

新世纪大学英语系列丛书

大学英语四级统考自测

CET-4

黎宏 杨光 编著
苏航 文桂华 陈瑛
肖澜 审校



四川大学出版社

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前 言

全国大学英语四级考试是由教育部高教司组织的全国高等院校非英语专业学生标准化考试，目的是推动英语教学，提高英语教学质量，进而提高在校大学生英语水平。为了方便教师组织学生复习以及帮助学生提高实际运用语言的能力，使考生尽快适应和顺利通过四级考试，我们参照大学英语教学大纲（2000年9月修订本），编写了这本题型多样，难易适度，全面系统的试题集。

在编写过程中，我们对历年四级考试题型进行了深入研究，并按照尽可能全面兼顾的原则，编写了十套模拟试题，模拟题力求有针对性，强调了语言训练的系统性。本书既兼顾了传统试卷的听力理解、阅读理解、语法词汇、完型填空及短文写作，又涉及了新题型部分的复合式听写、简短回答问题以及英译汉。

为便于学生自我检测，所有练习都附有答案，听力配有录音磁带。

本书除供大专院校学生参加四级考试自测使用外，也可作为水平相近的英语学习者作为测试练习用书。

四川大学外语学院肖澜教授在百忙之中为此书审稿，并提出了许多建设性的宝贵意见，在此表示衷心感谢。

本书的出版得到四川大学外语学院及外语部领导的大力支持，在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，不足及错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年5月

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Test Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 center.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A) In a restaurant. | B) At a library. |
| C) At a doctor's office. | D) At a food shop. |
| 2. A) He relax a while. | B) She keep him from harm. |
| C) He take the test. | D) He smile for the camera. |
| 3. A) The man can find work in the library. | |
| B) She can't help the man because she's working. | |
| C) She can work without air conditioning. | |
| D) The man can do his work elsewhere. | |
| 4. A) Coarse sand. | B) Being sad. |
| C) Calm water. | D) Stormy ocean. |
| 5. A) 7:45. | B) 8:45. |
| C) 8:15. | D) 7:15. |
| 6. A) Two weeks from now. | B) In about two days. |
| C) He hasn't decided yet. | D) In four weeks. |
| 7. A) A double room. | B) A single room. |
| C) A room on the second floor. | D) A room on the top floor. |
| 8. A) He will no longer ask for their help. | B) He will regret not having their help. |
| C) He still needs their help. | D) He has to manage without their help. |
| 9. A) Play the guitar. | B) Teach them to sing. |
| C) Learn to sing. | D) Keep them company. |
| 10. A) They both like it. | |
| B) Neither liked it. | |

- C) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
- D) The father didn't like it, but the mother like it.

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard

- 11. A) They haven't reached a decision yet.
B) They have decided to go hunting bears.
C) They want to go camping.
D) They want to go exploring the country.
- 12. A) Susie. B) Tom.
C) The speaker. D) His father
- 13. A) They chased the bear away.
B) They stayed outside the tent and did nothing.
C) They climbed up a tree.
D) They put some honey outside for the bear to eat.
- 14. A) He ate the honey. B) He drank the beer.
C) He chased the people away. D) He turned things upside down.

Passage Two

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

- 15. A) There was a rock on the path. B) There were no trees.
C) It was too hot. D) There is a snake.
- 16. A) On his shirt. B) On the rock.
C) On the ground. D) On a cushion.
- 17. A) Just about to cross his legs. B) Crossing his feet.
C) About to jump on him. D) Looking up on him.

Passage Three

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

- 18. A) She thought something on the stove was burning.
B) The smoke came from the kitchen.
C) She forgot to turn off the gas.

- D) She wanted to cook another dish.
19. A) He had hurt his leg.
 B) He always liked crawling.
 C) He would be safer this way.
 D) There would be more smoke at the floor level.
20. A) She did nothing.
 B) She tried to cut off electricity.
 C) She rang a bell.
 D) She called the fireman.

