

大学英语
活页仿真试题集
(四级)

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(四级)

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南京大学出版社

Test One

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. Both 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 suggested answers 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.

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 pencil.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) He wanted to speak at the conference. | C) He feels embarrassed to speak in public. |
| B) He is too clever to be a lecturer. | D) He is not so brilliant as to be a scientist. |
| 2. A) It was given away. | C) It was put on display. |
| B) It was made smaller. | D) It was taken to the cleaner's. |
| 3. A) She wants to change her present work. | C) She is going to have a job. |
| B) She has got a job now. | D) She likes her present work. |
| 4. A) By bus. | C) By bike. |
| B) On foot. | D) By taxi. |
| 5. A) \$ 6. 5. | C) \$ 6. |

- B) \$ 8. D) \$ 12.
6. A) It doesn't get along well with people. C) It is a good watchdog.
B) It likes Tom, but not Tom's wife. D) It is a good pet for Tom and his wife.
7. A) It is on the same street. C) It is on the next street.
B) It takes two turns to get there. D) It is two blocks away.
8. A) He might be late for the film. C) He is weak in chemistry.
B) He might fail in the exam. D) He might miss the final match.
9. A) They went shopping. C) They played tennis.
B) They went fishing. D) They played chess.
10. A) A taxi. C) A jet plane.
B) A bike. D) A train.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a conversation and 2 short passages. At the end of each part, 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.*

Conversation

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

11. A) At the Customs. C) In a post office.
B) In a clothing store. D) At a bank.
12. A) One. C) Three.
B) Six. D) Four.
13. A) Alcohol. C) Clothing.
B) Tobacco. D) Nothing.

Passage 1

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A doctor's first day at work. C) A manager's first day at work.
B) A student's first day at school. D) An assistant's first day in the shop.
15. A) He had something important to do.

- B) He was asked to do so.
 C) He wanted to make a good impression.
 D) He wanted to talk to the personnel manager.
16. A) He was ill that day.
 B) He worked hard that day.
 C) He left uneasy that day.
 D) He had a talked to different people that day.
17. A) He had a nice lunch.
 B) He talked to the shop manager.
 C) He signed some forms.
 D) He remained in the shop.

Passage 2

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) In a valley.
 B) On a river.
 C) On some hills.
 D) On flat land.
19. A) Big windows.
 B) A good view.
 C) Tall buildings.
 D) Pleasant rooms.
20. A) One which can have a good view.
 B) One which is close to the sea.
 C) Hills.
 D) One which is built on a hill.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement. Then 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:

Unbelievable as it sounds, a rain of fish did actually occur in 1817, at Appin, Scotland. It consisted of a downpour of small herrings (a kind of fish), a fulfillment that nature repeated in 1830, at Islay, in Argyllshire. Some sixty years ago there was a shower of small frogs in the west of England and in 1900 a thunderstorm brought down more of the creatures near Liverpool. Even this doesn't exhaust the marvels of nature, for many other curious effects have been connected with rainfalls. For example, there was a shower of red rain in 1608 at Aix, during which large red drops of liquid were on the walls of the church. Needless to say, this "shower of blood" was not taken lightly by the frightened people living there. Red rain has been recorded many times since then, for instance, at Vienna and in Italy in 1901, in Cornwall and Hamburg

in 1902, and in England in 1903. The explanation probably lies in the fact that large quantities of algae were brought down by the rain. Algae are tiny water plants measuring less than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter—the simplest forms of vegetable life.

Black rain is another mystery that has visited Britain. In 1862, four showers of black rain fell in Scotland. They were probably the result of volcanic dust brought to earth from the higher atmosphere. Yellow rain has also been recorded and pollen (花粉) is suspected of being the coloring agent.

While such curiosities of nature are surprising, they all have natural explanations. The herrings—and small ones at that—were probably picked up by a waterspout (海龙卷) at sea. The frogs probably enjoyed a similar experience as a result of a whirlwind (旋风), in any event, no rainstorms offish or frogs have been recorded far from either seacoasts or wetland.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A) A rain of fish actually occurred in 1817, at Appin, in Scotland.
 - B) Many curious but natural phenomena have been connected with rainfalls.
 - C) Coloured rain is not unusual in England and Italy.
 - D) All curiosities of nature have natural explanations.
22. What does the word “creatures” (Line 4, Para. 1) refer to?
- A) Algae.
 - B) Fish.
 - C) Pollen.
 - D) Frogs.
23. The author states that such curiosities of nature _____.
A) will cease as man's knowledge of nature increases
B) mostly occur in a particular area
C) are caused by some mysterious forces
D) may bring about great disasters
24. The best title for this passage could be _____.
A) A Shower of Fish
B) A Rain of Frogs
C) The World's Wonders
D) Curious Rainfalls
25. We can infer from the passage that Islay, in Argyllshire, is near _____.
A) some mountains
B) a desert
C) the seacoast
D) grassland

