

四级英语水平测试

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College
English
Test

Band
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编 者 的 话

为了增强学生的英语应试，主要是大学英语考试的能力，提高学生的英语水平，配合大学英语四级教学，我们编写了这本《四级英语水平测试》。

本书共收入15套模拟试题，覆盖了《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试ET—4》要求的所有语法项目，并尽可能涉及所有需要掌握的难点。该书的每套试题都完全模拟四级考试卷，所有的题目均有答案。并附有写作范文和听力文字材料。

由于水平有限，不妥之处恳请指正。

1992年10月

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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 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) to save \$150

B) to spend \$200

C) to buy a new car

D) to repair the old car

From the conversation we know that the two were talking something about to repair or to buy a car. It can be inferred from the conversation that the man wanted to buy a new one rather than to spend \$150 to have the old car repaired. So you should choose answer [C] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) At the doctor's office. B) At the drug store.
C) At the magazine stand. D) At the post office.
2. A) 3 blocks ahead. B) On 5th Street.
C) On 3rd avenue. D) On Sunset Boulevard.
3. A) No news is good news.
B) The woman works in the post office.
C) His family forgot him.
D) He expects to hear from his family.
4. A) At the hotel. B) At the bank.
C) At the department store. D) At the school dormitory.
5. A) At the bank. B) At the store.
C) At the post office. D) At the restaurant.
6. A) In a car. B) In front of the library.

- C) At the school cafeteria. D) Down town.
7. A) Yes, he did. B) No, he didn't.
- C) Yes, he has. D) No, he hasn't.
8. A) He reminded the woman to take the books.
- B) He was almost late.
- C) Mary came to talk to her.
- D) He was worried.
9. A) Mrs Pond. B) Miss Pond.
- C) Mrs Bond. D) Miss Bond.
10. A) At the airport. B) At the hotel.
- C) At the restaurant. D) At the office.

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 ONE best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage I

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

11. A) A sales representative.
- B) A store manager.
- C) A committee chairperson.
- D) A class president.
12. A) To determine who will graduate this year.
- B) To discuss the seating arrangement.
- C) To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.
- D) To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
13. A) In a hour. B) Next week.
- C) In one month. D) Next year.

Passage II

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

14. A) Going to the sea-coast.
- B) Travelling across the country.
- C) weather forecast.
- D) An announcement of outing.
15. A) New England. B) Texas.
- C) California. D) New York.
16. A) Unchanging B) Inconsistent

C) Fluctuating

D) Volatile

Passage III

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

17. A) Because she had been born that way.
B) Because a horse had kicked her.
C) Because she'd had a very high fever.
D) Because she'd had a bad fall.
18. A) A very young child. B) School-aged.
C) Middle-aged. D) Almost eighty.
19. A) She was quiet and shy.
B) She was bright and friendly.
C) She was weak from illness.
D) She was uncontrollable.
20. A) Her writings. B) Her parent's letters
C) Her children. D) School records.

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 to 25 are based on the following passage:

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one per cent of its area.

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world—the Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre, thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unliveable

are common; a person is awakened by the telephone in the middle of the night, talks for a while, goes back to sleep, and remembers nothing of the call the next morning. The prior-sleep effect may also explain why a person forgets dreams he had early in the night; or when he sleepwalks.

It doesn't take much prior sleep to disrupt memory. In another experiment, subjects slept for a specified period of time, were awakened, and given a list of material to memorize. The researchers made sure the subjects were wide awake before they put them through their memorizing paces. Subjects were tested four hours later for recall.

Study found that prior sleep of 30 minutes, one hour, two hours, and four hours significantly impaired (削弱) memory. If the students were awakened two or four hours before learning however, their memory was no longer affected by the sleep. Also sleeping for six hours produced less forgetting than four hours or less of prior sleep.

