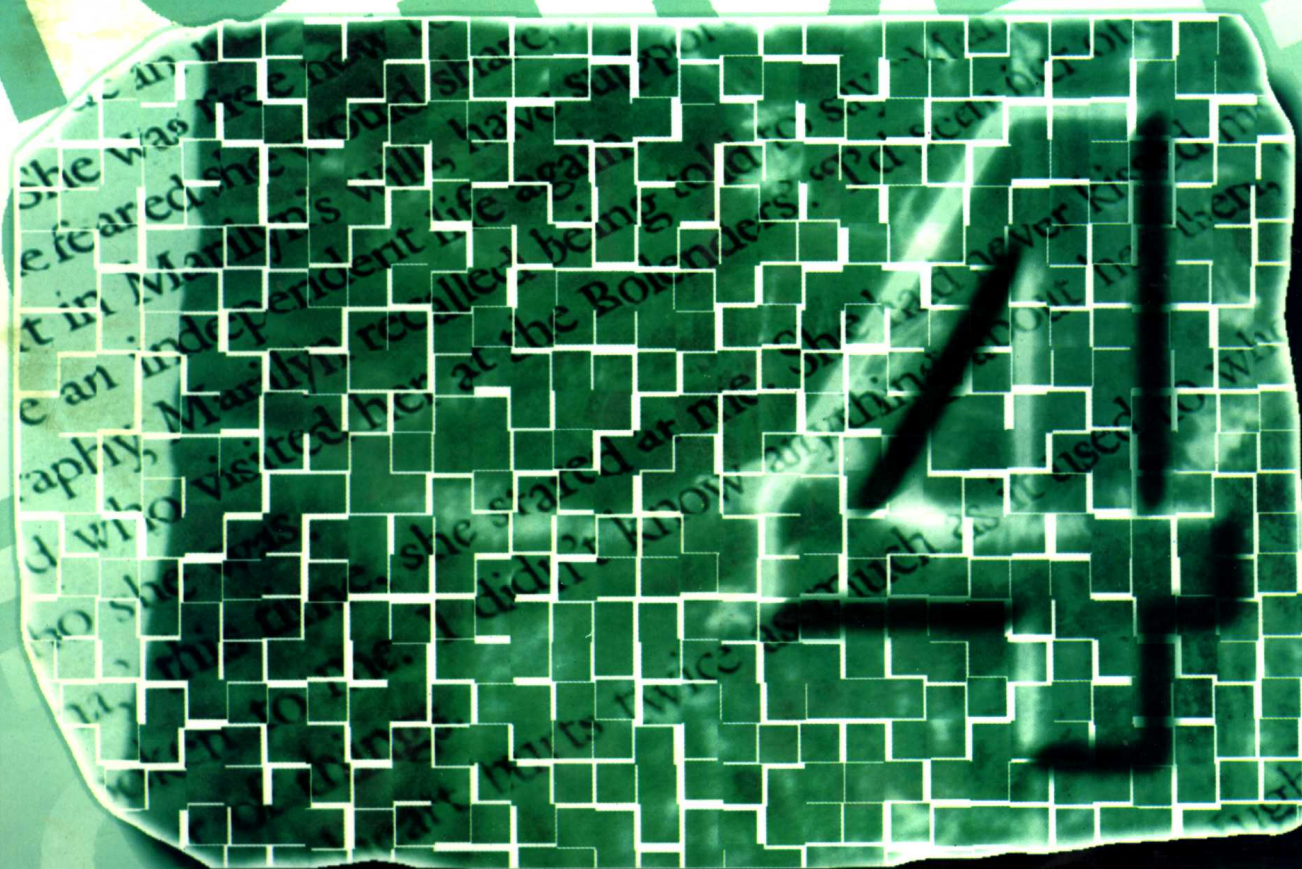


柯应中 主编

新编

大学英语

四级考试自测题



上海交通大学出版社

新编大学英语四级考试自测题

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内 容 提 要

大学英语四级考试是根据国家教委的规定而组织的全国统一的标准化考试。本书依照大学英语四级考试大纲的要求,汇编了8套内容和水平相当的自测题,供参加四级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

