

大学英语综合测试

ENGLISH

COMPREHENSIVE
COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

67
辽宁人民出版社

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Comprehensive College English Test

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辽 宁 人 民 出 版 社

1991 年 · 沈阳

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辽宁人民出版社出版、发行

(沈阳市和平区北一马路 108 号) 沈阳市第一印刷厂印刷

字数: 285,000 开本: $787 \times 1092^{1/32}$ 印张: $8\frac{1}{2}$
印数: 1—11,600

1991 年 5 月第 1 版 1991 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 李 佳

版式设计: 王珏菲

封面设计: 杨 勇

责任校对: 小 叶

ISBN 7-205-01796-3/H·44

登记号: (辽) 第 1 号 定价: 4.00 元

前 言

本书是根据《大学英语考试大纲》的规定和要求，针对大学英语三级、四级考试考生的实际水平进行设计的。

本书体例是按照大学英语考试标准试卷的五大部分——听力理解、阅读理解、词语结构、完形填空和写作的顺序进行编写的。全书包括 15 套测试题，每套题后附参考答案、写作的参考范文及听力理解磁带原文。听力理解部分聘请外国专家录制。

本书具有针对性强和实践性强的突出特点，能使考生在较短时间内迅速熟悉题型，掌握测试方法、增强应试能力。提高大学英语教学质量和测试成绩。总之，它是参加大学英语三级、四级考试必备的一本重要参考书。

本书适合于大学生、参加“托福”考试的出国人员、广大英语爱好者及英语教师使用。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏错误在所难免，敬请专家学者、同行及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1991·沈阳

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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 center.

1. A) The chemistry class.
B) The English class.
☒ C) The chemical and English class.
D) The physical class.
2. A) At 7 : 45
B) At 8 : 00
C) At 7 : 30
☒ D) At 7 : 15
3. A) \$ 3.50
B) \$ 7.00
☒ C) \$ 6.00
D) \$ 9.00
4. A) In Room 315
B) In a classroom
C) In an office
D) In a hotel
5. A) It's good to have a vacation.
B) It's good to have much work to do.
C) It's nice to work hard.
☒ D) It's nice to work for a few more days.
6. A) The man always eats there.
☒ B) The service is always excellent.
C) The food is always good.
D) The prices are always low.
7. A) Teacher and students.
B) Customs officer and traveler.
C) Officer and soldier.
D) Policeman and thief.

8. A) 69 B) 59 ☒ C) 67 D) 76
9. A) They'll finish their examination.
B) They'll have their Christmas vacation.
☒ C) They'll visit their friends at college.
D) They'll study at a college.
10. A) He wanted Mary to come, but she couldn't.
B) He invited Mary to the party.
☒ C) He didn't invite Mary to the party.
D) He didn't want to have a party because of business.

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 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 center.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Sunny. B) Pleasant. ☒ C) Rainy. D) Snowy.
12. ☒ A) Two inches. B) Fifteen inches.
C) Twenty-four inches. D) One foot.
13. ☒ A) Florida. B) Texas. C) Arizona. ☒ D) Boulder.
14. A) Hot. B) Warm. C) Cool. ☒ D) Cold.

Passage II

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) On land. B) In ships. C) In the air. ☒ D) Under water.
16. A) Covered. B) Free C) Empty. ☒ D) Full.
17. A) Shoes. B) Gloves. ☒ C) Sleeves. D) Trousers.

Passage III

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

18. A) France. B) Germany. ☒ C) Ireland. ☒ D) England.
19. ☒ A) The Indians B) The Irish. C) The blacks. D) The Dutch.
20. A) To keep together in a racial group.
B) Because they're discriminated against.
☒ C) For religious reasons.
D) Because they don't like other people.

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 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 Pen is mightier than the Sword". There have been many writers who wielded their pens to fight things that were wrong. Charles Dickens was one of them. Schoolboys should certainly be grateful to him. He did much to put out of existence such schools as those belonging to Mr. Squeers in "Nicholas Nickleby". He did much to end the dreadful conditions in workhouses which he describes so vividly at the beginning of "Oliver Twist".

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was not a literary genius like Dickens. Yet one of her books not only made her famous, but has been described as one that stirred the world, and was instrumental (起作用的) in bringing on a civil war and freeing the enslaved race. The civil war was the American Civil War of 1861, in which the Northern States fought the Southern States and finally won. The Southern States were the slave-owning states, and the matter of slavery was one of the quarrels between the two sides.

