

总主编 尹富林

新编

大学英语

四级进阶自测 (上)

College English Tests Band I-II



主编 黄浩 王林燕

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College English Tests Band I-II

主 编 黄 浩 王林燕  
副主编 李 莉 朱明晖  
王殿娜 褚羞花  
吴 敏

# 前 言

《新编大学英语四级进阶自测》根据现行的《大学英语四级教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》，并结合当前的大学英语教学实际编写，分上、下两册，上册涵盖大学英语Ⅰ—Ⅱ级教学测试内容，下册涵盖Ⅲ—Ⅳ级教学测试内容。

本册为上册，分为两个级别，每个级别设10个单元，主要检测学习者需要掌握的词汇、语法、篇章等语言知识。通过自测，学习者能够及时地对已学知识进行自我评价，找出差距和不足，提高语言综合能力。每项测试题都备有参考答案或简要讲解，写作部分还提供样文。此外，听力部分还配有录音，语音语调地道，语速比较适中。

第Ⅰ级(Band Ⅰ)和第Ⅱ级(Band Ⅱ)单元测试题型基本一致，设有听力、词汇、语法结构、翻译、深度阅读理解或完型填空、快速阅读理解、一般阅读理解、写作等专项，主要侧重英语语言基础知识和一定的听、读、写、译能力的培养。

本套自测题为水平测试，建议学习者循序渐进，完成教材中一个单元的学习后，再做相应单元的自测。同时，本套自测题也适用于教材学习之前的水平测试，便于学习者掌握自身英语水平情况，进而选择合适的教材。

本套自测题用以诊断学习者对已学英语知识的掌握情况，不宜把它作为学习英语知识的途径，更不宜替代正常的课堂教学。因此，建议学习者每完成一个单元的自测后，进行归类、分析和总结，以供今后学习参考。

本套自测题在编写过程中参阅了现行的《大学英语四级教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、往届四级考试真题以及部分大学英语教材和相关辞书，在此一并致谢！

由于时间和水平所限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免。请广大师生提出宝贵意见，以便我们以后改进。

编 者

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# **Band I**



# Unit One

## Part I Listening Comprehension (25%)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A) At the booking office. | B) In a library.      |
| C) At a bank.                | D) In the street.     |
| 2. A) In the visa office.    | B) In a taxi.         |
| C) In a travel agency.       | D) In a park.         |
| 3. A) To the office.         | B) To school.         |
| C) To a department store.    | D) To a restaurant.   |
| 4. A) At home.               | B) In a restaurant.   |
| C) In a car.                 | D) On the street.     |
| 5. A) In a post office.      | B) In a supermarket.  |
| C) In a restaurant.          | D) In a library.      |
| 6. A) At a bank.             | B) At a grocery.      |
| C) At a doctor's office.     | D) At a gas station.  |
| 7. A) At Bill's home.        | B) At her own home.   |
| C) In the office.            | D) In the hospital.   |
| 8. A) At a concert.          | B) In a museum.       |
| C) In a movie theatre.       | D) In a dinner party. |

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

### Conversation One

*Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.*

9. A) A bank clerk. B) A financial advisor.  
C) A broker. D) A manager.
10. A) To prove his identity by showing his passport and driver's license.  
B) To withdraw his salary from the ATM machine.  
C) To open accounts for saving money as well as paying bills.  
D) To cash his pay check and deposit some salary.
11. A) To save all the money for future use.  
B) To invest some money.  
C) To put a fixed percentage of his salary aside.  
D) To spend it all paying bills.
12. A) Because he can't deposit money into the transaction account.  
B) Because he has two identifications.  
C) Because no service fees are charged for the two accounts.  
D) Because the interest on the savings account is better.

### Conversation Two

*Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.*

13. A) He is a clerk in a travel agency.  
B) He is a clerk in London Tourism Bureau.  
C) He is a travel journalist.  
D) He is a guide in a travel agency.
14. A) It's about seven hundred kilometers.  
B) It's about six hundred kilometers.  
C) It's about eight hundred kilometers.  
D) It's about sixteen hundred kilometers.
15. A) It may take us three hours to London.  
B) It may take us seven hours to London.  
C) It may take us twelve hours to London.  
D) It may take us twenty hours to London.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 16 to 25 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Two million American women enter the work force every year. The new workers include all ages and 16 \_\_\_\_\_: teenagers, college graduates launching their 17 \_\_\_\_\_,



young housewives anxious to increase the family income, society women in search of prestige or 18 \_\_\_\_\_, and older women who have lost their husbands or who cannot 19 \_\_\_\_\_ their empty houses after the last child has left. Altogether, more than half the 20 \_\_\_\_\_ million women in the United States are now employed or seeking 21 \_\_\_\_\_. Although most of them are still clinging to the 22 \_\_\_\_\_ “feminine” jobs (nursing, teaching, and office work), 23 \_\_\_\_\_ are venturing into other fields. They run businesses; they manage farms; they become astronauts, carpenters, lawyers, 24 \_\_\_\_\_, coal miners, jockeys, or politicians. They join the army or the navy. So far no woman has become 25 \_\_\_\_\_; but that might happen, as indeed it has happened in other nations.

