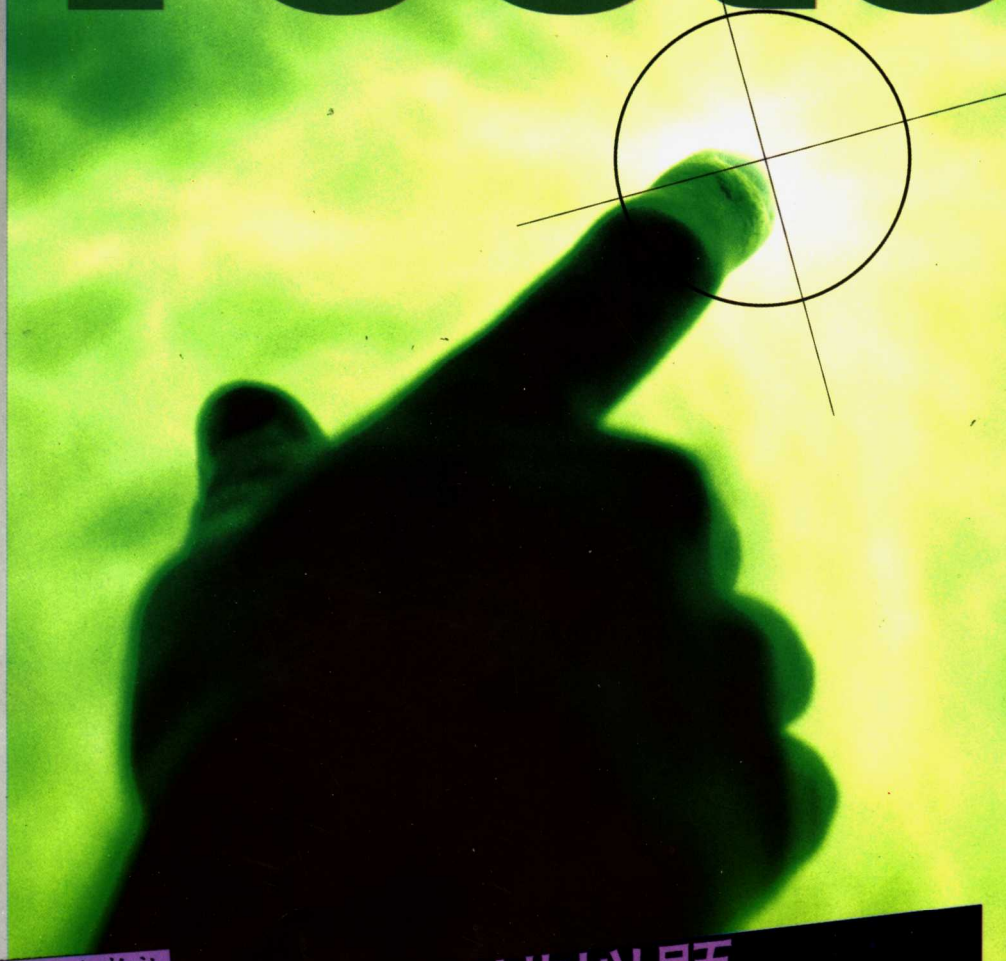


College English Practice Tests

# Practice Tests



山东大学出版社

大学英语实用模拟题

张殿玉 刘天放 主编

# 大学英语实用模拟题

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# 前 言

《大学英语实用模拟题》是参照新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》对各项技能确定的新标准精心编写而成的,可供大学本、专科学生和具有同等英语水平的人员自测和练习使用。

《大学英语实用模拟题》共有 12 套模拟题,其中的 3 套是最近的全真四级考试题,9 套为仿真模拟题。听力部分配有录音磁带,由外籍专家录制,语音、语调纯正、清晰。

《大学英语实用模拟题》具有以下特点:

