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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
-BAND FOUR-



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周渭渔主编



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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST —BAND FOUR—

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》指出，大学英语基础阶段的教学分为六级，达到四级为基本要求，达到六级为较高要求。根据大纲要求，学生在学完大学英语第四级和第六级以后要参加全国统一考试。为了提高学生对四级英语统考的应试能力，根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的精神，并参照国家教委公布的《大学英语四级考试样题》，我们精心编写了《大学英语四级考试试题荟萃》一书。

本书共 14 套模拟试题，每套试题包括 5 个部分：1. 听力理解；2. 阅读理解；3. 词汇与结构；4. 完形填空；5. 写作。本书附有参考答案、听力部分文字材料及写作范文。

本书题材广泛，内容新颖；重点、难点突出，针对性强，并有一定的预测性；科普文章占有较大的比重，各种试题具有一定的广度和深度；写作部分提供了 14 篇体裁广泛、形式多样、难度适中的写作范文；听力部分还配有美国专家 Larry Anthony Held 先生和 Carol A. Boyan-Held 女士录制的四盒磁带。总之，这是一本指导学生在参加四级考试前进行听力、阅读、词汇与结构、完形填空及写作等全面训练的参考书，也是一本帮助其他大学生、研究生及中、高级英语自学者提高听、说、读、写等能力的辅助读物。

本书得到中南民族学院美国专家 Larry Anthony Held

先生和 Carol A. Boyan-Held 女士的支持与协助，中南民族学院颜昌学同志负责该书录音整理，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，加上时间仓促，书中错误在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1989 年 10 月于武汉

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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only ONCE. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room
C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 An-

swer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She's tired of teaching.
B) She was dismissed from her job .
C) She's changing jobs.
D) The school is far away from her home.
2. A) They were extremely displeased.
B) They found it extremely sad.
C) They thought it was shocking, but very funny.
D) They became angry at the disorder.
3. A) Playing the piano. B) Making a photocopy.
C) Typing. D) Taking a picture.
4. A) He was very brave.
B) He's a guide in the forest.
C) He heated the medal.
D) He's quite proud of his medal.
5. A) Getting another ticket at the door.
B) Canceling the concert.
C) Exchanging the ticket for a better one.
D) Trying to sell the ticket.
6. A) Leave in 30 minutes.
B) Meet Harry at the station.
C) Get to the station quickly.
D) Check to see if everything is ready.
7. A) The noise in the library. B) The heat inside.
C) The late hour. D) The crowded room.
8. A) A speech on television.

- D) An ill-tempered, understanding and diligent lady.
13. A) A school for the deaf. B) A school for the blind.
C) A primary school. D) A dancing school.
14. A) By speaking English.
B) By speaking French.
C) By speaking German.
D) By tapping and touching each other's fingers.

Passage Two

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

15. A) Mr Hodges edited his own newspaper.
B) Someone telephoned that there had been a big flood.
C) People who had been in the flood were angry that Mr Hodges had written about it.
D) There had not really been a flood at all.
16. A) People who survived the flood called him about the flood.
B) People who lived in the village of Greenbridge called him about it.
C) Some other newspaper reported that it was quite false that the village of Greenbridge had been destroyed by a flood.
D) Mr Hodges himself made observations in the village.
17. A) Very sorry to say. B) Very sad to say.
C) Very angry to say. D) Very proud to say.

Passage Three

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

18. A) An American. B) An Englishman.

- C) A Frenchman. D) A Chinese.
19. A) Less than a month. B) For months or even years.
C) Three weeks. D) Ten days.
20. A) Because sometimes they are so busy that they have no time to cook dishes.
B) Because they often go travelling.
C) Because canned food can be heated.
D) Because they think canned food is much cheaper.

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 choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is 20th. This day on board the Peacock we witnessed a sea fight between a whale and one of its many enemies. The sea was quite smooth and offered the best possible view of the whole battle. First, at a distance from the ship, a whale was seen floundering (挣扎) in a most extraordinary way, trying, apparently, to get free from some annoyance. As he approached the ship, the struggle continuing and becoming more violent, it was perceived that a fish, apparently about twenty feet long, held him by the jaw — his floundering body indicating the great

pain of the huge monster. The whale now threw himself at full length from the water with open mouth, his enemy still hanging to the jaw, the blood issuing from the wound and dyeing the sea to a distance around. But all his flounderings were of no use; his cruel enemy still maintained his hold and was evidently getting the advantage of him.

"These killers," as they are called, are of a brownish color on the back and white on the belly. The "killers" attack a whale in the same way as dogs bait a bull and worry him to death. They are armed with strong, sharp teeth and generally seize the whale by the lower jaw.

