

大学英语

四级水平自测习题集

任明章主编 卢思源主审



兵器工业出版社

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大学英语四级水平自测习题集

任明章 主编

付则新、沈伟棟、孙延生、陈开明

张敏波、顾跃明、程月芳、颜国伟

编

(按姓氏笔划排列)

卢思源 主审

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前 言

全面贯彻《大学英语教学大纲》，提高英语教学质量，是当前各大专院校面临的一项严肃而繁重的任务。为了检验外语教学质量，促进教学改革，国家教委规定每年举行两次大学英语四级统测。自一九八七年至今，全国已先后举行了三次大学英语四级统测，约有十几万学生参加了考试。为了顺利通过四级统测，广大学生除了完成规定的教学任务外，有针对性地进行参加考试前的适应性训练也十分必要。

为了组织适应性训练，提高学生的应试能力，我们根据大纲要求广泛收集资料，参照四级样题与最近三次四级统测题目，选编了这本《大学英语四级水平自测习题集》。本书包含十个综合性模拟练习，力求在形式，内容及编排上与四级样题和统测试题一致，并配有听力磁带，最后附有参考答案和听力原文。本习题集选用材料新颖，难度适中，针对性强。经过本院四级同学的实际使用，效果良好。

本书的对象为准备参加四级统考的广大学生。学生参照本习题集进行复习与自测，可以大大提高自己的应试能力，为顺利通过国家四级统测打下良好的基础。

本习题集由上海机械学院大学英语教研室编写，任明章担任主编。上海外文学会副会长卢思源教授担任主审。下列同志参加了习题汇编工作（按姓氏笔划排列）：

付则新，沈伟棟，孙延生，陈开明，张敏波，顾跃明，程月芳，颜国伟。

在本习题集的编写与审校过程中，我们还得到黄嘉宝同志的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，本书中若有错误与不妥之处，希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八九年二月

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English Simulated Test (1)

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.

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.

Sample Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

1. A) Cold and wet. B) Warm and dry.
C) Warm and wet. D) Windy and dry.
2. A) Pleased. B) Angry.
C) Doubtful. D) Convinced.
3. A) 3000 for the time being.
B) 3000 as long as she does this work.
C) More if she does another job.
D) Less if she does her work badly.
4. A) Put on expensive costumes.
B) Leave the city for the night.
C) Telephone his younger sister and then go downtown.
D) Have a night out with his wife.
5. A) 2 : 50 B) 2 : 15
C) 3 : 50 D) 3 : 15
6. A) Americans. B) Violence on TV.
C) Watching TV. D) Hitting each other.
7. A) Washington. B) Washington D.C.
C) Mainland. D) Maryland.
8. A) They are faded.
B) They are yellow.
C) They have turned into gold.
D) They are in full bloom.
9. A) He was out and has just come back home.
B) He has just got up.

- C) He has had his breakfast.
- D) she is afraid of her husband.
- 10. A) She likes pictures better than money.
- B) She enjoys watching him painting.
- C) She wants to learn painting.
- D) His picture will be worth much more.

Section B

Directions. In this section you will hear 2 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 I

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

- 11. A) Mr. and Mrs. Anastas will fly to the U.S.A.
- B) Mrs. Anastas is seeing her husband off.
- C) Dimitri and his family will take a short trip to the U.S.A.
- D) Dimitri and his family will fly to the U.S.-
A. and live there.
- 12. A) American.
- B) Greek.
- C) Italian.
- D) German.
- 13. A) Cook in the family's restaurant.

- B) Serve the customers there.
- C) Work with her relatives.
- D) Do any daytime work she can find.

Passage I

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

- 14. A) Hamburgers with butter.
- B) Hamburgers with potatoes.
- C) Hamburgers with tomato sauce.
- D) Hamburgers with orange juice.
- 15. A) Big restaurants.
- B) French restaurants.
- C) Small restaurants.
- D) Pubs.
- 16. A) Young people don't like foreign food.
- B) French fries are considered foreign.
- C) Many people buy their hamburgers and take them home to eat.
- D) Sometimes people can buy hamburgers without getting out of their cars.

Passage II

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

- 17. A) Visit Sittingford.
- B) Visit friends.
- C) Stay in a hotel.
- D) Eat at a hotel.
- 18. A) Beside her.
- B) Beside her luggage.
- C) On her knees.
- D) On the rack.
- 19. A) She slept for a long time.
- B) She dozed.

- C) She talked with the woman.
- D) She read a book.
- 20. A) Fiona liked seeing her sister.
- B) The two women were the only passengers in the compartment.
- C) Her money disappeared when she woke up.
- D) She argued with the other woman and took her money back.

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions, There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions 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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon. In size it is nearly equal to the area of North and South America. However, it presents a hostile environment. Temperatures range from +120 to -150 degrees Centigrade. There is no air, no water.

