

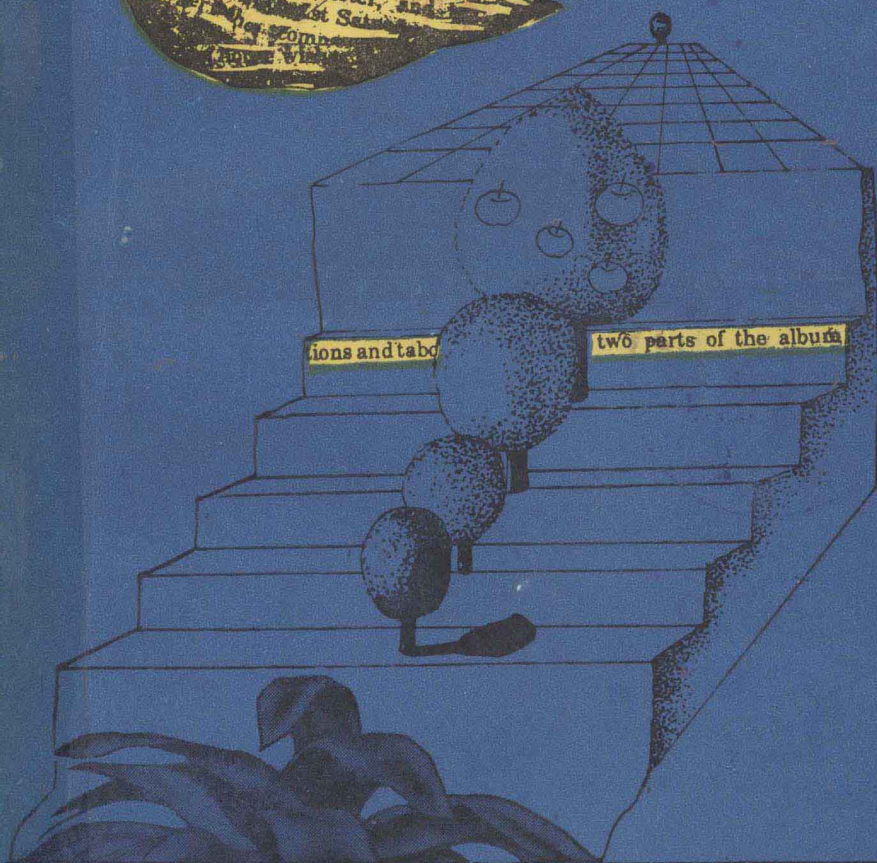
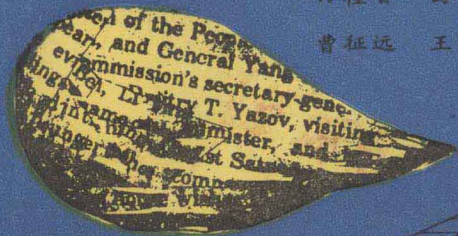
大学英语四级
综合测试题集

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
BAND FOUR

孙桂香 葛文宏 徐广联

曹征远 王贵林 石松鹤

编



东南大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲（四级）》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求和规定编写而成的。题型按四级考试样题设计。全书共十二套综合测试题，每套题都包括五个项目：听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、综合填空、写作。另外，本书还有听力理解的文字材料。本书选材新，覆盖面广，并经专家审定过。

本书主要供报考四级的学生作模拟测试用，对报考研究生、托福等人员也是一本有价值的自测题集。

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前 言

为了满足学生的需要和适应国家四级、六级统考，我们在教授大学英语课程的基础上编写了这本书。在编写过程中，我们深入地研究了大学英语教学大纲中所规定的语法、词汇要点，参考了大量的最新外文版资料。考虑到目前我国大学生英语写作能力普遍较差，我们在每套试题后还提供了作文指导和范文，供学生模仿或背诵。本书附有参考答案。

本书的听力理解和词汇结构部分由孙桂香执笔，阅读理解部分由葛文宏执笔，写作和综合填空部分由徐广联、曹征远执笔，答题技巧部分由王贵林、石松鹤执笔。本书承南京大学杨治中教授审阅，华东工学院王富彦教授曾给予具体指导，周相利、邱春、宋文等同志曾给予大力帮助，在此一并表示衷心感谢。

我们水平有限、经验不足，缺点、错误在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1991年6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.

