

大学英语统考 模拟试题集

辛 柯 徐立基 主编

陕西人民出版社

大学英语统考模拟试题集

辛 柯 徐立基 主编

陕西人民出版社

主 编: 辛柯 徐立基

编写者: 陈林堂 李靖民 韩志勇 刘冲茂

许义民 门益成 刘维海 瞿天利

李志哲 孙仲伦 牛文轩 杨云峰

张克华 张燕红 田建国 左嘉钧

黄世寿 段其煌

大学英语统考模拟试题集

辛柯 徐立基 主编

陕西人民出版社出版发行

(西安北大街131号)

新华书店经销 航天部165所排版

渭南市印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开本 12.5印张 250千字

1990年2月第1版 1990年2月第1次印刷

印数:1-10000

ISBN 7-224-01134-7/G·245

定价: 4.60 元

前 言

高等学校大学英语教学自贯彻新大纲及国家教委推行四六级统考以来，大学外语教学有了很大的提高，各校对统考均非常重视。为了加强实践，提高学生应试能力，减轻教师为编写模拟试题而花费大量的时间和精力，我们西安地区八所院校部分外语教师联合编写了这套《大学英语统考模拟试题集》。

该试题集是根据“大学英语教学大纲”及“大学英语四六级考试大纲”的有关规定，在认真分析国家统考样题各个项目的难度比、测试点分布的基础上，用计算机对阅读文章的可读性指数进行分析统计，对大量原始资料进行筛选编写的。该书的前十套试题经我们在一千多名学生中试用，抽样成绩分析结果表明，绝大多数试题的难度和测试点分布符合新大纲及四级考试大纲要求，与各次全国统考试题难度相当。

本书由西北工业大学外语系辛柯及徐立基副教授主编。参加编写的有西北纺织学院陈林堂副教授及李靖民，西安武警技术学院许义民副教授及门益成、刘维海，陕西财经学院韩志勇，陕西机械学院瞿天利，西安石油学院刘冲茂，空军导弹学院李志哲、孙仲伦、牛文轩，西北农业大学黄世寿和段其煌副教授，西北工业大学张克华、杨云峰、张燕红、田建国及左嘉钧副教授。

本书由十二套试题组成，前十套为四级，后两套为六级，分试题集和答案本。答案本包括听力原文、作文范文、试题答案，便于学生独立做题和教师讲评。听力部分由西北工业大学美籍教师录音。

本书在编写过程中得到西工大外语系主任舒祥熙教授和副主任李树民教授、大学英语教研室主任张庭季副教授的支持和帮助；八七级教学小组部分教师提供了成绩分析数据，在此表示谢意。

编 者

1989年10月

Contents

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Model Test 1 | (1) |
| Model Test 2 | (11) |
| Model Test 3 | (22) |
| Model Test 4 | (32) |
| Model Test 5 | (41) |
| Model Test 6 | (51) |
| Model Test 7 | (61) |
| Model Test 8 | (71) |
| Model Test 9 | (80) |
| Model Test 10 | (90) |
| Model Test 11 | (100) |
| Model Test 12 | (111) |
| Script and Key for Model Test 1 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 2 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 3 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 4 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 5 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 6 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 7 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 8 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 9 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 10 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 11 | |
| Script and Key for Model Test 12 | |

Model Test One

—Band Four—

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. Railway station. B. Air terminal.
C. Hotel. D. Post office.
2. A. She likes to get mail.
B. She hasn't seen her friends just lately.
C. She lives in the same house with the man and woman who are talking.
D. She is their best friend.
3. A. She has not bought him a gift yet.
B. She bought him a watch.
C. She bought him a book.
D. She bought him a case for his coin collection.
4. A. In a kitchen. B. In an orchard.
C. In a garden. D. At a picnic.
5. A. He does not understand it.
B. He does not like it.
C. He is used to it.
D. He does not have to take it.
6. A. He is sick. B. He is worried.
C. He is angry. D. He is confident.
7. A. Go to a dance. B. Go to the Student Centre.
C. Go to a lecture. D. Stay at home.
8. A. 2. B. 5.
C. 7. D. 9.
9. A. She knows where she is.
C. She cannot hear very well.
10. A. He needed an electrician. B. The water was running.
C. He had no hot water. D. There was no heat.