Part II Reading Comprehension

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 center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage

One motivational analyst who became curious to know why there had been such a great rise in impulse buying at supermarkets was James Vicar. He suspected that some special psychology must be going on inside the women as they shopped in supermarkets. His suspicion was that perhaps they underwent such an increase in tension when confronted with so many possibilities that they were forced into making quick purchases. He set out to find out if this were true. The best way to detect what was going on inside the shopper was through the use of a galvanometer or lie detector. That obviously was impractical. The next best thing was to use a hidden motion-picture camera and record the eye-blink rate of the women as they shopped. How fast a person blinks his eyes is a pretty good index of his state of inner tension. The average person, according to Mr. Vicar, normally blinks his eyes about 32 times a minute. If he is tense, he blinks them more frequently; and, under extreme tension, he may blink up to 50 or 60 times a minute. If he is notably relaxed, on the other hand, his eye-blink rate may drop to a subnormal twenty or less.

Mr. Vicar set up his cameras and started following the ladies as they entered the store. The results were startling, even to him. Their eye-blink rate, instead of going up to indicate mounting tension, went down and down, to a very subnormal fourteen blinks a minute. The ladies fell into what Mr. Vicar calls a hypnoid trance(催眠状态), a light kind of trance that the supermarket is packed with products which in former years would have been items only kings and queens could have afforded and here in this fairyland they were available to all. Mr. Vicar theorizes: "Just within this generation, anyone can be a king or queen and go through these stores where the products say 'buy me, buy me.'"

21. What does "impulse buying" in the first sentence of the first paragraph mean?
 A) to buy an impulse
 B) to make a quick purchase

find themselves in a new environment, such as a human recipient's body. After that, they may start to infect other people.

26. "Xenotransplants" (second sentence of the first paragraph) means _____.
A) to take organs from one body and plant them into another
B) an operation done by Indian doctors
C) to transplant a heart of a pig into a person
D) to transplant organs from other species into a person
27. The attitude toward xenotransplant in America can be described as _____.
A) unacceptable
B) permissible
C) indifferent
D) illegal
28. According to the passage, the difficulty facing xenotransplant is that _____.
A) the ethics of it are still in problem
B) people don't want to accept organs from animals such as pig
C) infectious diseases may threaten the health of patients
D) many diseases are undetectable
29. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is _____.
A) although science is much straightforward, ethics are still in problem
B) killing pigs for food and for sport is easier to justify
C) the ethics of xenotransplantation is as important as the science
D) the ethics are not quite a problem while the science remains to be improved
30. The last paragraph is to illustrate _____.
A) there's much to be solved in xenotransplantation
B) diseases may become active after xenotransplantation
C) bacteria such as *Escherichia coli* must be cleared away
D) undetectable diseases will do harm to human health

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard, yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can never discover what these mysterious forces "really" are. Electricity, Bertrand Russell says, "is not a thing, like St. Paul's Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell." Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believed that men could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the uni-

verse has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong, and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

31. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is _____.
A) to explain why things happen. B) to explain how things happen
C) to describe self-evident principles D) to support Aristotelian science.
32. What principles most influenced western thought for two thousand years?
A) The speculations of Thales. B) The forces of electricity.
C) Aristotle's natural science. D) Galileo's discoveries.
33. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is _____.
A) disapproved of by most modern scientists
B) in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles
C) in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen
D) in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "why" things happen
34. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____.
A) that there are mysterious forces in the universe
B) that man cannot discover what forces "really" are
C) that there are self-evident principles
D) that we can discover why things behave as they do
35. Modern science came into being _____.
A) when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced
B) when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen
C) when Aristotelian scientists tried to explain why things happen
D) when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality by reasoning

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The question of what children learn, and how they should learn it, is continually being debated and re-debated. Nobody dares any longer to defend the old system, the learning of lessons in parrot-fashion, the grammar-with-a-whip system, which was good enough for our grandparents. The theorists of modern psychology have stepped in to argue that we must understand the needs of children. Children are not just small adults; they are children who must be respected as such.