每套自测题分九大部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、写作、英译汉、简短回答问题、听写填空、复合式听写。自测题立足于四级考生必备的基本语言知识和语言技能,书中配有全部答案,写作及英译汉的参考范文和听力原文。本书的听力部分由外籍英语教师录制。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是四级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

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前 言

本书是根据国家教委批转的理工科和文理科用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》编写的。本书在经过多年使用后作了较大修改,并根据国家教委提出增加新题型的通知,增补了听写填空、英译汉、简短回答题及复合式听写等4种新题型。这将会有效地提高学生的应试能力。

全书共有8套试题,每套题都由九大部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、写作、英译汉、简短回答题、听写填空、复合式听写组成,供考生自测。全部材料选自近年的美英书刊。语言新颖、规范,针对性强,表达生动、准确。原书的所有试题都经过预测,并经过多年使用后作出修改。各套试卷的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等与考试大纲的规定完全一致,难度也基本一致。本书的听力部分由外籍英语教师录制。

参加本书编写的有晓黎、政觉新、徐竞雄、殷明、虞宗兴、钱建立和刘立群等。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请读者批评、指正。

编 者

1997年7月

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大学英语四级考试自测题 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. Both 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) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) He will accept a late paper from the woman.
B) He wants the woman to hand in her paper immediately.
C) He is interested in the woman's ideas.
D) He is sure the woman will write a good paper.
2. A) Forward and to the right.
B) Three blocks ahead.
C) Four blocks ahead.
D) Forward and to the left.
3. A) George's wife.
B) The woman.
C) George.
D) George's father-in-law.
4. A) The woman does not like her teacher.
B) The woman does not like the course.
C) The man will graduate soon.
D) The man will get used to his class.
5. A) At the airport.
B) At a restaurant.
C) At a post office.
D) At a shopping centre.

6. A) She has a headache.
C) She needs to see a doctor.
7. A) At school.
C) At the office.
8. A) 4 dollars.
C) 8 dollars.
9. A) She was invited to the party.
C) She organized the party.
10. A) The cold.
C) The changeable weather.
- B) She is quite all right.
D) She is being treated by a doctor.
- B) At home.
D) At the clinic.
- B) 3 dollars.
D) 9 dollars.
- B) She was absent from the party.
D) She attended the party.
- B) The sun.
D) The weather.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) She was expected to earn money for her family.
B) She was expected to have a career outside the home.
C) She was expected to keep the house and raise children.
D) She was expected to take good care of her husband.
12. A) They could not vote in national elections.
B) They had to obey their husbands at home.
C) They had to give the money they earned to their husbands.
D) They were not allowed to go to elementary school or high school.
13. A) In 1750.
C) In 1848.
- B) In 1920.
D) In 1915.
14. A) The changing role of women in the U. S. .
B) Women in the U. S. can enjoy equal rights with men.
C) American women's right to vote in the U. S. .
D) American women's attitude toward their husbands.

Passage Two

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

15. A) Nylon.
C) Movies.
- B) The camera.
D) The wheel.
16. A) The computer.
C) Nylon.
- B) The radio.
D) The plane.
17. A) People's life will be better with more new inventions.
B) The invention of the wheel is the most important in history.

- C) The invention of planes makes it easier to carry heavy things.
- D) More important inventions will be made in this century.

Passage Three

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

- 18. A) A music teacher. B) A painter.
C) An art teacher. D) A carpenter.
- 19. A) He moved to the south of France.
B) His family moved to Paris.
C) His first painting was sold at a high price.
D) He was admitted to the Royal Academy of Art.
- 20. A) Picasso lived in Paris for several decades.
B) Picasso's father spent much time teaching him French.
C) Picasso stuck to one style throughout his career.
D) Picasso's international influence has begun to disappear.

