

大学英语四级考试模拟题集

《大学英语》编辑部 主编

李相常 主审



科工委学院802 2 0124601 3

北京航空航天大学出版社

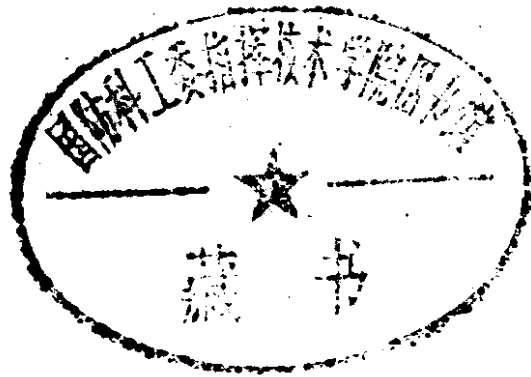
0143355

大学英语四级考试模拟题集

《大学英语》编辑部 主编

李相崇 主审
赵安华 审校
夏培厚

46/55
1996年6月



北京航空航天大学出版社

大学英语四级考试模拟试题集

DAXUE YINGYU SIJI KAOSHI
MONI SHITI JI

《大学英语》编辑部 主编

李相崇 主审

赵安华 审校
夏培厚

责任编辑 李安林

北京航空航天大学出版社出版

新华书店总店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

香河县印刷厂印装

*

787×1092 1/32 印张:7.25 字数:238 千字

1991年5月第一版 1991年5月 第一次印刷 印数:30 000 册

ISBN 7-81012-242-8/H·014 定价:3.20 元

前 言

本书汇集了大学英语四级考试模拟试卷 12 份。这些模拟试卷是由全国重点大学中从事多年大学英语教学工作并在测试方面有丰富经验的教师编写的。为了使本书在大学生四级考试准备过程中更好发挥辅导作用,本编辑部还特别邀请 1988 和 1990 年度全国英语四级考试成绩名列前茅的海军电子工程学院和海军航空工程学院的大学英语四级考试负责教师编写了两套模拟试卷以供读者使用。

本书收入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,按教委颁布的样题为标准而编写的。每份试卷的形式和题量与样题一致;难度、覆盖率、干扰词(词组)均与样题接近。本书附有答题纸、参考答案及录音的文字纪录,不仅便于读者自测,而且特别适合各高等院校课堂测试练习之用。

本书各份试卷所选用的语言材料大多选自新从国外新获得的书籍,由编者选题或拟题;完形填充由各编写者精心编制;词汇与结构覆盖面广,按大纲规定的语言点命题,各试卷之间尽量避免重复;写作命题注意到多样化,体裁广泛。读者若能按要求和时限,答完一份模拟试卷,不仅可以测出自己是否达到大学英语教学大纲四级教学的要求从而明确自己的努力方向,同时也是一次语言技能的综合训练。

由于编者水平有限,本书错误和不足之处在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

《大学英语》编辑部

1990 年 12 月

目 录

Simulated College English Test 1	
..... 华东工学院 孙桂香	葛文宏编 (1)
Simulated College English Test 2	
..... 北京航空航天大学	王泽惠编 (15)
Simulated College English Test 3	
..... 北京理工大学	刘 苏编 (27)
Simulated College English Test 4	
..... 南京航空学院	孙建东编 (40)
Simulated College English Test 5	
..... 北京理工大学	薛金花编 (52)
Simulated College English Test 6	
..... 西北工业大学	孟建敏编 (65)
Simulated College English Test 7	
..... 国防大学	陆佑珊编 (78)
Simulated College English Test 8	
..... 南开大学 汪士彬 张文起等编	(92)
Simulated College English Test 9	
..... 北京化工学院	朱泰祺编 (106)
Simulated College English Test10	
..... 上海机械学院	吴启金编 (119)
Simulated College English Test11	
..... 海军航空工程学院	张菊芬编 (132)
Simulated College English Test12	
..... 海军电子工程学院 汪家扬 李俊峰编	(146)
Answer Keys	
.....	(159)

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

—BAND FOUR—

孙桂香 葛文宏

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 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 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.

