

大学英语分级测试习题集

(第四级)

柯应中主编

上海科学技术出版社

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前 言

本书是根据国家教委批转的理工科和文理科用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲及择题》编写的,全书共有十套试题,将有效地提高学生的四级考试的应试能力。试题中无论是单句或短文,全部选自近年来的美、英书刊。语言新颖、规范,有针对性,表达生动、准确。

本书的所有试题经过预测,并在此基础上整理精选出来的。所以整个试卷的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等与考试大纲的规定和真实考题完全一致,难度也基本一致。

参加本书编著的有晓黎、政觉新、徐竞雄、殷明和虞宗兴等。由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请读者批评、指正。

编 者

1992年11月

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UNIT ONE

Part I 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 centre.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Life in the Paleolithic Age(旧石器时代)was dangerous and uncertain at best. Survival depended on the success of the hunt, but the hunt often brought sudden and violent death. On the other hand, the peoples of the Paleolithic Age were responsible for some striking accomplishments. Most obvious is the use of the stone implements that gave the period its name. The ability to make and use tools gave Paleolithic peoples the means to change their environment. They could compete with larger and stronger animals and could hunt animals faster and more fierce than themselves. The demands of the hunt sharpened their wits. The most striking accomplishments of Paleolithic peoples were intellectual. The development of the human brain made possible thought and symbolic logic. An invisible world opened up to them. Unlike animals, whose behavior is the result of instinct (直觉). Paleolithic peoples used reason to govern their actions. Thought and language permitted the experience of the old to be passed on to the young.

Paleolithic peoples produced the first art. They decorated the walls of their caves with paintings of animals and scenes of the hunt. They also began to fashion clay models of women and of animals. These first examples of art illustrate the way in which early men and women communicated to others their experience of the past and hope for the future. Many of the paintings are found deep in the caves, in areas not easily accessible. These areas were probably places of religious services and other ceremonies, where young men were taken when they joined the ranks of the hunters. They were also places of magic. The animals drawn on the walls were either those hunted for food or those feared as predators(食肉动物). Many are shown wounded by arrows. The early artists may have been expressing the hope that the hunt would be successful and game plentiful. By drawing the animals as realistically as possible the artists and hunters may have hoped to gain power over them.

1. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 - A) life in the Paleolithic Age was always very pleasant
 - B) Paleolithic peoples did some remarkable things
 - C) Paleolithic peoples were very much like us
 - D) humans have always known how to use tools
2. It is believed that the most striking accomplishments of Paleolithic peoples were _____.
 - A) intellectual B) religious C) physical D) artistic
3. It can be inferred that the Paleolithic peoples' ability to reason and use symbolic logic enabled them to _____.
 - A) discover caves decorated with paintings
 - B) imagine things that they had not actually seen
 - C) find good-tasting foods far away in the mountains
 - D) remain undiscovered until modern times
4. Which of the following statements is best supported by the passage?
 - A) Caves were part of early religious ceremonies.
 - B) Paleolithic peoples invented the bow and arrow.

5. The author contrasts the hardship of life in Paleolithic times with ____.
- A) the beauty of paintings found in caves
 - B) the stone tools which made Paleolithic peoples more cruel
 - C) the first art produced by Paleolithic peoples
 - D) the remarkable progress Paleolithic peoples made

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

The Manus(马努斯岛)baby is accustomed to water from the first years of his life. Lying on the narrow flat floor he watches the sunlight gleam on the surface of the lake of sea water as the changing tide passes and repasses beneath the house. When he is nine or ten months old his mother or father will often sit in the cool of the evening on the little verandah(阳台), and his eyes grow used to the sight of the passing boats and the village set in the sea. When he is about a year old, he has learned to grasp his mother firmly about the throat, so that he can ride in safety, balanced on the back of her neck. She has carried him up and down the long house, dodged(躲闪)under low-hanging shelves, and climbed up and down the ladders which lead from house floor down to the landing verandah. The decisive, angry gesture(手势)with which he was reseated on his mother's neck whenever his grip tended to loosen has taught him to be alert and sure-handed. At last it is safe for his mother to take him out in a boat, to row the boat herself while the baby holds fast to her neck. If a sudden wind roughens the lake, the boat may turn over and precipitate mother and baby into the sea. The water is cold, dark, sharp and unpleasant in taste and blindingly salt, the descent(下降)into its depths is sudden, but the training with in the house holds good. The baby does not loosen his grip while his mother rights the boat and climbs out of the water.