Well, you may say, this is as it should be, and a good idea. But think further. What happens? 'Education' becomes the responsibility not of teachers, but of psychologist. What happens then? Teachers worry too much about the psychological implications of their lessons, and forget about the subjects themselves. If a child dislikes a lesson the teacher feels that it is his fault, not the child's. So teachers worry whether history is 'relevant' to modern young chil-

dren. And do they dare to recount stories about violent battles? Or will this make the children themselves violent? Can they tell their classes about children of different races, or will this encourage racial hatred? Why teach children to write grammatical sentences? Verbal expression is better. Sums? Arithmetic? No, no: real-life mathematical situations are more understandable.

You see, you can go too far. Influenced by educational theorists, who have nothing better to do than write books about their ideas, teachers leave their teacher-training colleges filled with grand, psychological ideas about children and their needs. They make elaborate, sophisticated preparations and try out their 'modern methods' on the long-suffering children. Since one 'modern method' rapidly replaces another, the poor kids will have had a good bellyful(满腹) by the time they leave school. Frequently the modern methods are so sophisticated that they fail to be understood by the teachers, let alone the children; even more often, the relaxed discipline so essential for the 'informal' feeling the class must have, prevents all but a handful of children from learning anything.

36. "parrot-fashion, the grammar-with-a-whip system" is a system under which _____.
A) children were taught as grown-ups
B) only grammar was taught to children
C) children got knowledge in a passive way
D) the needs of children were fully taken into consideration
37. What happens when teachers adopt the theory of those psychologists?
A) History is no longer necessary to be taught.
B) Attention is put on psychology rather than actual lessons.
C) Children don't like lessons anymore.
D) Most children will develop a good study habit and learn much more.
38. To write grammatical sentences is considered unnecessary because _____.
A) real-life expression is easier to be understood
B) it is better to use phrasal verb
C) it will encourage racial hatred
D) it is in accordance with the relaxed discipline
39. According to the article, the modern methods are understood by _____.
A) most teachers
B) either teachers or students
C) a minor part of teachers and students
D) neither teachers nor students
40. The author's attitude toward the modern methods is _____.
A) positive
B) negative
C) matter of fact
D) not mentioned

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: *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 center.

41. I saw several houses, _____ were quite unsuitable for us to choose from.
A) most of them B) most of that
C) most of which D) that
42. If you want to know the times of buses, please _____ at the office.
A) inquire B) inform
C) require D) request
43. _____, you would have met the distinguished professor.
A) If you were there B) should you been there
C) If you went there D) Had you been there
44. I'm sorry. I mistook you _____ my friend John.
A) as B) for
C) by D) to
45. Keeping the secret means _____ cruel treatment.
A) endure B) enduring
C) to endure D) to be endured
46. There is no use _____ about it at the moment with the director.
A) argue B) to argue
C) argued D) arguing
47. He cannot find money for necessities, _____ such luxuries as wine and tobacco.
A) let down B) let out
C) let alone D) left behind
48. These patients require _____ carefully so as to avoid the deterioration of their wounds.
A) looking after B) to look after
C) look after D) being looked after
49. The fund needed for the project would be _____ in the afternoon.
A) approachable B) available
C) applicable D) attainable
50. It was wise for the salesman to sell the apples at half price _____ to allow them to go bad.
A) more than B) rather than
C) other than D) better than
51. Scientific experiment _____ endless patience and carefulness.
A) calls on B) calls off
C) calls up D) calls for
52. _____ there's a good reason for her absence, as she does not usually stay away from work.
A) Accurately B) Presumably