1. 编排时全真题与仿真题相间,以便更直观地用全真题的标准衡量学生在仿真题上的表现,更好地评估在四级考试中的实际能力,以达到练习和检查的双重目的。

2. 试题编写紧扣《大纲》,突出重点、难点和考点,使模拟题真正起到画龙点睛的作用。

3. 所有试题均配有准确的答案和简明扼要的解析,使学生在使用时不必过分依赖教师。

本书的顺利出版得益于山东大学威海分校校领导,特别是王吉法校长和陈金钊校长的支持和关心,教务处陈章通和刘海两位处长及其他相关人员对本书的出版也提供了诸多帮助。另外,在编写过程中,大学外语教学部领导和全体教师对本书的出版也给予大力支持和帮助,并付出了辛勤劳动,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书在内容和编写上未必都尽如人意,不妥之处敬请读者批评指正。

编者  
2003 年 7 月

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# Practice Test One

## 试 卷 一

### 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 center.*

**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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) It really didn't matter whether the man was there or not.  
B) The man should have seen how well things had gone.  
C) The meeting didn't go smoothly, even with the man's help.  
D) The man might have been able to prevent the problems at the meeting.
2. A) He didn't know of the place at all.  
B) He knew of the location of the Station.  
C) He was working in the Station.  
D) He was unwilling to tell the woman.
3. A) She was indifferent to the man's trouble.  
B) She meant to console him.

- C) She meant to help him.  
D) She wanted to show her pride.
4. A) By car.      B) By bus.      C) By walking.      D) By rushing.  
5. A) \$ 20.      B) \$ 22.      C) \$ 15.      D) \$ 25.  
6. A) Invite everyone.      B) Have two parties.  
C) Take a few classes.      D) Not get angry.  
7. A) She doesn't want to.      B) She's scared.  
C) She will be out of town.      D) She has to work.  
8. A) In a doctor's office.      B) In a professor's office.  
C) In a lawyer's office.      D) In a businessman's office.  
9. A) In a hospital.      B) At an airport.  
C) At a restaurant.      D) In a market.  
10. A) A student.      B) A doctor.      C) A teacher.      D) A librarian.

**\* 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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) Men can understand things quickly.  
B) Men can learn.  
C) Men have learned to use language.  
D) Men have brains.
12. A) An ape can make noises.      B) An ape can understand things.  
C) An ape can learn words.      D) An ape can speak like men.
13. A) How children learn to speak.  
B) Why apes can learn a few words.  
C) Man's brain helps him learn to speak.  
D) What happens when men speak.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) People welcomed it.      B) People hated it  
C) People disliked it.      D) People feared it.
15. A) Young boys.      B) Emma M. Nutt.  
C) Young girls.      D) Housewives.

16. A) All boys and young men were asked to join the army.  
B) Telephones only allowed people to carry private romantic conversations.  
C) Female voice sounded much clearer over early telephone lines.  
D) Men liked to use bad language and tricks while working as an operator.
17. A) New fashions and telephone.      B) Typewriters and telephone.  
C) Blouses and telephone.              D) Shirtwaist dress and telephone.

**Passage Three**

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

18. A) In green forests.                      B) In dry deserts.  
C) In the Pacific Ocean.                  D) In the North Pole region.
19. A) Snakes like to stay in the sun.  
B) Snakes like warmth.  
C) Snakes are used to extra hot weather.  
D) Snakes are good swimmers.
20. A) They are very intelligent.          B) They are fairly intelligent.  
C) They are not very intelligent.        D) They are unintelligent.

**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 center.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

How do you send a message to a submerged submarine, particularly one carrying missiles? Water may not look like a barrier to communications, but appearances are deceiving. Water strongly absorbs all electromagnetic waves except blue green light and extremely low frequency radio waves. The very low frequency waves now used to contact submarines penetrate only a short distance into the ocean, so the craft must either surface or send up an antenna to receive messages, thereby increasing its weakness. A laser system — accurate over long distances and capable of carrying more data than the very low frequency waves — would talk to submarines at their normal depths.

In the system, a very broad beam spreading out freely in all directions would be scanned over thousands of square miles of ocean so that it wouldn't endanger boats, birds or fish or the submarines it is supposed to reach.

Since only a small fraction of the laser system will make its way through the air and o-



cean, receivers mounted on the submarines must be able not only to detect the laser but also to discriminate between it and sunlight. So, military scientists are now working hard on special filters that allow through only the precise wavelengths emitted by the laser. The filtered light, when transformed into electrical signal, can then be decoded. Military planners are confident that laser communication with submarines is feasible.

21. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A) Missiles carried by submerged submarines.
  - B) Messages sent by submerged submarines.
  - C) The way to send a message to submerged submarines.
  - D) Blue-green lasers used by submerged submarines.
22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A) Water is a barrier to radio communication.
  - B) Lasers have found wide application in submarine communication.
  - C) Water absorbs all kinds of electromagnetic waves.
  - D) Very low frequency radio waves cannot be used to contact submarines.
23. Which of the following is NOT true of a laser system?
  - A) It is able to make its way through water.
  - B) It is able to communicate with submarines at work.
  - C) Its beam reaches a submerged submarine with the help of an antenna.
  - D) It is able to carry more data than low frequency waves.
24. The reference word "it" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the air
  - B) the laser beam
  - C) the ocean
  - D) the submarine
25. Who would be very much interested in the passage?
  - A) Missile builders.
  - B) Military scientists.
  - C) Fishermen.
  - D) Ship builders.

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

University Physics is intended for students of science and engineering. Primary emphasis is on physical principles and problem solving; historical background and specialized practical applications have been given a place of secondary importance. Many worked-out examples and an extensive collection of problems are included with each chapter.

In this new edition, the basic philosophy and outline and the balance between depth of treatment and breadth of subject-matter coverage are unchanged from previous editions. We have tried to preserve those features that users of previous editions have found desirable, while incorporating a number of changes that should enhance the book's usefulness.

The textbook is adaptable to a wide variety of course outlines. The entire textbook can

be used for an intensive course two or three semesters in length. For a less intensive course, many instructors will want to omit certain chapters or sections to tailor the book to their individual needs. The arrangement of this edition facilitates this kind of flexibility.

Conversely, however, many topics that were regarded a few years ago as of secondary importance and were omitted from introductory courses have now come to the fore again in the life sciences, earth and space sciences, and environmental problems. An instructor who wishes to stress these kinds of applications will find this textbook a useful source for discussion of the appropriate principles.

In any case, it should be emphasized that instructors should not feel constrained to work straight through the book from cover to cover. Many chapters are, of course, inherently sequential in nature, but within this general limitation instructors should be encouraged to select among the contents those chapters that fit their needs, omitting material that is not relevant to the objectives of a particular course.

26. This textbook lays stress on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the development of physics  
B) the application of physics in different fields  
C) the exposition of physical principles  
D) the principles of physics and their application
27. Compared with the old one, this new edition \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has been made more applicable  
B) is easier to learn  
C) covers a wider range of subject-matter  
D) has improved the balance between theory and practice
28. One of the features of this textbook is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) some contents are dealt with in terms of philosophy  
B) it has an outline for each chapter  
C) it introduces the physical principles in great length  
D) it can be used for different course arrangements
29. The expression "conversely, however" (Line 1, Para. 4) may indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) many topics can be emphasized though they were not covered in the old edition  
B) many topics can be emphasized though they were usually omitted by instructors  
C) many topics have been added to the new edition as they were not covered in the old one.  
D) many topics have been added to the new edition though they can be omitted by the instructors
30. To meet the needs of a particular course, the teacher of this book can omit some of the contents provided that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) his selection is based on the request of his students

- B) he does not omit any chapter completely
- C) his students are particularly intelligent
- D) he keeps an eye on the internal relations between the chapters

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Within fifteen years Britain and other nations should be well on with the building of huge industrial complexes for the recycling of waste. The word rubbish could lose its meaning because everything which goes into the dustbin would be made into something useful. Even the most dangerous and unpleasant wastes would provide energy if nothing else.

The new concept of recycling waste is taking shape at the British technological laboratory at Warren Spring, not far from the north of London. Today, the laboratory spends four times as much money in studying recycling as it did five years ago.

The latest project is to take a city of around half a million inhabitants and discover exactly what raw materials go into it and what go out. The aim is to find out how much of these raw materials could be provided if a plant for recycling waste were built just outside the city. This plant would recycle not only metal such as steel, lead and copper, but paper and rubber as well. Methods have been discovered, for example, for removing the ink from newsprint so that the paper can be used again, and for obtaining valuable oils and gases from old motorcar tyres. All these ideas are already being made use of, but what is new is the idea of combining them on such a large scale in a single plant designed to recycle most types of waste.