6. The main idea of this passage is ____.
- A) to illustrate the way in which Manus families pass their time
 - B) to show how the mothers raise their children
 - C) to describe how to survive the dangers of the sea
 - D) to show how Manus babies learn about water
7. It can be concluded that a Manus child who falls by accident into the sea with the mother ____.
- A) will probably drown
 - B) will probably be all right
 - C) will probably be attacked by other sea animals
 - D) will probably be rescued by the father
8. Manus mothers probably take their children onto the water after they reach the age of ____.
- A) eleven weeks B) nine months
 - C) a year D) five
9. The word "precipitate" (line 9) could best be replaced by "____".
- A) throw B) participate C) jump D) anticipate
10. It can be inferred from the passage that as rowers (划手) along the lake, Manus mothers are ____.
- A) not so good as the fathers
 - B) quite inexperienced
 - C) usually involved in accidents
 - D) quite capable

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

The early feminists fought for the right to be equal with men. Then women found themselves with the freedom to study and think, but it was too often at the price of sacrificing (牺牲) a personal life. So they went back into the home. In the present generation, women who have devoted themselves to homemaking have rediscovered its hardships and limitations and are demanding the right to leave the home. But this time they do not want to give up anything homemaking requires. They would have the period of

child rearing considered a special episode. In their view, the woman with a job is to be more admired as a mother and is more stimulating as a wife. It would be well to ask, is this an expression of anything more than another swing of the pendulum(钟摆)?

The problems facing educated women remain as vivid today as they have been throughout European history. The continuous care given to small children, a husband, and a house-hold usually is incompatible(不能共存的)with the single-minded pursuit of a career. The life style of the good wife and mother contrasts sharply with that of the good scientist, artist, or executive.

11. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
- A) To urge men and women to coexist peacefully.
 - B) To illustrate how women are different from men.
 - C) To compare the goal of the early feminists with that of the present feminists.
 - D) To list the problems that modern women face.
12. According to the passage, the early feminists_____.
- A) wanted freedom but were not willing to pay the price of giving up their personal lives
 - B) wanted to spend their whole lives devoted to their families
 - C) wanted to have the freedom to study and to think at the same time as they enjoyed homemaking
 - D) were willing to give up their personal lives to gain the freedom to study and think.
13. The word "episode" in the first paragraph, (line 8,) could best be replaced by"_____".
- A) right
 - B) sacrifice
 - C) problem
 - D) event
14. It is implied but not stated that the author feels that _____.
- A) having a family is better than having a career
 - B) the two goals can not fit together
 - C) having a career is better than having a family
 - D) the problems women face have changed through

history

15. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Modern feminists are willing to pay any price for equality.
- B) Modern feminists face more serious problems than early women.
- C) Modern feminists want to regain the personal life the early feminists gave up.
- D) Modern feminists' goal can be realized so long as they go on fighting for it.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Even with little exposure to cultural standards of beauty, "infants(婴儿) treat attractive faces as distinctive regardless of the sex, age and race of the stimulus faces," write psychologist Judith H. Langlois and her colleagues in the January DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

In their experiment, 60 healthy 6-month-olds from middle-class families viewed slides showing eight pairs of white male faces and eight pairs of white female faces. Each pair, displayed for 10 seconds, consisted of one attractive and one unattractive face, as previously judged by a group of male and female college students. An experimenter viewed the young participants on a video monitor and recorded the direction and duration of each infant's gaze.

The 35 boys and 25 girls looked longer at both male and female faces judged as attractive, the researchers found.

Their second study of 6-month-olds involved 15 boys and 25 girls, mostly white, who saw eight pairs of slides showing an attractive and an unattractive black female, as previously judged by both white and black college students. Again, the babies looked much longer at attractive faces.

Finally, 19 boys and 20 girls, all 6 months old and almost all of them white, viewed eight pairs of slides showing the faces of 3-month-old boys and girls previously rated as attractive or unattractive by college students. Attractive baby faces drew significantly longer looks, the psychologists report.

Further studies must explore whether infants take attractive faces as "best examples" of a face, the investigators maintain. Langlois and a coworker recently reported that attractive faces may possess features that approximate the mathematical average of all faces in a particular population.

16. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A) Beauty in Infants. B) Beauty in Variety.
C) Beauty and Color D) Beauty and Race.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A) white babies tend to regard white faces as more beautiful than black ones
B) infants cannot tell an attractive face from an unattractive one
C) beauty has something to do with a person's age, color and sex
D) all babies, white or black, tend to share with college students the preference for attractive faces

18. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A) Langlois and her co-workers did an experiment and drew several conclusions.
B) Langlois and her fellows did three experiments and drew contradictory(矛盾的)conclusions.
C) With experiments, Langlois and her fellows found out babies have the same judgement for the attractive face as adults.
D) With experiments, Langlois and her co-workers observed that white babies are different from

black ones in looking at the attractive faces.

19. Which of the following was found in the first study?
- A) White female faces drew much longer looks than those of black females.
 - B) Females were more attractive than males.
 - C) 35 male faces and 25 female faces were attractive.
 - D) Sixty 6-month-olds looked longer at the attractive faces, male or female.
20. What is implied in the last paragraph?
- A) Langlois and her fellows have stopped their experiments since they have achieved a lot.
 - B) Langlois and her fellows have achieved much and they are doing still more.
 - C) Langlois and her fellows have shifted their attention to different projects.
 - D) Langlois and her fellows have found a more interesting area.

