

大學英語

CET 4

四級測試

模擬試題集

余名叔 主編

外語教學與研究出版社

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大学英语四级测试  
模拟试题集

朱名毅 主编

外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

学术期刊出版社照排中心排版

昌平振兴印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 7.5 字数 240 千字

1989 年 5 月第 1 版 1989 年北京第 1 次印刷

印数：1-20000 册

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ISBN 7-5600-0551-9/H·269

定价：2.90 元

## 前 言

本书汇集了大学英语四级考试模拟试卷12份,其中包括北京市(北京大学、清华大学编写),上海交通大学、南开大学、华中理工大学的模拟试卷5份,复旦大学、江苏省8所院校的模拟试卷2份(经编者根据教委87年样题形式加以修订),其余5份由北京、南京、武汉、西安等地重点大学中业务水平高、教学经验丰富的教师编写,其中有北京化工学院外语系副系主任朱泰祺副教授、南京航空学院外语系副系主任兼经贸部/联合国培训网南京航空学院培训点主任吴建国副教授、国防大学陆佑珊副教授、南京华东工程学院孙桂香副教授和西北工业大学张克华等老师。听力理解部分,除北京市和上海交通大学试题等5份为原题外,其余7份由南京航空学院吴建国副教授和北京科技大学外语系副系主任宋国明副教授负责编写。编者对全书进行了仔细的审订并作了必要的修改、选编或改编,力求每份试卷难易度一致,而语言材料各异。

本书汇编的试卷均是以新教学大纲和根据新教学大纲制订的考试大纲为依据,以教委公布的样题(四级)为标准编写的。每份试卷的结构与样题完全一致,即每份试卷包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填充和写作等五部分,每份试卷题目数、词数、计时、计分与样题保持一致。题后附有参考答案及录音文字记录,便于读者自测。本书听力理解部分配有录音磁带三盒。读者如有需要,可向《大学英语》编辑部订购。北京市和南开大学等试卷在全市或全校使用过,其测试结果与88年全国统一测试成绩相关性极为密切,这说明这些模拟试卷本身有较高的效度和信度。新编的模拟试卷的语言材料大多选自新从国外获得的书籍,由编者选题或拟题;完形填充由各位编写者精心编制,词汇与结构注意覆盖面广,按样题语言点比例命题,各试卷之间尽量避免重复;写作题目注意到多样性,采取了最为常用的给出段主题句的形式。读者若能按要求、按时答完一份模拟试卷,不仅可以测出自己达到大学英语教学大纲四级教学要求的程度,可明确自己的努力方向,同时也是一次语言技能的综合训练。

本书主要供大学本科生在学好大学英语课本的基础上作为自测的练习材料,也可供大学英语教师作为选题、编题、用题的参考。要想使学生取得优良的成绩,无疑应按教学大纲的要求切实教好课内的教材,教学生练好语言基本功,切不可漫无边际地搞“题海战术。”然而,如果学时允许,从本书中选择若干试题作测试练习,对加强教学的针对性和提高学生的成绩不无好处。

本模拟题集得以汇编成册,除了感谢专门为本书供稿的张义斌、吴建国等同志之外,还必须感谢下列诸位同志:清华大学副教授、北京市大学英语教学研究会理事长杨庆午同志,清华大学副教授、北京大学英语教学研究会秘书长周维焜同志,上海交通大学教授、全国大学英语教学研究会理事长杨惠中同志,复旦大学副教授周仲安同志,南开大学副教授汪士彬同志,中国矿业学院副教授张月薇同志,在他们的同意下编者方可把他们负责或参加编写的试题汇编入此书,或经编者改编收入此书。张月薇同志,张克华同志为编者提供了许多宝贵的参考材料,特在此致谢。

朱泰祺副教授和汪士彬副教授对本书部分稿件进行了仔细的审阅并提出了宝贵的修改意见,特在此致谢。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

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# SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

## — BAND FOUR —

北京市大学英语教学研究会编 1988.3

### 注 意 事 项

一、将你的准考证号码写在答题纸上。考试结束后，把试卷和答题纸放在桌上。监考人收完考卷宣布考试结束后才可离开试场。试卷和答题纸均不得带出试场。

二、仔细读懂题目的说明，严格按照规定时间答完全部试题。答卷一定要写在答题纸上，写在试卷上的答案作废。

三、多项选择题只能选一个答案，多选作废。要将选定的答案用HB铅笔通过中心划水平线。假定你选定的答案是A，正确的做法是：

A)                      B)                      C)                      D)

使用其他符号答题者不给分。

四、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦去原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

五、写作题答题纸另附，答题前填好准考证号码。

**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 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 draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) Bill is writing a letter.

