental travellers 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

②1 commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from

第一次回答了。... 这个问题半带来商业结果是在打算铺设欧美的电话线的时候。

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, 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 (考察), 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.

21. 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

22. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.

- A) the American Navy
- B) some early intercontinental travellers

- C) those who earned a living from the sea  
D) the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable
23. 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
24. 'Defied' in the 5th paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 'doubted'  
B) 'gave proof to'  
C) 'challenged'  
D) 'agreed to'
25. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the beginnings of oceanography  
B) the laying of the first undersea cable  
C) the investigation of ocean depths  
D) the early intercontinental communications

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit (学分) which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester (学期). A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though

this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course (that he follows) a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to

28 prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organisations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities.

Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career. 30 39

26. Normally a student would at least attend \_\_\_\_\_ classes each week.

A) 36 C) 20

B) 12 D) 15

27. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed \_\_\_\_\_

A) to live in a different university

B) to take a particular course in a different university

C) to live at home and drive to classes

D) to get two degrees from two different universities

28. American university students are usually under pressure of work because \_\_\_\_\_

A) their academic performance will affect their future careers

B) they are heavily involved in student affairs

C) they have to observe university discipline

- D) they want to run for positions of authority
29. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study
- B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university
- C) such positions help them get better jobs
- D) such positions are usually well paid
30. The student organizations seem to be effective in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university
- B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations
- C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
- D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues ( 自言自语 ) as: "Get up, John! you'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. (1)

Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has. (2)

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make

your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point. *加快起床时间*

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn (呵欠) and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours. *头脑清醒的时候*

31. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_

- A) he is a lazy person
- B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
- C) he is not sure when his energy is low
- D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

32. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?

- A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
- B) Familiar monologues.
- C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
- D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.

33. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_

- A) change his energy cycle
- B) overcome his laziness