Part II 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.

21. In Britain the gesture(手势)to ___ the normal, "one" is made by holding up the index finger.
- A) display B) indicate C) represent D) reveal
22. Besides using camels as transport animals, the Arabs drink their milk, eat their flesh, and weave their hair into ____.
- A) cloth B) clothes C) clothing D) clothings
23. Lots of wise old men were killed and lots of wisdom passed away ___ them.
- A) from B) of C) off D) with

24. In many countries, where things aren't so up to date as in Britain, the people have _____ the old ways of building.
 A) attributed to B) come up to
 C) kept to D) referred to
25. Nobody knows _____ who invented the first spectacles or who wore the first pair.
 A) certainly B) for sure C) sure D) surely
26. It is possible to _____ negative attitudes and gain the healthy confidence needed to realise one's dreams.
 A) get along with B) get down
 C) get rid of D) get the best of
27. It is only in _____ civilizations that permanently constructed houses have developed.
 A) settle B) settled C) settling D) settlement
28. A 14th century record mentions that a certain Chinese gentleman gave a fine horse in exchange _____ a pair of spectacles.
 A) for B) of C) to D) with
29. Several projects, the importance of which was recognised by everybody, were _____ through lack of money.
 A) brought up B) gone up
 C) held up D) taken up
30. There is a sense _____ the work of translation is never wholly finished.
 A) for which B) in which
 C) of which D) to which
31. Money left in a bank "on deposit" usually _____ interest.
 A) draws B) earns C) launches D) stems
32. The prevention of disease was _____ the most urgent problem facing the authorities after the earthquake.
 A) by accident B) by comparison
 C) by far D) by the way
33. His father _____ a considerable fortune(财产) by buying and selling stocks and shares.

- A) built up B) cleared up
C) made up D) pulled up

34. Men have always sought to order information, _____ language to do so.
A) use B) using C) in using D) with use of
35. Man can _____ send a rocket to Mars unless he knows the exact distance to the planet.
A) always B) hardly C) never D) seldom
36. Some psychologists maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also _____.
A) enter B) invade C) participate D) refuse
37. In the 1930's, space flight was _____ the exclusive property of a small group of young men.
A) about B) exactly C) roughly D) virtually
38. The Aswan high dam project, located on the Nile River in upper Egypt, came into being _____ of Egypt's need to increase the land under cultivation.
A) as a result B) as a rule
C) for the sake D) in honor
39. Although all stars were probably formed in the same way, they display considerable _____ of personality.
A) confidence B) dependence
C) freedom D) independence
40. The American ignorance of Australian literature was often _____ by a belief that Australia is as isolated culturally as it is geographically.
A) accompanied B) carried C) left D) prevented
41. In 1791 the French nation, in the midst of a revolution, wished to _____ the past.
A) break with B) come up with
C) deal with D) put up with
42. Regardless of _____ finally happened to the elephant, she was the first in history to visit America.
A) it B) that C) what D) which
43. They are drinking coffee, _____ normally they drink tea.

- A) and B) however C) still D) though
44. Just as everyone is against sin, so everyone is for a common language that would _____ communication between nations.
A) further B) limit C) perform D) serve
45. He was _____ ahead of his teacher and his contemporaries that they could not understand what he was talking about.
A) far so B) so far C) such far D) very far
46. At the airport I met some friends who _____ to New York.
A) flew B) have flown
C) are flying D) were flying
47. The world is so bound together today by ties of trade and travel that property anywhere threatens the richest of the nations _____ the poorest.
A) along with B) in connection with
C) in contrast D) in line with
48. If you _____ most people, your intelligence varies from season to season.
A) like B) dislike C) are like D) are unlike
49. Since dictionaries have changed much, we _____ be surprised if they change more.
A) do not need to B) need not
C) do not have to need D) have not the need to
50. The ancient Romans cared less about philosophy and pure mathematics _____ the Greeks.
A) than did B) than that of
C) than what of D) than those of

Part III Cloze (15minutes)

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

Science is often hard to read.

- Most 51 assume that its difficul- 51. A) folks B) masses
ties are 52 out of necessity, 52. A) born B) displayed
out of extreme complexity of 53. A) attitudes
scientific 53, data and analy- B) beliefs
sis. We argue 54 that comple- C) concepts
xity of thought need not 55 D) positions
to impenetrability (费解) of 54. A) here B) hence
expression, we 56 a number of C) now D) therefore
rhetorical (修辞的) principles 55. A) carry B) lead
57 can produce clarity in com- C) move D) transport
munication 58 oversimplifying 56. A) reveal
scientific issues. The results are B) teach
substantive, not 59 cosmetic C) confirm
(装门面的), D) demonstrate
Improving the quality of writing 57. A) as B) as those
actually 60 the quality of C) that D) what
thought. 58. A) with
B) without
C) excluding
D) except for
59. A) clearly
B) merely
C) alone
D) simply
60. A) corrects
B) improves