B) Bill is reading a letter.

C) Bill is looking for a letter.

D) Bill is trying to hide a letter.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about writing a letter. So Bill is writing a letter. Therefore, A) "Bill is writing a letter" is the best answer. You should choose answer A on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line through its center with a pencil.

*Sample Answer*    ~~A)~~    B)    C)    D)

1. A) Angry.    B) Hungry.    C) Tired.    D) Thirsty.
2. A) He missed the bus.  
B) He missed the train.  
C) He missed a wonderful movie.  
D) He missed a modern picture exhibition.
3. A) Terrible.    B) Old fashioned.  
C) Ordinary.    D) Very fashionable.
4. A) To visit an exhibition.  
B) To see a movie.  
C) To see one of their friends.  
D) To see a play.
5. A) Bus.    B) Better weather.  
C) A taxi.    D) Newspapers.

6. A) Rude. B) Cool. C) Uncertain. D) Helpful.
7. A) Go home.  
 B) Hand in the books.  
 C) Not to carry out his demands.  
 D) Leaves the room but not go home.
8. A) Hide something. B) Move backwards.  
 C) Stay in a position. D) Come back.
9. A) A taxi driver on duty. B) A school-girl.  
 C) A busy airhostess. D) A night nurse.
10. A) Five. B) Four. C) Three. D) Two.

### 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 draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

11. A) Wednesday. B) Thursday. C) Friday. D) Saturday.
12. A) He had just entered the theater.  
 B) He was giving a short speech.  
 C) He had just left the theater.  
 D) He was enjoying the play.
13. A) A boy. B) An old man.  
 C) An actress. D) An actor.
14. A) A manager. B) A typist.  
 C) A clerk. D) The wife of a manager.
15. A) During TV time. B) During the meetings.  
 C) During dinner time. D) During the day.
16. A) \$ 50. B) \$ 5. C) \$ 50. D) \$ 5,000.
17. A) New Amsterdam. B) The Dutch.  
 C) Henry Hudson. D) The Indians.
18. A) In 1664. B) In 1764. C) In 1674. D) In 1609.
19. A) They became friends.



- B) They regarded each other as enemies.  
C) They lived in separate areas.  
D) They went back to their native countries and never got together.
20. A) 8,000.      B) 5,000.      C) 500      D) 800

## Part II                      Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

*Directions:* There are three 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 choose the ONE best answer and draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

*Questions 21 — 27 are based on the following passage:*

It was not yet eleven o'clock when a boat crossed the river with a single passenger who had obtained his transportation at that unusual hour by promising an extra fare (运费). While the youth stood in the landing-place searching in his pockets for money, the boatman lifted a lantern (提灯) by the aid of which, together with the newly risen moon, he took a very accurate survey of the stranger's figure. He was a young man of barely eighteen years, evidently country bred, and now, as it seemed, on his first visit to town. He was wearing a rough gray coat, which was in good shape, but which had seen many winters before this one. The garments (外衣) under his coat were constructed of leather, and fitted tightly to a pair of muscular legs; his stockings of blue yarn (毛线) must have been to work of a mother or sister, and on his head was a three-cornered hat, which in its better days had perhaps sheltered the grayer head of the lad's father. In his left hand was a walking stick, and his equipment was completed by a leather bag not so abundantly stocked as to inconvenience the strong shoulders on which it hung. Brown, curly hair, well-shaped features, bright, cheerful

eyes were nature's gifts, and worth all that art could have done for his adornment (裝飾). The youth, whose name was Robin, paid the boatman, and then walked forward into the town with a light step, as if he had not already traveled more than thirty miles that day. As he walked, he surveyed his surroundings as eagerly as if he were entering London or Madrid, instead of the little metropolis (主要城市) of a New England colony.

21. What time of year was it in this story?  
A) spring                      B) summer  
C) fall                         D) winter
22. At what time of the day did the youth cross the river?  
A) morning                    B) midday  
C) late afternoon         D) night
23. The stockings that the youth wore were obviously \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) well worn.                B) very expensive.  
C) handmade.                D) much too big.
24. From the way he looked it was evident that the youth was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a wealthy merchant's son.  
B) a country boy.  
C) a soldier.  
D) a foreigner.
25. The youth was wearing a hat, which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he bought himself.  
B) his father bought for him.  
C) was a used one.  
D) was made by his mother or sister.
26. The youth was apparently going to town \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to buy new clothes.  
B) for the first time.  
C) for the first time in several years.  
D) on one of his regular trips there.
27. The coat which the lad was dressed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) was new and in good shape.  
B) was cut out very well.

- C) had been used for a lot of years.
- D) fitted him well.