21. The battle was observed from _____.
A) a long-boat B) a helicopter
C) the deck of a ship D) a submarine
22. During the battle, the whale was attempting to _____.
A) kill his attacker
B) attract others which would help him
C) release himself from the "killer's" hold
D) dive into the depths
23. The "killers" _____.
A) have brown backs B) have white bellies
C) are green and white D) both A) and B)
24. The "killer" _____.
A) was persistent in his attack
B) was bigger than the whale
C) could swim better and faster than the whale
D) had a poisonous bite
25. It is implied, but not stated, that _____.

- A) the "killers" attack whales as dogs bait a bull
- B) whales are kings of the sea
- C) size in itself is not always the determining factor in a battle
- D) persistence doesn't pay

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One phase of the business cycle is the expansion phase. This phase is a two-fold one, including recovery and prosperity. During the recovery period there is ever-growing expansion of existing facilities, and new facilities for production are created. More businesses are created and older ones expanded. Improvements of various kinds are made. There is an ever-increasing optimism about the future of economic growth. Much capital is invested in machinery or "heavy" industry. More labor is employed. More raw materials are required. As one part of the economy develops, other parts are affected. For example, a great expansion in automobiles results in an expansion of the steel, glass, and rubber industries. Roads are required; thus the cement and machinery industries are stimulated. Demand for labor and materials results in greater prosperity for workers and suppliers of raw materials, including farmers. This increases purchasing power and the volume of goods bought and sold. Thus prosperity is diffused (扩散) among the various portions of the population. This prosperity period may continue to rise and rise without an apparent end. However, a time comes when this phase reaches a peak and stops spiraling upwards. This is the end of the expansion phase.

26. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this passage is

- _____
- A) The Business Cycle B) The Recovery Stage
C) An Expanding Society D) The Period of Good Times
27. Prosperity in one industry _____
A) reflects itself in many other industries
B) will affect the steel industry
C) will end abruptly
D) will help all portions of society except the farmers
28. Which of the following industries will probably be a good indicator of a period of expansion? _____
A) Toys B) Machine tools
C) Foodstuffs D) Farming
29. In the fourth sentence, "ones" refers to _____
A) facilities B) businesses
C) improvements D) factories
30. We may assume that in the next paragraph the writer will discuss _____
A) prosperity in agriculture
B) the peak period
C) the higher cost of living
D) another phase of the business cycle

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

For nearly a century before there was such a thing as a space program, a view of space was possible. People could see detailed views of the Moon, explore Mars, and study the geometric beauty of Saturn's rings. All of this was made possible by a small group of artist-astron-

omers who made a career of illustrating how other worlds in space might look.

Lucien Rudaux, a French artist, was the first to combine his artistic talents with his knowledge of astronomy. His paintings show a mixture of skilled observations, brilliant imagination, and painstaking (煞费苦心的) attention to detail. As a result, many of his works have come surprisingly close to actual conditions on distant planets. His painting of Mars included moonlike craters(坑) that were first photographed by the Mariner 4 probe (水手 4 号探测飞船) in 1965. His 1930 painting of a dust storm looks remarkably like a photograph of storm taken by Orbit 2 (2 号空间轨道飞行器) in 1976.

The artist-astronomers, including Rudaux, stimulated interest in outer space by painting what eventually turned out to be precise portraits of the planets.

31. What is the main idea of the passage ? _____
- A) The amazing accuracy of space artists
 - B) The popular success of Lucien Rudaux
 - C) The imaginations of great artists
 - D) The similarities of the Moon to Mars
32. According to the passage, artist-astronomers spent their lives _____
- A) exploring the planets
 - B) studying geometry
 - C) creating images of space
 - D) producing rockets for space travel
33. According to the passage, the works of Lucien Rudaux represent a

combination of ____ .

- A) astronomy and mathematics
- B) generalizations and specifics
- C) photography and illustration
- D) fact and fiction

34. According to the passage, what did the space probes do? ____ .

- A) They created abnormal conditions on the planets
- B) They confirmed the space artists' works
- C) They produced new occupations for artists
- D) They promoted interest in outer space

35. According to the passage, what did Mariner 4 photograph? ____ .

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) A space probe | B) The planet Mars |
| C) Craters on the Moon | D) Lucien Rudaux's paintings |

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Stress may be defined as the response of the body to any demand. Whenever people experience something pleasant or unpleasant, we say they are under stress. We call the pleasant kind "eustress", the unpleasant kind "distress".

People sometimes compare their lives with those of the cave men, who didn't have to worry about the stock market or the atomic bomb. They forget that the cave men worried about being eaten by a bear or about dying of hunger — things that few people worry about today. It's not that people suffer more stress today; it's just that they think they do.

It is inconceivable that anyone should have no stress at all. Most