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

From the conversation we know that the two speakers were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place in 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) Tom's. B) The woman's. C) Bob's. D) The man's.
- 2. A) He didn't see it.
B) He liked it better than "Jaws".
C) He didn't like it.
D) He thought "Jaws" was better.

3. A) \$ 2. 00. B) \$ 6. 00. C) \$ 4. 00. D) \$ 5. 00.
 4. A) At 7 : 45. B) At 8 : 00. C) At 7 : 30. D) At 7 : 15.
 5. A) Red. B) Red and blue.
 C) Blue. D) Red and green.
 6. A) The man. B) The man's brother.
 C) The woman. D) The woman's brother.
 7. A) That Bob is unkind. B) That Bob can't help.
 C) That Bob will help. D) That Bob wants money.
 8. A) At Bill's home. B) At school.
 C) At the library. D) At home.
 9. A) At 9 : 30. B) At 10 : 15. C) At 9 : 00. D) At 10 : 00.
 10. A) John. B) Bill. C) The man. D) Sue.

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 choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Los Angeles. B) Detroit.
 C) San Francisco. D) New York.
 12. A) None. B) Four.
 C) Five. D) Three.
 13. A) When he was thirty. B) Shortly before he died.
 C) Six months after the accident. D) Two weeks before he died.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Until he eats it. B) At least thirty minutes.
 C) All day. D) No more than thirty minutes.
 15. A) A young one. B) A small one.
 C) A big one. D) An old one.

16. A) Going to the veterinarian. B) A clean environment.
C) Proper feeding. D) Vigorous exercise.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) The wheel. B) Movies. C) The camera. D) Nylon.
18. A) In the second half of the 19th century.
B) In the 1960's.
C) In the first part of the 20th century.
D) In the early 1800's.
19. A) Movies with sound. B) Nylon.
C) The radio. D) The computer.
20. A) Japan. B) Russia. C) The United States. D) China.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four 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:

During the last few years, there has been an enormous increase in the number of shops, stores and supermarkets which provide facilities for self-service. Their general purpose is to provide goods of every description attractively and *hygienically* (卫生地) and in perfect condition, so that the customer can serve herself, and then pay for the goods with the minimum of delay.

The organizers of a self-service store have their difficulties. They must display a great number of goods in minimum space without covering up anything. They must deal with *perishable foodstuffs* (易腐食品) requiring different ranges of temperature; and they must arrange a speedy flow of customers past the cash registers without overtaxing the operators.

For the purpose of display, many devices are used such as long lengths of adjustable shelves to take various sizes of packs, rotating circular shelves, islands of display stands, and racks for tubed foods.

Perishable foodstuffs and quick frozen fruit, vegetables and meat are kept in refrigerated self-service *cabinets* (橱柜), which keep goods at the required temperatures. These are at zero degrees Fahrenheit for frozen food, 28—32 degrees for meat and fish, and 40—50 degrees for dairy produce and provisions.

The problem of quick payment has been solved by the use of modern cash registers. One such machine called the Automatic Itemizing and Change Computing Cash Register, first records the cost of each item and totals the bill. Then it also registers the sum given in payment, and shoots out the right change into a cup near the customer.

Some of the advantages of self-service seem to be that there is no waiting to be served; there is wide variety of choice, and it is claimed that prepacked meat and vegetables are hygienic. Shopping is said to be more efficient and more economical. Nevertheless many people still prefer to be served by a small shop-keeper who knows them personally and will deliver goods to their homes.

21. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Supermarkets provide cheaper food.
 - B) There is less delay in payment in supermarkets.
 - C) Food and meat are more hygienic and tasty.
 - D) Airconditioning is at different temperatures.
22. The problem of organizers in supermarket is _____.
- A) proper display of foods and easy flow of customers.
 - B) to keep perishable foods refrigerated.
 - C) to keep the shelves rotating.
 - D) to provide a wide variety of goods.
23. Another word for "operators" in line 15 is _____.
- A) cashiers.
 - B) sellers.
 - C) customers.
 - D) the cash registers.
24. The main advantage of self-service is _____.
- A) a greater variety of goods.
 - B) better service.
 - C) more hygienic food.
 - D) efficiency and economy.
25. It may be inferred from the passage that self-service is _____.
- A) not popular
 - B) very new
 - C) catching on
 - D) on the decline

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

As one works with color in a practical or experimental way, one is im-

pressed by two apparently unrelated facts. Color as seen is a mobile changeable thing depending to a large extent on the relationship of the color to other colors seen at the same time. It is not fixed in its relation to the direct stimulus which creates it. On the other hand, the properties of surfaces that give rise to color do not seem to change greatly under a wide variety of illumination colors, usually (but not always) looking much the same in artificial light as in daylight. Both of these effects seem to be due in large part to the mechanism of color adaptation mentioned earlier.

When the eye is fixed on a colored area, there is an immediate readjustment of the sensitivity of the eye to color in and around the area viewed. This adjustment does not immediately affect the color seen but usually does affect the next area to which the gaze is shifted. The longer the time viewing, the higher the intensity, and the larger the area, the greater the effect will be in terms of its persistence in the succeeding viewing situation. As indicated by the the work of Wright and Schouten, it appears that, at least for a first approximation, full adaptation takes place over a very brief time if the adapting source is moderately bright and the eye has been in relative darkness just previously. As the stimulus is allowed to act, however, the effect becomes more persistent in the sense that it takes the eye longer to regain its sensitivity to lower intensities. The net result is that, if the eye is so exposed and then the gaze is transferred to an area of lower intensity, the loss of sensitivity produced by the first area will still be present and appear as an "afterimage" superimposed on the second. The effect not only is present over the actual area causing the "local adaptation" but also spreads with decreasing strength to adjoining areas of the eye to produce "lateral adaptation." Also, because of the persistence of the effect if the eye is shifted around from one object to another, all of which are at similar brightnesses or have similar colors, the adaptation will tend to become uniform over the whole eye.

26. The latter adjustment is NOT affected by which of the following?

- A) Size of area. B) Intensity of color.
- C) Length of time. D) similar brightness.

27. This selection is concerned primarily with _____.

- A) the eye's adaptation to color
- B) the properties of colored surfaces
- C) the effect of changes in color intensity
- D) none of these subjects

28. Whether a colored object would, on two viewings separated in time, appear to the viewer as similar or different in color would depend mostly on _____.
- A) the color mechanism of the eye in use at the time of each viewing
 - B) what kind of viewing immediately preceded each of the viewings
 - C) the properties of the surface being viewed
 - D) the individual's power of lateral adaptation
29. If a person's eye has been looking at an object in bright sunlight for some time, and then shifts to an object not well lit—such as lawn or shrub in shadow—we can expect _____.
- A) a time lag in the focusing ability of the eye
 - B) some inability to see colors of the latter-named objects until loss of sensitivity has been regained
 - C) the immediate loss of the "afterimage" of the first object
 - D) adaptation in the central area of the eye but little adaptation in the lateral areas to the new intensity level
30. The present selection has apparently been preceded by some explanation of _____.
- A) some experiments with color pigments
 - B) the nature of color
 - C) the color properties of various surfaces
 - D) the mechanism of the eye's adaptation to color

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

A summary of the physical and chemical nature of life must begin, not on the Earth, but in the Sun; in fact, at the Sun's very center. It is here that is to be found the source of the energy that the Sun constantly pours out into space as light and heat. This energy is liberated at the center of the Sun as billions upon billions of nuclei of hydrogen atoms collide with each other and fuse together to form nuclei of helium(氦), and in doing so, release some of the energy that is stored in the nuclei of atoms. The output of light and heat of the Sun requires that some 600 million tons of hydrogen be converted into helium in the Sun every second. This the Sun has been doing for several thousands of millions of years.