Another new project is being set up to discover the best ways of sorting and separating the rubbish. When this project is complete, the rubbish will be processed like this: first, it will pass through sharp metal spikes which will tear open the plastic bags in which rubbish is usually packed; then it will pass through a powerful fan to separate the lightest elements from the heavy solids; after that crushers and rollers will break up everything that can be broken, and the rubbish will pass under magnets, which will remove the bits of iron and steel; finally the rubber and plastic will then be sorted out in the final stage.

The first full-scale giant recycling plants are, perhaps, fifteen years away. But in some big industrial areas, where rubbish has been dumped for so long that there are no holes left to fill up with rubbish, these new automatic recycling plants may be built sooner. Indeed, with the growing cost of transporting rubbish to more distant dumps, some big cities will be forced to build their own recycling plants before long.

31. Projects for recycling waste in Britain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will not be started for at least fifteen years
- B) are being developed all over Britain
- C) have not yet been fully tested

- D) have been abandoned because they are too expensive
32. The purpose of the latest recycling project is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to prevent people from putting rubbish into holes  
B) to find a way of destroying all kinds of waste  
C) to extract useful raw materials from the waste  
D) to find out how much raw materials should be provided if people want to recycle the waste
33. The new type of recycling plant will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) recycle only paper and rubber  
B) not recycle metals, paper or rubber  
C) recycle paper, rubber and metals  
D) not recycle steel, lead or copper
34. The first recycling plants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have already been built in large industrial areas  
B) will not be built for at least fifteen years  
C) will probably be built in the next fifteen years  
D) will be too expensive to build near big cities.
35. The expression "well on with" (Line 1, Para. 1) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finished with  
B) nearing completion of  
C) getting ready to start  
D) making improvements on

**Passage Four**

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

People with disabilities comprise a large part of the population. It is estimated that over 35 million Americans have physical, mental, or other disabilities. About half of these disabilities are "developmental", i.e., they occur prior to the individual's twenty-second birthday, often from genetic conditions, and are severe enough to affect three or more areas of development, such as mobility, communication, employment, etc. Most other disabilities are considered "adventitious", i.e., accidental or caused by outside forces.

Prior to the 20th century, only a small percentage of people with disabilities survived for long. Medical treatment for these disabilities was unavailable. Advancements in medicine and social services have created a climate in which people with disabilities can expect to have such basic needs as food, shelter, and medical treatment. Unfortunately, these basics are often not available. Civil liberties such as the right to vote, marry, get an education, and gain employment have historically been denied on the basis of disability.

In recent decades, the disability rights movement has been organized to fight against

these infringements(违反, 侵害) of civil rights. Congress responded by passing major legislation recognizing people with disabilities as a protected class under civil rights statutes.

Still today, people with disabilities must fight to live their lives independently. It is estimated that more than half of qualified Americans with disabilities are unemployed, and a majority of those who do work are underemployed. About two-thirds live at or below the official poverty level.

Significant barriers, especially in transportation and public awareness, prevent disabled people from taking part in society. For example, while no longer prohibited by law from marrying, a person with no access to transportation is effectively excluded from community and social activities which might lead to the development of long-term relationships.

It will only be when public attitudes advance as far as laws have that disabled people will be fully able to take their rightful place in society.

36. A "developmental" disability \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) develops very slowly over time  
B) is caused by outside forces  
C) occurs in youth and affects development  
D) is getting more and more severe
37. Most disabled people used to die early because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) disabilities destroyed major bodily functions  
B) they were not very well looked after  
C) medical techniques were not available  
D) they were too poor to get proper treatment
38. In the author's opinion, to enable the disabled people to take their rightful place in society, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) more laws should be passed  
B) public attitudes should be changed  
C) government should provide more aids  
D) more public facilities should be set up
39. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?  
A) Many disabled people may remain single for their whole life.  
B) The public tends to look down upon the disabled people.  
C) The disabled people feel inferior to those surrounding them.  
D) Discriminatory laws prevent the disabled from mixing with others.
40. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Handicaps of People with Disabilities  
B) The difficulties in the life of the Disabled  
C) The Causes for Disabilities  
D) Medical Treatments for Disabilities