Questions 28 — 33 are based on the following passage:

Of all the areas of learning the most important is the development of attitudes. Emotional reactions as well as logical thought processes affect the behavior of most people. "The burnt child fears the fire" is one instance; another is the rise of despots (暴君) like Hitler. Both these examples also point up the fact that attitudes come from experience. In the one case the experience was direct and impressive; in the other it was indirect and cumulative. The Nazis were indoctrinated (灌輸) largely by the speeches they heard and the books they read.

The classroom teacher in the elementary school is in a strategic position to influence attitudes. This is true partly because children acquire attitudes from those adults whose words they respect.

Another reason it is true is that pupils often delve (钻研) somewhat into a subject in school that has only been touched upon at home or has possibly never occurred to them before. To a child who had previously acquired little knowledge of Mexico his teacher's method of handling such a unit would greatly affect his attitude toward Mexicans.

The media (手段) through which the teacher can develop wholesome attitudes are innumerable. Social studies (with special reference to races, creeds and nationalities), science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom... these are a few of the fertile fields for the inculcation (谆谆善诱) of proper emotional reactions.

However, when children go to school with undesirable attitudes, it is unwise for the teacher to attempt to change their feelings by cajoling (哄骗) or scolding them. She can achieve the proper effect by helping them obtain constructive experiences.

To illustrate, first-grade pupils afraid of policemen will probably alter their attitudes after a classroom chat with the

neighborhood officer in which he explains how he protects them. In the same way, a class of older children can develop attitudes through discussion, research, outside reading and all-day trips.

Finally, a teacher must constantly evaluate (评价) her own attitudes, because her influence can be deleterious (有害的) if she has personal prejudices. This is especially true in respect to controversial (有争议的) issues and questions on which children should be encouraged to reach their own decision as a result of objective analysis of all the facts.

28. The author says that of all the areas of learning the most important is \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the love of books.
  - B) the development of attitudes.
  - C) the influence of others.
  - D) the others' unusual care.
29. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is that \_\_\_\_\_
- A) attitudes affect our actions.
  - B) teachers play significant role in developing or changing pupils' attitudes.
  - C) attitudes can be changed by some classroom experiences.
  - D) by their attitudes, teachers inadvertently (无意中地) affect pupils' attitudes.
30. The author implies that \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the teacher should guide all discussions by revealing her own attitude.
  - B) in some aspects of social studies a greater variety of methods can be used in the upper grades than in the lower grades.
  - C) people usually act on the basis of reasoning rather than on emotion.
  - D) children's attitudes often come from those of other children.
31. The author thinks that when children go to school with undesirable attitudes it is unwise for the teacher to attempt to change their feelings \_\_\_\_\_

- A) by loving them.
  - B) by cajoling or scolding them.
  - C) by keeping in touch with them.
  - D) by making friends with them.
32. A statement not made or implied in the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_
- A) attitudes can be based on the learning of falsehoods (撒謊)
  - B) worthwhile attitudes may be developed in practically every subject area.
  - C) attitudes cannot easily be changed by rewards and lecture.
  - D) the attitudes of elementary school-aged children are influenced primarily by the way they were treated as infants.
33. The passage specially states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) direct experiences are more valuable than indirect ones
  - B) whatever attitudes a child learns in school have already been introduced at home.
  - C) teachers can sometimes have an unwholesome influence on children.
  - D) teachers should always conceal (隱瞞) their own attitudes.

*Questions 34 — 40 are based on the following passage:*

Change — or the ability to adapt oneself to a changing environment — is essential to evolution. The farmer whose land is required for housing or industry must adapt himself: he can move to another place and master the problems peculiar to it; he can change his occupation, perhaps after a period of training, or he can starve to death. A nation which cannot adapt its trade or defence requirements to meet world conditions faces economic or military disaster. Nothing is fixed and permanently stable. There must be movement forward, which is progress of a sort, or movement backwards, which is decay and deterioration (衰退和墮落)

In this context, tradition can be a force for good or for evil. As long as it offers a guide (without insisting that its path is the only one), it helps the ignorant and the uninformed to take a step forward and, thereby, to adapt themselves to changed circumstances. Tradition, or custom, can guide the hunter as effectively as it can influence the nervous hostess. But if we make an idol of (崇拜) tradition, it ceases to become a guide and becomes an obstacle lying on the path of change and progress. If we insist on trying to plot the future by the past, we clearly handicap ourselves and invite failure. The better course is to adapt the help which tradition can give but, realizing that it necessarily has its roots in the past, to be well aware of its limitations in a changing world.