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.*

Amelia Earhart, the famous pioneer pilot, can serve as an excellent model for both contemporary young women and young men. This is the story of her courage and daring and illustrates how a person can realize nearly any dream if he or she has enough determination.

Amelia was born in Atchinson, Kansas, in 1898, and demonstrated a daring and adventuresome spirit even in her childhood by always being the first to try any new adventure and never seeming to fear anything. During World War I Amelia became a nurse's aid at a military hospital in Canada because this was the contribution that she wanted to make. After the war was over, Amelia went to California to visit her parents who had moved there earlier. While she was there, she went to an air show with her father and watched the brave pilots fly their airplanes in many exciting ways. She then realized that she wanted to learn to be a pilot. However, she did not have the thousand dollars that was required to take flying lessons so she obtained a job in the telephone company office to earn money for the lessons.

Amelia took flying lessons when she was able to afford them from another woman pilot. With money borrowed from her mother, she later was able to buy herself a small yellow airplane called a Canary. Because of her flying ability, Amelia was asked to become the first woman passenger on a transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Wales in 1928. Because of this daring adventure, she became famous both in Europe and the United States.

Amelia's fame as a woman flier began to spread and in 1932 she became the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean from Newfoundland to the Irish coastline. After this flight,

Amelia became even more famous, and in 1937 she and a copilot attempted to fly around the world near the equator (赤道) but were lost over the Pacific Ocean after completing most of their flight. However, Amelia Earhart proved that women are able to accomplish most of the things that men are able to do.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) People's courage and daring. B) The story of Amelia Earhart.
C) Women's role in modern times. D) Women's flying ability.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) a person can accomplish nearly any things if he or she is well-educated
B) women can accomplish all the things that men can do
C) people can do almost anything if they have strong resolution
D) Amelia's courage has helped many women realise their dreams
23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) Amelia needed a lot of money to take flying lessons.
B) The name of Amelia's first airplane was Canary.
C) Amelia showed bravery and a strong will when she was young.
D) Amelia worked as a nurse in Canada during World War I.
24. What quality did Amelia have as a girl that probably helped her to become a famous pilot?
A) Her daring and adventuresome spirit.
B) Her strong determination to do what men could.
C) Her intelligence to learn things quickly.
D) Her flying ability and good training.
25. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A) In 1932 Amelia flew across the Atlantic Ocean in company with a copilot.
B) Amelia died in an airplane crash.
C) Amelia became even more famous after she completed the well-known flight around the world.
D) Amelia died at the age of 37.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Bionics(仿生学) is a recently developed branch of science which has tremendous potential for improving the life of mankind in our contemporary society. Bionics can be described as the study of systems in living creatures and the application of the knowledge gained from this study to the improvement of various kinds of man-made systems. The term bionics was coined around 1960, and much of what is known about the science of bionics has been discovered since about 1970.

Some researchers recently have studied the eyes of the common frogs and have discovered that a frog's eyes only find moving things such as insect-shaped objects and large, threatening objects. As a result of studying the eyes of frogs, scientists have constructed a simple electronic model of a frog's eyes which can track airplanes circling above an airport and then provide information to computer-run air traffic control systems. Someday such electronic eyes may provide the means to automatically guide automobiles by providing information about objects moving toward the automobile. Other scientists have studied the compound eyes of some insects

and crabs (蟹) and have built a seeing machine that is a simple model of the horseshoe crab eye.

The hearing of a number of creatures also has been studied extensively so that hearing machines can be developed. Bats have unusual hearing which can extend into the ultrasonic(超声的) range. The dolphin(海豚) also has been studied extensively, and dolphins are able to navigate through water extremely effectively. Radar and sonar(声纳) systems which are used to help ships and planes navigate have been based on the sonar systems of both bats and dolphins.

