

修订本 ● 新题型

大学英语

四级测试试题集

张增健 主编

上海外语教育出版社



COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TEST

BOOK 4

修订本 ● 新题型

大学英语四级测试试题集

COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS BAND 4

复旦大学大学英语教学部

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上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级测试试题集/张增健主编. - 修订本. - 上海:上海外语教育出版社, 1999
ISBN 7-81046-724-7

I. 大… II. 张… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 63499 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 上海市崇明县晨光印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.25 字数 420 千字

版 次: 1999 年 11 月第 2 版 2001 年 2 月第 4 次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-724-7 / G · 856

定 价: 20.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

修订本前言

本试题集自 1991 年 12 月初版问世后,已为众多兄弟院校和广大英语自学者所采用,或作为准备参加大学四级考试的“热身”材料,或作为英语水平的自我测试用书。这里,谨对广大师生和社会读者的大力支持,表示由衷的感谢。

1995 年年底,我们曾根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会下达的《关于大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神,对原试题集的内容和形式作了相应的修订和调整。自 1996 年 1 月起,大学英语四级考试先后采用过“英译汉”(Translation)、“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)和“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions)三种新题型;1996 年 1 月引入“英译汉”单句翻译,用以替换“综合填空”(Cloze)测试项目;1997 年 1 月则以“简短回答题”,替代“综合填空”测试项目;1997 年 6 月继而以“复合式听写”,作为“听力理解”(Listening Comprehension)的第二部分(Section B)测试内容,而“综合填空”测试项目则予以保留。考虑上述的题型变化,我们认为有必要在 1996 年版本基础上,对原试题集的内容和形式作进一步的调整和充实。

“英译汉”、“复合式听写”及“简短回答题”三种题型,属于主观性题型。新题型的引入,旨在提高主观题的比例,并不增加考试的总体题量。从命题趋势来看,上述三种题型,一时还不会成为四级测试的固定试项,每次考试至多也只引入其中一项。有时,如 1998 年 6 月的四级考试,仍沿用原有的五种测试题项目,未引入任何新题型。应该注意到,采用新题型之后,可供选择的题型由五项增至八项,而且就具体某次考试来说,采取何种试题形式事先不予公布。这样,命题的灵活性就有所增加。我们在平时教学和复习应试时,既要注意加强语法、词汇的实用能力,切实提高听、读、写的基本技能,更须重视读与译、听与写及读与写等方面综合使用能力的训练和培养。

新版《大学英语四级测试试题集》仍取 1996 年版的样式,即在原有的 10 套模拟试题(Practice Test)之外,增编 10 套附加测试题(Additional Tests)。新增的附加测试题,包含“复合式听写”(Additional Tests 1-10)、“英译汉”(Additional Tests 1,3,5,7,9)及“简短回答题”(Additional Tests 2,4,6,8,10)三项内容。关于“英译汉”测试项目,我们参照实际试题,从“阅读理解”(Reading Comprehension)部分的四篇短文中各选取 1 至 2 个句子,组成模拟题。“听写”与“简短回答题”两项所选用的短文,大多取自近年出版的英、美书刊,内容多样,篇幅及难度均与四级考试实际试题相近。我们相信,通过系统复习和一定数量的模拟测试,学生的英语实际使用能力会有明显的提高。

我们在编写补充模拟试题的同时,还根据我校教师使用后的反馈意见,对原试题集作了局部的修改和订正。原试题集的编写者为:张增健(主编)、孙晴霞、高亚萍、吴建衡、陈寅章、陆效用、蔡基刚、程寅。新版修订者:张增健、吴建衡。

最后,再次恳切希望使用新版试题集的教师和学生,提出宝贵的批评和建议。

本书听力和听写部分的录音磁带,特约美籍专家录制,由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

编者

1999 年 7 月 于复旦大学 大学英语教学部

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Part One

College English Band 4 Practice Tests

Practice Test 1

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 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.