This book that shook the world was called "Uncle Tom's Cabin". There was a time when practically every English-speaking man, woman and child had read this novel that did so much to abolish slavery. Not many people read it today, but it is still very interesting, if only to show how an enthusiastic writer can arouse people's sympathies. The author herself had neither been to the Southern States nor seen a slave. The Southern Americans were very angry at the book, which they said did not at all represent the true state of affairs, but the Northern Americans were wildly excited over it, and were so inspired by it that they were ready even to go to war to set the slaves free.

21. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea of this passage?

- ☒ A) An enthusiastic writer can arouse people's sympathies.
- ☐ B) The pen is mightier than the sword.
- ☐ C) "Uncle Tom's Cabin" made Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe famous.
- ☐ D) "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played an important role in the abolishment of the slavery system in the Southern States.

22. Nowadays the British schoolboys should be grateful to Charles Dickens be-

cause he _____.

A) wrote many well-known books, such as "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby"

B) exposed the dreadful conditions in workhouses

C) did much to put the old type of schools out of existence

☒ D) strongly opposed such schools as described in "Nicholas Nickleby"

23. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe _____.

A) was a great literary genius like Charles Dickens

B) used her pen to fight things that were wrong like Charles Dickens

C) devoted all her life to fighting against the slavery system

☒ D) lived in a southern state so she knew much about the slavery

24. The Southern Americans were very angry at the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" because it _____.

A) brought on the quarrels between the Southern and Northern States

B) was loved by practically every Northern American

☒ C) criticized the slavery system while the author had never been to the South

D) inspired the people to go to war against the slavery system

25. Which of the following is not mentioned as a role "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has played?

☒ A) Contributing much to the abolishment of the slavery system.

B) Instrumental in bringing on the American Civil War of 1861.

☒ C) Making the English-speaking people like reading the author's books.

D) Bringing world fame to the author.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

America has long been considered the land of opportunity by those from other countries. Americans, too, believe that the United States provides almost limitless opportunity for those who want to open businesses on their own.

Today, Americans are still fond of trying their hand at becoming small business people, even though only one out of two survives the first two years. Many of these people start their businesses for the wrong reasons; to get away from the paper work of their present jobs or to exchange the responsibility of their present jobs for freer life styles. But more, not less, paper work and responsibility come with ownership of a small business. John Shuttleworth, owner of the recently successful life-ecology news magazine Mother Earth, reports having had to work sixty hours straight in order to bring out the first issue.

John Shuttleworth waited years after conceiving the idea for Mother Earth before he attempted to put out the first issue. During that time, he collected as much information as he could about his proposed venture. He borrowed books about business from the library; he talked to people already established in the field; and he began planning in detail the amount of money and the kinds and numbers of supplies he would need. When he finally opened with a capital of \$ 1500, he set up his office in the kitchen of his home and his printing press in the garage. Due to his devotion to business, his managerial skill, and his talent, Mother Earth now has a circulation of 300,000.

Not all small businesses succeed as well as Mother Earth has. Fifty per cent of the 450,000 that start in the United States every year fail. Still, ninety-five per cent of businesses in the States can be described as small. Combined, these businesses account for forty percent of America's gross national product.

26. According to this passage, many people start their own businesses for the wrong reasons. The reasons are wrong because they do not realize that _____.

- A) their own businesses will provide large income but less responsibility
- ☒ B) their own businesses will not relieve them from paper work and responsibility
- C) their own businesses will require longer working hours but less paper work
- D) their own businesses could easily fail

27. Before John Shuttleworth started his business, he _____.

- A) borrowed money
- B) waited for a good time to open his business
- C) developed an inadequate plan
- ☒ D) studied, prepared a plan, and trained himself

28. _____ of all businesses in the United States are small.

- A) 225,000
- B) 50%
- ☒ C) 95%
- D) 450,000

29. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A) John Shuttleworth
- ☒ B) starting a small business
- C) America

- ☒ D) the failure of businesses
30. In the second paragraph "straight" means _____.
☒ A) continuously
B) honestly
C) alone
D) not curved

Question 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

On July 1, 1859, four men, abundantly supplied with provisions, started on a trip by balloon from St. Louis to New York. At 7 : 30, in the presence of thousands of spectators, the cords that kept the balloon earthbound were cut, and with considerable velocity it ascended to the height of two miles. Taking an easterly direction, it passed, in the course of the night and much of the next day, over Lake Erie and Niagara Falls. As it neared Lake Ontario the balloon encountered a hurricane, lost its ascending power, and rapidly sank toward the water. The provisions and some of the passengers's clothing were tossed overboard. The balloon finally reached the shore, having travelled for miles, just above the surface of the water. Here they were dragged over trees, hills and rocks, their lives endangered every moment. Not one of them ever expected to reach the ground alive.

The whole distance travelled was 1,200 miles, and the time taken to accomplish the journey was 19 hours, averaging a mile a minute.