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are rationed (定量分配) among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a large number of services, including labor, professional transportation, and public-utility services. The interrelationships of all these prices

make up the "system" of prices. The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

If one were to ask a group of individuals to define "price", many would reply that price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service. In other words, price is the money value of a product or service as agreed upon in a market transaction (交易). This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of a price in any particular transaction, much more than the amount of money involved must be known. Both the buyer and the seller should be familiar with not only the money amount, but with the amount and quality of the product or service to be exchanged; the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made; the form of money to be used; the credit terms and discounts (折扣) that apply to the transaction, guarantees on the product or service, delivery terms, and other factors. In other words, both the buyer and the seller should be fully aware of all the factors that consist of the total "package" being exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that they may evaluate a given price.

26. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A) Credit Terms in Transactions C) The Complexities of Price System
B) Weaknesses of Price System D) Functions of Prices
27. According to the passage, what is the price system primarily related to?
- A) Labor and profession. C) Transportation and insurance.
B) Products and services. D) Utilities and repairs.
28. According to the passage, which of the following factors is included in the complete understanding of price?
- A) The instructions that come with a product.
B) The manufacture of a product.
C) The quality of a product.
D) The guarantees that cover a product.
29. In the last line of the passage, what does the word "package" refer to?
- A) The system of prices. C) The factors related to a price.
B) The sellers and buyers of a product. D) The amount of money paid for a product.
30. What will the paragraph following the passage most likely discuss?
- A) The unusual ways to advertise products.
B) Types of payment plans for particular service linked to any product.
C) Theories about how products affect different levels of society.
D) How different elements of price "package" influence its market value.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insight. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of pre-industrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid(金字塔) for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of peoples not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, and tools, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungles(热带森林) of the Amazon recognized hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of knowledge at all.

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on a surprisingly amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or a cabbage. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel(神奇) of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild. And the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy(亲近) with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

31. The relationship between botany and agriculture is similar to the relationship between zoology (the study of animals) and _____.
A) bird watching
B) horse riding
C) deer hunting
D) sheep raising
32. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?
A) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
B) They placed great importance on the ownership of crops.
C) They thought there was no need to cultivate crops.
D) They did not take much interest in studying plants.
33. Why does the author say that general knowledge of botany has begun to fade?
A) People no longer value plants as a useful resource.
B) Botany is not recognized as a special branch of science.
C) Direct contact with a variety of wild plants has decreased.
D) Research is unable to keep up with the increasing numbers of plants.
34. What was the first great step toward the practice of agriculture?
A) The development of a system of names for plants.

- B) The changing diets of early humans.
 - C) The invention of agriculture implements and machinery.
 - D) The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted.
35. What is the author's purpose in mentioning "a rose, an apple, or a cabbage" (Line 4, Para. 2)?
- A) To illustrate the diversity of botanical life.
 - B) To reveal the ignorance of modern man in the knowledge of wild plants.
 - C) To give botanical examples that all readers are familiar with.
 - D) To make the passage more vivid and interesting.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

You do not need every word to understand the meaning of what you read. In fact, too much emphasis on individual words both slows your speed and reduces your comprehension. You will be given the chance to prove this to yourself, but meanwhile, let us look at the implications. First, any habit, which slows down your silent reading to the speed at which you speak, or read aloud, is inefficient. If you point to each word as you read, or move your head, or form the words with your lips, you read poorly. Less obvious habits also hold back reading efficiency. One is "saying" each word silently by moving your tongue or throat or vocal cords(喉头); another is "hearing" each word as you read. These are habits, which should have been outgrown long ago. The beginning reader is learning how letters can make words, how written words are pronounced, and how sentences are put together. Your reading purpose is quite different; it is to understand meaning. It has been estimated that up to 75% of the words in English sentences are not really necessary for conveying the meaning. The secret of silent reading is to out those key words and phrases, which carry the thought, and to pay less attention to words, which exist only for the sake of grammatical completeness. An efficient reader can grasp the meaning from a page at least twice as fast as he can read the page aloud. Unconsciously perhaps, he takes in a whole phrase or thought unit at a time. If he "says" or "hears" words to himself, they are selected ones, said for emphasis.