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- She makes her mind that she has to be more \_\_\_\_\_ about her new job.  
A) positive B) negative  
C) neutral D) partial
- \_\_\_\_\_ you realize your trouble with English learning, you can take some effective steps.  
A) By now B) From now on  
C) Ever since D) Now that
- The \_\_\_\_\_ option would be much more sensible.  
A) formal B) former  
C) last D) later
- \_\_\_\_\_ his father, Mike is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.  
A) Dislike B) Unlike  
C) Alike D) Liking
- Many new \_\_\_\_\_ will be opened up in the future for those with overseas educational background.  
A) opportunities B) necessities  
C) realities D) probabilities
- Language can be defined as a tool by which human beings \_\_\_\_\_ with one another.  
A) associate B) connect  
C) communicate D) correspond
- Thanks to the Internet, we can share sorrow and happiness at each other's home through the \_\_\_\_\_ of e-mail.  
A) medium B) approach  
C) method D) mould

- 6 •

20. There is much that can be done about the accidents \_\_\_\_\_ from carelessness.

- A) arose                      B) arisen  
C) arising                  D) arise

### Part III Grammar and Structure (20%)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Another five weeks \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for us to complete the job.

- A) are    B) were  
C) is    D) will have been

2. A year and a half \_\_\_\_\_ in no time.

- A) has passed                      B) have passed  
C) pass                                D) are passed

3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the five pounds I gave you last week, Tom? Tell me right now!

- A) are                                  B) were  
C) was                                 D) is

4. Two-thirds of the water \_\_\_\_\_ been consumed on the first day of the trip through the desert.

- A) have    B) are  
C) is    D) has

5. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ made up of nine distinguished scientists in chemistry.

- A) has    B) are  
C) is    D) have

6. The majority of the committee in favor of the plan.

- A) is    B) has been  
C) was                                        D) are

7. Many a student \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting held by their schoolmaster.

- A) attend                      B) has to attend  
C) have to attend          D) attending

8. Every man and woman \_\_\_\_\_ asked to stay indoors after 8 P.M. every day this month.

- A) is    B) are  
C) be                                         D) will

9. Each policeman and fireman \_\_\_\_\_ on alert.

- A) have been  
B) is  
C) are  
D) be

10. The singer and dancer \_\_\_\_\_ expected to give a speech on TV tonight.

- A) are  
C) be
- B) is  
D) will
11. Law and order \_\_\_\_\_ different thing to people with different political opinions.  
A) mean  
C) is meant  
B) means  
D) are meant
12. His "Selected Poems" \_\_\_\_\_ in 1955.  
A) was first published  
C) were first published  
B) has been first published  
D) had first been published
13. The blind \_\_\_\_\_ how to repair used tires in special schools.  
A) is taught  
C) teaches  
B) are taught  
D) teaching
14. Neither of them \_\_\_\_\_ to come to the evening party on Saturday.  
A) wants  
C) are wanting  
B) want  
D) wanting
15. My sister or my brother \_\_\_\_\_ likely to be at home.  
A) were  
C) have been  
B) are  
D) is
16. Not only my brother but also I \_\_\_\_\_ cheated by the boy.  
A) am  
C) are  
B) is  
D) has been
17. Tom, along with the other students, \_\_\_\_\_ required to attend the meeting.  
A) is  
C) be  
B) are  
D) am
18. You as well as he \_\_\_\_\_ to blame for the accident.  
A) have  
C) is  
B) has  
D) are
19. No one except his parents \_\_\_\_\_ where the boy has gone.  
A) know  
C) has known  
B) knows  
D) have known
20. His sister rather than his parents \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the loss.  
A) are  
C) is  
B) were  
D) be

### Part IV Translation (20%)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

1. Since the population in China is explosive, it is absolutely critical that we \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ (应该保护自然资源).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (和他的姐姐不同), Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.
  3. Finding your first job can be \_\_\_\_\_ (一次既有意义也令人沮丧的经历).
  4. The soldiers guarded the only \_\_\_\_\_ (通向那栋楼的通道).
  5. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (不知道) that his daughter quitted her job.
  6. The scene \_\_\_\_\_ (使我想起那些日子) I spent in the countryside.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ (不仅仅) he finish his homework, but he also cleaned the room.
  8. It is a part-time program, but \_\_\_\_\_ (全身心的投入) is still necessary for completing it.
  9. The Internet greatly \_\_\_\_\_ (方便人们的交流).
  10. In some cases, \_\_\_\_\_ (困难产生) because of failure to communicate.