1. A) Two boys and a girl.
B) Four boys and a girl.
C) Two boys and three girls.
D) Two boys and two girls.
2. A) At a restaurant.
B) At a bank.
C) At a hotel.
D) At a friend's house.
3. A) She is very much afraid.
B) She has never heard of the place.
C) She is not familiar with the place.
D) She has never taken the bus before.
4. A) She likes classical music.
B) She needs 100 records.
C) She plays jazz music.
D) She is a jazz fan.
5. A) Yes, he did.
B) No, he didn't.
C) Yes, he has.

- D) No, he hasn't.
6. A) 25 cents.
B) 15 cents.
C) 30 cents.
D) 50 cents.
7. A) The rooms are better but not the service.
B) The service is better but the rooms are dirty.
C) It is even worse.
D) Both the rooms and service are better.
8. A) At a ball game.
B) Out of town.
C) At a movie.
D) At home.
9. A) Forty-five minutes.
B) Fifteen minutes.
C) Five minutes.
D) Ten minutes.
10. A) The woman tells the man where to have a snack.
B) The man wants to know how to get to Joe's house.
C) The woman tells the man how to get to a cinema.
D) The man lost his way in the street.

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 passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one 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 – 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) She is a doctor.
B) She is a fortune teller.
C) She is a banker.
D) She is a lawyer.
12. A) To his sisters.
B) To his children.

- C) To his wife.
- D) To his uncle.
- 13. A) 5,000 pounds.
- B) 5 pounds.
- C) 500 pounds.
- D) It's not clear.

Passage II

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

- 14. A) Every other day.
- B) Twice a week.
- C) Twice a day.
- D) Only during the summer.
- 15. A) The heat of the sun.
- B) The pull of the sun and the moon.
- C) The shape of the moon.
- D) The light of the moon.
- 16. A) The moon is directly over it.
- B) The moon disappears over the horizon.
- C) There is no tide.
- D) There is a low tide.

Passage III

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

- 17. A) Visiting friends.
- B) Taking pictures.
- C) Buying some presents for his family.
- D) All of the above.
- 18. A) A shirt.
- B) An alarm clock.
- C) A woollen blanket.
- D) A suitcase.
- 19. A) Because he forgot one of his suitcases.
- B) Because he was asked to get off.
- C) Because he wanted to go out to smoke.
- D) Because he had lost his passport.
- 20. A) Alarm clocks are not allowed on board a plane.
- B) The man had a time bomb in his suitcase.
- C) The ticking noise of the alarm clock caused him a little trouble.

- D) The airline official and the police officer played a joke on him.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 – 25 are based on the following passage:

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker “sell” his or her ideas to an audience. Besides its persuasive powers, eye contact helps hold listener interest. A successful speaker must maintain eye contact with an audience. To have good rapport (关系) with listeners, a speaker should maintain direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus exclusively on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are likely to lose audience interest and esteem. People who maintain eye contact while speaking, whether from a podium (演讲台) or from across the table, are “regarded not only as exceptionally well-disposed by their target but also as more believable and earnest.”

To show the potency of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how passers-by behave when their glances happen to meet on the street. At one extreme are those people who feel obliged to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel awkward and immediately look away. To make eye contact, it seems, is to make a certain link with someone.

Eye contact with an audience also lets a speaker know and monitor the listeners. It is, in fact, essential for analyzing an audience during a speech. Visual cues (暗示) from audience members can indicate that a speech is dragging, that the speaker is dwelling on a particular point for too long, or that a particular point requires further explanation. As we have pointed out, visual feedback from listeners should play an important role in shaping a speech as it is delivered.

21. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A) the importance of eye contact
B) the potency of nonverbal techniques
C) successful speech delivery
D) an effective way to gain visual feedbacks
22. According to the passage, a good speaker must _____.
• 4 •

21. 主旨题。本文主要讲述了眼神交流在演讲中的重要性。选项A正确。

- A) "sell" his or her ideas to an audience
 - B) maintain direct eye contact with listeners
 - C) be very persuasive and believable
 - D) be exceptionally well-disposed
23. The word "target" in the last sentence of the first paragraph can best be replaced by _____.
- A) "destination"
 - B) "goal"
 - C) "audience"
 - D) "followers"
24. In daily life, when the glances of two passers-by happen to meet, these two persons will inevitably _____.
- A) smile to each other
 - B) feel awkward and look away immediately
 - C) try to make a conversation with each other
 - D) none of the above
25. Eye contact with an audience, according to the author, has all the following benefits for the speaker EXCEPT that it doesn't help the speaker _____.
- A) to control the audience
 - B) to gain audience interest and esteem
 - C) to know whether he is talking too much about a certain point
 - D) to analyze his audience when he is beginning his speech

Questions 26 – 30 are based on the following passage:

After the very active and successful tenure (任职) of office by the Senegalese president as the head of the Organization of African Unity, it was highly logical to think that the successor, whoever he might be, would have a difficult task in doing a better job.

The Congolese president set to work as soon as he was elected. His first step was to suggest to the dean of heads of state present in the Ethiopian capital, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, to summon a meeting of the leaders of countries that lie close to South Africa. Its aim; to define a strategy in order to overcome the reprisals (报复行为) that the racist regime of Pretoria is likely to take against its neighbours in case sanctions (制裁) are imposed by the international community.

President Sassou Nguesso has already undertaken a number of trips abroad. He thus went to Harare (Zimbabwe) where he delivered a speech, on September 1, on behalf of Africa before the summit meeting of non-aligned (不结盟的) nations.

At the end of September, he was in New York, for a statement before the General Assembly of the United Nations, and then in Washington, for talks with high-ranking members of the Rea-

gan Administration. He then went to Ottawa, for consultations with leading members of the Canadian government.

The Congolese president's aim, in all these endeavours, is to convince still reluctant countries of the imperious (紧迫的) necessity of imposing sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

26. In the first paragraph, the word "successor" refers to _____.
A) a person who enjoyed a successful career in politics
B) a person who was very popular in the political arena
C) the person who was to lead the organization
D) the present head of the organization
27. According to the passage, Sassou Nguesso _____.
A) is Congolese
B) knew that it was very difficult for him to be elected
C) was elected without any opposition
D) has held a meeting in the Ethiopian capital
28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) President Sassou Nguesso has decided to visit as many African countries as possible.
B) President Sassou Nguesso made a suggestion to President Kenneth Kaunda that a meeting be held of the leaders of countries that lie close to South Africa.
C) President Sassou Nguesso went to Harare and delivered a speech there.
D) If sanctions are imposed against South Africa by the international community, the racist regime of Pretoria will probably take revenge on its neighbours.
29. We may draw the conclusion that President Sassou Nguesso has been working really hard to _____.
A) prove himself a trustworthy president
B) convince some reluctant countries that it is highly necessary to impose sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria
C) show to the whole world the strength and power of the Organization of African Unity
D) seek financial support from some advanced countries to promote African economy
30. This piece is most probably taken from _____.
A) a newspaper report
B) a biography
C) a history book
D) a Who's Who

Questions 31 – 35 are based on the following passage:

Another common type of reasoning is the search for causes and results. We want to know whether cigarettes really do cause lung cancer, what causes malnutrition, the decay of cities, or the

decay of teeth. We are equally interested in effects: what is the effect of sulphur or lead in the atmosphere, of oil spills and raw sewage in rivers and the sea, of staying up late on the night before an examination?