36. Your reading purpose should be _____.
 A) to make fewer eye movements C) to understand meaning
 B) to understand the grammatical structures D) to read as fast as possible
37. Saying each word to yourself as you read _____.
 A) improves comprehension C) prevents thinking
 B) increases reading speed D) hinders reading efficiency
38. It is said that a large portion of words in English sentences are _____.
 A) grammatically unnecessary
 B) essential to the meaning
 C) re-read more than once by poor readers

- D) not absolutely essential to the grasp of meaning
39. What do efficient readers usually do?
 A) Point at key words with fingers. C) Move their heads quickly.
 B) Take in whole phrases at a time. D) Miss some important points for speed.
40. The passage is mainly about the importance of _____.
 A) concentrating on the process of reading C) eliminating poor reading habits
 B) improving eye movements D) reading more widely and quickly

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

41. The government has promised to do _____ lies in its power to ease the hardships of the laid-off(下岗的).
 A) what C) all
 B) that D) which
42. Peter prefers to stay at home _____ out to a gathering.
 A) rather than going C) rather than to go
 B) rather than go D) rather than goes
43. The saying goes that _____ everything is to know nothing.
 A) knowing C) to know
 B) know D) having known
44. "I don't feel like studying now." But the faster we get the assignment _____, the sooner we can go out and relax.
 A) be done C) done
 B) to be done D) to do
45. Eating at a restaurant _____ dining in the school dining-hall.
 A) as costs twice much as C) costs as much as twice
 B) as much as costs twice D) costs twice as much as
46. There is a difference between being laid off and being fired _____ a job.
 A) at C) with

B) from

D) to

47. I never expected John to _____ at the meeting, because I thought he was still in hospital.
A) turn up C) turn over
B) turn on D) turn down
48. His story was so touching that I could hardly _____ my tears.
A) get along C) take off
B) check out D) hold back
49. It may be concluded that the vitamins people choose to take are often not the _____ lacking in their diet.
A) ones C) few
B) some D) many
50. It was in this wood _____ I got lost the other day.
A) how C) as
B) where D) that
51. Then _____ we had been looking forward to.
A) did the hour come C) the hour came
B) came the hour D) the hour was coming
52. The truck _____ when it began to rain.
A) was just unloaded C) had just been unloaded
B) was just unloading D) had just unloaded
53. Given more time and money, we _____ better than what it is.
A) had done C) could have done
B) would do D) have done
54. New problems are likely to _____ when the economic develops rapidly.
A) rise C) arise
B) raise D) occur
55. The music aroused _____ feeling of homesickness in the soldiers.
A) an intense C) a tense
B) an intensive D) an extensive
56. _____ my opinion, she is by far the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.
A) To C) On
B) By D) In

57. Behaviorists do not discuss things that happen inside the mind, because they cannot see _____ happens inside the brain.
 A) that C) such
 B) which D) what
58. The new students in Class One intended to visit Mr. Tai _____ the weather got worse.
 A) lest C) providing
 B) unless D) until
59. When her parents died, Patricia had to _____ her three sisters.
 A) grow up C) bring up
 B) care about D) concern about
60. The employees in that company are paid _____.
 A) by hours C) by an hour
 B) by hour D) by the hour
61. Her sense of inferiority _____ her unfortunate family background.
 A) results from C) results in
 B) brings about D) stands for
62. After he stopped smoking, Jack _____ drinking.
 A) took in C) took on
 B) took to D) took after
63. The left front player _____ a goal in the football match.
 A) gained C) obtained
 B) won D) scored
64. She _____ making tea for us as soon as she let us in.
 A) set out C) set off
 B) set up D) set about
65. He began to long for a carefree life, so he decided not to _____ governor any more.
 A) stand for C) run for
 B) make for D) vote for
66. You don't have to _____ the majority; you have a right to disagree.
 A) get through with C) go along with
 B) catch up with D) hold on to

67. _____ a raining day, we didn't go for an outing.
 A) Being C) To be
 B) It being D) Having been
68. _____ the timely rescue, a lot more people would have been killed in the earthquake.
 A) But for C) Apart from
 B) Regardless of D) Owing to
69. The project _____ completed by now; but as there has been a lack of electricity it is still only half finished.
 A) was to have been C) is
 B) is to be D) was
70. Your advice that he _____ a dentist is unreasonable.
 A) must become C) become
 B) becomes D) became

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

The thing that would shock anyone coming for the first time into the service quarters of a hotel would be the fearful noise and disorder during the rush hours. It is something 71 different from the steady work in a shop or a factory that it looks at first 72 like mere bad management. But it is really quite unavoidable, and 73 this reason, hotel work is not particularly 74, but by its nature it comes in rushes. You cannot, for instance, prepare tea two hours before it is wanted; you have to wait 75 the last moment, by which time a mass of other work has been 76, and then do it all together, in great 77. The result is that at 78 everyone is doing two men's work, which is 79 without noise and quarreling. 80, the quarrels are a necessary part of the process, for the pace would never be kept 81 if everyone did not accuse everyone 82 of not working hard. It was for this reason 83 during rush hours at hotel the whole staff got angry and 84 like devils. But they were not losing their 85 and wasting time; they were just encouraging one another for the effort of packing four 86 work into two hours.