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 centre.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. A. India. | B. Greece. |
| C. Spain. | D. America. |
| 12. A. 1500 B. C. | B. 500 B. C. |
| C. 800 A. D. | D. 1500 A. D. |
| 13. A. An Indian textile expert. | B. An European trader. |
| C. A Greek historian. | D. A seaman from North Africa. |

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

14. A. It was situated in the North.
B. It was situated in the South.
C. It occupied a section of the Potomac River.
D. It moved from place to place.
15. A. Because the government wanted to commemorate Columbus.
B. In order to please George Washington, the first President.
C. Because the only available site was in Maryland.
D. In order not to favor any particular state.
16. A. In the same year as the Capital building was opened.
B. When the District of Columbia was established.
C. When Washington became the first President.
D. In the same year that Maryland granted the land.
17. A. It is about the White House.
B. It is about the U. S. Congress.
C. It is about the capital of the U. S.
D. It is about George Washington.

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 18. A. Easy. | B. Difficult. |
| C. Profitable. | D. Interesting. |
| 19. A. Ploughing the land. | B. Cutting down the trees. |
| C. Digging up the stumps. | D. Removing the stones. |
| 20. A. They come from the rocky mountains. | |
| B. They come up through the soil from the rocks below | |
| C. They fall from the stone walls. | |
| D. They were carried there 200 years ago. | |

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each question or unfinished statement is given four suggested answers marked a, b, c and d. You should choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. Questions 21 through 25 are based on the following reading.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon(结肠). Different cultures are more prone to (易于) contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates(硝酸盐) and nitrites(亚硝酸盐), commonly used to preserve color in meats, and food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

21. How has science done a disservice to mankind?
- A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
 - B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
 - C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
 - D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
22. What are nitrates used for?
- A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
 - B. They preserve the color of meats.
 - C. They are the objects of research.
 - D. They cause the animals to become fatter.
23. What does FDA mean?
- A. Food Direct Additives
 - B. Final Difficult Analysis
 - C. Food and Drug Administration.

D. Federal Dairy Additives

24. The word carcinogenic means most nearly the same as

- A. trouble-making
- B. color-retaining
- C. money-making
- D. cancer-causing

25. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
- B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
- C. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over thirty-five years.
- D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.

Questions 26 through 30 are based on the following passage.

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosine, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source—crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosine, and distillate(蒸馏) oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane(辛烷) rating of various types of gasolines.

26. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
- B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
- C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
- D. A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.

27. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because.
- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
 - B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
 - C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
 - D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation
28. Which of the following is true?
- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
 - B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
 - C. chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
 - D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.
29. How is crude oil brought to the surface?
- A. expansion of the hydrocarbons
 - B. pressure and pumping
 - C. vacuum created in the drilling pipe
 - D. expansion and contraction of the earth's surface
30. Which of the following is not listed as a light oil?
- A. distillate oil
 - B. gasoline
 - C. lubricating oil
 - D. kerosine

Questions 31 through 35 are based on the following passage

Tokyo—I wish that everyone worried about foreign imports could visit Japan. They would quickly realize that imports do not, on balance, “cost” American workmen their jobs. Quite the contrary. The very prosperity of Japanese industry—a prosperity which depends entirely on exports is in fact creating jobs for Americans. Coal, mined by West Virginia miners, fuels a large part of Japan's industry. Its cars, trucks, buses and machinery run to a large extent on oil produced in U. S. refineries.

Americans can rejoice in the great and growing prosperity of Japan. They can do so out of the sheerest self-interest. For with every upward thrust of Japan's GNP, the docks of Yokohama and Kobe become even busier unloading goods produced by U. S. workers. The dollars we spend for Japanese goods have a way of making a fast return trip to U. S. shores.

In an economic sense Japan has become one of our closest partners. It is our third best customer. Its economy is more closely tied to the U. S. economy than are those of Western Europe (whereas Western Europe markets about 10% of its exports in the U. S. , Japan markets 27% of hers).

In this context, thinking Americans ought to share the Japanese government's hopes for doubling Japan's gross national product over the next decade. The experts I talked with regard this goal as attainable, but they do not minimize the difficulties. Such expansion will require a tremendous increase in Japanese exports; lacking raw materials, Japan must well steadily increase amounts of manufactured goods to pay for the raw materials its growing in-

dustry is gulping(吞). To double the GNP, experts estimate Japan will also have to double its exports and the U. S. will have to swallow its share of them.

