

【最新英语试题库系列】

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# 大学公共英语 试题库

(含四、六级最新题型)

倪进 编著



安徽科学技术出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书共有 20 个 Tests。全书紧扣大学英语教学大纲,紧密围绕正在使用的大学公共英语教材的内容,依据最近全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会关于在今后的统考中陆续采用各种新题型的最新信息,吸收了全国大学英语四、六级测试的最新研究成果,涵盖了改革后的大学英语四、六级统考的多种最新题型,采用了国内外最流行且具代表性的英语测试形式设计编写,并试图从心理学角度来训练学生解题时的思维方法和提高答题技巧。

本书具有四大特色:循序渐进性;代表性和典型性;持续性和连贯性;超前性和引导性。

本书可与大学公共英语教材配套使用,是参加大学英语一、二、三、四和六级考试、研究生英语入学考试、EPT 考试、TOEFL 考试及职称英语考试的必备参考书,尤其适用于渴望在短期内从基础开始训练并达到一定水平的读者使用,更可供英语教师出题之用。

本书可满足广大读者一书在手尽览国内外英语测试形式之需要。

## 前 言

目前,我国英语教学正处于向实用化、~~标准化~~方向转变和英语测试形式与国际惯例接轨的时期,为此~~英语教学界~~正积极建立英语题库,本书即为适应改革的潮流和满足这一形势的需要而编写的。

本书紧扣大学英语教学大纲和正在使用的大学公共英语教材,采用了国内外流行的多种测试形式设计编写,并试图从心理学角度来训练学生解题时的思维方法和提高答题技巧。概括起来本书具有几大特色:

一、循序渐进性。本书共有 20 个 Tests,紧密围绕大学公共英语教材的第一至第六册内容设计编写,难度依次递增,循序渐进。

二、代表性和典型性。作者收集了近期在国内具有一定代表性的优秀试卷,进行整理、提炼、归纳,采用国内最为流行且具有典型性的测试形式设计编写。因而,一书在手,可尽览国内考题之精华。

三、持续性和连贯性。考虑到我国大学公共英语教材和英语教学的相对稳定性,本书基本保留了国内惯用的测试题样。

四、超前性和引导性。由于剑桥英语测试对我国英语教学及测试的冲击,加上目前国家教委正有意将“英语热”逐步引

到实用化、标准化并与国际惯例接轨的方向上来,为此作者依据最近全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会关于在今后的统考中陆续采用各种新题型的最新信息,及时吸收了全国大学英语四、六级测试的最新研究成果,涵盖了改革后的大学英语四、六级统考的最新题型,采用了国际流行的并具代表性的测试形式,有针对性地设计编写了部分 Tests,尽力使广大读者熟悉、掌握最新的测试动态,以及力争引导我国英语测试与国际惯例接轨。

由于时间、资料及水平所限,本书不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者指正。

作 者

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## Test 1

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure

*Direction: There are 35 items in this part. For each item there are four choices (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the items. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. Every boy is here \_\_\_\_\_ Henry.

- (A) accept                      (B) expect  
(C) effect                      (D) except

2. I took the medicine but it didn't have any \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) answer                      (B) cause  
(C) effect                      (D) work

3. Kindness is the most important \_\_\_\_\_ a man can have.

- (A) effort                      (B) habit  
(C) quality                      (D) question

4. I saw a traffic \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

- (A) accident                      (B) affair  
(C) damage                      (D) danger

5. Watching television is the most popular leisure-time \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan.

- (A) manner                      (B) matter  
(C) activity                      (D) event

6. You had better make \_\_\_\_\_ that he is at home before you call on him.



(A) secure

(B) assure

(C) safe

(D) sure

7. One can neither understand anything nor \_\_\_\_\_ any part in one's society without knowledge of one's native language.

(A) make

(B) take

(C) put

(D) get

8. A fireman discovered the \_\_\_\_\_ of the fire.

(A) reason

(B) cause

(C) effect

(D) cease

9. Our neighbours will \_\_\_\_\_ our house when we are away.

(A) look after

(B) look at

(C) pay attention

(D) care

10. I was caught \_\_\_\_\_ the rain when I came back home yesterday.

(A) in

(B) on

(C) by

(D) during

11. Your picture is good \_\_\_\_\_ some of the colours.

(A) besides

(B) in addition to

(C) except

(D) except for

12. We \_\_\_\_\_ for five minutes in a traffic jam.

(A) were held up

(B) were held out

(C) held up

(D) held out

13. They could not \_\_\_\_\_ us when we climbed the mountain.

(A) keep on with

(B) keep up with

(C) keep away from

(D) keep out of

14. The strong wind was \_\_\_\_\_ the broken window.

(A) free from

(B) sure of

(C) ready for

(D) responsible for

15. \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain, she went shopping.