- C) Primarily D) Abundantly
53. Psychologists believe that the most important cause of normal forgetting is the effect of new mental activity _____ was previously learned.
A) from which B) that
C) on what D) what
54. He had _____ put on his best clothes for this dinner party.
A) approximately B) annually
C) apparently D) aggressively
55. To get the job started, _____ I need is your permission.
A) only what B) all what
C) all that D) only that
56. Many English words _____ from Latin, French and German.
A) derive B) devise
C) devote D) deserve
57. My lawyer succeeded in getting the expenses of the case _____ against the police.
A) to award B) being awarded
C) awarding D) awarded
58. I am afraid we cannot include the item you suggest, _____ it does not fit in with the rest of the program.
A) if B) lest
C) as D) unless
59. The police set _____ to make the thief tell where the money was.
A) trails B) schemes
C) traps D) conspiracy
60. _____ left unguarded, and the chances of escaping are slim.
A) At no time the entrance B) At no time was the entrance
C) At no time the entrance was D) At no time did the entrance
61. I don't know why he _____ in the middle of the sentence.
A) broke off B) broke through
C) broke away D) broke out
62. The picture exhibition bored me to death. I wish I _____ to it.
A) had not gone B) have not gone
C) did not go D) can not have gone
63. He told me that his mother _____ to market when I arrived.
A) just went B) has just gone
C) had just gone D) had just been going
64. Care must be taken not to wash or iron synthetic fibers at _____.
A) a too high temperature B) too a high temperature
C) too high a temperature D) a temperature

65. I was going to say something about what had happened, but _____ second thoughts I considered it better to remain silent.
A) at B) on
C) in D) for
66. Scientists will have to come _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.
A) up with B) down with
C) up for D) down to
67. She possessed a quick mind, a sharp tongue and _____ a strong will.
A) above all B) first of all
C) last of all D) moreover
68. That book is said _____ into English, French and Japanese in the past decade.
A) to be translated B) to have been translated
C) to translate D) to have translated
69. Come and see me whenever _____.
A) you are convenient B) it is convenient to you
C) you will be convenient D) it will be convenient to you
70. Your help is _____ for the success of the project.
A) indispensable B) incomparable
C) independent D) incompetent

Part IV Short Answer Questions

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

When they advise your kids to "get an education" if you want to raise your income, they tell you only half the truth. What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower for your society, but not too much that you prove an embarrassment to your society. Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you are occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison and you can successfully drop out in grade school.

Get a college degree, if possible. With a B.A., you are on the launching pad (发射台). But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a master's degree, make sure it is an M.B.A., and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns (报酬递减律) begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more a year than full professors? Yes, the average 1977 salary for those truckers was \$24,000, while the full professors managed to average just \$23,930.

A Ph.D. is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future. There are more Doctors of Philosophy unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other part of the world by far.

If you become a doctor of philosophy in English or history or anthropology or political science or languages or—worst of all—in philosophy—you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.

Thousands of Ph.D.s are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month. And then maybe taking a job in some high school or backwater college that pays much less than the janitor (看门人) earns.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

71. According to the writer, what the society expects of your education is

_____.

72. What kind of people can successfully drop out of grade school?

_____.

73. The purpose to mention those unemployed Ph.D.s is to illustrate that

_____.

74. How can a person prevent the law of diminishing returns taking effect?

_____.

75. What is the author's purpose to write this article?

_____.

Part V Writing

Directions: *Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Internet**. You should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 近几年互联网在我国得到了迅猛发展。
2. 互联网已经与学习、工作和生活紧密相连。
3. 互联网对我的影响……

Test Paper Two

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 center.*

1. A) Carol's
C) The Woman's
- B) The man's
D) The college's
2. A) She is going to New York
B) She wants to catch the train
C) She doesn't want to get caught in the rain
D) She can't drive
3. A) Lawyer-Client
C) Clerk-Passenger
- B) Teacher-Student
D) Boss-Secretary
4. A) Change her clothes
C) Have a meal
- B) Drive her car
D) Type an essay
5. A) He got a one-way plane ticket.
B) He went in the wrong direction on a one-way street.
C) He made an improper turn.
D) He slowed down at the wrong time.
6. A) By car
C) Standing up
- B) By bus
D) No, he doesn't
7. A) It's raining.
C) It's sunny
- B) It's snowing
D) It's gloomy
8. A) Mrs. Black
C) George Thompson
- B) Miss Black
D) Mrs. Thompson
9. A) She would rather see a new movie than watch TV.
B) She would rather go to the park than see a movie.