

大學英語 模擬試題集

●《大學英語模擬試題集》編寫組

CET-4

山西高校聯合出版社

大学英语模拟试题集

《大学英语模拟试题集》编写组

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出版说明

大学英语是我国目前高等院校的一门重要课程。大学英语教学是衡量一所大学的整个教学水平乃至科研水平高低的一项重要指标，它已引起了国内外越来越多的人们的关注与重视。

国家教委组织的大学英语四级（CET4）和六级（CET6）考试，为检验新教学大纲的贯彻执行情况，了解全国大学英语教学质量的提高幅度，提供了大量的反馈信息，对整个大学英语教学起到了积极的推动作用。

为了在高校间多方面加强合作，积极交流，进一步提高大学英语的教学水平及 CET4 的通过率，我们编写了这本《大学英语 CET4 模拟试题集》。本题集由九套试题组成，另附一套正式试卷，供使用者对比分析。每套试卷严格按 CET4 考试大纲的要求编选。试卷的题型题量、难易程度、选材范围、评分标准等，都力争与 CET4 的实际测试水平相符。经在小范围内进行试测分析，证实所有试题的难度分布范围介于 0.20—0.80 之间，绝大多数介于 0.40—0.70 之间；区分度的分布范围介于 0.20—0.60 之间，大多数试题的区分度在 0.30 以上。每套试卷的信度都在 0.85 以上。从试题反应模式看，各迷惑项都不同程度地起到了迷惑作用。试卷后附有参考答案与作文范例；听力部分配有录音磁带。全书采用计算机软件编排，激光照排制版，卷面清晰、整齐，美观、大方。

本书除可供高校学生参加 CET4 考试复习自测之外，还可供报考硕士研究生和出国人员培训以及英语爱好者自学自测使用。

本书在编写与审定过程中曾得到山西省十四所高校外语教学部（室）主要负责同志的大力支持，在此特予致谢。

我们衷心希望本书对各院校的全体应考师生能有所帮助，同时也恳切希望广大读者和外语界的专家及同行不吝赐教。

山西省高等院校外语教学协会

《大学英语模拟试题集》编写组

一九九一年三月

出版说明

重 印 说 明

本书自第一次印刷以来，受到许多高校及其它有关方面的好评。不少外地院校也纷纷来函，要求订购。借此重印之机，我们特向支持本书发行的社会各界深表感谢。

此次重印只对一些明显的印刷错误进行了更正，未作其它大的变更。希望各校及广大读者在使用过程中进一步提出改进意见。

参加编写本书的有邢得惠、肖文科、郁张海、聂建中。邢得惠、肖文科任主编。山西省高等院校外语教学协会会长赵超群教授、副会长洪传英副教授担任顾问。

郑岩同志在本书的排版过程中给予我们大力支持，在此一并致以谢意。

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College English Test 1

— Band Four —

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. 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. C. At the airport.
B. In the waiting room. 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 single line through the centre.

1. A. Until his wife wants to return.
B. Until the summer.
C. Until the weather is fine.
D. Until next year.
2. A. Yes, she accepted willingly.
B. No, she refused to go out with the man.
C. Yes, she loves to be taken out by the man.
D. No, she will tell the man tomorrow morning.
3. A. A party. B. The barber's C. The library. D. Home.
4. A. Bob wants to change his job.
B. Bob is doing pretty good now.
C. Bob doesn't like his work.
D. Bob isn't doing well with his work.
5. A. Rome. B. Paris C. San Francisco. D. New York.
6. A. Near a spring. B. In the city C. In the country. D. Near his work.
7. A. Every day. C. Every day except Thursday.
B. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. D. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
8. A. About 6:00. B. About 7:00 C. About 8:00. D. About 9:00.
9. A. \$ 2. B. \$ 10. C. \$ 5. D. \$ 3.
10. A. In the hospital. B. At home C. On the way home. D. At school.

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

11. A. Beans, cheese and eggs. C. Meat and potatoes.
B. Burger and pizza. D. Rice and noodles.
12. A. Health food. C. Fast food.
B. Traditional food. D. International food.
13. A. They can serve many people in a short time.
B. They sell delicious food.
C. They serve food at higher prices.
D. Their service is quick and efficient.

Passage 2

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

14. A. 12 years. B. 10 years. C. 20 years. D. Not mentioned.
15. A. People need sufficient dreams to make them feel well.
B. Sleep and dreams affect the way people live and work.
C. Dreams and sleep affect people's health.
D. Every person has different dream characters.
16. A. Friendly person. C. Sleepy person.
B. Aggressive person. D. Less sleepy person.