26. Which of the following could be the best title?

- A) Electronic Eyes.
- B) The Science of Bionics.
- C) Sonar Systems.
- D) The Hearing of Some Creatures.

27. What type of eyes are found in the crab?

- A) Electronic eyes.
- B) Insect-shaped eyes.
- C) Compound eyes.
- D) Complicated eyes.

28. Upon what creatures is the man-made sonar system based?

- A) Bats and dolphins.
- B) Frogs and crabs.
- C) Crabs and bats.
- D) Insects and dolphins.

29. Scientists are interested in the eyes of frogs because _____.

- A) frogs' eyes are large and threatening
- B) frogs' eyes are extremely sharp
- C) frogs have compound eyes
- D) frogs' eyes can see moving objects only

30. Which of the following is true?

- A) Not until about 1960 did the word bionics come into being.
- B) Bionics is the study of the systems in animals.
- C) Bionics is the study of the eyes and ears of some creatures.
- D) People didn't know much about the science of bionics until 1960.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

You want something you can't get by behaving within the rules, and you want it badly enough you'll do it regardless of any guilt or deep regret, and you're willing to run the risk of being caught. That's how Ladd Wheeler, psychology professor at the University of Rochester in New York, defines cheating.

Many experts believe cheating is on the rise. "We're suffering a moral breakdown," Pinkard says. "We're seeing more of the kind of person who regards the world as a series of things to be dealt with. Whether to cheat depends on whether it's in the person's interest." He does, however, see less cheating among the youngest students.

Richard Dienstbier, psychology professor at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, believes that society's attitudes account for much of the upsurge(高涨) in cheating.

"Twenty years ago if a person cheated in college, society said: 'That is extremely serious, you will be dropped for a semester if not kicked out permanently,'" he says.

"Nowadays, at the University of Nebraska, for example, it is the stated policy of the College of Arts and Sciences that if a student cheats in an exam, the student must receive an "F" on what he cheated in. That's nothing. If you're going to flunk anyway, why not cheat?"

31. The passage centres on _____.
 - A) convincing the reader that cheating is immoral
 - B) discussing the reasons for cheating
 - C) describing how students cheat in exams
 - D) suggesting how to control cheating
32. Cheating tends to occur in all the following situations except when _____.
 - A) one wants something badly
 - B) one can't get something in a right way
 - C) it is not very likely to be revealed
 - D) a series of things have to be dealt with
33. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A) It is forgivable to cheat unless money is involved.
 - B) There has been an increase in cheating.
 - C) Most cheaters are college students.
 - D) Cheaters do not feel guilty and regretful.
34. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - A) Cheating is widespread because society is too tolerant.
 - B) Cheating is the result of intense pressure.
 - C) Cheating is cheating, whether in a test or on any other occasions.
 - D) Cheating comes together with civilization.
35. Which of the following could best replace the word "flunk" (Para. 5, Line 3)
 - A) Fear.
 - B) Be pleased.
 - C) Succeed.
 - D) Fail.

Anyone who has ever ridden on a railroad train knows how rapidly another train flashes by when it is traveling in the opposite direction and conversely how it may look almost motionless when it is moving in the same direction. A variation of this effect can be very deceptive in an enclosed station like Grand Central Terminal in New York. Once in a while a train gets under way so gently that passengers feel no recoil whatever. Then if they happened to look out the window and see another train slide past on the next track, they have no way of knowing which train is in motion and which is at rest; nor can they tell how fast either one is moving or in which direction. The only way they can judge their situation is by looking out the other side of the car for some fixed body of reference like the station platform or a signal light. Sir Isaac Newton was aware of these tricks of motion, only he thought in terms of ships. He knew that on a calm day at sea a sailor can shave himself or drink soup as comfortably as when his ship is lying motionless in harbor. The water in his basin, the soup in his bowl, will remain stationary whether the ship is making 5 knots, 15 knots, or 25 knots. So unless he peers out at the sea it will be impossible for him to know how fast his ship is moving or indeed if it is moving at all. Of course, if the sea