(A) In spite of

(B) Despite on

(C) Although (D) However

16. Science has made great \_\_\_\_\_ during the past 40 years.

(A) advances (B) advantages  
(C) increases (D) opportunities

17. "Is Roger coming tonight?"

"He said he was coming but he hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ yet."

(A) appeared (B) seemed  
(C) happened (D) presented

18. The Olympic Games can \_\_\_\_\_ its history back to the sixth century, B.C.

(A) follow (B) find  
(C) trace (D) chase

19. People such as teachers, government officials and bank managers earn \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) wages (B) salaries  
(C) income (D) pay

20. In their effort to \_\_\_\_\_ us to buy that product, advertisers have made a close study of human nature and have classified all our little weaknesses.

(A) convince (B) force  
(C) cause (D) persuade

21. Harvard University, which \_\_\_\_\_ in 1636, is one of the oldest universities in the United States of America.

(A) found (B) founded  
(C) was found (D) was founded

22. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ but he said I did not.

(A) to buy him a book (B) buying him a book  
(C) buy him a book (D) to have bought him a book

23. \_\_\_\_\_ of modern hospital equipment has been imported from Japan.

(A) A great deal (B) A large number  
(C) A good many (D) A great many

24. "I understand you have a relative visiting you?"  
 "Yes, my \_\_\_\_\_ grandmother."  
 (A) ninety year (B) ninety-years-old  
 (C) ninety-year-age (D) ninety-year-old
25. Because he could not find the right theme \_\_\_\_\_, his explanation was vague.  
 (A) to center his thoughts around  
 (B) around which his thoughts to center  
 (C) in which to center his thoughts  
 (D) on which to center his thoughts
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Albert is late, let's begin without him.  
 (A) Since (B) Nevertheless  
 (C) However (D) Consequently
27. The students have to come back before dark, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) have they (B) do they  
 (C) don't they (D) haven't they
28. Not until darkness fell \_\_\_\_\_ he hadn't done half of his work.  
 (A) that he realized (B) that he didn't realize  
 (C) did he realize (D) didn't he realize
29. The trade unions do not want a strike, and \_\_\_\_\_ does the management.  
 (A) so (B) either  
 (C) neither (D) also
30. I don't understand how John have made \_\_\_\_\_ in his judgement.  
 (A) such big mistake (B) such a big mistake  
 (C) so a big mistake (D) so big mistake
31. The student speaks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ on the sport.  
 (A) were (B) was  
 (C) had been (D) is
32. Do you happen to know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ his failure in the final exam?

(A) of (B) why

(C) because (D) for

33. Do not make the same mistake \_\_\_\_\_ I did.

(A) which (B) that

(C) like (D) as

34. There was so much noise outside that the speaker could not make himself \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) hear (B) heard

(C) hearing (D) be heard

35. Take an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

(A) in any case (B) in case

(C) because (D) for

## Part II Reading Comprehension

*Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a line through the center.*

*Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:*

Thousands of years before Columbus came to the New World, the American Indians entered North America by crossing a narrow strip of land that once connected Alaska and Siberia. When migrants entered a new world in which there were no people at all. But there were many animals to hunt, and there were forest where fruits, food and berries could be gathered.

When the Europeans came to the New World, the Indians, at first, taught the settlers how to plant corn, bake fish, make canoes, and smoke tobacco. In return, the whites introduced horses, guns, gun-powder, alcohol. But at last,

there were struggles for land, and the struggles could have only one result — war. When the wars were over, all Indians were moved to large tracts of land called reservations. Now some of them, embittered by past mistreatment, are determined to preserve their tribal life; some wish to modernize the reservations. These alternatives, with many variations, are what most Indians have chosen — a future in modern technology and education, or the revival of ancient tradition and treaties.

