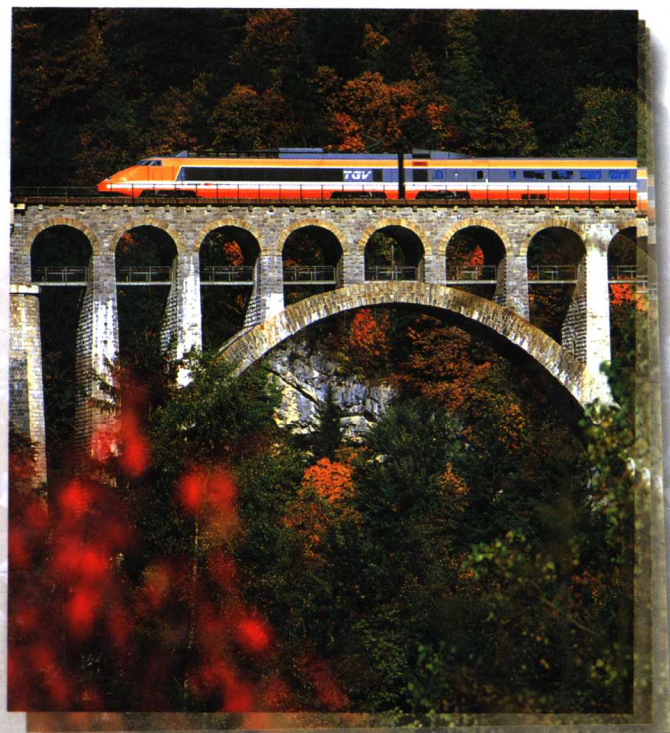


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 4



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版

New

大学英语

综合教程

4

学业测试

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编者的话

本书是根据《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第四册的内容进行设计的一本与大学英语四级(CET4)考试题型一致的大学英语测试习题集,目的是帮助所有学习《大学英语》(全新版)的学生以及自学者更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One至Test Four(A、B级)共八套测试卷,覆盖第四册教材Unit One至Unit Four四课课文中所学的内容;Test Five至Test Eight(A、B级)共八套测试卷,覆盖第四册教材Unit Five至Unit Eight四课课文中所学的内容;Test Nine和Test Ten(A、B级)共四套测试卷,用于对《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第四册所学内容掌握程度的综合检测。

本书每套测试卷分别由五大部分组成。

A级:第一部分的听力理解,分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和Section B(Three Passages);第二部分阅读理解,其中要求将第四篇短文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第三部分词汇与结构;第四部分改错(要求指出错误并予以改正);第五部分命题写作(给予中文提示)。

B级:第三部分、第五部分与A级卷相同。第一部分听力理解中的Section B为复试听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分阅读理解,其中第四篇为简短回答(Short Answers),要求对每个问题的回答不超过十个词;第四部分完形填空(采用选择题型)。

在本书的编写过程中,我们根据当今先进的语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照《大学英语》(全新版)的教学要求,力求达到作为针对课本学习的测试题的信度和效度;充分体现《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,书中肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学提出批评和建议。

本书由上海财经大学四位英语教师共同编写,主编冯善萍。

**综合教程(4) 学业测试**

具体分工如下:

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《大学英语》(全新版)
综合教程(4) 学业测试

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Test One

(A)

I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

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 with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear: **M:** Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read: A) At an office.

B) In a waiting room.

C) At an 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 an office. Therefore, A) "At an office" is the best answer. You should choose **[A]** and mark it with a single line through the center.



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1. A) At a restaurant. B) In a kitchen.
C) At a market. D) In a cafeteria.
2. A) It was very difficult.
B) It was very easy.
C) It was a bit more difficult than he thought.
D) It was boring.
3. A) His work is the only focus of his life.
B) He will go skiing with the woman if the weather is fine.
C) He can catch up with the woman by working hard.
D) He can't go skiing with the woman because he has to work.
4. A) It was excellent. B) It was not good.
C) He wanted to see it again. D) He wanted to stay at home.
5. A) She doesn't want her boyfriend to give her a car.
B) Her boyfriend has a lot of money.
C) The man ought to lend some money to her boyfriend.
D) Her boyfriend was making fun of the man.
6. A) Mary was flying to Chicago next week.
B) Mary was flying to Italy the next week.
C) Mary was not leaving.
D) Mary would stay in Chicago.
7. A) 10 minutes. B) 15 minutes.
C) 20 minutes. D) 25 minutes.
8. A) In a bookstore. B) In a department store.
C) On the third floor. D) On the second floor.
9. A) She doesn't like the book. B) She owns a bookstore.
C) She probably has the book. D) She is a librarian.
10. A) \$5.00. B) \$4.50.
C) \$4.00. D) \$3.50.