What keeps a hotel 87 is the fact that the employees 88 a genuine pride in their work, fierce and silly 89 it is. If a man does not work hard, the others soon find him out, and tell the boss about it to get him 90.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) as | B) so | C) more | D) somewhat |
| 72. A) time | B) period | C) sight | D) event |
| 73. A) for | B) at | C) by | D) with |
| 74. A) exciting | B) interesting | C) hard | D) satisfactory |
| 75. A) after | B) for | C) at | D) till |
| 76. A) emerged | B) disappeared | C) accumulated | D) finished |
| 77. A) joy | B) anger | C) detail | D) haste |
| 78. A) mealtimes | B) nighttime | C) bedtime | D) daytime |
| 79. A) important | B) necessary | C) possible | D) impossible |
| 80. A) Indeed | B) Furthermore | C) However | D) Though |
| 81. A) down | B) up | C) on | D) off |
| 82. A) next | B) other | C) else | D) self |
| 83. A) that | B) why | C) while | D) how |
| 84. A) walked | B) worked | C) cursed | D) served |
| 85. A) heads | B) brains | C) memories | D) senses |
| 86. A) hours's | B) hurryinghour | C) hour's | D) hours' |
| 87. A) moving | B) hurrying | C) going | D) doing |
| 88. A) make | B) take | C) get | D) give |
| 89. A) that | B) what | C) thing | D) as |
| 90. A) sack | B) sacked | C) to sack | D) sacking |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about "To Keep Fit". You are given the following hints in Chinese and are required to write no less than 100 words. Remember to write clearly.*

To Keep Fit

1. 使身体健康的活动很多。
2. 持之以恒才能奏效。

Test Two

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. Both 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 suggested answers 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.

*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 pencil.*

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A) In a travel agency. | C) In an advertisement company. |
| B) At the stock exchange. | D) In an art museum. |
| 2. A) He is quite uncertain about that. | C) He is delighted to make a guess. |
| B) He expects to receive some letters. | D) He will visit his friends soon. |
| 3. A) 7:30. | C) 7:00 |
| B) 6:30. | D) 8:00. |
| 4. A) To take them apart and look at them. | C) To have a look at their appearance. |
| B) To use them and check their quality. | D) To ask for others' opinion. |
| 5. A) Stop writing. | C) Stop working. |

- B) Read more carefully. D) Speak more slowly.
6. A) A double room. C) A room on the second floor.
B) A single room. D) A room on the top floor.
7. A) He won't quit the job.
B) He may change his job in the future, but not now.
C) He won't be happy to keep to the job.
D) He keeps changing his jobs.
8. A) \$ 35. C) \$ 20.
B) \$ 25. D) \$ 30.
9. A) The weather is constant. C) The weather is changeable.
B) The weather is fine. D) The weather is bad.
10. A) She didn't see the red light. C) She drove too fast.
B) She didn't bring her license with her. D) She parked her car in a wrong place.

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 1

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

11. A) He forgot to lock his car. C) He had taken the wrong seat.
B) He wanted to check the lights of his car. D) he had to make an urgent call.
12. A) He was very upset.
B) He couldn't find his seat again.
C) He didn't like to sit in the middle of the row.
D) He didn't like to bother the people again.
13. A) Twice. C) Once.
B) Three times. D) Four times.

Passage 2

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

14. A) Your eye sight. C) Your car's mechanical condition.
B) Your driving ability. D) Your knowledge of traffic regulations.
15. A) To practice driving with an experienced driver.
B) To drive under normal highway condition.
C) To have the car checked by the license officer.
D) To use it as an identification card.
16. A) The license office provides the test vehicle.
B) The driver's license is issued by the examiner.
C) The examiner watches you driving in the car.
D) The test is carried out where there is little traffic.

Passage 3

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

17. A) When they are four years old. C) When they are six years old.
B) When they are five years old. D) When they are seven years old.
18. A) Public schools. C) Secondary schools.
B) Elementary schools. D) Private schools.
19. A) Fifty percent. C) One third.
B) A quarter. D) Two fifths.
20. A) He has to study hard. C) He has to prepare to go to a state university.
B) He has to work part time. D) He has to do some homework.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement. Then 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:

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a fast pace we can be less unsure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It