26. In this passage, the author discusses mainly _____.
A) the beneficial effects of sleep on memory
B) the prior-sleep affect on memory
C) the effects of sleep on memory
D) dreams and sleep walking
27. In the first paragraph, the author means if you want to have better recall after a learning task _____.
A) you'd better sleep
B) you'd better stay awake
C) you'd better keep thinking
D) you'd better play outside
28. The author states that _____.
A) an undisturbed period of sleep always helps students remember
B) individuals who slept immediately after memorizing material had better recall than those who slept a few hours later.
C) individuals who managed to sleep after a learning task would usually be able to recall more information
D) none of the above
29. Prior sleep will affect memory unless _____.
A) you take no more than a nap
B) you don't sleep longer than 4 hours
C) you are awakened 3 hours before learning
D) you have dreams of sleepwalking to counteract its effect.

30. According to the author, if you're going to cram (临行时准备应考) for an important exam ———.

A) you'd better take a nap first to refresh yourself up

B) you ought to stay up all night after you have finished your preparation

C) you may take a nap whenever you feel like

D) you'd rather stay up all night than take a nap before you start

Questions 31 to 35 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 "solutions"). 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 just so. Scientists, who seek to comprehend the universe and know the truth within the highest degree of accuracy and certainty, cannot pay heed 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 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 nonatomic 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 a better world.

We are all familiar with the abuses of technology. Many people blame technology itself for widespread pollution, resource depletion 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 appli-

Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in a group of people to complain, so if you do not want to do it in person, write a letter, stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or other papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization. Be sure to keep copies of your own letters and any you receive.

If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this an attractive solution. In certain cases you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back, but this is only where you have hardly used the goods and have acted at once. Even when you cannot refuse the goods you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, if, for example, a new washing machine tears your clothes, you might receive money to replace them. If the shopkeeper offers you a credit note to be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would rather have money say so. If you accept a credit note remember that later you will not be able to ask for your money. If the shopkeeper refuses to give you money, ask for advice from your Citizens' Advice Bureau before you accept a credit note. In some cases the shopkeeper does not have to give you your money back if, for example, he changes an article simply because you don't like it or it does not fit. He does not have to take back the goods in these circumstances.

36. What agreement does the shopkeeper make with the customer?

- A) To take his complaint seriously.
- B) To sell him the goods.
- C) To replace or repair a faulty article.
- D) To put right poor service

37. When complaining in person, you should_____.

- A) get a receipt for what you buy
- B) speak to someone in authority
- C) talk direct to the assistant
- D) ask to see the buyer

38. When complaining on the telephone, _____.

- A) you should speak direct to the owner
- B) you must ask for the manager
- C) you may never find out who dealt with the matter

- D) you should find out with whom you discuss the matter
39. If you write a letter to complain____.
- A) it is important to keep a record of what you say
 B) it is necessary to send receipts
 C) say how you feel about the matter
 D) ask what receipt numbers you should give
40. As a result of your letter, ____.
- A) you should write to the managing director of the firm
 B) you are likely to hear nothing
 C) you will receive an unsatisfactory reply
 D) you may have the complaint put right at once

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. Two-thirds of his property_____lost in the fire.
 A) was B) were C) are D) have been
42. Fred always_____doing the washing-up by saying he's busy working in the garden.
 A) gets out of B) gets over with
 C) gets rid of D) gets through with
43. I believe that you are innocent of the crime and I'll _____ anywhere.
 A) stand up to B) stand up for
 C) stand out D) stand for
44. The hall is_____a hundred people.
 A) enough big to hold B) big to enough hold
 C) big enough to hold D) so big to hold
45. Shakespeare is the greatest poet_____ England has ever had.
 A) whose B) who C) which D) that
46. This out-of-date teaching method_____.
 A) must do away with B) must being done away with
 C) must have done away with D) must be done away with
47. Jimmy made_____noise that his sister told him to be quiet.
 A) so B) so a C) a such D) such
48. You must pay the money, but you_____do so now.