The nuclear energy is released at the Sun's center as high-energy gamma radiation, a form of electromagnetic radiation like light and radio waves, only

of very much shorter wavelength. This gamma radiation is absorbed by atoms inside the Sun, to be reemitted at slightly longer wavelengths. This radiation, in its turn, is absorbed and reemitted. As the energy filters(滤过)through the layers of the solar interior, it passes through the x-ray part of the spectrum (光谱), eventually becoming light. At this stage, it has reached what we call the solar surface, and can escape into space, without being absorbed further by solar atoms. A very small fraction of the Sun's light and heat is emitted in such directions that, after passing unhindered through interplanetary space, it hits the Earth.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) The production of solar light and heat.
 - B) The physical and chemical nature of life.
 - C) The conversion of hydrogen to helium.
 - D) Radiation in the x-ray part of spectrum.
32. According to the passage, energy is released in the Sun when _____.
- A) helium atoms bind with each other
 - B) gamma radiation escapes from the spectrum
 - C) radiation is absorbed by helium
 - D) nuclei of hydrogen atoms collide
33. The passage indicates that, in comparison with radiowaves, gamma waves _____.
- A) produce louder sound
 - B) are less magnetic
 - C) do not form in the Sun's center
 - D) are not as long
34. According to the passage, through which of the following does the energy released in the Sun pass before it becomes light?
- A) The X-ray part of the spectrum.
 - B) Electromagnetic space.
 - C) The solar surface.
 - D) Interplanetary space.
35. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun's light travels _____.
- A) through solid objects in space
 - B) in many different directions
 - C) more slowly than scientists previously believed
 - D) further in summer than in winter

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

One of the strongest arguments for the raising of the school leaving age (often referred to by its initials, ROSLA) has been that it will bring us some way nearer to the ideal of "equality of opportunity".

Many people like to think of our present system of schooling as providing plenty of steps up the ladder of success for clever children. It would be good to think that no-one who is really bright can be missed out when the state system is apparently so thorough. It is obvious, for instance, that many children from less wealthy homes reach university or do well in other ways.

Unfortunately we now have plenty of evidence that many children of every level of ability do much less well than they could. For instance, during the years of national military service it was possible to test the intelligence of all male 18—20 year olds. Half of those soldiers who were placed in the two highest ability group had left school at 15.

It has also been shown that the percentage of working class children going to university is almost the same now as it was in 1939. One study of 5000 children from birth to 21 years old indicated that up to half the bright pupils from working class homes left school when they reached 16 years old. Moreover, there is no difference in intelligence between the sexes, but far more boys than girls stay in education after 16.

It is clear from this and much other evidence that many children are still leaving school too early to benefit from the prizes— money, social respectability, and interesting jobs—which higher education gives. It is clear too that the reasons why such children leave have much to do with their social circumstances. Their parents often need the extra money another wage-earner would bring in; they do not value education for itself because their own was probably dull and unhappy. It is not so much that they force their sons and daughters to leave school, rather that they tend to say, "It's up to you".

36. It is hoped that ROSLA will give all children _____.

- A) a more enjoyable time at school
- B) the same chance in society
- C) the right to go to better schools
- D) higher scores in intelligence tests

37. People would like to think that _____.

- A) equal numbers of poor and wealthy children reach university

- B) those with the least money get the best education
 C) intelligent children are always selected by the system
 D) only really clever children do well
38. Working class children are felt to be at a disadvantage because _____
 A) many of the clever ones leave school early
 B) fewer go to university than ever before
 C) more than half leave school when they are 16
 D) fewer boys than girls stay at school after 16
39. Many children leave school early because _____
 A) their social circumstances make them unhappy
 B) they have to contribute something to their family's income
 C) their school is a dull and unhappy place.
 D) their parents don't allow them to make their own decisions.
40. This passage shows that equal opportunity in education _____
 A) is a thing of the past
 B) has not yet been achieved
 C) is there for those who deserve it
 D) has greatly improved our society

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 centre.