1. A) Golf and bowling. B) Swimming.
 C) Bowling and swimming. D) Bowling.
2. A) Fred. B) The woman.
 C) Sharon. D) Ed.
3. A) 3 times. B) 8 times.
 C) 6 times. D) 5 times.
4. A) That she is a librarian.
 B) That she doesn't like to read.
 C) That she probably has the book.
 D) That she owns a bookstore.
5. A) She doesn't know his music.

- B) She likes Bach better than Beethoven.
 C) She doesn't like him.
 D) She likes him better than Bach.
6. A) Not to visit his class.
 B) The class objects her visit.
 C) To visit his class next Monday.
 D) The students will have their exam next Monday.
7. A) In the factory.
 B) In his back yard.
 C) It was the machine.
 D) Mr. Smith was sawing the tree.
8. A) Colored slides. B) Camera.
 C) Pictures. D) Films.
9. A) 10 miles. B) 10 minutes.
 C) 15 minutes. D) 20 minutes.
10. A) Only 5 minutes. B) 8:00.
 C) 8:30. D) 8:15.

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 One

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

11. A) Because she was 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.
12. A) Care for infants. B) Express herself.
C) Travel alone. D) Use her physical strength.
13. A) Her writings. B) Her parents's letters.
C) Her children. D) School records.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) To the library.
B) To their advisors.
C) To the manager of the dining hall.
D) To the Office of Student Aid.
15. A) To learn new skills.
B) To get working experiences.
C) To earn money for tuition.
D) To start a career early.
16. A) The opportunity to get away from campus.
B) Enough money to invest in a home.
C) A larger group of friends.
D) The chance to learn new habits and skills.
17. A) In the dining halls. B) In the financial aid office.
C) Off campus. D) In the library.

Passage Three

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

18. A) The development of cement.
B) The uses for cement.
C) Various construction materials.
D) Cement-producing countries.
19. A) In a kitchen. B) In a stone quarry.
C) In a chemistry laboratory. D) In a clay pit.
20. A) It is available in finer grades.
B) It can be stored for twice as long.
C) It can be hardened without water.
D) It can be quickly hardened in sunlight or even under water.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For centuries man dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci formed

the idea of the first mechanical apparatus, called "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian immigrant, an aeronautical engineer, piloted a strange-looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter. Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of working in their own personal helicopters. Every man would have one in his backyard. People predicted that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of to-day. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely versatile (多种用途的) machine. It is applied in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use it as an airborne office, construction and logging companies employ it in various advantageous ways, engineers use it for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use it as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crew and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among its other multitude of uses, it delivers people across town, flies to and from airports, assists in rescue work, and aids in the search for missing or wanted persons.

21. A helicopter is

- A) an aircraft that can go faster than the ordinary airplane.
- B) an aircraft that can fit into the smallest possible place.
- C) an aircraft that can fly vertically.

- D) an aircraft that is used only for commercial service.
22. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
- A) Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
 - B) An Englishman was the first to achieve flight in a helicopter.
 - C) Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
 - D) Some people thought helicopters would become widely used by the average individual.
23. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be almost essential?
- A) For overseas passenger transportation.
 - B) For extremely high altitude flights.
 - C) For high speed transportation.
 - D) For urgent missions to inaccessible places.
24. How has the use of helicopters developed?
- A) Each year they have become larger to provide room for greater load.
 - B) They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
 - C) They are often used for rescue work.
 - D) They are now used for commercial projects.
25. On what principle do helicopters work?
- A) A combination of propellers in front and on top.
 - B) A rotating propeller topside.
 - C) One propeller in the center of the aircraft and others at each end.
 - D) A propeller underneath for lifting power.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The place of the child in society has varied for thousands of years and has been affected by different cultures and religions. In ancient times unwanted children were occasionally deserted, put to death, exploited, or offered for religious sacrifices, and in any event a large percentage of them didn't survive their physical existence to achieve maturity.

In Western civilization within the last few hundred years, there have been many changes toward the young. In agricultural Europe, and later with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the children of the poor worked long hours for little or no pay, and there was no public concern for their safety or benefit. Punishment could be brutal and severe, and sometimes religious passions were expressed violently with a view toward saving the child's soul.

By the eighteenth century the harsh methods began to show some change. Society slowly granted children a role of more importance. Books were written expressively for them and gradually laws were passed for their protection.

In the past few decades parents have become more attentive to the needs of their children. Better health is available and education is no longer reserved for a limited few. With so many now able to go to college, many educators feel that we have too many students and too few qualified scholars. Some say the pendulum(摆动) in child rearing swings so far toward permissiveness that many children are turning away from society with no respect for law or parental authority.