Passage 3

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

17. A. Children reared under average conditions possess average intelligence.
B. Lack of opportunity prevents the growth of intelligence.
C. An individual's intelligence is determined solely by his environment.
D. Changes of environment produce changes in the structure of the brain.
18. A. 85. B. 100. C. 40. D. 125.
19. A. It is inherited from his parents.
B. It can be increased by education.
C. It is determined by his childhood.
D. It stays the same throughout his life.

20. A. A person at a disadvantage environmentally will never attain the intelligence level which he is capable of.
B. Persons having identical brains will have roughly the same intelligence.
C. The brain a person is born with is important in determining his intelligence.
D. Environment is not important in determining a person's intelligence.

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 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 21–25 are based on the following passage.

In October 1949 the United Nations brought a number of specialists on food to Geneva, to discuss the problem of eating habits and food supplies of peoples throughout the world. One problem that interested the specialists particularly was a form of illness, about which little was known, among the children in Africa and Latin America. The World Health Organization (WHO) planned to study this disease to determine the relationship between the eating habits of the people and the disease.

Two doctors were chosen to make the study. They flew to Africa south of the Sahara and during the next two months visited ten countries. They found that serious diseases of poor eating, often mistaken for other diseases, existed in all parts of Africa. The diseases were similar and could therefore all be named kwashiorkor.

The diseased children are usually from one to four years old. As the illness progresses, the child's stomach becomes swollen by liquid collecting in the body. The skin changes colour and may break out in open scores (伤痕). The hair changes colour and starts to fall out. The patient loses all interest in his surroundings and even in food, and becomes so weak that he wants to lie down all the time. Stomach liquids are no longer produced.

The doctors reasoned that kwashiorkor was found in the young children of this age in many parts of Africa because of lack of milk or meat. Their mothers, after stopping their breast-feeding, gave them foods full of starches (淀粉) instead of greatly needed proteins. They found that the addition of milk to the food of children suffering from kwashiorkor saved many lives.

The unbelievable thing from kwashiorkor is that the very existence of the disease — which has been killing thousands of children for centuries — was not even recognized in Latin America as recently as ten years ago. The deaths of those children were mistakenly listed as due to other diseases. It was the WHO's work in Africa that led to the discovery of the problem in Central America.

21. From the passage we learn that kwashiorkor is a disease caused by _____.
A. poor living conditions
B. breast-feeding
C. lack of proteins in food
D. lack of food
22. It is difficult to discover kwashiorkor because _____.
A. it has no symptoms at all
B. it is hard to identify signs of it
C. it doesn't last long enough for careful observation
D. it is hardly distinguishable from other diseases

23. A main symptom of this disease is that children who have it _____
 A. cannot stop liquid produce in the stomach
 B. have a big stomach
 C. can never satisfy their hunger
 D. are not able to sit or lie down
24. What is mentioned as a simple but efficient way of curing this disease?
 A. Taking a special medicine.
 B. Avoiding any food containing starch.
 C. Having more meat or milk.
 D. Taking medicines full of proteins.
25. The disease has been known in Latin America _____
 A. for ten years
 B. for dozens of years
 C. only recently
 D. before the discovery in Africa

Questions 26-29 are based on the following passage.

There is a difference between science and technology. Science is a method of answering theoretical questions; technology is a method of solving practical problems (and sometimes creating new problems out of the "solution"). Science has to do with discovering the facts and relationships between observable phenomena in nature and with establishing theories that serve to organize these facts and relationships; technology has to do with tools, techniques, and procedures for implementing the findings of science. Another distinction between science and technology has to do with the progress in each.

Progress in science excludes the human factor. And this is just so. Scientists, who seek to comprehend the universe and know the truth within the highest degree of accuracy and certainty, cannot pay attention to their own or other people's likes or dislikes or to popular ideas about the fitness of things. What scientists discover may shock or anger people — as did Darwin's theory of evolution. But even an unpleasant truth is more than likely to be useful; besides, we have the option of refusing to believe it! But hardly so with technology; we do not have the option of refusing to hear the sonic boom (声震) produced by a supersonic aircraft flying overhead; we do not have the option of refusing to breathe polluted air; and we do not have the option of living in a non-atomic age. Unlike science, progress in technology must be measured in terms of the human factor. Technology must be our slave and not the reverse. The legitimate purpose of technology is to serve people — people in general, not merely some people; and future generations, not merely those who presently wish to gain advantage for themselves. Technology must be humanistic if it is to lead to better world.

We are all familiar with the abuses of technology. Many people blame technology itself for widespread pollution, resource exhaustion and even social decay in general — so much so that the promise of technology is obscured. That promise is a cleaner and healthier world. If wise applications of science and technology do not lead to a better world, what else will?