Causal reasoning may go from cause to effect or from effect to cause. Either way, we reason from what we know to what we want to find out. Sometimes we reason from an effect to a cause and then on to another effect. Thus, if we reason that because the lights have gone out, the refrigerator won't work, we first relate the effect (lights out) to the cause (power off) and then relate that cause to another effect (refrigerator not working). This kind of reasoning is called, for short, effect to effect. It is quite common to reason through an extensive chain of causal relations. When the lights go out we might reason in the following causal chain: lights out—power off—refrigerator not working—temperature will rise—milk will sour. In other words, we diagnose a succession of effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

Causes are classified as necessary, sufficient, or contributory. A necessary cause is one which must be present for the effect to occur, as combustion is necessary to drive a gasoline engine. A sufficient cause is one which can produce an effect unaided, though there may be more than one sufficient cause: a dead battery is enough to keep a car from starting, but faulty spark plugs or an empty gas tank will have the same effect. A contributory cause is one which helps to produce an effect but cannot do so by itself, as running through a red light may help cause an accident, though other factors — pedestrians or other cars in the intersection — must also be present.

In establishing or refuting (驳倒) a causal relation it is usually necessary to show the process by which the alleged (所谓的) cause produces the effect. Such an explanation is called a causal process.

31. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____.
A) relationships between causes and results
B) classification of reasoning
C) some other common types of reasoning
D) some special type of reasoning
32. According to the passage, to do the "effect to effect" reasoning is to reason _____.
A) from cause to effect
B) from effect to cause
C) from effect to effect and on to cause
D) from effect to cause and on to another effect
33. A necessary cause is _____.
A) one without which it is impossible for the effect to occur
B) one of the causes that can produce the effect
C) one that is enough to make the effect occur
D) none of them
34. Your refrigerator is not working and you have found that the electric power has been cut off.

The power failure is a _____.

- A) necessary cause
- B) sufficient cause
- C) contributory cause
- D) none of them

35. This passage mainly discusses _____.

- A) causal reasoning
- B) various types of reasoning
- C) classification of causes
- D) the causal process

Questions 36 – 40 are based on the following passage:

I hear many parents complaining that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon (蚕茧) — into a larger cocoon.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teenage market. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come—with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

36. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to tell _____.

- A) readers how to be popular with people around
- B) teenagers how to learn to decide things for themselves
- C) parents how to control and guide their children
- D) people how to understand and respect each other

37. According to the author, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own,

- but, in fact, most of them _____.
- A) have much difficulty understanding each other
 - B) lack confidence
 - C) dare not cope with problems single-handed
 - D) are very much afraid of getting lost
38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) There is no popularity that really counts.
 - B) What many parents are doing is in fact hindering their children from finding their own paths.
 - C) It is not necessarily bad for a teenager to disagree with his or her classmates.
 - D) Most teenagers claim that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
39. The author thinks of advertisements as _____.
- A) convincing
 - B) influential
 - C) instructive
 - D) authoritative
40. During the teenage years, one should learn to _____.
- A) differ from others in as many ways as possible
 - B) get into the right season and become popular
 - C) find one's real self
 - D) rebel against parents and the popularity wave

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 center.

41. Without my glasses I can hardly _____ what has been written in the letter.
- A) make for
 - B) make out
 - C) make up
 - D) make over
42. Jane's anger could not be _____ when the conversation turned to the criticism of her own father.
- A) held on
 - B) held out
 - C) held back
 - D) held up