The U. S. of course, cannot take them all. There is, naturally, a point beyond which we cannot permit domestic industry to be hurt. Nor is our market limitless. As for Western Europe, it remains basically cool to trade with Japan. Hence the U. S. is pressing Japan to open new markets in Asia and other underdeveloped areas through the use of long-term credits.

31. The author maintains that Japan's exports to the United States
 - A. cannot be shipped to this country
 - B. should go to Western Europe
 - C. actually provide jobs for Americans
 - D. exceed its imports from this country
32. Japan is largely dependent upon the United States for
 - A. toys
 - B. food
 - C. doubling its exports
 - D. oil
33. GNP, as used in this passage, means
 - A. Greater National Policy
 - B. Greater Native Purchases
 - C. Growing National Prosperity
 - D. Gross National Product
34. One of the advantages of trading with Japan is that
 - A. we get cheap cameras, textiles, and toys
 - B. the money we spend in Japan returns quickly to the United States
 - C. Japan will double her economy
 - D. Japan is our partner
35. Japan ships to the United States
 - A. 10% of its exports
 - B. about one fourth of its exports
 - C. half of the exports
 - D. 75% of its exports

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact(相互作用) with their surrounding as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel they stripped bark from trees, causing the trees to die. Clearings were burned in forests to increase the growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing(牧场) area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible(不能吃的). Only when the process of meeting the basic need for food

reached a certain level of sophistication was it possible for humans to follow other pursuits such as the founding of cities.

36. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Development of Civilization.
 - B. The Evolution of Farming Techniques.
 - C. Basic Food-gathering Techniques.
 - D. Hunting as a Source of Food.
37. According to the passage, one way that humans maintained their food supply before they dominated their environment was by
- A. hunting animals.
 - B. cooking.
 - C. stripping trees.
 - D. burning forests.
38. According to the passage, early humans gained better control of their environment when they learned to
- A. eat meat.
 - B. make fire.
 - C. live with lower organisms.
 - D. improve their hunting skills.
39. According to the passage, it became possible for people to pursue less basic objectives after
- A. lower organisms were no longer a danger.
 - B. healthful cooking technique had evolved.
 - C. agriculture had been developed.
 - D. a steady fuel supply had been found.
40. It can be inferred from the passage that before the development of agriculture people were
- A. strictly based on other animals for food.
 - B. hungry most of the time.
 - C. primarily migratory.
 - D. afraid of fire.

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. In economics, graphs are used to _____ functions.
- A. rate
 - B. list
 - C. illustrate
 - D. verify
42. My friend told me that he intends to _____ skating next winter.
- A. take on
 - B. take to
 - C. take over
 - D. take in

43. It was essential that we _____ the contract before the end of the month.
 A. sign B. signed
 C. had signed D. were signing
44. He's _____ to come this evening.
 A. likely B. probable
 C. maybe D. probably
45. I never expected you to _____ at the meeting. I thought you were abroad.
 A. turn around B. turn on
 C. turn in D. turn up
46. He studied hard at school when he was young, _____ contributes to his success in later life.
 A. which B. that
 C. so that D. therefore
47. To answer accurately is more important than _____.
 A. a quick finish B. to finish quickly
 C. finishing quickly D. you finish quickly
48. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
 A. twice more than B. twice as much as
 C. as much twice as D. as much as twice
49. You needn't worry _____ the cost of the operation.
 A. in regards to B. as regards
 C. with regards to D. with regard to
50. Reform has brought _____ many changes in our lives.
 A. ~~about~~ B. down
 C. up D. forward
51. _____ at the Town Hall, the Queen was welcomed by the Mayor.
 A. On arrival B. At arrival
 C. On reaching D. At reaching
52. She died after a long _____.
 A. disease B. sickness
 C. illness D. failing
53. He asked me whether John _____ to Beijing.
 A. has flown B. had flown
 C. flew D. will fly
54. I'll call _____ you at 8. 30 and give you a lift to work.
 A. in B. for C. at D. up
55. "have the Lees found the lost car?"
 "It was found _____ off the highway."
 A. to abandon B. abandoned

C. abandoning

D. and abandoned

56. Nowhere else along the coast _____ such shallow water so far from land.

A. there is

B. it is

C. where is

D. is there

57. Travelers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.

A. had to get better

B. had better get

C. had better got

D. had better to get

58. Why is there _____ traffic on the streets in February than in May?

A. fewer

B. few

C. little

D. less

59. He was seen _____ the cupboard and take out the books.

A. to open

B. open

C. opening

D. opens

60. _____, I would have told you.