36. The Indians entered North America \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) with Columbus
- (B) before Columbus did
- (C) after Columbus arrival
- (D) in 18th century

37. The Indians moved to a new world which was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) once settled by Europeans
- (B) inhabited by primitive men
- (C) dwelled in by American migrants
- (D) completely uninhabited by other people

38. As soon as the Europeans set their foot on the New World, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) were hostile to the Indians
- (B) kept terms with Indians
- (C) didn't treat the Indians in a friendly way
- (D) traded with the Indians friendly

39. The most accurate statement about ~~contemporary~~ Indians is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) most Indians reject modern culture
- (B) some Indians preserve conventional
- (C) some Indians have adopted modern culture and technology
- (D) both B and C

40. The Indians were good at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) struggles for land
- (B) making ~~something~~
- (C) contemporary tribal life
- (D) the revival of their tradition

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Good evening. Tonight's broadcast brings together music from different corners of the world. The records we have chosen for you are from classical Western music, Indian music, pop and a negro spiritual. In this broadcast we shall study the language of music. We shall try to find out how music says what people feel. You will hear a Beethoven piano piece, a composition for the sitar, and songs sung by a pop group and some black Americans. It will be natural if you like one more than the others. I shall be trying to explain why they are all good music.

The feeling in each of these 4 musical compositions is sadness. You can find sadness in words, in paintings, and in music. The word "muse". The muses were goddesses of the arts. Music is only one of the arts. It is like the spoken language, but muses sounds differently. In the spiritual and the pop song you will hear voices. The words are part of the musical composition. In the other pieces you will hear only the piano or the sitar. I shall be saying few words after each record. Music is now heard everywhere, in shops and buses and at home. We shall be trying to find out more about how music works. It is worth making the effort. Only then can we say why one piece of music is good and another bad.

41. The records which will be played \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) concern a few new kinds of music
- (B) express all our feelings
- (C) are from different parts of the world
- (D) are a new kind of music

42. The announcer will be trying to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) that all music is good
- (B) why each of the pieces of music is good
- (C) why some people like one piece more than other
- (D) that different kinds of music are alike in nature

43. Who will say a few words after each record?



- (B)all transportation depends on it  
(C)every machine depends on it  
(D)both B and C
47. It was remarkable of man to invent the wheel because \_\_\_\_\_. <sup>h32</sup>  
(A)it led to many other inventions  
(B)man had no use for it then  
(C)there were no wheels in nature  
(D)all of the above
48. The wheel was probably invented by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)a group of early hunters  
(B)the first men on earth  
(C)a great prehistoric thinker  
(D)the man who made the first cart
49. This selection says that the first wheel may have been a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)round piece of stone      (B)heavy log  
(C)piece of metal      (D)slice of log
50. The idea for it may have come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)chasing an animal      (B)rolling a carcass on logs  
(C)watching rolling stone      (D)watching running animals

### Part III Cloze

*Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) at the end of the passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

About a month ago I was present at a solemn occasion --- the reading of a will. I can remember one passage that particularly struck me. It ran



something 51 this:

"And I direct that £50 be 52 to old William B, whom I have wished to help for many years, 53 always put off doing so."

It 54 the Voice of Opportunity Los speaking from Beyond. But the story does not 55 there. When the lawyers came to 56 out the bequest, they discovered that old William B had 57, too, and so the 58 deed was lost.

I felt rather 59 about that. It seemed to me 2 most regrettable 60 that William should not have had his £50 just 61 somebody kept putting 62 giving it to him. And from 63 accounts, William could have done with the 64.

But I am sure 65 there are thousands of kindly little deeds waiting to be 66 today, which are being put off 67 later."

George Herbert, in praise of good intentions, 68 that "One of these days is better than 69 of these days." But I say that 70 is better than all.

- |                    |               |               |              |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. (A) about      | (B) like      | (C) for       | (D) of       |
| 52. (A) consumed   | (B) cost      | (C) paid      | (D) devoted  |
| 53. (A) and        | (B) or        | (C) yet       | (D) but      |
| 54. (A) was        | (B) were      | (C) is        | (D) has been |
| 55. (A) remain     | (B) end       | (C) finish    | (D) appear   |
| 56. (A) find       | (B) point     | (C) put       | (D) carry    |
| 57. (A) died       | (B) gone      | (C) escaped   | (D) hidden   |
| 58. (A) invaluable | (B) identical | (C) good      | (D) historic |
| 59. (A) happy      | (B) sorry     | (C) faithful  | (D) exciting |
| 60. (A) matters    | (B) story     | (C) prejudice | (D) thing    |
| 61. (A) because    | (B) for       | (C) as though | (D) till     |
| 62. (A) in         | (B) into      | (C) off       | (D) on       |
| 63. (A) every      | (B) some      | (C) any       | (D) all      |