26. The difference between science and technology lies in that
- the former provides answers to theoretical questions while the latter, to practical problems
 - the former seeks to comprehend the universe while the latter, helps change the material world
 - the former aims to discover the inter-connections of facts and the rules that explain them while the latter, to discover new designs and ways of making the things we use in our daily life
 - All of the above.
27. Which of the following may be representative of science?
- The origin of the species.
 - Farming tools.
 - The theory of evolution.
 - Mass production.
28. According to the author, scientific theories
- must be strictly objective
 - usually take into consideration people's likes and dislikes
 - should conform to popular opinions
 - always appear in perfect and finished forms
29. The author states that technology itself
- is responsible for widespread pollution and resource exhaustion
 - should serve those who wish to gain advantage for themselves
 - will lead to a better world if put to wise use
 - will inevitably be used for bad purpose

Questions 30-34 are based on the following passage.

The potential of closed-circuit television and other new electronic teaching tools is so great that it is fascinating to visualize "the school of tomorrow."

Televised lessons will originate from a central building having perhaps four or five master studios. The lessons will be carried into classrooms all over a city, or even an entire country.

After a televised lesson has been given, the classroom teacher will take over for the all-important "follow-up" period. The students will ask any troublesome questions, and difficult points will be cleared up through discussion.

The teacher in the classroom will have additional electronic tools. On the teacher's desk, the traditional bright red apple will have been replaced by a multiple-control panel and magnetic tape players. The tape machines will run pre-recorded lessons which pupils will follow by head-phones. The lessons will be specifically geared to the students' levels of ability. For instance, while the class as a whole studies history, each student will receive an individual history lesson, directed to his particular level of ability.

Should questions arise, the students will be able to talk directly to the teacher on individual "intercoms" without disturbing the rest of the class. In this way, the teacher will be able to conduct as many as three classes at the same time.

30. This article is mainly about
- the new television shows
 - the schools of the future
 - the science of electronics
 - the inter communication
31. After the televised lesson
- the students will go to their next class
 - the classroom teacher will take over
 - the students will ask questions
 - Both B and C

32. In the schools of tomorrow, students will _____.
 A. all study different subjects at the same time
 B. study at different levels within a subject at the same time
 C. learn something without being taught
 D. not have to read book while studying
33. Electronic tools will enable the teacher to _____.
 A. teach more than one class at the same time
 B. retire earlier than ever before
 C. teach only a small number of pupils
 D. rely on TV stations only
34. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 A. teachers will be taken over in the schools of tomorrow
 B. the potential of closed-circuit television will be great
 C. students will get more individual attention in the schools of tomorrow
 D. mechanization will prevent students from receiving individual attention

Questions 35–40 are based on the following passage.

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four time zones, one hour apart. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone everyday. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Travelling west, you set your clock back; travelling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar one full day, backward or forward. Travelling east, today becomes yesterday; travelling west, it is tomorrow!

35. Strange things happen to time when you travel because _____.
 A. no day really has twenty-four hours
 B. the earth is divided into time zones
 C. time zones are not all the same size
 D. no one knows where time zones are
36. The difference in time between zones is _____.
 A. seven days
 B. one hour
 C. twenty-four hours
 D. more than seven days
37. From this selection it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean _____.
 A. is in one time zone
 B. is divided into twenty-four time zones
 C. is divided into five time zones
 D. cannot be crossed in five days
38. If you cross the ocean going east, you set your clock _____.
 A. ahead one hour in each new time zone
 B. ahead one time for the whole trip
 C. back one full day for each one full day
 D. ahead by twenty-three hours

39. The international date line is the name for _____.
 A. the beginning of any new time zone
 B. the point where time changes by one hour
 C. the point where a new day begins
 D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean
40. The best TITLE for this selection is _____.
 A. A Trip Across the Atlantic
 B. How Time Changes Around the World
 C. Crossing the International Date Line
 D. How Time Zones Were Set Up

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. Mary fell asleep and the others didn't move in case they _____ her.
 A. may wake C. should have woken
 B. woke D. might wake
42. _____ we have finished the course, we shall take a new one.
 A. Now that B. Since that C. Since now D. By now
43. The United States is composed of fifty states, _____ are separated from the others by land or water.
 A. two B. two of those C. two of which D. two of them
44. There is no use _____ with her; she is too stubborn.
 A. on arguing B. in arguing C. for arguing D. to argue
45. Returning home, the old man found his hometown completely _____.
 A. to be changed B. to change C. changed D. changing
46. There was so much noise that the speaker couldn't make himself _____.
 A. hearing B. heard C. to hear D. being heard
47. You _____ go now. It's getting late.
 A. would rather B. would better C. had rather D. had better
48. I have no objection _____ the evening with them.
 A. to spending B. to be spending C. to spend D. to have spent
49. _____, I would have told you.
 A. If I would have known it C. If I have known it
 B. Had I known it D. Should I know it
50. Words are little windows _____ we can look into the past.
 A. that B. through which C. which D. through that
51. It was _____ that a hundred people looked lost in it.
 A. a such large room C. so a large
 B. such large a room D. so large a room
52. It was because he was the most diligent student in our class _____ he won the reward.
 A. so B. that C. then D. so that