One of the passengers, a Mr. Wise, is perfectly satisfied with the success of the experiment, and believes that the Atlantic Ocean can be crossed by balloon. It is his intention to attempt such a voyage to England in the near future. Should he do so there are few persons optimistic enough to believe he will succeed in his venture.

31. How many people came to see the balloon ascend?
☒ A) 1,000.
B) less than 1,000.
C) more than 1,000 but less than 2,000.
D) at least 2,000.
32. When the cords were cut, the balloon _____.
☒ A) went up slowly
B) went up rapidly
C) immediately went in an easterly direction
D) went slowly but steadily to the height of two miles

33. In the hurricane, the balloon sank toward _____.
A) Lake Ontario
B) Lake Erie
C) Niagara Falls
D) the shore
34. They did not expect that they could get back to the ground alive because _____.
A) the balloon was dragged by trees, hills and rocks
B) they thought they would be tossed overboard
C) they were travelling just above the surface of the water
D) any time, the balloon might knock into a tree, a hill or a rock
35. How many people believed Mr. Wise would have a successful trip across the Atlantic?
A) Many.
B) Quite a few.
C) Not many.
D) A considerable number.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Half of the people who will be living on earth in the year 2000 haven't even been born yet.

For the World Health Organization and its Member States, such as your own country, this fact offers a sobering challenge and reason for great hope.

Together we have set a goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000". That has a special meaning for every country's most precious asset—its children.

"Health for All" means, not that nobody will get sick or that every ailment will be cured, but that all people, beginning at home and with children, shall know about the most common avoidable diseases and how to use simple, effective methods to prevent them.

More than 40,000 children died today, most from causes it doesn't take a doctor to cure.

If only their mothers had known that breast-feeding both protects babies and provides the perfect nutritional start. Bottle-fed babies have been found to be 3—4 times more likely to be malnourished.

Diarrhoea kills some 5 million children each year. A home-made mixture of sugar and salt in water, called ORS, could have saved most—if only their parents had known.

Six common childhood diseases—measles, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tuberculosis—claim another 5 million children. Simple, inexpensive vaccinations could have protected them.

Survival is the bottom line, but children are not statistics. Look into their eyes. True health is not just lack of disease. It is also a sense of dignity and worth. It is a healthy, active mind stimulated by education. Health, prosperity and quality of life are intertwined, Children's health is tomorrow's wealth in many ways.

36. By the year 2000, _____.
A) half of the population will be youngsters born after the publication of the article
B) half of the present-day population will have died
C) half of the present-day population will have survived
D) half of the population will not have been born
37. We pursue "health for all" so that _____.
A) nobody will be sick during his life time
B) everybody will be healthy throughout his life
C) no one will suffer from the diseases that can be avoided
D) everyone can expect his illness to be cured
38. What does the author think of breast-feeding and bottle-feeding?
A) The former is more convenient.
B) The latter is more nutritious.
C) The former renders the children little protection against disease.
D) The latter involves more risk of malnutrition.
39. Ten million children could have been saved every year if _____.
A) people had known the prevention and cure of certain diseases
B) people had given children vaccinations
C) people had known how to prepare a home-made mixture of sugar and salt in water.
D) people had known the therapy for diseases like measles and polio
40. In the author's eyes, a healthy child is one _____.
A) free of any fatal diseases
B) having a sense of dignity and worth
C) having received a good education
D) healthy both physically and mentally

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. Half the forest was _____ to make room for the new road.
A) cut out ☒ B) cut down C) cut away ☒ D) cut apart
42. I can see that you've _____ pains over your article, but still it doesn't read very well.
A) given B) made ☒ C) put ☒ D) taken
43. The workers went on strike because they thought their wages were too _____.
A) little B) few ☒ C) low D) small
44. Investors seem to be losing _____ in the car industry.
☒ A) confidence B) belief C) trust D) reliability
45. Ann is so _____ to succeed that I am sure nothing will stop her.
☒ A) willing ☒ B) determined C) strong D) obvious
46. I remember seeing him some years ago, but I don't _____ where it was.
A) remind B) recognize ☒ C) recall D) recover
47. Several prisoners _____ from their guards and escaped.
A) broke out B) broke through C) broke down ☒ D) broke away
48. It was after dark when the two children were both _____ on the safety-crossing by a lorry.
☒ A) knocked down B) knocked out ☒ C) run across D) run out
49. Have you decided to _____ with your university courses?
A) fall out ☒ B) keep on C) come up D) put up
50. I would like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 4.
☒ A) reserve ☒ B) preserve C) conserve D) serve
51. There was so little time that we had to run _____ to catch the bus.
A) hardly B) strongly ☒ C) hard D) nearly
52. I was not _____ that I had cut myself until I saw the blood all over my hand.
A) familiar B) disturbed C) astonished ☒ D) conscious
53. They don't allow _____ in the auditorium.