I. Listening Comprehension

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 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

- 11. A) One. B) Few.
C) Seven. D) Many.
- 12. A) By their sense of sight. B) By their sense of hearing.
C) By their sense of touch. D) By their sense of smell.
- 13. A) One year. B) Five years.
C) Seven years. D) Ten years.
- 14. A) Ants tap plant insects till a drop of honey comes out.
B) Ants take care of plant insects.
C) Ants get their food from plant lice.
D) Ants get honey from bees.

Passage Two

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

- 15. A) The generation gap. B) Mr. Ellis' past experience.
C) Mr. Ellis' wife. D) Mr. Ellis' grandchildren.
- 16. A) He likes them very much. B) He doesn't like them very much.
C) He dislikes them. D) He hates them.
- 17. A) Old Mr. Ellis' grandchildren have their own ideas.
B) Old Mr. Ellis' grandchildren are trying to make the world better.
C) Old Mr. Ellis' grandchildren always listen to others.
D) Old Mr. Ellis' grandchildren are willing to help others.



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Passage Three

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

18. A) Beijing roast ducks and French fries.
 B) Beijing roast ducks and hamburgers.
 C) French fries and hamburgers.
 D) French snails and hamburgers.
19. A) Because most of the restaurants don't sell hamburgers.
 B) Because hamburgers are not allowed to be eaten in restaurants.
 C) Because you can order hamburgers through a window of the restaurant.
 D) Because you can only get them in your car.
20. A) American Youth. B) American Restaurants.
 C) Hungry for Hamburgers. D) How to Buy Hamburgers.

II. Reading Comprehension

(40%)

Passage One

Each year we pump at least six billion tons of heat-trapping carbon into the innermost layer of our atmosphere, whose outer extent is only about twelve miles overhead. According to a report released this year, atmospheric CO₂ will, if the buildup is left unchecked, double from its pre-industrial level within the 21st century. That doubling of CO₂ correlates with an increase in the global temperature of at least three to eight degrees Fahrenheit. The last ice age was just five to nine degrees colder than our current climate.

The economic consequences of the succession of extreme weather events all over the world during the past few years — floods, droughts, severe storms, altered rainfall patterns, heat waves — are visible in the rising disaster-relief costs of governments and the escalating losses of the world's property insurers. During the 1980s, insurance losses due to ex-

II. Reading Comprehension

treme weather events averaged approximately \$2 billion a year; in the 1990s, they have been averaging \$12 billion a year. The solution is as simple as it is overwhelming. Scientists tell us that in order to restore our atmosphere to the hospitable state we have enjoyed for the past 10,000 years, we need to cut emissions from the burning of coal and oil not by the 5.2 percent specified in the Kyoto Protocol, but by 50 to 70 percent. This means eventually phasing out virtually every oil-burning furnace, gasoline-burning car, and coal-powered generating plant and turning to renewable, climate-friendly energy sources. The economic activity this would stimulate could provide significant employment for oil and coal workers, who could be retrained to manufacture, for example, windmills, solar-energy systems, and fuel cell for electricity and heat.