43. Fresh air, enough exercise and nutritious food _____ to good health.
 A) contribute C) attribute
 B) add D) distribute
44. The old lady _____ through the key hole at her new neighbours.
 A) stared C) glanced
 B) gazed D) peeped
45. The ability to _____ themselves by camouflage (伪装) enables some defenseless animals to survive.
 A) conceive C) deceive
 B) conceal D) distort
46. Gettysburg was the _____ of the most important battle in American Civil War.
 A) scene C) sight
 B) view D) landscape
47. Do you think it's fair to keep a bird _____ in a cage all the time?
 A) restricted C) confined
 B) limited D) enclosed
48. Alex Haley was _____ unheard of until he wrote the novel *Roots*.
 A) truly C) genuinely
 B) roughly D) practically
49. A hot iron can scorch and discolor _____ fabrics quickly.
 A) soft C) frail
 B) delicate D) decent
50. Our English professor is a man of Italian _____.
 A) birth C) source
 B) origin D) breed
51. If you are always sitting up late at night, I'm afraid you may _____ from overwork soon.
 A) fall C) sicken
 B) descend D) collapse
52. I wanted to buy a colour TV set this year, but my brother rejected the idea _____ a trip to the beach.
 A) instead of C) in favour of
 B) in view of D) in case of
53. In their letter to the students' representative assembly, the freshmen insisted on _____ in the Student Union.
 A) representing C) having represented
 B) being represented D) having been represented
54. I'm very sorry for what has happened; the serious consequences ought to _____ out to those concerned at the very beginning.
 A) point C) be pointed

- B) have pointed D) have been pointed
55. Mr Baker is the only one of our regular customers who _____ his shirts starched(上浆).
A) likes C) has liked
B) like D) have liked
56. Some of this meat came from Canada. How about _____?
A) another C) the other
B) others D) the rest
57. _____ can properly be called a clock always strikes the hours on a bell.
A) Anything C) Whatever
B) All that D) Whichever
58. Prof. Flynn found no students in the lecture hall when he arrived. Only then did he realize that he came _____ early.
A) too much C) so much
B) much too D) much so
59. I wanted to be sure _____ a sudden emergency that we gave the right advice.
A) on account of C) in case of
B) at the risk of D) in spite of
60. _____ in India, the banana was brought to the Americas by the Portuguese who found it in Africa.
A) Originally cultivated C) Having originally cultivated
B) Originally being cultivated D) although it originally cultivated
61. It was the end of my exhausting first day as a waitress, and I really appreciated _____ time to relax.
A) to have C) having
B) to have had D) of having
62. We've just installed central heating, _____ should make a tremendous difference to the house next winter.
A) what C) that
B) it D) which
63. So fast _____ that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.
A) has light travelled C) light travels
B) does light travel D) travels light
64. _____ she was living in Paris that she met her husband Terry.
A) Just when C) It was while
B) Soon after D) During the time when
65. I set off as soon as I got the news about my grandpa's illness. Unfortunately, he _____ before I _____ at the hospital.
A) has died, arrived C) died, had arrived
B) had died, arrived D) died, have arrived

66. While crossing the mountain areas, all the men had guns for protection lest they _____ by the local bandits.
 A) be attacked C) must be attacked
 B) were attacked D) would be attacked
67. The police chief announced that the deaths of two young girls would soon be inquired _____.
 A) about C) of
 B) into D) after
68. According to the urban construction program, old buildings that are _____ repair should be blown up.
 A) in C) out of
 B) under D) beyond
69. They were more than glad to leave their cars parked and walked _____ a change.
 A) as C) for
 B) to D) by
70. That scientist isn't too happy with the project, and _____ are her supervisors.
 A) neither C) so
 B) either D) as

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 answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Year after year a dedicated Swedish chemist worked to find a substance which, when 71 nitroglycerine (硝化甘油), would make explosives safer to handle 72 weakening their force. He had a personal 73 scientific reason to pursue his search, because his 74 brother had been killed when a can of nitroglycerine 75 exploded. The oily liquid had been 76 for so many disasters that its 77 had finally been outlawed by many countries.

While 78 a new formula one morning, the doctor broke a test tube and gashed (划开) his finger. He was daubing (涂搽) the 79 with collodion (火棉胶), a coating solution of gun-cotton dissolved in ether-alcohol (乙醚), 80 the idea struck him — mix collodion with the nitroglycerine! 81 was the answer. The new mixture, 82 blasting gelatine (爆胶), was not only 83 safe to handle as dynamite, but it was also one-and-a-half times more powerful! In fact, so powerful 84 that it paved the way for a whole new 85 in construction