The tendency today is for teachers and parents to emphasize individual responsibility and to stress that educational goal for students

should be tailored to their vocations(职业) rather than provide a generalized higher education.

26. What does the passage say about children?

- A) They have always been the hope of mankind.
- B) In certain periods of history no one cared about them.
- C) In the mid-eighteenth century Western attitudes toward children began to change.
- D) There were laws forbidding child labor during the Industrial Revolution.

27. What does the passage say about children in ancient times?

- A) They were worshipped as gods.
- B) At times they were used as sacrificial offerings.
- C) People who didn't want children usually murdered them.
- D) Apart from being ill-treated or neglected by their parents or becoming religious victims, children survived to adulthood with little difficulty.

28. What changes have occurred in the past few decades with regard to the child's place in society?

- A) Child raising has become more permissive.
- B) Public health has improved so much through medical advances that children now need no particular health care.
- C) Children are becoming more intelligent.
- D) Children are becoming more respectful toward their parents.

29. What is the present trend in child discipline and education?

- A) To give as many young people as possible a popular generalized college education.
- B) To exercise more control over the individual.

- C) To teach children to obey strict rules.
 - D) To emphasize individual responsibility.
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Children were taught not to respect law and their parents.
 - B) Parents had authority so that their children respected them.
 - C) Society made many children uncontrollable.
 - D) Permissiveness caused many children to remove from society and deny law or parental authority.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

War and Peace is not only the longest but also one of the best novels in world literature. The masterpiece was completed in 1869. Tolstoy's *War and Peace* widens the premises and horizon of fiction. The satirical (讽刺的) representation of society and diplomacy (外交) is completely in line with Tolstoy's disgust at European society. But, more than anything else from Russian literature, the novel belongs to Europe as much as it does to Russia.

War and Peace does not follow the great French Conqueror, Napoleon, but takes him in on every side. To many of Tolstoy's readers his personages are not classified with other characters of fiction, but with men and women of actual experience. He gave the reader the impression of actually hearing the different voices of the characters. You recognize the voice of Natasha, or Pierre, or Boris as you recognize the voice of a friend. Later, when Tolstoy became a Christian Anarchist, his characters and his writing never reached the level of *War and Peace* or *Anna Karenina*, his another great novel.

31. The word "masterpiece" in line 2 refers to

- A) *War and Peace*.
 - B) best novels.
 - C) Tolstoy's another great novel.
 - D) the description of Napoleon.
32. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Tolstoy did not like European society then.
 - B) Tolstoy admired Napoleon.
 - C) Tolstoy's characters are very lively.
 - D) Tolstoy's *War and Peace* belongs to Europe.
33. The greatest strength of *War and Peace* lies in
- A) the description of the battlefield.
 - B) the author's ability to create real and living characters.
 - C) the author's criticism of European civilization.
 - D) the moving descriptions of the battlefield coupled with a great hope for peace.
34. Who is the main character of *War and Peace*?
- A) Boris.
 - B) Tolstoy.
 - C) Anna Karenina.
 - D) Napoleon.
35. According to the author, *War and Peace*
- A) is the best novel in world literature.
 - B) seldom mentions Napoleon.
 - C) was created during the war against France.
 - D) is as great as *Anna Karenina*.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Because of the structure of the wards (病房) in which the patients

are nursed, exposure to the noise of the other members of the community is inevitable, and accepted by all patients as such (if it is a noise associated with illness), however much it may have disturbed them both physically and emotionally. Some suggest the removal of seriously ill or disturbed patients from the main ward, but, so long as the practice is to keep such patients in the ward, this will always be a source of hospital noise. Patients are always tolerant of this, many expressing the fear that they might, some day, be responsible for the discomfort of others in a similar way.

To say that patients are tolerant of noises associated with illness means here that they are tolerant so far as they themselves are concerned, but many question the effect of such noise on, for example, young people in the ward.

Another hospital noise, irritating, but almost without exception accepted by patients, is the noisy handling of toilet equipment. The excuse of this is related to the patient's sympathy with the work load of the nurse and her need to rush to keep up with ward routine. It is pointed out by some patients, however, that this type of noise, as well as the heavy footsteps of hurrying nurses, does not necessarily mean that work is done more quickly or more efficiently. One hospital noise, which patients felt could, by change of policy, be eliminated, is the disturbance caused by emergency admissions direct to the main ward during the night.

36. Hospital noises are

- A) a necessary part of life in a hospital.
- B) made by patients.
- C) avoidable.