21. The last ice age was five to _____ degrees lower than our current climate.
A) nine
B) ten
C) eleven
D) twelve
22. According to the passage, extreme weather events all over the world _____.
A) are all caused by the excessive carbon in our atmosphere
B) can be controlled if governments are more concerned about the problem
C) have killed many people
D) have produced visible economic consequences
23. The insurance companies are losing money _____.
A) because they are under the control of the governments
B) with the rising occurrence of extreme weather events
C) with the closer control over emission
D) because of the uncertainty about the future
24. Kyoto Protocol is most probably _____.
A) about environmental conservation
B) issued by the United Nations
C) an annual report by an insurance company
D) issued by car producers



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25. The transition to new energy sources _____.
A) is accepted by many car producers
B) will create new job opportunities
C) can decrease the number of cars on road
D) means a great loss to the insurance companies

Passage Two

Astronomers say they have found a Jupiter-like body circling a distant star in a planetary system like ours, an inspiring discovery that raises the prospect of someday finding a planet resembling Earth.

Hugh Jones of Liverpool John Moores University said his team had discovered the system, illuminated by a star dubbed HD 70642, some 94 light years from Earth. The star is similar to the Sun in structure and brightness and appears to be about the same age, Jones said. The planet is traveling around the star in an orbital path similar in shape and distance to the one that Jupiter follows around our Sun. Those similarities have led the planet-hunters in Jones' team of British, Australian and American scientists to conclude they have found something exciting — the possibility of finding another Earth in the Milky Way Galaxy.

The discovery was found by measuring the star's wobble (摇动) caused by the gravity of the planet. The technique measures the very slight wobble of a central star and then uses the magnitude of this motion to determine the presence of orbiting planets, the size and shape of their orbits and their mass. The technique works only for larger planets and cannot detect those much smaller.

Before extra solar planets were discovered, researchers assumed other solar systems would be similar to ours. However, only a handful of the planets discovered so far follow the nearly circular orbit of our solar system. Most extra solar planets have elliptical orbits, and many orbit too close to their host star for the planetary system to be similar to our own.

26. The planet found by the astronomers _____.
A) orbits the Sun
B) is far from us
C) orbits Jupiter
D) resembles Earth
27. The star dubbed HD 70642 _____.
A) is similar to Earth
B) seems to be as old as the Sun

II. Reading Comprehension

- C) is similar to Jupiter D) has one planet
28. The planet and Jupiter are similar in _____.
A) the shape of their orbital paths B) the distance to Earth
C) the distance to the Sun D) mass
29. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) By measuring the wobbling of the star, we can determine the number of its planets.
B) The discovery may lead to the finding of another Earth in the Milky Way Galaxy.
C) Jones' team is made up of scientists from different countries.
D) The newly-discovered planet is not small.
30. Many planets discovered so far _____.
A) are rather small
B) are orbiting the Sun
C) don't have a circular orbital path
D) cannot be measured

Passage Three

In recent years the populations of many of the migratory birds familiar to Americans have declined drastically. *The North American Breeding Bird Survey* shows an annual drop of two to six percent from 1980 to 1994 for the Baltimore oriole (金黄鹂), the Tennessee warbler (刺嘴莺), and the Cape May warbler. Other migratory birds have suffered similarly. These birds winter in northern Latin America and summer in North America. Scientists attribute their decline partly to the destruction of forests throughout the hemisphere.

Naturalists have long viewed shade coffee as an important habitat for wildlife, especially compared with other crops. From 1990 to 1994 a team from the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center found more than 150 species of birds on shade coffee farms in Chiapas, Mexico, with numbers of migratory species particularly high. Species diversity on well-shaded farms can rival that in a tropical forest. Sun plantations, in contrast, hold little appeal for wildlife. Research in Colombia and Mexico has found that sun farms have just a tenth as many bird species as do shade holdings. "A verdant (绿化的) open-to-the-sun coffee plantation qualifies as a 'green desert,' virtu-



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ally devoid of bird activity,” writes Robert Rice, a policy specialist at the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center.

31. From 1980 to 1994, the Tennessee warbler was likely to suffer a population decline as high as _____ according to the North American Bird Survey.
A) 28% B) 42%
C) 56% D) 84%
32. It was found that the numbers of migratory birds were very high _____.
A) on shade-coffee farms
B) on open-to-the-sun coffee plantations
C) in a green desert
D) in a destructed forest
33. Well-shaded farms boast _____.
A) as many species as does a tropical forest
B) one-tenth as many bird species as does a tropical forest
C) as many species as do sun plantations
D) one-tenth as many bird species as do sun plantations
34. In the “green desert”, _____.
A) there is a variety of bird species
B) there grows shade coffee
C) there are a lot of people
D) there grows sun coffee
35. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A) Growing shade coffee is beneficial to the environment.
B) Sun coffee plants are desirable habitats for birds.
C) Growing sun coffee leads to the decrease of birds
D) Shade coffee farms attract more birds.

