

大学英语测试捷径

(BAND4)

A SHORTCUT
TO COLLEGE
ENGLISH
TESTING

主 编 周建平

东南大学出版社

大学英语测试捷径

4 级

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东南大学出版社

(苏)新登字第 012 号

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东南大学出版社出版发行

(南京四牌楼 2 号 邮编 210018)

江苏省新华书店经销 南京新中彩色印刷厂印刷

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开本 850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张 18.125 字数 540 千

1994 年 4 月第 1 版 1994 年 7 月第 2 次印刷

印数:6001—11000 册

ISBN 7-81023-889-2/G·81

定价:13.00 元(每册 6.50 元)

(凡因印装质量问题,可直接向承印厂调换)

前 言

由国家教委组织实施的大学英语四级统考,在全国高等院校中经过近七年的全面推行,现已成为检测教学大纲落实情况和评估教学质量的重要手段,它有力地推动了外语教学改革的深入开展,促进了外语教学质量的稳步提高。1992年,国家教委作出的将四、六级英语考试推向社会的决定,进一步激发了高校在校学生和社会各界英语爱好者学习英语的积极性,在全国范围内再次掀起了一股“外语热”。为了适应这种新形势的需要,减轻高校外语教师准备学生辅导资料的负担,同时也为了帮助社会上广大英语爱好者学习和提高英语语言的基本技能,顺利地通过考试,我们特研编了这套模拟试题集。

本书系邮电部批准的纵向科研项目科研成果。它是在认真研究现代测试理论、测试方法和全国现行五套大学英语教材的基础上,由一批业务素质好、教学经验丰富的中青年骨干教师根据教学大纲所规定的教学要求,结合近六年来教学与测试的实践经验,与外籍教师共同探讨、精心研编而成的目前国内最新的一套大学英语1—4级系统模拟测试题集。它具有内容新颖多样、题材广泛有趣、知识覆盖面广、语言规范地道、难度明显有序、使用范围广泛等显著特点。书中的试题在题型、题量和评分标准等方面均与国家正式统考一致,词汇量严格控制在大纲要求的范围之内。全书语言文字经外籍专家审阅,试题经教学反复使用,并经计算机分析检测,具有较高的可信度和区分度。

全书分为上、下两册。上册共有1—3级模拟试题12套(每级4

套);下册共有4级模拟试题12套。各级每套试题均包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与语法结构、完形填空和写作五个部分。考虑到使用对象外语水平的差异及训练中的不同需要,每套试题中阅读理解和完形填空部分所选短文的难易度也略有不同,但纵观全书,每个部分的试题均遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的原则,形成阶梯形发展格局。听力部分和写作部分的试题从1级到4级形式多样,富于变化,特别注重了基本语言技能的训练。

为了便于教学和自学,每册书后均附有参考答案及写作测试的范文,并提供听力测试部分的录音文字材料。听力试题的录音由美国语言教师配制,语音纯正,语速按级由慢渐快,吐字清晰,富有韵味。全书配有听力测试录音磁带六盒(每册三盒)。

本书既可供各类高等院校的本专科学生使用,也可供社会上各类英语培训、职称晋升和自学考试对象参考使用。

本书由周建平同志担任主编,由王松年、朱纪伟、尚祚礼、桓素仙同志担任副主编,参加编写的人员有:王迎,桓素仙(听力理解初稿);王松年,周建平,汪冷,谢忠明(阅读理解部分初稿);朱纪伟,蒋永国(词汇与语法结构初稿);尚祚礼,高四新(完形填空和写作初稿)。本书扉页的“副主编”及“编者”栏均按姓氏笔画为序。南京邮电学院顾广注副教授和江苏教育学院外籍语言专家Keville Bott担任本书的审校。

南京邮电学院美籍语言专家Mark Christy和Lynne Annis-Christy夫妇为本书听力部分配音;Shirley Newell女士及陈德文先生(美籍华裔)参与本书的研编工作,并提出了许多宝贵的修改意见。在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请外语界专家和同行们不吝赐教。

编 者

1994年1月于南京

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Simulated 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 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.

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

1. A) He is not generous. C) He is not hard-working.

B) He is exhausted. D) He is not so intelligent.

2. A) He has not found the school.
B) He often visits the school.
C) He wants to go to the school with the woman.
D) He has no idea of the location of the school.
3. A) 3 hours and a half. C) 2 hours and a half.
B) 4 hours and a half. D) 5 hours and a half.
4. A) She failed to explain clearly.
B) She failed to speak loud enough to be heard.
C) She failed to hear clearly.
D) She failed to understand.
5. A) \$ 70. 00. C) \$ 132. 00.
B) \$ 230. 00. D) \$ 35. 00.
6. A) A professor and a student.
B) A hotel manager and a tourist.
C) A salesman and a customer.
D) A store owner and his manager.
7. A) 7:30. C) 7:00.
B) 8:30. D) 8:00.
8. A) It is the most difficult language in the world.
B) It is difficult to learn.
C) For women it may not be difficult to learn.
D) Chinese is as difficult to learn as English.
9. A) 16. C) 88.
B) 20. D) 60.
10. A) The weather. C) The rain.
B) The weatherman. D) Nothing.