## Part V Cloze (20%)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Do you remember last summer, when angry travelers were urging the government to do something about airline customer service? Airlines 1 to improve, and they adopted new standards just before Christmas. 2 as another summer nears, plenty of 3 travelers don't see much improvement in customer 4 overall.

This month, the Department of Transportation's (DOT) office will publish its first critical 5 on whether airlines are 6 their promises. One survey suggests problems: the number of 7 to the DOT about the top 10 airlines in the first 8 rose 89% from a year ago.

Hit last summer by passenger complaints and the threat of consumer-protection laws by the 9, 14 airlines 10 to adopt a set of basic customer-service standards called Customers First. The "12 promises" to passengers were introduced 11 a major effort to improve service. Since then, airlines have been redesigning websites, retraining employees and upgrading technology.

Recently, DOT inspector general Kenneth Mead, at McCain's request, sent 20 examiners to airports to 12 whether each airline is doing what it promised. Mead

warns travelers shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ too much. Most of the promises are \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ better communication with customers, not problems with flights.

"Passengers should show more understanding to airlines about their \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ to better air service." Spokeswoman Shelly says. "And when \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ are made, it takes a long time for them to be noticed," she says.

Now, the efforts may be working. During the first quarter, Delta had the second-lowest rate of complaints among the \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 carriers. \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, its rate, along with other carriers', is up from last year. McCain and other lawmakers say there may be a \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ to pass new consumer-protection \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) promised    | B) managed       |
| C) hoped          | D) refused       |
| 2. A) So          | B) But           |
| C) Merely         | D) Even          |
| 3. A) skilled     | B) experienced   |
| C) tired          | D) puzzled       |
| 4. A) flight      | B) opinion       |
| C) service        | D) travel        |
| 5. A) news        | B) information   |
| C) doubt          | D) article       |
| 6. A) honoring    | B) making        |
| C) giving         | D) improving     |
| 7. A) problems    | B) travelers     |
| C) passengers     | D) complaints    |
| 8. A) quarter     | B) year          |
| C) month          | D) summer        |
| 9. A) customer    | B) company       |
| C) government     | D) public        |
| 10. A) wished     | B) agreed        |
| C) remembered     | D) failed        |
| 11. A) to         | B) for           |
| C) as             | D) by            |
| 12. A) explain    | B) discuss       |
| C) discover       | D) check         |
| 13. A) travel     | B) expect        |
| C) complain       | D) suggest       |
| 14. A) aimed at   | B) considered as |
| C) joined to      | D) made from     |
| 15. A) difficulty | B) situation     |
| C) reality        | D) efforts       |

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A) suggestions  | B) rules        |
| C) decisions        | D) improvements |
| 17. A) large        | B) first        |
| C) top              | D) bad          |
| 18. A) Still        | B) Therefore    |
| C) Instead          | D) Meanwhile    |
| 19. A) possibility  | B) need         |
| C) chance           | D) use          |
| 20. A) examinations | B) service      |
| C) laws             | D) reports      |

## **Part VI Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (20%)**

**Directions:** In this part, you will go over the passage quickly, and then answer the questions. For questions 1 to 7, mark Y (for YES); N (for NO); NG (for NOT GIVEN); for questions 8 to 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The labor force is the part of a nation's population that works for pay or that is looking for a paying job. In 1800, the United States had about 2 million people in its labor force. Most of them worked on farms, most of whom were men. In 1993, about 130 million Americans were in the labor force, 96 million workers were found in large cities, 46 percent of whom were women.

### **New Kinds of Jobs**

In the twentieth century, the U.S. labor force has undergone many changes. One of the most significant of these changes is in the decline in the number of blue-collar jobs and the rise in the number of white-collar jobs. A blue-collar job involves manual or outdoor labor. Blue-collar workers include factory assemblers and welders, carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, and painters, construction workers, and truck drivers. Although the number of blue-collar workers increased in the twentieth century, the future will see a declining need for such workers. Some of their jobs will be taken over by advanced automated and computerized machinery that can do certain blue-collar jobs more quickly and efficiently than people can.