Passage Four: Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

(36) Look anywhere today and the impact of the Internet on our lives is evident, but none more so than in business. The Internet-based technologies and opportunities fill the business magazines and talk shows of today

III. Vocabulary and Structure

— it's a gold rush with prospectors and start-ups appearing overnight. (37) Accepted, tried and tested business models are being turned inside out while business leaders wrestle with the challenges and chances that face them. (38) And if you thought this was exciting and fast, then hold on because the Internet in business is just an infant. The hype, excitement and increased rate of change are certain to continue for the next few years and fortunes will be won and lost as the quickest companies advance over the slow. (39) Today, the Internet abounds with sites that focus on business-to-consumer interactions. The success stories of Michael Dell (Dell Computers) and Jeff Bezos (Amazon.com) and their revolutionary online business models now require reading at business schools around the world. (40) Business-to-consumer markets represent but a fraction of the total estimated business value, the bulk of the volume is represented by transactions effected between businesses.

III. Vocabulary and Structure

(15%)

41. The farmers had to wear heavy boots in winter because the fields were so wet and _____.
A) dusty B) earthy
C) soiled D) muddy
42. She is much more _____ now so that she has bought a car.
A) mobile B) flexible
C) reciprocal D) fluid
43. What changes they will make nobody knows, but there is something _____.
A) on the air B) in the air
C) in the open D) in the open air
44. These goods are _____ for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market.
A) essentially B) completely
C) necessarily D) remarkably



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45. She continued to type as fast as ever, though her thumb was badly swollen _____ a hurt.
A) in
B) for
C) with
D) from
46. A series of border incidents would _____ lead the two countries to war.
A) inevitably
B) consistently
C) uniformly
D) persistently
47. Some diseases are _____ by certain water animals.
A) transplanted
B) transformed
C) transported
D) transmitted
48. My parents, _____ touring in Britain, are looking forward to a traditional English afternoon tea in a beautiful setting.
A) nowadays
B) instantly
C) presently
D) publicly
49. The children was _____ so that the sick mother could have a rest in a quiet room.
A) sent off
B) sent out
C) set off
D) set in
50. They are the first regulations passed in the country which _____ Chinese and international laws.
A) insulate
B) participate
C) incorporate
D) penetrate
51. The police, _____, arrested him as he was drinking in a public house.
A) catching the criminal on his guard
B) catching the criminal off his guard
C) putting the criminal off his guard
D) being warned to be on guard
52. From a commercial _____, it was a failure.
A) standpoint
B) view
C) point
D) opinion

53. She looks to be _____ 40, but as a matter of fact, she is 50.
 A) older than B) in the neighbourhood of
 C) at age of D) approximately about
54. I never try my luck on any horse race, and therefore it doesn't _____
 to me which horse may win or lose the race.
 A) pay the difference B) form a difference
 C) make any difference D) have a difference
55. This problem is _____ an economic than a political one.
 A) no more B) not more
 C) no better D) much more
56. She couldn't bear _____ fun of like that.
 A) being made B) being making
 C) made D) making
57. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ ob-
 taining water is not the least.
 A) for which B) to which
 C) of which D) in which
58. He was _____ the impression that Robert had got the various con-
 tributions for nothing.
 A) of B) under
 C) at D) in
59. We assure you that special care will be given to the packing of the
 goods lest they should be damaged _____.
 A) en route B) during voyage
 C) in the way D) for transport
60. _____ is the center of our planetary system was a difficult concept
 to grasp in the Middle Ages.
 A) It is the sun and not the earth B) Being the sun and not the earth
 C) The sun and not the earth D) That the sun and not the earth
61. He played the guitar so well that everyone was _____.
 A) affected B) aroused
 C) effected D) impressed