Today there is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon. When man will be-

gin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. But experts believe that colonization will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and daily necessities brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are self-supporting will be established.

The principal job of the early settlers will be to stay alive. They will have to plant crops under huge domes to produce food and oxygen and find water sources. After this is done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science.

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human survival may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations requiring a vacuum, extreme cold, or sterility are examples. Precision ball bearings, industrial diamonds or pharmaceuticals (药品) might be produced on the moon.

21. The area of the moon is A.

A) about the same as that of North and South America

B) larger than that of North and South America

C) equal to that of North and South America

D) far smaller than that of North and South America

22. The temperature on the moon can be as high as C.

A) -150°C

B) $+270^{\circ}\text{C}$

C) $+120^{\circ}\text{C}$

D) -30°C

23. According to this passage, the colonization of the moon B.

A) will soon be realized

B) can be done under the lunar surface

C) is being speculated about by many scientists

D) sounds entirely impossible

24. To stay alive on the moon, the early settlers must first of all be able to B.

A) develop commerce

B) get enough food, oxygen and water

C) make discoveries important to science

D) explore the possibilities of industrial development

25. Though the environment on the moon is bad for human survival, it is very good for B.

A) making such things as industrial diamonds

B) all kinds of manufactured goods

C) medical operations

D) commercial development

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage.

Fishing is one of the world's oldest industries. People have been catching fish for over four thousand years. Today there are over five million people in the world who make their living by catching fish. In the United States, there are about one hundred and forty thousand commercial fishermen. They create thousands of other jobs for the people who package and sell fish.

The fishing industry catches over sixty-six billion kilograms of fish a year. This is about seventeen kilograms for each person in the world. In some places, people still use old fishing methods and small boats. Some countries use large ships that can travel great distances. They use helicopters and electronic equipment to find and catch fish. Factory ships carry hundreds of workers who clean and package the fish immediately.

It is possible for fishermen to catch too much fish. Some types of fish are in danger of being completely destroyed. Many countries have programs to make sure that there will always be plenty of fish. Oceanographers check on the population of fish in different parts of the world. They can determine if too many fish are being caught. They also suggest ways to protect fish.

26. About how many fishermen are in the world today?

A) 140,000

✓ B) 5,000,000

✓ C) 6,000,000

D) 4,000

27. On the average, about how much fish is caught each year for each person in the world? B)

A) 70 kilograms

B) 17 kilograms

C) 7 kilograms

D) none of the above.

28. People who study the ocean are trying to C).

A) make all fishermen use modern equipment to catch more fish

B) prevent the fishermen from catching fish

C) protect the fish so there will always be enough

D) make the people go back to old fishing methods to save more fish

29. Human beings have been fishing for B).

A) a few hundred years

B) more than four thousand years

C) not more than one hundred thousand years

D) less than three thousand years

30. The fishing industry in the United States provides jobs for the following people except b).

A) people who fish

B) people who package fish

C) people who sell fish

D) oceanographers

Questions 31 to 36 are based on the following passage:

Hardly a week goes by without a new study of the nation's public schools. The latest such report, by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, may be the most thoughtful and specific of the lot. It was produced over a period of thirty months by a team of twenty-three educators and trained observers who spent 2,000 hours examining fifteen representative high schools. Carnegie President Ernest Boyer, former U.S. Commissioner of Education, collected their journals and wrote the final account, being published by Harper & Row. Says Boyer, "This report on the American high school begins with the conviction that the time for renewing education has arrived. If we do not seize this special moment, we will fail the coming generation and the nation."

The report ticks off a crisp, twelve-point "agenda for action" with four main priorities.

First, all students should master oral and written English and should be tested before they enter high school to make sure they are proficient in the subject.

Next, all students should take a core curriculum. In addition to strengthening traditional courses in literature, history, mathematics, and science, schools should require classes in a foreign

language, the arts, civics, non-Western culture, health, and technology.

Then, the lot of the nation's beleaguered (处于困境的) teachers should be improved, not only by higher pay and greater recognition but by allowing them to concentrate on professional tasks.

Finally, students should be trained to be responsible citizens by being required to spend at least 30 hours a year doing volunteer work on community projects.

The Carnegie Foundation also calls for federal funds and participation in setting up a network of residential math and science academies for gifted students and establishing a National Teacher Service that would provide scholarships for top students who want to become teachers themselves. The U.S. Secretary of Education Terrel Bell has praised the Carnegie report for its "breadth and creativity."

31. The report on the schools was put together by A.

A) 23 trained observers in 30 months of work.

B) 38 observers taking 30 months.

C) 30 observers spending 15 months.

D) 23 observers in 2,000 hours.

32. The study was done because Carnegie Foundation's president believed B.

A) that not enough reports had been made.