34. The ability mentioned by the writer is the ability \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to work in the changing world.
  - B) to fit oneself to a changing environment.
  - C) to starve to death.
  - D) to live a happy life in the world.
35. How is the example of the farmer relevant to the writer's comments on tradition?
- A) The farmer is greatly influenced by tradition.
  - B) The farmer is mentioned as an example of need for people to be adaptable.
  - C) The farmer may not have to undergo a period of training.
  - D) The farmer would rather starve to death than leave his land.
36. Change is said to be essential to evolution because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the world is changing.
  - B) the world is the same as before.
  - C) the world will never be in progress.
  - D) the world does not make unnecessary changes.
37. In line 1 of paragraph 2 "This context" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) decay and deterioration.
  - B) movement forward.
  - C) tradition.

- D) a changing world.
38. If people make an idol of tradition, \_\_\_\_\_
- A) it helps people move forward.  
 B) it becomes a guide.  
 C) it ceases to become a guide.  
 D) it greatly can not influence people.
39. The obstacle "lying on the path of change" is \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the attitude of accepting tradition as a guide only.  
 B) excessive devotion to tradition without realizing its limitations.  
 C) future events.  
 D) an excessive desire for change without considering the possible consequences.
40. The writer concluded by offering the advice:
- A) it would be better to take no notice of tradition.  
 B) the best thing to do is to keep firmly tradition.  
 C) we should neither worship nor reject tradition.  
 D) we unnecessarily realize the limitations of a changing world.

### 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 draw a horizontal line through the center of the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

*Example:*

The author gave an example \_\_\_\_\_ support of his argument.

- A) for      B) to      C) in      D) with

*Sample Answer* A) B) ~~C)~~ D)

41. Allen and I are in the same history class, but his assignment is different \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
- A) with      B) from      C) against      D) than
42. \_\_\_\_\_ four years since John left school.

- A) They have been                      B) From  
 C) It was                                  D) Those are
43. His honesty is \_\_\_\_: nobody can doubt it.  
 A) in question                              B) beside the question  
 C) out of the question                      D) without question
44. I have to get \_\_\_\_ about the subject before I write the paper.  
 A) a few more informations                B) a few more information  
 C) a little more information                D) a little more informations
45. Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar \_\_\_\_ write correctly.  
 A) you will                                  B) can you  
 C) you can                                  D) you could
46. Although \_\_\_\_ happened in that developed country sounds like science fiction, it could occur elsewhere in the world.  
 A) this                                        B) how  
 C) what                                        D) it
47. He studied hard at school when he was young, \_\_\_\_\_ contributed to his success in later life.  
 A) which                                      B) it  
 C) therefore                                  D) so that
48. I need a book \_\_\_\_ with anti-pollution problems.  
 A) deal                                        B) dealt  
 C) dealing                                    D) to be dealt
49. Science has brought \_\_\_\_ many changes in our lives.  
 A) out                                         B) about  
 C) into                                         D) forward
50. We can't understand why he avoided \_\_\_\_ to us.  
 A) to speak                                 B) speaking  
 C) speech                                     D) to have spoken
51. Because of advances in technology in recent years, Americans are enjoying \_\_\_\_ time.  
 A) measure                                  B) pleasure  
 C) treasure                                  D) leisure
52. He has a theory that it is possible to tell the time in day light by \_\_\_\_ into a cat's eyes.



- A) looking                      B) look  
C) to look                      D) looked
53. There is no point in remaining in a dangerous place if you can't do anything to help the people who have \_\_\_\_.
- A) stayed                      B) stay  
C) staying                      D) to stay
54. Nothing can \_\_\_\_ wipe out hte memory of that terrible experience.
- A) however                      B) never  
C) ever                      D) over
55. Many people enjoy \_\_\_\_ their friends at Christmastime.
- A) calling on                      B) calling for  
C) calling after,                      D) calling out,
56. This year the factory \_\_\_\_ almost twice as many motors as it did last year.
- A) turned down                      B) turned to  
C) turned over                      D) turned out
57. Every director needs an assistant that he can \_\_\_\_ to take care of problems that may occur in his absence.
- A) count of                      B) count for  
C) count to                      D) count on
58. Because all of the gas stations along the freeway were closed, we had to \_\_\_\_ driving until we got to Detroit.
- A) keep up                      B) keep a.  
C) keep on                      D) keep out.
59. One who makes fun \_\_\_\_ another person is usually not confident of himself.
- A) from.                      B) to  
C) for                      D) of
60. Before you \_\_\_\_ a small business in your home, you must be sure that you are acting in compliance with (遵照) the local law.
- A) set down                      B) set  
C) set about                      D) set up
61. I wish I \_\_\_\_ to the movies with you last night.