should get rough or the ship change course abruptly, then he will sense his state of motion. But granted the idealized conditions of a glass-calm sea and a silent ship, nothing that happens below decks — no amount of observation or mechanical experiment performed inside the ship — will disclose its velocity through the sea. The physical principle suggested by these considerations was formulated by Newton in 1687. "The motions of bodies included in a given space," he wrote, "are the same among themselves whether that space is at rest or moves uniformly forward in a straight line." This is known as the Newtonian or Galilean Relativity Principle. It can also be phrased in more general terms: mechanical laws which are valid in one place are equally valid in any other place which moves uniformly relative to the first.

36. Travelling on a train you would find another fast moving train almost motionless when _____.

- A) it is moving in the opposite direction B) it is moving in the same direction
C) you look out of the window D) you wait in the enclosed station

37. Once in a while a train gets under way so gently that passengers feel no recoil whatever. Here the word 'recoil' means _____.

- A) sudden forward movement B) sudden backward movement
C) motionless state D) fast moving state

38. Which of the following statements is true according to the article?

- A) Travelling on a fast moving ship a passenger can always feel comfortable.
B) Newton liked to play tricks of motion on the passengers.
C) The water in the passengers' basin would remain stationary when the ship is travelling at 15 knots.
D) Nothing taking place below decks would show the ship's velocity on a calm day at sea.

39. Which of the following statements is Not True according to the article?

- A) Travelling on a train, the passenger would see another one flash by when it is travelling in the opposite direction.
B) On a calm day at a glass-calm sea, travelling on a fast moving ship, the passenger would find its state of motion when the ship changes course abruptly.
C) The motions of bodies included in a given space are the same only when the space is moving uniformly forward in a straight line.
D) Newton's law of relativity can also be stated in the following way: "mechanical laws which are valid in one place are equally valid in any other place which moves uniformly relative to the first."

40. The best title for this article would be _____.

- A) Travelling on a Train
B) Travelling on a Ship
C) Newton's Great Contribution to Science
D) Newton's Law of Relativity

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices

- A) in advance of B) in front of
C) previously of D) before
53. Young babies can use _____ hand equally well.
A) every B) each
C) both D) either
54. The hours _____ and the miles passed behind them.
A) went by B) went off
C) went out D) went up
55. The speed at which an animal lives is determined by _____ the rate at which it uses oxygen.
A) measuring B) assessing
C) surveying D) valuing
56. Luck is a matter of preparation _____ opportunity.
A) facing B) meeting
C) satisfying D) pleasing
57. The period _____ dance classes increases gradually from two or three hours a day to five or six.
A) referred to B) kept to
C) attached to D) given to
58. Whatever is there _____ to write about?
A) remained B) left
C) staying D) maintained
59. While the Romans accomplished practical wonders, they _____ very little theoretical scientific thinking.
A) did B) worked
C) executed D) fulfilled
60. Man can never send a rocket to Mars _____ he knows the exact distance to the planet.
A) when B) since
C) if D) unless
61. Harry wanted Ivy to _____ him as soon as she graduated from the college.
A) marrying B) be married with
C) marry D) marry with
62. At _____ the wounded on the battlefield were begging for help and crying for water.
A) a dusk B) the dusk
C) one dusk D) dusk
63. Rather than _____ me, she simply got up early to test the cat herself.
A) disturb B) disturbing
C) to disturb D) disturbed
64. He drank _____ and was 50 pounds overweight.
A) much too B) as much
C) too much D) also much
65. To save time and money, food is cooked _____ and reheated.