53. He accidentally _____ fire to the house.
A. put B. set C. gave D. started
54. If we _____ the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.
A. decide B. adapt C. adopt D. elect
55. They have laid off a hundred men at the chemical works, but they will _____ again in a few months' time.
A. take them down B. take them on C. turn them down D. turn them on
56. We've _____ a few unexpected difficulties with the experiment. Gas seems to be escaping and we don't know why.
A. run out B. run away with C. run off D. run into
57. She hopes that her experience will stand as _____ that women and men can work together in the space program.
A. permission B. conclusion C. evidence D. judgement
58. He _____ spends his holidays in the mountains though occasionally he goes to the seaside instead.
A. usually B. invariably C. rarely D. always
59. As a result of the radio _____ for help for the earthquake victims, over a million pounds has been raised.
A. appeal B. call C. programme D. advertisement
60. Following are comments about the behaviour that people in Japan usually expect in various social _____.
A. occasions B. situations C. cases D. circumstances
61. The noise was caused by a dog _____ a cat through the garden.
A. catching B. fighting C. following D. chasing
62. The current _____ of our country is favorable to foreign investment.
A. climate B. weather C. temperature D. state
63. At the meeting Roland argued _____ in favor of the proposal.
A. warmly B. heavily C. intensely D. forcefully
64. It was with great delight that I read in your February _____ the letter to the Editor written by Prof. Johnson.
A. copy B. printing C. issue D. magazine
65. There are no seats _____ for those who arrived late.
A. left B. enough C. sufficient D. verified
66. Mr. Snow thought that he would never become a member of the board of directors because of his _____ origin.
A. previous B. critical C. false D. humble
67. The disappearance of the paper has never been _____.
A. counted out B. looked on C. accounted for D. checked up
68. You will get to the church more quickly if you take this _____ across the fields.
A. passage B. method C. path D. hedge

69. A university is usually made up of several colleges, and each college is made up of several _____ departments.

- A. related B. combined C. joined D. mixed

70. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any _____ of it at all.

- A. explanation B. meaning C. sense D. interpretation

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 on the right side of the paper. 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.

Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the 20th century. _____71_____ in the 1900s most American

towns and cities had a Main Street. Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was _____72_____ on both sides with many

_____73_____ businesses. Here, shoppers walked into

stores to look at all sorts of merchandise: clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries.

_____74_____, some shops offered

_____75_____. These shops included drugstores,

restaurants, shoe-repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops. _____76_____ in the 1950s, a

71. A. As early as

B. Early

C. Early as

D. Earlier

72. A. built

B. designed

C. intended

D. lined

73. A. varied

B. various

C. sorted

D. mixed-up

74. A. As well

B. Besides

C. In addition

D. Apart from

75. A. medical care

B. food

C. services

D. cosmetics

76. A. Suddenly

B. Abruptly

C. Contrarily

D. But

change began to 77 . Too many automobiles

77. A. be taking place
B. take place
C. be taken place
D. have taken place

had crowded into Main Street 78 too few

78. A. while
B. yet
C. though
D. and then

parking places were 79 shoppers. Because

79. A. used by
B. available for
C. available to
D. ready for

the streets were crowded, merchants began to
look with interest at the open spaces 80

80. A. over
B. from
C. out of
D. outside

the city limits. Open space is what their
car-driving customers needed. And open space
is what they got 81 the first shopping

81. A. when
B. while
C. since
D. then

center was built. Shopping centers, 82

82. A. that is
B. or rather
C. or
D. and

malls, started as a collection of small new
stores 83 crowded city centers.

83. A. out of
B. away from
C. next to
D. near

84 by hundreds of free parking spaces,

84. A. Attracted
B. Surprised
C. Delighted
D. Obsessed

customers were drawn away from 85 areas to

85. A. inner
B. central
C. shopping
D. downtown

outlying malls. And the growing 86 of

86. A. fame
B. distinction
C. popularity
D. liking

shopping centers led 87 to the building of

87. A. on
B. in turn
C. by turns
D. further

bigger and better—stocked stores. 88 the

88. A. By
B. During
C. In
D. To

late 1970s, many shopping malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to providing the 89 of one-stop

89. A. cheapness
B. convenience
C. readiness
D. handiness

shopping, malls were transformed into landscaped parks, 90 benches, fountains,

90. A. because of
B. and
C. with
D. provided

and outdoor entertainment.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about "My Ideal Friend" in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be no less than 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Composition Sheet.

My Ideal Friend

1. Friend is better than fortune. _____

2. My ideal friend is of course a good friend whose goodness is shown below: _____

3. Indeed, if I have such a person as my friend, _____

This is the end of the test!