41. There were no blue shirts on display, so the assistant went to see if they had any in _____.
 A) stock B) store
 C) provision D) supply
42. The fastest runner took the _____ just ten metres before the finishing line.
 A) advance B) place
 C) head D) lead
43. The court ordered her to pay a _____ for parking on the pavement.

- A) fine B) debt
C) tax D) bill

44. He called in at his parents' house to _____ his mother's health.

- A) ask for B) ask after
C) look after D) look into

45. The politician failed to _____ the point _____ to his audience.

- A) get...away B) get...round
C) get...down D) get...across

46. They _____ at home waiting for a phone call and consequently missed their train.

- A) hung up B) hung back
C) hung about D) hung down

47. The government _____ more severe punishments to deal with street violence.

- A) called in B) made out
C) brought in D) stood up for

48. Her singing will _____ the success of the party.

- A) attribute to B) distribute to
C) contribute to D) associated with

49. The neighbours do not consider him quite _____ as most evenings he awakens them with his drunken singing.

- A) respectful B) respectable
C) respective D) respected

50. Finding it difficult to _____ to the climate in the city, he decided to move to the north.

- A) adopt B) fit
C) adapt D) suit

51. A prize will be _____ to the best team.

- A) rewarded B) achieved
C) received D) awarded

52. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.

- A) gives B. grants
C) entitles D) credits

53. I should say Henry is not _____ much a writer as a reporter.

- A) that B) so
C) this D) as

54. In spite of all _____ has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves and cutting their names on the tree-trunk.
 A) what B) that
 C) which D) as
55. The music sounds _____.
 A) sweet and beatifully B) sweetly and beautiful
 C) sweetly and beautifully D) sweet and beautiful
56. I've no _____ questions to ask you.
 A) farther B) further
 C) farthest D) furthest
57. This book is _____ the other in style.
 A) superior to B) more superior
 C) superior than D) more superior than
58. Newton was one of the greatest men _____ ever lived.
 A) he B) that
 C) who D) whom
59. When he took the pen back to Mary, she said coldly: "You _____ it sooner, for I _____ it."
 A) should have returned...might need
 B) should return...might have needed
 C) should have returned...might have needed
 D) must have returned...might have needed
60. The African would take _____ and lead her round the farm.
 A) her hand B) by her hand
 C) her by her hand D) her by the hand
61. In the darkness mother supposed John _____.
 A) as I B) to be I
 C) for me D) to be me
62. The hat is _____ of all.
 A) much the biggest B) the much biggest
 C) the most much big D) the biggest much
63. Driving in London is supposed to be confusing but I didn't find it at _____ difficult.
 A) all B) first
 C) once D) least
64. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun _____ the begin-

ning of life.

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

65. I _____ the truth.

- A) cannot help to speaking B) cannot help to speak
C) cannot but speak D) cannot but to speak

66. There were so many tickets available _____ were asked for.

- A) that B) as
C) which D) what

67. The judge decided to let the youth _____ lightly as it was his first offense.

- A) off B) out
C) through D) up

68. The country's wealth comes chiefly from its many _____.

- A) herd of cattle B) herd of cattles
C) herds of cattle D) herds of cattles

69. thirty-six hours _____ the length of the time for which I should be paid.

- A) are B) was
C) is D) were

70. "May I stop work a little earlier tonight?" "No, you _____."

- A) needn't B) mustn't
C) won't D) shouldn't

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) beneath the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The news did not come directly to Ella herself 71 her indirectly in hints that she had won the prize. But as she was a calm, quiet girl, she 72 without saying anything although the whole school was full of rumours and statements from students who had no right to be 73 at all because no one really know 74 what the result of this year's art competition was. But Ella was 75 good artist, her lines so sure, that 76 students in the class was ex-