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

41. It is quite natural that the customs of all national minorities \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) would be respected                      B) were respected  
 C) be respected                              D) had been respected
42. He tried to read but the words on the page made no \_\_\_\_\_ for him.  
 A) message                                      B) explanation  
 C) sense    D) impression
43. They lost their way in the forest, and \_\_\_\_\_ made matters worse was that night began to fall.  
 A) it    B) which                                      C) what                                      D) that
44. Since there were five different \_\_\_\_\_ of the accident, it was difficult to know what really happened.  
 A) outcomes                                      B) interpretations  
 C) quotations                                      D) paragraphs
45. The world's governments have \_\_\_\_\_ done nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.  
 A) incidentally                                      B) vitally  
 C) virtually    D) identically
46. The people who objected to the new approach were told that since work had already started there was no point in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) denying    B) upsetting  
 C) protesting    D) competing
47. He just couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what in the world she had been talking about all the time.  
 A) figure out    B) catch on  
 C) set out    D) work on
48. Scientists say it may be five or ten years \_\_\_\_\_ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.  
 A) since    B) before  
 C) after    D) when
49. The police will discover the truth sooner or later, whether you try to \_\_\_\_\_ the fact or not.  
 A) cut back    B) set back

- 10 ◀

A) origin

C) reference

62. The miner had a \_\_\_\_\_ escape from the gas explosion.

B) small

D) slim

A) so . . . as to

C) such . . . as to

64. We hurried on, our heads \_\_\_\_\_ against the wind, to the bright light ahead.

B) was bent

D) was bending

65. In the old days people only had a \_\_\_\_\_ idea of what other countries were like.

B) tough

D) lough

66. People expect technology to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_ quality of life.

B) contribute...for

D) owe . . . to

67. The man asked for divorce because he could no longer \_\_\_\_\_ his noisy wife.

B) make use of

D) put out of

68. My landlady wanted me to pay the rent in \_\_\_\_\_.

B) advance

D) ahead

69. Lions don't harm domestic animals if wild ones are \_\_\_\_\_.

B) available

D) achievable

70. Unlike most students, he doesn't learn English \_\_\_\_\_ learning.

B) at the cost of

D) in the name of

## 试卷二

## Part A Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

**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 sentences in the fewest possible words.*

Homing pigeons are placed in a training program from about the time they are twenty-eight days of age. They are taught to enter the loft(鸽房) through a trap and to exercise above and around the loft, and gradually they are taken away for short distances in baskets and released. They are then expected to find their way home in the shortest possible time.

In their training flights or in actual race, the birds are taken to prearranged distant points and released to find their way back to their own lofts. Once the birds are liberated, their owners who are standing by at the home lofts, anxiously watch the sky for the return of their entries(参赛者). Since time is of the essence, the speed with which the birds can be induced to enter the loft trap may make the difference between gaining a win or a second place.

The head of a homing pigeon is comparatively small, but its brain is one quarter larger than that of the ordinary pigeon. The homing pigeon is very intelligent and will persevere to the point of stubbornness; some have been known to fly a hundred miles off course to avoid a storm.

Some homing pigeon experts claim that this bird is gifted with a form of built-in radar that helps it find its own loft after hours of flight, for hidden under the head feathers are two very sensitive ears, while the sharp, prominent eyes can see great distances in daytime.

Why do homing pigeons fly home? They are not unique in this inherent skills; it is found in most migratory birds: in bees, ants, toads, and even turtles, which have been known to travel hundreds of miles to return to their homes. But in the animal world, the homing pigeon alone can be trusted with its freedom and trained to carry out the missions that people demand.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. The main idea of the passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

S2. According to the passage, when homing pigeons are about a month old, \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

S3. The difference between a homing pigeon and an ordinary one lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

S4. Why does the author mention bees, ants, toads and turtles in the last paragraph?

\_\_\_\_\_

S5. By saying "anxiously watch the sky"(in Line 3, Para.2), the author implies that the owners \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_