- A) in far advance B) far in advance
C) in advance far D) advance in far
66. Two or three times a week she received a customer _____ she began to take an interest.
A) to whom B) for that
C) in whom D) at which
67. Cool weather is much more favourable for creative thinking than _____.
A) summer is heat B) heat summer is
C) is heat summer D) is summer heat
68. After a few generations they will consider themselves citizens of _____.
A) they are on the world B) on the world they are
C) the world on they are D) the world they are on
69. Computers can already do a lot of surprising things, which _____ predicting the weather.
A) includes B) is included
C) including D) include
70. In China hundreds of different dialects(方言) are spoken; people of some villages _____ the time of day with the inhabitants of the next town.
A) passing trouble have B) have passing trouble
C) have trouble passing D) trouble passing have

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) below the passage. 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.

We often hear people talking about a generation gap. The name is new, but the 71 is old. Young people and their 72 don't understand each other. The world 73 changing. It has always kept changing. 74 the second century after Christ a(n) 75 man said: "Bury me on my face 76 in a little while everything 77 turned upside down."

There has always been a gap 78 generations, but more people talk about 79 now. Old Mr. Ellis thinks he 80 what has happened:

"When I was a(n) 81, I thought the world was a 82 place. My life was very pleasant. 83 when I was older, I learned 84 people who were treated badly, people 85 didn't have enough to eat. I 86 to help them, and I married 87 girl who wanted to help them, 88. We went to meetings and talked a lot, but it didn't 89 to make much difference."

"Our children 90 up in a world at war. They didn't want to think about the future. They thought nothing could be done about it."

71. A) idea B) opinion C) sense D) belief
72. A) fellows B) family C) parents D) friends

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 73. A) holds | B) keeps | C) persists | D) stops |
| 74. A) During | B) Within | C) At | D) Since |
| 75. A) knowing | B) advisable | C) wise | D) inventive |
| 76. A) as | B) that | C) when | D) because |
| 77. A) will be | B) is | C) might be | D) can be |
| 78. A) among | B) between | C) in the midst of | D) with |
| 79. A) a gap | B) that | C) which | D) it |
| 80. A) accepts | B) appreciates | C) understands | D) gathers |
| 81. A) adult | B) boy | C) baby | D) boy friend |
| 82. A) handsome | B) pretty | C) beautiful | D) fairly |
| 83. A) But | B) And | C) Still | D) Moreover |
| 84. A) from | B) of | C) about | D) with |
| 85. A) only | B) yet | C) who | D) which |
| 86. A) needed | B) required | C) demanded | D) wanted |
| 87. A) certain | B) a | C) some | D) this |
| 88. A) neither | B) either | C) equally | D) too |
| 89. A) emerge | B) look | C) seem | D) arise |
| 90. A) grew | B) raised | C) brought | D) developed |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in three paragraphs. The title of the composition is "Can Road Accidents Be Avoided?" You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

Water

1. It is evident that life is inseparable from water. _____

2. Sometimes, water can be harmful or even destructive. _____

3. Water is influential to your knowledge of life. _____

Part VI

Translation from English into Chinese

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading

passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Lines 2—3)

This is the story of her courage and daring and illustrates how a person can realize nearly any dream if he or she has enough determination,

2. (Passage 2, Para. 1, Lines 4—5)

The term bionics was coined around 1960, and much of what is known about the science of bionics has been discovered since about 1970.

3. (Passage 3, Para. 1, Lines 1—3)

You want something you can't get by behaving within the rules, and you want it badly enough you'll do it regardless of any guilt or deep regret, and you're willing to run the risk of being caught.

4. (Passage 4, Para. 1, Lines 5—8)

Then if they happened to look out the window and see another train slide past on the next track, they have no way of knowing which train is in motion and which is at rest; nor can they tell how fast either one is moving or in which direction.

5. (Passage 4, Para. 1, Lines 15—18)

But granted the idealized conditions of a glass-calm sea and a silent ship, nothing that happens below decks — no amount of observation or mechanical experiment performed inside the ship — will disclose its velocity through the sea.

Part VII

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the forth passage of Part II carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Questions:

1. Travelling on a train, when would you find another fast moving train motionless?