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.

Passage 1

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

11. A) They earn a lot of money; they speak several different languages.
B) They speak several different languages; they see the world.
C) They see the world and earn their living at the same time; they are multi-lingual waitresses doing a very routine job.
D) They see the world; they do a very routine job.
12. A) Having hotel experience. C) Being pretty.
B) Being brave. D) Having a quick mind.
13. A) She must be a teacher and a psychologist.
B) She must be a nurse and a psychologist.
C) She must be a psychologist and a doctor.
D) She must be a doctor and a nurse.
14. A) Because she is calm and efficient.
B) Because she does her routine job.
C) Because she speaks many different languages.
D) Because she is a highly trained crew member with special duties under all situations.

Passage 2

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

heard.

- 15. A) Asking the secretary.
B) Having talks with the employees.
C) Looking at the names under the red line in the book.
D) Touring around the office.
- 16. A) In the office.
B) In a small flat above the office.
C) In a small flat near the office.
D) In a small flat under the office.
- 17. A) Delayed by fog.
B) Delayed by a traffic accident.
C) Delayed by a car breakdown.
D) Delayed by oversleeping.

Passage 3

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

- 18. A) He thinks they are too stressful.
B) He thinks they are not stressful enough.
C) He thinks they are useful exercises.
D) He thinks they are pointless exercises.
- 19. A) They leave reviewing until the day of the exam.
B) They start reviewing too early.
C) They only start reviewing a few days before the exam.
D) They often do most reviewing the day after the exam.
- 20. A) Because the other students don't seem calm.
B) Because you have forgotten your tranquillizers.
C) Because everyone else seems confident.
D) Because the paper seems too easy.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In discussing the relative difficulties of analysis which the exact and inexact sciences face, let me begin with an analogy. Would you agree that swimmers are less skillful athletes than runners because swimmers do not move as fast as runners? You probably would not. You would quickly point out that water offers greater resistance to swimmers than the air and ground do to runners. Agreed, that is just the point. In seeking to solve their problems, the social scientists encounter greater resistance than the physical scientists. By that I do not mean to underestimate the great accomplishments of physical scientists who have been able, for example, to determine the structure of the atom without seeing it. That is a tremendous achievement; yet in many ways it is not so difficult as what the social scientists are expected to do. The conditions under which the social scientists must work would drive a physical scientist crazy. Here are five of those conditions. He can make few experiments; he cannot measure the results accurately; he cannot control the conditions surrounding the experiments; he is often expected to get quick results with slow-acting economic forces; and he

must work with people, not with lifeless objects. . . .

21. The passage is most probably written by a scientist whose major discipline is _____.
A) chemistry C) physics
B) sociology D) biology
22. The writer uses an analogy by comparing _____.
A) social scientists with swimmers and physical scientists with runners
B) water with the air and ground
C) social scientists with runners and physical scientists with swimmers
D) the conditions under which social and physical scientists must work
23. In this passage, physical science is labeled _____.
A) an "inexact science"
B) an "exact science"
C) a science which deals with living objects
D) a science which is more difficult to analyse
24. The writer is trying to persuade the reader that _____.
A) the work of a social scientist would make a physical scientist suffer mental illness
B) physical scientists make greater achievements than social scientists do
C) physical scientists are less human than social scientists
D) the work of a social scientist is, in many ways, more difficult than that of a physical scientist
25. The five conditions are listed in the passage to emphasize the _____ of what a social scientist is expected to do.
A) inaccuracy C) complexity

B) urgency

D) subjectivity

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the most exotic(奇异的) kinds of money in the world today is a belt two inches wide and thirty feet long fashioned of glue, fibers, and the downy red feathers of a tropical forest bird. This primitive currency is the basis of a complex monetary and trading system in the Santa Cruz Islands of the southwest Pacific.

Improbable as it is, the red-feather currency fits the most rigorous(精确的) definition of the term money: It serves as a means of accumulating wealth and as a universal medium of exchange in the highly diversified commerce of the islands. It is fully interchangeable, each belt having a precisely negotiable value in terms of other belts. Moreover, it has maintained its economic integrity against the recent invasion of the Australian pound--- it is still the only acceptable specie for the purchase of brides, fine pigs, and certain forms of labor.