- A) to smoke B) to be smoked C) ☒ smoking D) having smoked
- ✓ 54. It's a good thing you didn't lend him the money. You _____ it back.
☒ A) may never have gotten
☒ B) can never have gotten
 C) will never have gotten
 D) might never have gotten
55. A reward of five hundred dollars will be given _____ can identify the bank robber.
☒ A) to whoever B) to whomever C) whomever D) who
56. Ned's new job seems very easy, _____ the one he had before.
 A) in charge of ☒ B) in comparison with
 C) in addition to D) in case of
57. _____ that bad weather lay ahead, the ship's captain changed course.
 A) Having warned B) Warning
☒ C) Having been warned D) Being warned
58. Our new car is too wide _____.
 A) for us to get through
 B) to get through
 C) to be gotten through
☒ D) to get through those gates
59. When you were a child, what were you made _____ before you ate your meals?
 A) doing ☒ B) to do C) do D) done
60. _____ Mr Wang will manage it all right.
 A) In this way or the other
☒ B) In one way or another
☒ C) In one way or other
 D) In some way or another
61. _____ you have to finish it by noon.
 A) Unless you like it
☒ B) No matter you like it
☒ C) However you like it
☒ D) Whether you like it
62. _____ what you intended I should not have wasted my time trying to explain matters to you.
 A) I realized B) Should I realize

63. It was _____ I was in America _____ he wrote to me.
A) when, that B) when, since
C) since, where D) because, since
64. The crime seems _____ by a left-handed man.
A) to be committed B) to have been committed
C) to commit D) being committed
65. He answered the questions _____ everybody's satisfaction.
A) for B) in C) by D) to
66. None of the food was wasted, _____?
A) wasn't none B) was it
C) wasn't food D) was they
67. Who was the girl you _____ to when I _____ you in the street?
A) were talking, passed B) talked, passed
C) had been talked, passed D) were talking, passing
68. I paid \$ 1 for my seat, _____ I thought it would cost.
A) not so much as B) not so much
C) no so much than D) not so many
69. _____ conclusion, the chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the committee.
A) In B) At C) On D) For
70. _____ around the nucleus _____ a number of electrons.
A) To move, is B) To move, are
C) Moving, is D) Moving, are

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

The guard went through carriage after carriage inquiring whether there was a doctor on the train. He (71) one at last and quickly led him to the luggage-van (72) a tall man was lying on the floor (73) out among heaps of mail-bags with a cushion (74) his head. The guard explained that (75) had discovered the man in the (76) and finding that he was seriously (77), had dragged him into the luggage-van. (78) doctor loosened the man's collar (79) after examining him

thoroughly, told the guard that the man was (80) and would (81) to be taken to hospital. When he heard this, the guard answered that the (82) train could not be stopped without first (83) the station-master of the main-line station which was nearly fifty miles (84). Meanwhile, the man's condition gradually got (85).

There seemed to be no way of sending a message until the guard had the (86) of throwing a note on to the platform of a small village station as the train (87). Fortunately, someone picked the note up and telephoned the main-line station. This was a strange way of sending a message, but it worked. (88) afterwards, the train was stopped for a few minutes at a small village station (89) so that the sick man (90) be taken to hospital.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 71. A) found | B) informed | C) told | D) took |
| 72. A) that | B) when | C) where | D) which |
| 73. A) stressed | B) stretched | C) stroke | D) strained |
| 74. A) of | B) in | C) on | D) under |
| 75. A) he | B) she | C) who | D) one |
| 76. A) car | B) room | C) passage | D) seat |
| 77. A) worse | B) ill | C) bad | D) humble |
| 78. A) His | B) Any | C) A | D) The |
| 79. A) and | B) while | C) but | D) so |
| 80. A) uncertain | B) uncommon | C) unpleasant | D) unconscious |
| 81. A) have | B) like | C) go | D) prefer |
| 82. A) expressive | B) express | C) expression | D) expressible |
| 83. A) knowing | B) inquiring | C) informing | D) indicating |
| 84. A) off | B) from | C) far | D) away |
| 85. A) better | B) weaker | C) worse | D) healthier |
| 86. A) desire | B) intention | C) hope | D) idea |
| 87. A) flashed past | B) flashed back | C) flew off | D) flew out |
| 88. A) Sharply | B) Shortly | C) Simply | D) Similarly |
| 89. A) several miles further on | | | |
| B) further several miles on | | | |
| C) on several miles further | | | |
| D) further on several miles | | | |
| 90. A) can | B) could | C) may | D) will |

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions, For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about