In contrast, a white-collar job involves work that is not chiefly manual. For example, white-collar workers include accountants, engineers, teachers, lawyers, and sales personnel. In 1900, white-collar workers made up about 20 percent of the labor-forces. Today, 67 percent of all American wage earners hold white-collar jobs. Advances in computer technology have created many new white-collar jobs, such as those in programming and information processing. These changes will continue to dramatically change the nature of existing jobs.

## **The Rise of Women in the Labor Force**

Until 1940, the opportunities for women to hold jobs were limited. Prejudice and discrimination against women forced many of them to find employment as teachers, nurses, and secretaries. In 1940, women held only 25 percent of the jobs.

World War II (1941 through 1945) brought about many changes in the labor force. Men were drafted to serve in armed forces of the United States. At the same time, the country needed labor to keep factories running at full production to support the war effort. As a result, women were suddenly needed and hired even though they had been previously excluded from such jobs. Women not only repaired airplanes and land vehicles, but they also drove trucks, operated radios and machinery, and did clerical work.

During the war years, the percentage of women in the labor force rose from 25 percent to 35 percent. Married women, many of whose husbands were in the armed forces, made up the greatest number of new women workers. In 1940, fewer than half of working women were single, but by 1945 a majority of women workers were married. By the end of the war, one out of every three workers in industry and business was a woman.

## **The Postwar Years**

After the war, the men who returned from the armed forces went back to the same jobs they had held prior to the war. As a result, many women lost their wartime jobs. However, not all the women who had held jobs for the first time returned to their former roles as homemakers. Women had proved they could do these jobs well. As a result, the traditional barriers against the employment of women in such industries as steel and shipbuilding started to disappear. As the postwar prosperity continued, new positions became available for the returning men and for the many women workers now in the labor force.

Many women found that they enjoyed not only employment outside their homes but also the benefits of paying jobs. Many women were beginning to see work as a permanent part of their lives. By earning their own income, they became less dependent and more self-sufficient. Their independence gave them new choices and made them aware of a wider range of roles available to them.

The economic prosperity that followed the war also enabled many young couples to purchase houses. Many began raising families. Some women chose to stay at home to raise their children, while their husbands went to work. As a result, the percentage of women workers declined after the war, but it never went as low as it was in 1940.

## **The 1960s to the 1990s**

The 1960s saw the beginning of many social changes in the United States, some of which were brought about by the women's liberation movement. Many women became keenly aware that they were often paid less than men for doing the same kind of work and that they were not promoted as easily or quickly as men. They also found that discrimination in jobs and in education still existed.



As a result of women's protests, equal opportunity laws were passed that made discrimination against women in jobs and education illegal. This legislation opened up to women many business and professional positions that had previously been closed to them.

The 1970s were troubled by ongoing inflation. For many couples, the high standard of living combined with the high cost of living, made it necessary for both the husband and wife to hold paying jobs. The two-income family became a way of life that continues today. Many divorced, separated, or widowed women also entered the labor force in the 1970s.

The 1980s brought more changes. Many businesses were not able to survive the recession of that period. Many manufacturing industries, such as the auto, steel, textile, and clothing industries, suffered at the hands of increased competition from foreign countries. As a result, many plants and factories closed; the number of available jobs sharply declined. Because of the recession more mothers of young children entered the labor force. In general, families in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s have had fewer children than families of earlier generations. There has therefore been less need for women to stay at home for many years to care for young children, and more married women have been free to join the job market.

Coupled with the trend toward two-income families, the labor force participation of married women with young children has risen dramatically since 1970s. About 19 percent of mothers with children below age 6 were employed in 1970. In 1993, about 60 percent were employed.

### **A Changing Labor Force**

Shifts from blue-collar to white-collar jobs and the increase in the number of working women continue to affect the labor force. These trends are altering the relationship between workers and their work, and people require new skills and training in all fields of employment. Nevertheless, today's (1990s) workers whether blue-collar or white-collar, male or female earn higher wages, work shorter hours, and receive more extra benefits than workers prior to the 1940s.

1. In 1993, in the United States, among the 130 million Americans men held 54 percent of the paying jobs, and women only 46 percent.
2. According to the passage, in the 1900s there were much more blue-collar workers compared with the present.
3. During World War II, some of the young children were forced to take part in the labor force because of the lack of workers.
4. After World War II because the men had returned from the armed forces all the women lost their wartime jobs so they had to return to their roles as homemakers.
5. As a result, because the percentage of women workers declined after the war, it went as low as the 1930s.
6. Many women realized they suffered inequality in jobs and education in the 1960s.