- A) mustn't B) can't C) may not D) needn't
49. There were some _____ flowers on the table.
A) artificial B) unnatural
C) false D) unreal
50. We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly.
A) benefits B) affects C) guides D) effects
51. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.
A) another B) the other
C) more D) other
52. The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a match without a standard court.
A) objected to having B) objected to have
C) were objected to have D) were objected to having
53. _____ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.
A) As for B) Except C) Despite D) besides
54. Mary wants to know whether the measures have been agreed _____.
A) to B) about C) above D) upon
55. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be.
A) impression B) comment
C) opinion D) reaction
56. Will all those _____ the proposal raise their hands?
A) in relation to B) in favor of
C) in excess of D) in contrast to
57. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
A) hand B) get C) take D) think
58. The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.
A) after B) with C) by D) from
59. There were no tickets _____ for Friday's performance.
A) preferable B) considerable
C) possible D) available
60. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.
A) unless B) before C) until D) although
61. The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.

- A) consequently B) constantly
C) continuously D) consistently
62. The audience consisted _____ the most part of young people.
A) of B) for C) up D) with
63. You should receive _____ training at home.
A) morale B) moral
C) immoral D) morality
64. _____ any difficulty, don't hesitate to ask for help.
A) In case B) In the case of
C) In case of D) In a case of
65. The horse _____ to eat the apple.
A) rejected B) turned down
C) declined D) refused
66. The bird flew into the sky and was soon _____.
A) out of sight B) out of reach
C) within a reach D) at a loss
67. _____ the 1500's _____ the first European explored the coast of California.
A) It was not until/then B) It is not until/when
C) It is until/that D) It was not until/that
68. _____ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.
A) Until B) If
C) Unless D) Provided
69. Husband and wife with a common duty to the country will find themselves _____ closer together.
A) been drawn B) to draw
C) drawn D) drawing
70. So little _____ about mathematics that the lecture was completely beyond me.
A) I know B) I knew
C) do I know D) did I know

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.

John made sure he had locked 71 the house, got into his car, and drove 72 the road he lived in 73 he came to the main road. He turned left into this, and got into fast lane. 74 he was heading for the airport 75 he was due to 76 the 4:30 flight to Stockholm. There wasn't much 77 on the road, just a few large lorries, one or two private cars. He gave a 78 glance at the clock on the dashboard and was pleased to 79 that he had time to 80. All the same, he didn't want to dawdle (闲混) so he kept up a 81 65 mph. After three quarters of an hour the 82 airport buildings were just 83 him and he drove into the car 84 and found 85 to park. Then, 86 checked that all the doors were locked, he got out. He looked up as a huge aircraft passed directly 87. Half an hour later as his own plane 88, the horrible thought came to him that he had switched off the freezer 89 about a hundred pounds' 90 of food.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 71. A) up | B) out | C) over | D) on |
| 72. A) in | B) along | C) on | D) across |
| 73. A) after | B) for | C) till | D) then |
| 74. A) Soon | B) Thus | C) However | D) Though |
| 75. A) which | B) when | C) where | D) that |
| 76. A) get | B) catch | C) make | D) take |
| 77. A) cars | B) traffic | C) buses | D) lorries |
| 78. A) careful | B) good | C) quick | D) detailed |
| 79. A) realize | B) understand | C) think | D) see |
| 80. A) spend | B) use | C) spare | D) pass |
| 81. A) slow | B) steady | C) firm | D) regular |
| 82. A) strange | B) same | C) familiar | D) common |
| 83. A) behind | B) ahead of | C) beside | D) near |
| 84. A) park | B) place | C) lane | D) square |
| 85. A) anywhere | B) nowhere | C) somewhere | D) everywhere |
| 86. A) after | B) being | C) having | D) before |
| 87. A) over | B) away | C) overhead | D) above |
| 88. A) took off | B) took away | C) made off | D) flew off |
| 89. A) containing | B) including | C) having | D) keeping |
| 90. A) worthwhile | B) worth | C) worthy | D) worthless |