The use of money is not limited to high civilizations; actually many primitive peoples have devised moneys of their own. Primitive monetary systems require the same balance of supply and demand that confronts the U. S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve System; the value of the money must be carefully regulated. Lacking devices to regulate currency demand artificially, primitive societies must rely on natural or social circumstances. In the red-feather currency system, the supply of new money is regulated by the availability of red feathers and by the output of the people who traditionally make the money. Old currency goes out of circulation, because it loses value as its color fades.

26. According to the passage, red-feather currency is one of the world's _____.
A) most universal types of money
B) earliest forms of money
C) most unusual forms of money
D) most complex money systems
27. With the invasion of the Australian pound, red-feather currency has _____.
A) fallen into disuse C) maintained its value
B) found increased usage D) declined in value
28. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Money is defined as a means of accumulating wealth and exchange.
B) The value of the red-feather currency can be negotiated in terms of other types of currency.
C) The value of any currency must be cautiously regulated.
D) Monetary systems, whether primitive or modern, require the same balance of supply and demand.
29. According to the passage, red-feather belts are the only acceptable money form for _____.
A) any kind of commerce
B) new red-feather belts
C) certain traditional purchases
D) accumulating wealth
30. The author's attitude towards the function of the red-feather currency system is _____.
A) affirmative C) negative
B) critical D) practical

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In the dark night of the desert a group of U. S. Air Force scientists is testing a new device for guiding a missile to its target. Designed to seek out the heat of an enemy aircraft engine, it is now going through its paces by tracing the movement of a flashlight waving thirty feet away in the darkness.

A hundred yards away, unseen by the men, an equally deadly missile is searching out its prey. Sliding between the stones of the desert, a rattlesnake senses a patch of warmth. Without a sound the snake closes in and strikes for the kill.

Those two incidents dramatize one of the newest and most fascinating investigations of modern science. For the simple fact is that the missile's heat seeker, with its few thousand pounds of electronic gadgets (零件), is huge and clumsy compared to the snake's. Although the snake's mechanism is small enough to be packed into a head the size of a walnut, it can detect a change in temperature of one-thousandth of a degree. The men working on the missile finder would dearly love to know how, for no man-made device can equal this.

Wherever we look in the animal world we find the same story. Almost anything that man can do, nature has already done better (and in far, far less space). Compare the camera and the eye, the computer and the living brain, the radar set and the bat's echo system. Man can only gasp in awe—and console himself with the fact that whereas he has been at it for a mere thousand years, nature has been perfecting its living gadgets for two thousand million years.

It is for the purpose of learning from nature that a new science has grown up. Called bionics, it is a kind of marriage

between biology and electronics. Its aim is to find out how animals' apparatus work so that man can copy them for his own use.

31. According to the selection, the goal of bionics is to _____.
A) understand how nature perfected animal mechanisms
B) apply science to the study of electronics
C) duplicate animal processes with man-made machines
D) study the effect of biology upon electronics
32. The phrase "closes in" (in the last sentence of Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
A) approaches the target nearer
B) encircles the target
C) observes the target carefully
D) keeps a short distance from the target
33. The writer compares the rattlesnake with the missile in order to _____.
A) dramatize the deadliness of the missile
B) demonstrate what bionics is
C) show that nature is as wise as man
D) emphasize the importance of studying the relationship between man and nature
34. The writer's attitude towards man's inferiority to nature seems to be _____.
A) pitiful
B) scornful
C) indifferent
D) understanding
35. The part following the selection will most probably _____.
A) discuss the importance of bionics in the main
B) deal with the interrelationship between biology and

electronics

C) demonstrate various uses of bionics

D) illustrate more examples of how man can learn from animals' mechanisms for his own benefit

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Snap judgments, "love at first sight", "instant antipathy(反感)" and other sudden emotional responses, if taken seriously, have usually been considered signs of immaturity or lack of sense. When someone "has a feeling" about someone else, people more often laugh than pay attention. Most people assume that you find out about a person by listening to what he says over a period of time. Someone may occasionally remind you that "actions speak louder than words", but this is usually a reference to such things as keeping promises or paying bills or sending money home to Mother.

Because people assume that "you are what you say you are", they do a lot of talking in order to become acquainted with each other. There are predictable topics which businessmen, housewives, singles and others will touch upon when they first meet. Later, once two people have gotten acquainted, they more or less assume that it was all that conversation that gave them their information about each other.

As behavioral sciences develop, however, researchers find that the importance of speech has been overestimated. Though speech is the most obvious form of communication, it is not the only means by which we communicate, but we do use other means of which we may be only partially aware or, in some cases, completely unaware. It is possible that we are unconsciously sending out messages with our every action, messages which are also unconsciously picked up by observers