A. If I would have known it

B. If I had have known it

C. Should I know it

D. Had I known it

61. After a long study, a possible solution _____.

A. emerged

B. emitted

C. exposed

D. executed

62. They were so far away that I couldn't _____ their faces clearly.

A. see through

B. make out

C. see over

D. make up

63. It is wrong to think that automatic machines can do all _____ man does.

A. what

B. that

C. in which

D. at which

64. Boy's Clubs do not deprive poor children _____ the opportunity to participate in sports.

A. from

B. in

C. of

D. at

65. By the time my course ends, _____ a lot about America.

A. I'll learn

B. I learn

C. I'll have learnt

D. I have learnt

66. _____ rapid spread of railways and the increase in ocean transport, long distance traveling became more common.

A. The

B. It was the

C. With the

D. There was a

67. My dictionary is nowhere to be found. I _____ in the library.

A. must leave it

B. should have left it

C. must have left it

D. had left it

68. Which of the following sentences is correct?

A. If he should pass, his parents will be happy.

B. If he should pass, his parents will have been happy.

C. If he should pass, his parents would have been happy.

D. Should he pass, his parents would be happy.

69. There's no beer left and the pubs are shut so you'll have to ____ it.

A. go in for

B. go without

C. go off

D. go through

70. Not until a monkey is several years old ____ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.

A. it begins

B. and begin

C. does it begin

D. beginning

Part IV Cloze Test

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

Henry's job was to examine cars which crossed the frontier to make sure that they were not smuggling anything into the country. Every evening except at weekends, he 71 see a factory worker coming up the hill towards the frontier, 72 a bicycle with a big load of straw on it. When the bicycle 73 the frontier, Henry used to stop the man and 74 him take the straw off and 75 it. Then he would examine the straw very carefully to see 76 he could find anything, after which he would look in all the man's pockets 77 he let him tie the straw again. The man would then put it on his bicycle and go off down the hill with it. Although Henry was always 78 to find gold or jewellery or other valuable things 79 in the straw, he never found 80 even though he examined it very carefully. He was sure that the man was 81 something, but he was not 82 to imagine what it could be.

71. A. should

B. would

C. might

D. must

72. A. pushing

B. pulling

C. filling

D. carrying

73. A. arrived

B. appeared

C. came

D. reached

74. A. force

B. order

C. make

D. call

75. A. show

B. load

C. untie

D. loose

76. A. that

B. where

C. how

D. whether

77. A. before

B. thus

C. first

D. so

78. A. lucky

B. expecting

C. suspecting

D. insisting

79. A. had been hidden

B. hiding

C. have been hidden

D. hidden

80. A. nothing

B. something

C. everything

D. anything

Then one evening, after he had looked 83 the straw and emptied the factory worker's pockets 84 usual, he 85 to him. "Listen, I know that you are smuggling things 86 this frontier. Won't you tell me what it is that you're bringing into the country so successfully? I'm an old man, and today's my last day on 87. Tomorrow I'm going to 88. I promise that I shall not tell 89 if you tell me what you've been smuggling." The factory worker did not say anything for 90. Then he smiled, turned to Henry and said quietly, "Bicycle."

81. A. cheating

C. stealing

82. A. capable

C. able

83. A. through

C. upon

84. A. then

C. as

85. A. cried

C. ordered

86. A. cross

C. across

87. A. job

C. case

88. A. return

C. retire

89. A. everyone

C. no one

90. A. long time

C. moment

B. smuggling

D. pushing

B. possible

D. clever

B. thoroughly

D. up

B. more

D. like

B. said

D. told

B. past

D. into

B. work

D. duty

B. retreat

D. rest

B. someone

D. anyone

B. period

D. some time

Part V. Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: write a composition of 120 words and develop the following 3 topic sentences into 3 paragraphs.

1. Today cigarette smoking is a widespread habit.
2. Cigarette smoking does a lot of harm to people's health.
3. Smoking should be banned.

Model Test Two —Band Four—

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

1. A. He took the test on Monday.
B. He's not going to take the test.
C. He is going to take the test later.

